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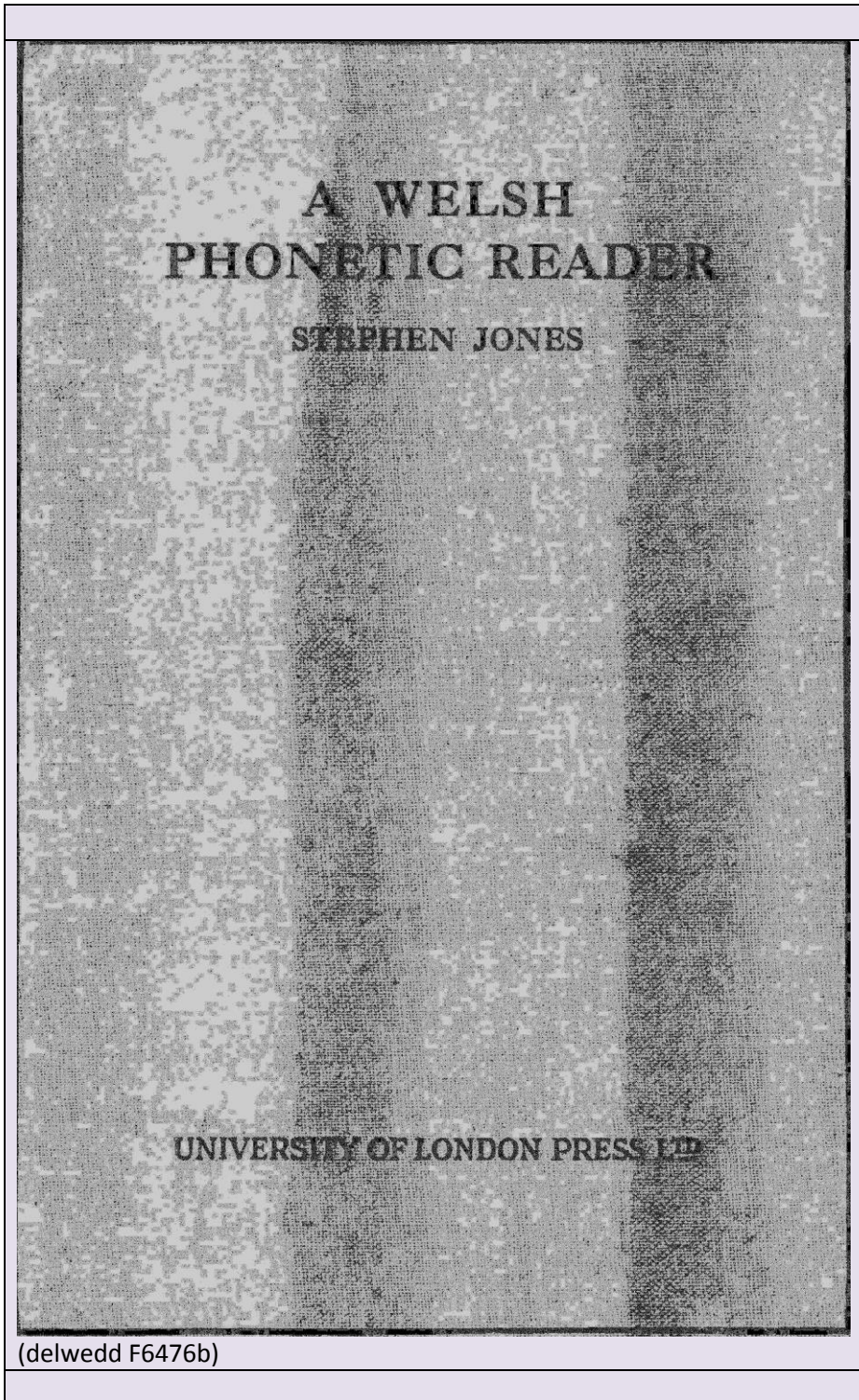
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The London Phonetic Readers

A WELSH
PHONETIC READER

BY
STEPHEN JONES, B.Sc.

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University College, London.*

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PREFACE

THE object aimed at in this reader is to record the pronunciation of cultured Welshmen of the present day. Any considerable deviation from this pronunciation would in the case of a foreigner speaking Welsh appear incongruous to the native.

Certain causes have contributed in Wales to the establishing of a pre-eminent dialect, both in speech and in writing. It has been postulated as essential for the establishment of a standard dialect of any language that there should be "ein intensiver mündlicher Verkehr unter Leuten aus verschiedenen Sprachen" (Jespersen, *Phonetische Grundfragen*, § 50). This is precisely what has happened in Wales. There has been a constant intercourse, both intellectual and social, between the inhabitants of different parts of the country. Preachers and speakers have been, and are, constantly visiting places remote from their own homes. Welsh is taught in the schools of South Wales by teachers from the North, and vice versa. The National Eisteddfod is held in North Wales and South Wales on alternate years. So that the intensive intercourse has been, and is, continually going on between parts geographically distant from each other. The result is that there exists a pre-eminent dialect, favoured above all others, which by Welsh people is considered standard.

This standard may be modified by regional peculiarities or class influence (e.g. the preachers). Nevertheless the cultured speaker is conscious of an ideal. He feels that certain forms of speech should be avoided, and that certain other forms should be accepted.

The ancestor of the accepted standard appears to have been the commonly received standard of colloquial speech

in the fourteenth century (*Welsh Orthography*, Carnarvon, 1905, p. 18 ; Sir John Morris-Jones, *Grammar*, Oxford, 1922, p. 111). It is the comparatively simple and natural utterance of Dafydd ab Gwilym and the troubadours of Wales (y Glêr) who roamed about the country, singing of Nature and the "Amour Courtois" in the seven-syllable rhymed couplets of the Cywydd.

To those who may use this reader for learning Welsh pronunciation, it should be pointed out that the central vowel \ddot{i} (§ 52) can in every case be replaced by the front vowel i (§ 45). This is done regularly by some of the best native Welsh speakers of South Wales.

It is to be hoped that this record of Welsh sounds may prove helpful, not only to those wishing to learn Welsh, but to Welshmen and others interested in the Science of Phonetics.

It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the considerable help so kindly given by Miss Mary Davies, M.A., research student in the Phonetics Department of University College, and by L. S. Bardwell, Esq., of the Ministry of Agriculture, whose acquaintance with the Celtic and other languages has been of great assistance.

I am grateful to Ifan ab Owen Edwards, Esq., for permission to extract passages from the writings of his father, the late Sir Owen M. Edwards. Nos. 7, 9, 10, and 11 were chosen from this source. Nos. 5 and 8 have been taken from 'Stên Sioned' and 'Cymru Fu' respectively, and my best thanks are due to the publishers, Messrs. Hughes and Son, Wrexham, for allowing me to include them.

STEPHEN JONES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

July, 1926.

INTRODUCTION

THE PHONETIC SYMBOLS AND THEIR VALUES

1. Speech sounds are the elements of spoken language, and have definite acoustic qualities. Every language possesses a large number of distinguishable speech sounds. Some of these are so used in a given language that they may be grouped together as single entities for grammatical and other purposes.

2. To such groups of related sounds the term 'phoneme' is applied. In some cases a single sound constitutes a phoneme.

3. When a phoneme in a given language covers a family of sounds, the conditions governing the usage of the various members are such, that one member of the family can never occur in a position which is occupied by another member of the same family.

4. Thus in Welsh, the **k**-sound in *ci* (dog) and *cŵn* (dogs) are distinct speech sounds, because the place of articulation is different in each case. But they are members of the same phoneme, i.e. the Welsh **k**-phoneme; because the first variety, which has its place of articulation rather forward, only occurs before the sound **i**, while the second variety never occurs in this position; its place of articulation is farther back. Generally in phonetic writing it is only necessary to have separate symbols for the phonemes. Thus the two kinds of **k** can, without ambiguity, be expressed by the same symbol **k** in phonetic writing.

5. Further, in the combinations *tl* the explosion of the *t* is lateral (on account of the *l*) and the *l* sound is partly devocalized by the aspiration of the plosive (§ 11). There is no occasion, however, to use a separate sign for the *t*, because it is exploded laterally, nor need we have a special symbol to mark the unvoiced *l* in this position. Similarly with the unvoicing of the *l* in *pl*, *kl*, and of the *r* after *p*, *t*, *k*.

6. Speech sounds belonging to the same phoneme cannot distinguish one word from another.

7. It has been already shown (§§ 4, 5) that the particular member of any phoneme used in any particular case can be determined by the nature of the surrounding sounds. It will, therefore, be sufficient to indicate in the succeeding paragraphs, as the cases arise, what these conditions are. The knowledge of these conditions will enable the student to read the text correctly without misusing different members of the same phoneme.

8. The Welsh phonemes are represented in International phonetic notation by the letters *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*, *tʃ*, *ɟ*, *m*, *n*, *ŋ*, *ɬ*, *l*, *r*, *h*, *f*, *v*, *θ*, *ð*, *s*, *ʃ*, *ʒ*, *ç*, *x*, *h*, *w*, *j*, *i*, *e*, *a*, *o*, *u*, *ɨ*, *ə*. Two phonemes *e* and *o* have particularly important subsidiary members, and it has been considered desirable to employ the separate symbols *ɛ* and *ə* for these.

9. The phonemes are arranged in two tables: Table I shows the consonants and vowels together; Table II shows the vowels in greater detail.

TABLE I
Formation of the Welsh Sounds

	Bi-labial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	
Consonants.	Plosive	p b	...	t d	...	...	...	k g
	Affricate . . . .	...	...	...	ts	tʃ dʒ	...	...
	Nasal	(m) m	...	...	(n) n	...	...	(ŋ) ŋ
	Lateral . . . .	...	...	...	(l) l	...	...	...
	Rolled . . . .	...	...	...	(r) r	...	...	...
	Fricative	h	f v	θ ð	s	ʃ ʒ	ç	x	h (ɦ)
	Lateral-fricative	ɸ
Semi-vowel . . .	w	...	...	...	...	j	...	...
Vowels.	Close					Front	Central	Back	
	Half-close . . .					i	ɨ	u	
	Half-open . . .					e	ə	o	
	Open					(ɛ)		(ɔ)	
							a		

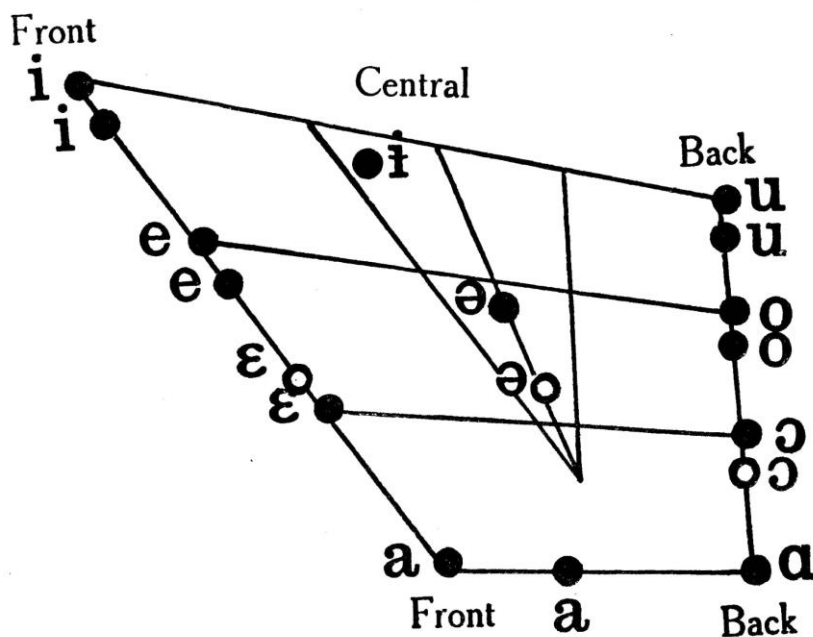
The symbols enclosed in brackets represent subsidiary members of phonemes.

.....

TONGUE POSITIONS OF THE WELSH VOWELS COMPARED
WITH THOSE OF THE CARDINAL VOWELS

10. Table II shows graphically the positions of the highest point of the tongue in pronouncing the most important Welsh vowel sounds as compared with those of the eight cardinal vowels. The cardinal vowels are indicated by black dots, the principal members of the

TABLE II



seven Welsh vowel-phonemes by red dots. The positions of ϵ and ə (which are important subsidiary members of the e and o phonemes) are shown by red circles.

[*Note.*—The cardinal vowels are certain vowel-sounds which have fixed tongue positions and known acoustic qualities. The tongue positions are described in books on phonetics. The acoustic qualities have been recorded on

gramophone records (No. B 804, in "His Master's Voice" catalogue).]

FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING THE WELSH SOUNDS

Consonants

11. The voiceless plosives **p**, **t**, **k**, are followed by distinct "aspiration". Initial and final voiced plosives **b**, **d**, **g**, are only slightly voiced.

12. **p**, **b**. Articulation as in English.

13. **t**, **d**. Dental, not alveolar sounds like the English **t**, **d**.

14. **k**, **g**. Articulation rather further back than in English.

15. **ts**, **tʃ**, **ɟʒ**. Affricates, the last two are similar to the sounds of *ch* and *j* in *chain*, *jam*.

These sounds are only used in borrowed words. A *watch-chain* is generally called **tʃain watʃ**, and **startʃ** as well as **startʃ** are heard for *starch*.

ɟʒ occurs in a borrowed word like **ɟʒam** (*jam*) and also in the mutated form of **tʃ** as in **də ɟʒain** ("thy chain"). (See § 91.) English **ɟʒ** often becomes **ts** in Welsh, e.g. the plant named *seidɟʒ* (*sage*) is called in Welsh **saitʃ**.

16. **m**. As in English.

17. **n**. More dental than in English.

18. **ŋ**. Similar to the sound of *ng* as in *thing*. The place of articulation of the members of this phoneme is determined by the sounds that precede or follow, as in the case of **k** (§ 4).

19. Voiceless **m̥**, **n̥**, **ŋ̥** followed by an aspirate may occur initially in colloquial speech, as in **mhen:** ("my head"),

nha:d ("my father"), **ɣhallon** ("my heart").¹ Generally, however, it is only the first part of the nasal that is devoiced, the later part as well as the whole of the **h** being voiced. It is unnecessary to use the symbols **ṃ**, **ṣ**, **ṛ** in practical transcriptions.

Where the nasals occur medially before the **h**-phoneme, as in **kəmharɨ** ("to compare"), **brenhines** ("queen"), **aɣhəvjo** ("to forget"), there is no trace of devoicing.

20. **l**. The **l** in Welsh has a resonance somewhere between the dark variety (as in English *ill*), and the clear variety (as in French *il*).

21. An unvoiced variant of this sound (written **ɭ** where necessary) occurs after **p**, **t**, **k** (§ 5, 11). This sound is about the same as the French *l* in *boucle* (**bukɭ**) when the word is said with a pause following. **ɭ** belongs to the **l** phoneme both in Welsh and French.

22. **ɬ**. This sound is a separate phoneme in Welsh, and is to be carefully distinguished from the **ɭ**. The whole of the tongue-edge is in contact with the inner surface of the upper teeth near the teeth ridge, except at a place on one side (left or right) in the region of the back teeth. A strong current of air is forced through the narrow aperture, giving the ear the impression of a strong fricative. The **ɬ** is therefore best described as a voiceless lateral-fricative; see Table I.

23. **r**. Welsh *r* is rolled, that is to say it is formed by the tongue-tip tapping against the teeth ridge.

¹ **mhen:**, **nha:d**, **ɣhallon** are mutated forms of **pɛn:**, **ta:d**, **kallon**. They do not occur initially in the literary language, which requires that they should be preceded by a proclitic.

24. **ɸ**. The breathed form of the preceding occurs after **p**, **t**, **k**. It also occurs when followed by **h** initially as in **ɸhu:d** ("rust"), and in the middle of words as in **anɸhegjon** ("gifts"). Being a member of the **r** phoneme, it will not be indicated by a separate symbol (cp. **m**, **n**, **ŋ**, § 19). The **ɸh** mutates into **r** (§ 91).

25. **ɸ**. **ɸ** is the devoiced form of **w** (§ 34). Being voiceless, it is fricative and not a semi-vowel. This sound does not occur frequently, e.g. **i ɸwaɸ** ("her watch").

26. **f**, **v**. As in English. **v** tends to disappear finally, e.g., **tre:** for **tre:v** ("town").

27. **θ**. The sound of *th* in *thing*.

28. **ð**. The sound of *th* in *those*. It tends to disappear finally, e.g., **əisteð** for **əisteð** ("to sit").

29. **s**. As in English.

30. **ʃ**, **ʒ**. Resemble the English sounds of *sh* in *ship* and *s* in *measure*. These sounds are to be found in borrowed words like **ʃop:** ("shop"), **inɰan**, or **inɰin** ("engine"). *Si* in Welsh words is frequently pronounced **ʃ**, e.g. **ʃarad** for **siarad** ("to speak").

31. **ç**. Voiceless palatal fricative, similar to German *ch* in *ich*. It is the devoiced form of **j** (§ 35) and rarely occurs, e.g., **i çaiθ** ("her language").

32. **h**. A strong aspirate as in English. Between vowels the corresponding voiced sound **ɦ** is generally substituted; e.g. **paɦam** ("why"). So it may be regarded as a member of the **h**-phoneme, and it is not necessary to use the symbol **ɦ** in phonetic texts.

33. **x**. A voiceless velar fricative, similar to the German sound of *ch* in *ach*. It is pronounced with a slight uvular vibration.

34. **w**. This is the glide-sound of *w* in *way*. The tongue starts in the position of *u* (§ 51), but with lips more rounded. Then it proceeds at once to the succeeding vowel. **w** occurs in combination with other sounds; see § 41.

35. **j**. The English sound of *y* in *yes*. This is a frictionless glide-sound. The tongue starts near the position for *i* (§ 45) and immediately proceeds to the position for the vowel following.

Consonants in Combination

36. When **l**, **r** come immediately after **p**, **t**, **k** in the beginning of a syllable, they are partially devoiced (§ 21, 24).

37. When **n** comes after **k**, as in *knaud* ("flesh"), it remains voiced. The **n** is not formed until the explosion of the **k** is complete, as is also the case in German (cp. German *knabe*).

38. In the combination **kt** the **k** has full plosion; the plosion of the **k** is heard particularly clearly at the end of a stressed syllable. Compare the Welsh pronunciation of the word *actau* ("acts") with the normal English pronunciation *actor* (where the **k** is not exploded); and also with German of *takt*, and French *acte* (where the **k** is exploded).

39. **b**, **g** are completely devoiced after **s** in the same syllable: e.g., *ko:sɸ* (N. Wales), *kɔsɸ* (S. Wales), ("punishment"), *ku:sɸ* (N. Wales), *kusɸ* (S. Wales), ("sleep").

40. In the combinations **mhl**, **nhl**, **ɲhl**, **mhr**, **nhr**, **ɲhr** (which represent the mutated forms of **pl**, **tl**, **kl**, **pr**, **tr**, **kr**) (§ 91), the remarks in §§ 19, 24 apply.

41. **gwl**, **gwn**, **gwr**, and their mutations **ɲwl**, **ɲwn**, **ɲwr** are really **gl**, **gn**, **gr**, **ɲl**, **ɲn**, **ɲr**, pronounced with simultaneous lip rounding.

42. In the case **xw** as in **xwɛ:x** ("six"), it is interesting to note that the **x** does not have lip rounding. The **x** and **w** are pronounced separately.

43. In the so-called doubling of the **p, t, k**, which is so characteristic a feature of Welsh (§ 78), it must be borne in mind that it is the "stop" or "occlusive element" which is lengthened, there being only one plosive element.

44. When two **b**'s, two **d**'s, two **g**'s; or **b** and **h**, **d** and **h**, **g** and **h** come together, the one at the end of a word and the other at the beginning of the next word, the voiced plosives become completely devoiced. The following are examples:—

(a) **anheḡ 'ḡlu:iv drui 'vi:n ə 'kle:ð** ("An unfair wound by the edge of the sword"). The two **g**'s in **anhe:g** and **glu:iv** lose their voice, and thus alliterate with **k** in **kle:ð**.

(b) **bargod 'hail goriux 'bri:g 'tɔ:n** ("A sun's edge above a wave's crest"). The **d** in **bargod** alliterates with the **t** in **tɔ:n**. This illustrates one of the rules of "y gynghanedd" in Welsh poetry.

Vowels

45. **i**. A close front vowel with tongue position slightly lower than cardinal vowel No. 1 (see Table II). It is thus similar to the sound of *ee* in *see* but with no tendency to diphthongization into *ij*.

46. **e**. Slightly more open than cardinal No. 2. Rather like the French *e* "moyen" as in *méchant*.

47. **ɛ**. More open than the Southern English *e* in *ten*. It is an important member of the Welsh *e*-phoneme.

48. **a**. Situated between cardinal vowels No. 4 and

No. 5, but somewhat nearer to No. 4. Rather more forward than the ordinary *a* of *father*.

49. *ə*. Somewhat opener than cardinal No. 6 (see Table II), but not so open as the English vowel in *hot*. An important member of the Welsh *o*-phoneme.

50. *o*. Rather more open than cardinal No. 7 (see Table II). Similar to the Scottish pronunciation of *o* in *home*.

51. *u*. A close back vowel with tongue position somewhat lower than cardinal vowel No. 8. Resembles the English sound of *oo* in *too*, but has no tendency to diphthongization into *uw*.

52. *ɨ*. This sound is a close central vowel (see Table II); by this we mean that the middle of the tongue is raised so as to come near the palate; the lips are tense and sometimes slightly rounded. The vowel is intermediate between *i* and *u* (unrounded *u*).¹ There is no sound like it in English. To acquire it, practise *u* and then aim at a sound between this and *i*. The use of *ɨ* is characteristic of North Welsh. In South Welsh the sound is generally replaced by *i*.

53. *ə*. A central vowel similar to the first vowel in *ago*. In unstressed syllables a slightly closer variety is used (see Table II).

54. Vowels in the region between half close and half open show a curious instability in a vowel system which on the whole is strikingly stable. The quality of the vowels in this region varies appreciably with the degree of stress. In the word *gofyn* ("to ask"), for example, the *o* may vary in different pronunciations from cardinal *o*

¹ *u* represents the vowel obtained by placing the tongue as for *u* and the lips as for *i*.

(govin) to a more open cardinal ə (gəvvin). Similarly the e in *melyn* ("yellow"), and *melus* ("sweet") may vary from cardinal e (melin, melis) to cardinal ε (mellin, mellis).

It is interesting to compare the two ə's in *kəfəllai* ("horses").

There is sometimes a strong tendency to centralization of the o in some words, such as *dodui* (*dodwy*, "to lay eggs"), *troux*, *trouch* ("turn").

Diphthongs

55. A diphthong, as here considered, is a glide from a vowel of greater to a vowel of equal or less "relative perceptibility". Thus in the diphthong ai the organs of speech start in the a configuration and proceed at once by the shortest route in the direction of i. So that the second element in the transcription of diphthongs indicates the direction of the glide rather than the final configuration. When the rate of change in the configuration of the speech organs is at first slow, the first element of the diphthong is called long. With these conventions, it may be said that the following diphthongs occur in Welsh:—

ai, oi, əi (S.W.), ui, əi; iu, eu, au, iu, əu; ai, oi, ui, əi.

The first element in many of the diphthongs may be long (§ 75).

SOUND ATTRIBUTES

Stress

56. Three well-marked degrees of stress (force-accent) may be readily distinguished in Welsh. They may be termed "strong", "medium", "weak". It is only necessary to mark the strong accents in broad phonetic tests. This is represented by placing the mark ' at the

beginning of the strong syllable. When necessary, ˘ before the syllable may be used to mark medium stress.

57. The strong stress in Welsh is more marked than the strong stress in English.

58. There is a distinct relation between stress and vowel length in Welsh, but weakening of stress does not obscure the quality of vowels as in English, where *mæ:n* (*man*) is reduced to *mən* in the word *dʒɛntl̩mən* (*gentleman*).

A vowel may, however, be dropped altogether in syllables with weak stress (see § 61).

59. The syllable which bears the strong stress is as a rule the last but one: e.g. 'ɬuinog ("fox") ɬui'nogod ("foxes").

60. A good many words, however, have the strong stress on the last syllable; e.g. *kəm'ra:ig* ("Welsh"), *is'lau* ("below"); cf. *fi'lɔssofi* ("philosophy"), 'fenestr ("window").

61. Pretonic syllables have weak stress, and the vowel frequently disappears. *ka'lɔnnai* ("hearts") and *para'toi* ("to prepare") are commonly pronounced 'klɔnnai, par'toi.

62. The stress on the syllable following the strongly stressed syllable is medium tending towards strong. This leads to the introduction in colloquial speech of the so-called epenthetic vowel between the sounds *l* and *r* and a preceding consonant. 'pɔbl ("people") is more usually pronounced *pɔbol*, *aml* ("often") becomes *amal*. Contrast this with 'fenest from 'fenestr ("window"), where the strong stress is on the first syllable.

In a few words of two syllables terminating in other sounds the final vowel is elided; e.g. *mind* from *mɔned* ("to go").

63. In deliberate speech, when the strong stress is on the last syllable but one, the first syllable of words of more than three syllables has medium stress, e.g. *gorθrəm' deraɪ* ("oppressions"). The same thing occurs in words of more than two syllables when the strong stress is on the last syllable, e.g. *para'toi* ("to prepare"). It is interesting in this connexion to note a Welshman's pronunciation of English words of four or more syllables, such as *administra-tion, familiarity, examination*; he is liable to say these words with medium stress on the first syllable instead of on the second.

Length

64. Most vowels and consonants can have different degrees of length. These degrees of length are easily distinguishable, viz. "long", "half-long", and "short".

65. When a sound is long the fact is indicated in the phonetic transcriptions by placing the mark : immediately after the symbol of the sound. Placed after a plosive consonant the mark : is to be taken to indicate a prolongation of the "Stop" or "Occlusive" element of that consonant. Half-length is marked when necessary by ˙.

66. Length is an important element of speech in Welsh. Many words are distinguished by the presence or absence of length in a vowel or a consonant.

<i>ta:l</i> ("payment")	<i>tal:</i> ("tall")
<i>hi:n</i> ("sleep")	<i>hi:n:</i> ("this")
<i>ka:ni</i> ("singing")	<i>kanni</i> ("bleaching")
<i>gu:n</i> ("robe")	<i>gun:</i> ("I know")

67. The vowels *i, e, a, o, u, ɨ* can be long, half-long or short, but *ɔ, ɛ* are never long in Welsh, and *ə* is only fully long in the name of the last letter of the alphabet (*y*).

After long vowels there is frequently heard a distinct ə-glide. This is particularly noticeable after o:, i:, u:.

68. The vowels ə, ε only occur in closed¹ syllables with strong stress. They are important subsidiary members of the o and e phonemes respectively.

69. It is only in monosyllabic words and final syllables with strong stress that vowels can occur fully long. dɪ:n (“man”), i:s (“under”), ba:x (“small, hook”), kəm'ra:iɡ (“Welsh”).

70. Stressed vowels in final positions (i.e. when followed by a pause) are always long, e.g. ki: (“dog”), ki: (“amiable”), ti: (“house”).

71. Should syllables become penultimate by the addition of a suffix, diminution of length of the vowel occurs. It becomes half-long if the suffix begins with a vowel, short if the suffix begins with a consonant.

Compare the lengths of the vowels in the following:—

mo:r (“sea”) mo'roið (“seas”) mɔrjo (“sailing”)
ta:n (“fire”) ta'nai (“fires”) tanɪd (“fiery”)

With long vowels followed by s, the case is different; e.g.

no:s (“night”) nɔssi (“becoming night”)
kra:s (“dry”) krassi (“baking”)

The explanation of this anomaly is to be found in the history of these words (see Sir John Morris-Jones' *Welsh Grammar*,² p. 137).

¹ A syllable is said to be “open” when it ends in a vowel. Thus ta'raɪni (“thundering”) is made up of three open syllables. A syllable is said to be “closed” when it ends in a consonant. Thus, tarði (“issuing”) is made up of a closed syllable tar and an open one ði. The point of syllable division in the groups mh, nh, ŋh, rh should be noticed: kə|'nhad|leð (“conference”), da|mheg|jon (“parables”), dia|rhe|bol (“proverbial”).

² Oxford, 1913.

72. In words of more than one syllable, vowels are short in closed syllables, even when strongly stressed, e.g. *blinder* ("fatigue"), *pentur* ("heap"), *akku* ("there"), *hofter* ("fondness"), *dundur* ("noise"), *ixter* ("height"), *ϕəmdra* ("poverty"). In monosyllabic words ending in long or double consonants the vowels are short, tending to half-long; examples:—

xwim: ("nimble") *ϕɛn*: ("veil") *ϕan*: ("church")
ϕɔn: ("happy") *ϕum*: ("poor") *ϕin*: ("lake")

73. There are some exceptions, e.g. *muin'ha:nt* ("they enjoy"), *ku:sg* ("sleep"), *ko:sb* (North Welsh) ("punishment"), *ha:ɬt* (North Welsh) ("salt" *adj.*). In South Welsh these last three words follow the rule and are pronounced *kusg*, *kɔsb*, *haɬt*.

74. All vowels in syllables which are not strongly stressed are short.

75. In respect to length in diphthongs, usage varies. As a general rule it may be said that the only diphthongs in which the first element may be long are *ai*, *oi*, *ui* representing orthographic *ae*, *oe*, *wy* respectively; examples: *ka:i* ("field"), *do:i* ("yesterday"), *du:i* ("two"). Note that the diphthong *əi*, as in *gwnəid* ("to do"), is always short.

76. The length of the diphthongs in pairs of words such as the following should be compared:—

gwa:iθ ("worse") *gwaiθ* ("work")
ϕa:iθ ("milk") *ϕaiθ* ("damp")
tro:ið ("foot") *troid* (past imperfect, impersonal
form of *troi*, "to turn")

77. In South Welsh *a:i* is replaced by *ai* or *a:*, thus *ϕaiθ* or *ϕa:θ* ("milk"); *o:i* is replaced by *oi* or *o:*, thus *troid* or *tro:ið* ("foot").

78. **p, t, k, m, ŋ, ɸ¹** are always lengthened (or doubled) (§ 43) when they follow a stressed vowel and are not followed by another consonant; e.g. :—

p ɒppeθ (“ everything ”)	m ammai (“ mothers ”)
k ip: (“ glance ”)	m am: (“ mother ”)
att al (“ to stop ”)	ɸəŋŋai (“ ships ”)
h æt: (“ hat ”)	ɸəŋ: (“ ship ”)
s ikkan (“ gruel ”)	d aɸ: (“ blind ”)
k nək: (“ knock ”)	d aɸɸi (“ blinding ”)

This rule also applies to **s** (§ 68), when it is intervocalic; e.g. **k**ɒssi (“ scratching ”).

Sentence Stress

79. In a sentence, the most important words from the point of view of meaning, receive the strong stress. Less important words tend to lose such stress as they would have if pronounced alone. Such reduction of stress is accompanied by a reduction in the length of a long sound.

80. Thus in the sentence **ə** mai 'hun: ən kari pexa 'dirjaid (“ This one loves sinners ”), the important words are **hun:** (“ this one ”) and **pexa 'dirjaid** (“ sinners ”). But to alter the meaning slightly it might be necessary to stress **mai** (“ is ”). The **a** in **mai** would then have the length it would have if said by itself.

Intonation

81. Intonation is the term used to denote the successive pitch changes of the voice in speech. Its counterpart in song is melody.

¹ In N.W. except in **ho:ɸ, o:ɸ** (“ all ”). In S.W. the final **ɸ** of monosyllabic words is not lengthened except in a few cases; e.g. **dɪɸ:** (“ manner ”).

82. Since pitch and stress in speech are but effects of the same cause, viz., expenditure of energy in utterance, it will be readily understood that they are closely associated, the one with the other. Although the two things are different, it is a matter of common observation that increase in stress is almost always accompanied by a definite change of pitch (generally a rise).

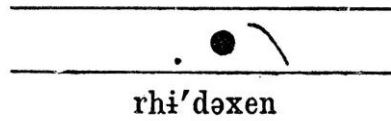
83. So intimate is the relation that some phoneticians have employed the term "Physiological Intensity" to denote a combination of the two factors (pitch and stress). It will be necessary to bear this in mind in order to understand properly why the peaks on intonation curves so frequently coincide with positions of strong stress; cf. Jones' *Intonation Curves* and *Outline of English Phonetics*; also Armstrong and Ward's *Handbook of English Intonation* and Klinghardt's *Übungen im englischen Tonfall*.

84. The rules governing intonation in Welsh have not yet been fully worked out. The following points may, however, be noted:—

(1) Welsh intonation often reaches a higher pitch than English intonation, and the lowest limit of the voice is hardly ever reached in Welsh. Welsh consequently has the general effect of being spoken at a higher average pitch of the voice than English.

(2) In the pronunciation of words said by themselves:—

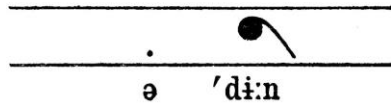
(a) When the strong stress is on the last syllable but one it is said with mid pitch, and the weaker following syllable has a falling pitch which generally starts higher than the mid pitch. Example:—



rhi'daxen

Oxford.

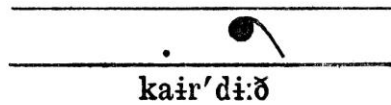
(b) When the word is a monosyllable, there is a high falling intonation on it. Example:—



ə 'di:n

The man.

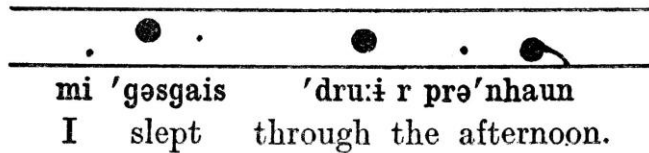
(c) When the word has the strong stress on the last syllable, that syllable has a high-falling intonation on it. Example:—



kair'di:ð

Cardiff.

(3) In simple statements containing no words of special prominence, the highest pitch is on the first stressed syllable; after that there is a gradual fall in the intonation. Syllables preceding the first stressed syllable are lower than it in pitch. Example:—



mi 'gəsgais 'dru:i r prə'nhaun

I slept through the afternoon.

(4) When a word is given prominence there is a rising-falling intonation on it.

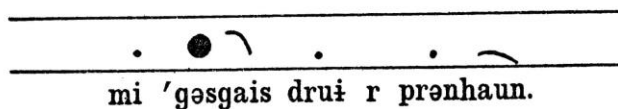
If the prominent word is a word of two or more syllables with the strong stress on the last syllable but one, that

syllable has a mid-rising pitch and the weaker syllable which follows has a high-falling pitch.

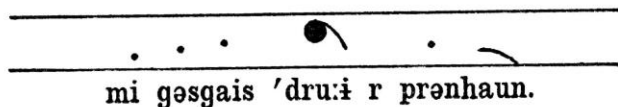
If the prominent word is a monosyllable, the whole word takes the rising-falling intonation.

If the prominent word has the strong stress on the last syllable, that syllable takes the rising-falling intonation.

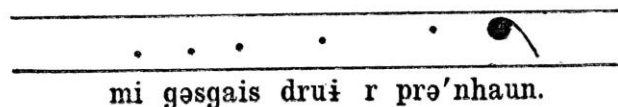
Thus, if in the examples given above, prominence be given to 'gəsgais the intonation would be



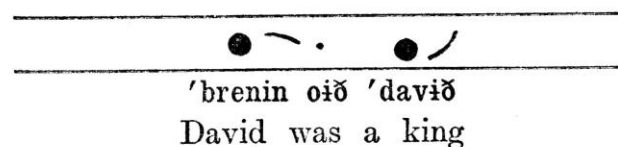
If prominence be given to 'dru:i, the intonation would be



If prominence be given to prə'nhaun, the intonation would be



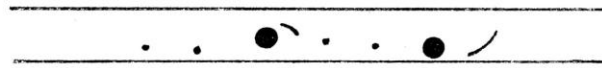
(5) When a sentence contains a word which has already been used in the preceding sentence or has been implied in what precedes, that word takes a rising intonation. Example:—



('davið having been previously mentioned or implied.)

This intonation is also used to express surprise.

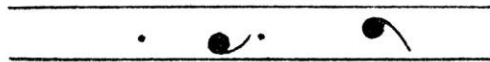
Example:—



ə mai 'əira ar ə 'mənið

There is snow on the mountain.

(6) When two words are contrasted, one of them has a rising intonation, as it comes under the preceding rule. Example:—



nid 'di: ond 'gwin:

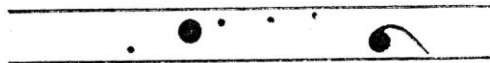
Not black but white.



'gwin: nid 'di:

White not black.

(7) When it is intended to draw attention to something surprising, the prominent word has a rising-falling intonation on it. Example:—



e'drəxux ar ə 'mu:g

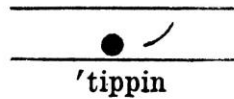
Look at the smoke.

85. It may be of interest to mention here the word **tippin**, the meaning of which depends on the intonation with which it is uttered. If it is said with the tone of primary prominence



'tippin

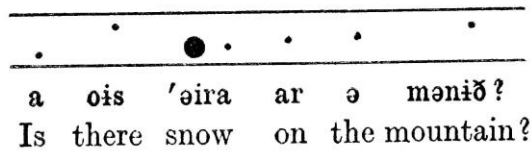
it means "rather much". On the other hand, should it be uttered with a low rising tone



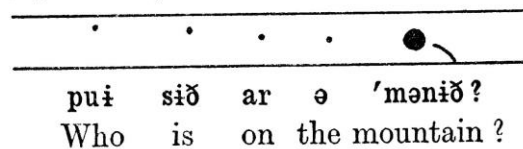
it means "only a fair amount".

86. Intonation in Questions:—

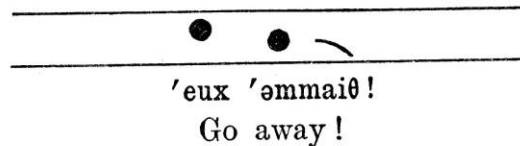
(a) Questions beginning with interrogative particles (a, ai, onid, etc.) expressed or understood have a rising intonation.



(b) Questions beginning with specific interrogative words (pa:, pu:i, etc.) have a falling intonation.



87. Commands have a falling intonation.



MUTATION

88. Certain consonants at the beginnings of words change into certain other consonants (§ 19). The phenomenon is called "mutation"; it was once a case of assimilation.

89. A consonant is capable of mutation only into another consonant having the same place of articulation.

Thus mutation proceeds along the columns in Table I. For example, the unvoiced plosive **k** in **ki:** ("dog") becomes the voiced plosive **g** in **də gi:** ("thy dog"), the nasal **ŋ** in **və ŋhi:** ("my dog"), and the unvoiced fricative **x** in **i xi:** ("her dog"). These examples show that changes in the velar sound **k** develop along the velar column. The same thing applies to the other mutable consonants. In some instances, however, slight deviations from this principle of mutation in columns occur. They are as follows:—

(1) The bi-labials, **p**, **b**, and **m**, instead of changing into the bi-labials **f**, **v** respectively change into the labiodentals **f**, **v**, e.g., the **p** in **pən:** ("head") changes into **f** in **i fən:** ("her head"), the **b** in **baxgen** ("boy") into **v** in **i vaxgen** ("his boy"), and the **m** in **mɛrx** ("daughter") into **v** in **də verx** ("thy daughter").

(2) The velar plosive **g**, instead of changing into the velar voiced fricative **g**, disappears, e.g., **garð** ("garden") becomes **arð** in **də arð** ("thy garden").

(3) In the process of mutation of **t**, **d** into **n** and of **þ** into **l**, there is a very slight deviation from the dental column into the alveolar column.

90. The conditions governing mutations are given in grammars of the language. Although recorded in the orthography of Welsh, the mutated forms of the word are not given in dictionaries. The radical forms only are given. It is necessary, therefore, to know not only the consonants that are capable of undergoing mutation, but also the consonants resulting from these mutations.

91. The following is a list of initial or radical sounds

which are subject to mutation: p, b, t, d, k, g, tʃ, m, ɸ, r̥h, w, j. Their mutations are as follows:—

Sound.	Voice-mutation.	Nasal-mutation.	Fricative-mutation.
p	b	m (h)	f
b		m	v [v] ¹
t	d	n (h)	θ
d		n	ð
k	g	ŋ (h)	x
g		ŋ	[g] ¹
tʃ	ɟʒ		
m			v [v] ¹
ɸ	l		
r̥h	r		
w			hw
j			ç

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TRANSLATIONS

In the literal translations, the mark * indicates that the word following is a proper name. Two or more English words joined by hyphens are translations of a single Welsh word. Words in brackets are explanatory, e.g. (3 = . . .) means that the three preceding words in the literal translation are more accurately translated by . . .; (= 3) means that the preceding word in the translation represents three words in the phonetic text. p. means an untranslatable particle.

¹ Cf. § 89.

TRANSLATIONS

1

Hide (of) the Elephant

“ p. saw one of-you hide (of an) elephant ever ? ”
asked examiner in school | occasion ago (= 2).

“ Yes, sir, | I saw, I, ” | says boy small six age.

“ In-what-place ? ” | says the examiner.

“ About (= 2) the elephant himself ” (= 2), | says the boy with every seriousness.

2

John William

When was John William and his family p. eating their dinner, | came stone down (= 2) from top the wooded-slope | and through the roof, | and fell on trencher John William, | and destroyed his potatoes and his meat.

He-gave swear | because its being after destroying (4 = it had destroyed) his meat.

p. was the stone p. too big to its rolling out through the door, | and was necessity to-them breaking hole in-middle the floor, | and its burying.

3

Olwen

Tunic of silk flame-red was about under-her (3 = about her), | and torque of ruddy-gold | and pearls emerald was about her neck.

Yellower was her head than flowers the broom, | and whiter her skin than foam the wave. | Fairer was her two-hand and her fingers | than flowers in foam fountain

TEXTS

I

kro:in ə 'kaurvil

“ a weloð in ohonox 'gro:in 'kaurvil erjoïd? ” | go'vənnai
ar'holur meun 'əsgol | 'dro: n 'o:l.

“ 'do:, 'sər:, | mi 'welais'i:,” | með 'baxgen 'bəxan
'xwe:x 'o:ïd.

“ ə'mhle:?” | með ər arholur.

“ o gumpas ə 'kaurvil i 'hi:n,” | með ə 'baxgen gida
'fo:b di'vrivux.

2

*'sjo:n¹ *'wiljam

pan oið '*sjo:n '*wiljam a i 'dæli | n 'buita i
'kinjau, | daiθ 'karreg i laur o 'bən: ər 'aɪt | a 'θru:i r
'to:, | a dis'gənoð ar 'drəinsjur² sjo:n 'wiljam | a di'veθθoð
i 'dattus a i 'gi:g.

rhoðoð 'rhe:g | am i bod wedi di'veθθa i 'gi:g.

r oið ə 'garreg ən 'rhi: 'vaur i u 'θrəiglo 'aɪɪan trui r
'dru:s, | a bi gərvod iðint 'dərri 'tul: ə'ŋhanol ə ɪaur, | a
i 'xlaði.

3

*'əlwen

'kamse o 'sidan 'flamgox oið am 'dani, | a 'θərx o
'riðair | a 'fərlai 'ɛmrald oið am i 'guðv.

me'lənnax oið i 'fən: na 'blodai r 'banadl, | a 'gwənnax
i 'xro:in nag 'ewin ə 'dən:. | təkka:x oið i 'duilau a i
'bəsəð | na 'blodai ən 'ewin 'fənnon 'gwəirgloð. |

¹ fo:n.

² drɛnɟur.

meadow. | Brighter was her eyes than glance the hawk
and the falcon. | Whiter was her two-breast than breast
swan white, | redder her two-cheek than the foxgloves
reddest.

The whosoever that her saw | filled would-be of her
love.

(There were) four of trefoils white that grew in mark
her foot (3 = her footsteps) | which way ever where she-
walked ; | and for that p. there-was-calling her Olwen.

4

Proof Satisfactory

Went gentleman once from considerable distance | to
visiting with farmer was p. proverbial for his strength, |
for sake having proof on-it.

p. was the gentleman p. man big, tall and appearance
dignified on-him.

Aftertying his horse to tree adjacent, | he-approached to the
man, and said. | “ I-came here from considerable distance |
for sake having proof of your strength, | about the which
p. I-am after hearing (4 = I have heard) so-much of talking.

“ So p. true,” said the farmer ; | and he-seized in-him, |
and he-threw him over top the hedge to the field other, |
and he-went forward with his job.

After little he-raised his head | and he-asked, | “ p. you-
would-like, you, to me doing more to you ? ” | “ Well,
perhaps p. you-will-be so-good as throwing the horse to
me again,” | quoth the gentleman.

dis'glairjax oið i 'dægaid na 'golug ə 'gwalx a r 'hebog. |
 'gwənnax oið i 'duivron na 'brøn: 'alarx 'gwin:, | 'kəxxax
 i 'dairið na r 'fion 'kəxxav.

ə saul a i 'gwelai | 'kəvlaun 'vəðai o i 'sɛrx.

'pedair o 'vəiɟjon 'gwənjon a 'dəvent ən 'o:l i 'θro:ɪd
 pa fərð 'bənnag ə 'kɛrðai; | ak am 'hənni ə 'gɛlwið
 'hi: *'əlwen.

4

'prauv boð'haol

aiθ gurbo'nheðig 'inwaiθ o 'grin: 'bɛɟder | i əm'wɛld
 a 'fɛrmur oið ən ðia'rhebol am i 'nɛrθ, | er muin kail
 'prauv arno.

r oið ə gurbo'nheðig ən 'ði:n 'maur 'tal: a 'golug
 ir'ðassol arno.

wedi 'kləmmi i 'gɛfɪl urθ 'goiden gə'vagos, | nes'ha:ð
 at ə 'gur, a də'wedoð, | "daiðim 'əmma o 'grin: 'bɛɟder |
 er muin kail 'prauv o x 'nɛrθ, | am ər 'hun: r uiv wedi
 kləwed 'kəmmaint o 'siarad."¹

"'vɛɟɟi n 'wi:r," ebe r 'fɛrmur; | ak ə'mavloð ənðo, |
 a 'θavloð əv drɔs 'ben: ə 'klaud i r 'ka:i 'araɟ, | ak aiθ
 ə'mla:in a i 'ɔrxuil.

ə'mhɛn: ə'xədig 'kodoð i 'ben: | a 'govənoð, | "a
 garex xwi i mi wnəid 'xwaneg i xwi?" | "'wel:, huirax
 ə bəðux 'kəstal a 'θavli r 'kɛfɪl i mi 'ɛtto," | ebe r
 gurbo'nheðig.

¹ farad.

5

The Child and the Snake

p. was once boy little p. living in somewhere yonder, |
whom (= 3) there-was-losing from the house every day
on time morning-meal.

As-soon as p. he-used-to-have his food, | namely p.
chief[ly] milk and whey, | used-to-go the little-one
always (= 2) out | with his cup and his bread in his hand.

He-did so for considerable time | without nobody p.
thinking nothing about the thing, | but being the child p.
choosing going to shelter hedge fair, | or into face sun, for
taking his meal.

But from the last (3 = at last), | by seeing his being p.
going out so p. regular every morning, | as that was the
morning p. coming, | there-was-watching him, | and there-
was-looking without knowing to-him, | to what place where
he-was-going ; | and there-was-finding him in nook rather
secret | without being p. not-far from the house, | and
who was there p. drinking-together and p. eating-together
with him from his cup | but fine-creature of snake
speckled !

There-was-holding to noticing on-them at their morning-
meal. | They used-to-eat-together p. wonderful friendly ; |
but if would-be the snake occasional time (2 = occasionally)
p. coming rather p. too often to the cup, | would-give the
child tap gentle to-her with his spoon, | and would-say
to-her about ceasing going with more than her share.

Took she the hint with every gentleness, | and would-come
again to asking for her drink.

That-was the time last for-them eating-together ; not
they-met more : | for when there-was-understanding habit the

5

ə 'plɛntɪn a r 'nɛidr

r oið 'inwaiθ 'vaxgen 'bɛxan ən biu n rhiule 'drau, | r
hun a 'gɔʃʃid o r 'ti: 'bo:b 'di:ð ar amser bo'rɛivuid.

'kɛnted ag ə kafai i 'vu:ɪd, | sev ən 'bɛnnav 'ʃa:iθ
a 'maið, | ai ə 'bɛxan ən 'wastad 'aʃʃan | a i 'guppan
a i 'vara n i 'la:u.

'gwna:iθ 'vɛʃʃi am 'grɪn: 'amser | heb 'nɛ:b ən meðul
'dim: am ə 'pɛ:θ, | ɔnd bod ə 'plɛntɪn ən deuis mind i
gɛsgod 'klaud 'te:g, | nɛi i wineb 'hail, | i gɛmrid i 'brɪ:d.

ɔnd o r 'diweð, | urθ wɛld i vod ən mind 'aʃʃan 'vɛʃʃi n
'rheolaið 'bo:b 'bore, | vel r oið ə 'bore n 'do:d, | 'gwɪljuid
ev, | ak ed'rɛxuid heb 'wɪbod iðo, | i ba le r 'elai; | a
'xavuid ev meun kor'nelin 'ʃe:d 'ðɪrgel | heb vod ən
'nɛppeʃ o r 'ti:, | a 'fu:i oið 'əno n kid'ɔved ak ən
kid'vuɪta ag 'ɛ:v o i 'guppan, | ɔnd 'ʃavnes o 'nɛidr 'vraiθ!

'daljuɪd i 'sɛlwi arnɪnt urθ i bo'rɛivuid. | kidəm'bɔrθɛnt
ən 'hɛnod gɛ'vɛilgar; | ɔnd 'ɔs: bɛðai r 'nɛidr ambeʃ 'waiθ
ən dɔvod 'braið ən 'rhɪ: 'vɛnix i r 'kuppan, | rhoðai ə
plɛntɪn 'gnɪppus 'tɪrjon iði a i 'lu:i, | a 'dɔwɛdai 'urθi am
'bɛidjo mind a 'mu:i na i 'xɛvran.

kɛ'mɛrai 'hiθθair 'augrɪm gɪda 'fo:b að'vuɪnder | a 'dɛɪai
dra'xɛvn i ə'movɪn am i 'ʃɛmmaid.

'dɛna r 'tro: di'wɛðav iðɪnt gid'vuɪta; | ni xɛvar'vɪant
'mu:i; | kanis pan ðe'aʃʃuid 'arver ə 'plɛntɪn, | 'gwɪljuid

child, | there-was-watching the snake; | and when she came to the place the time usual, | there-was-killing her.

But from the day that out | pined he daily and nightly from sorrow for his old friend coiled, | and was dead consequently (= 3).

6

Conference the Mice

In old farmhouse | p. was cat after killing many of mice.

Came the remainder which there-was-leaving p. alive to one-another (= 2) | to hold meeting for considering in-what manner that they-could make-safe themselves (= 2) against the cat.

Was there debating great on every plan which there-was-bringing before (= 2) the meeting | but not there-was-obtaining one which gave satisfaction general.

From the end (3 = at last) rose rat young up (= 2) | and said, | “is with-me plan which-is p. sure of being p. effective, | and I know that will-be everyone who-is here p. present p. agreeing after to-them its hearing, | that-not there-is-able having its better.

p. I-am p. offering being bell | to its hanging about neck the cat. | Then, when p. makes she the movement smallest, | (it is) we that shall-hear sound the bell, | and will-be this p. warning to us to flee to our holes.”

There-was-receiving the offer with shouts loud of approval, | and there-was-passing it p. unanimous.

ə 'nəidr; | a fan ðaiθ i r 'van: ər amser ar'verol, |
'fəðuid hi.

ənd o r 'di:ð 'hunnu 'aɪɪan | di'həinoð 'əntai 'bəinið
a 'bəinos o 'alar am i 'he:n gə'veiɪɪes 'dɔrxog, | a bi
'varu o r 'herwið.

6

kə'nhadleð ə 'fəgod

meun 'he:n 'fermdi | r oið 'ka:θ wedi 'fə:ð 'fəuer
o 'ləgod.

daiθ ə 'gweðiɪɪ a dauid ən 'viu at i 'gilið | i 'gənnal
kə'varvod i əs'tərjed ə'mha 'vo:ð ə gəɪent ðio'geli i
'hinain rhag ə 'ga:θ.

bi əno 'ðadləi 'maur ar 'bo:b 'kənɪin a ðəguid ger brən
ə kə'varvod. | ənd ni xavuid 'i:n a roðai voð'lənruið
kəfre'dinol.

o r 'diweð 'kodoð fəgoden 'jəiəŋk i vəni, | a də'wedoð, |
"mai 'gənniv 'gənɪin si n 'sikkir o vod ən e'fəiθjɔl, |
ak mi 'un: ə bið 'paub sið 'əmma n bre'sənnol ən 'kətiɪno
wedi iðint i 'gləwed, | nad 'ɛɪɪir 'ka:il i 'wɛɪ:¹

r ui n 'kənnig vod 'klo:x | i u 'xrogi am 'uðv ə
'ga:θ. | 'əna, 'pan: ə 'gwna: hi r sə'midjad 'fəiav, | ni a
'gləun 'su:n ə 'glo:x, | a bið 'hin: ən 'rhəbið i ni i 'foi i n
'təɪɪai."

der'bənjuid ə kə'nhigjad² gida 'bloiðjai 'ixel o
gəmera'duiəiθ, | a 'fasjuid³ e n in'vrədol.

¹ S. W. we:ɪ.

² kənhəgjad.

³ fafjuid.

After having silence, | rose old rat up (= 2) | that-not was till in this after speaking (who up till now had not spoken) a word, | and said as the following :—

“ Is the plan p. one remarkable skilful, | and not I-am p. doubting that-not will-be it p. successful ; | but before going further, | I-should-like asking one question, | who that-is p. going to hanging the bell about neck the cat ? ”

There-was-seeing at once beingthethingp.impossible, | and there-was-breaking the meeting up (= 2) without deciding nothing.

7

City The Flowers

I-was p. roaming through the streets the afternoon ; | not astonishing being the city p. having its calling p. city the flowers | and p. city the beauty ; | not is there street without something to charm the eye. | p. was the roads p. full of flowers the spring, | and p. was colour so rich on flowers that I-was p. acquainted-with |—lily the valleys, | and flowers the snow, | and hair the maiden—| so that hardly that I-believed that my old friends they-were.

And about beauty appearance and complexion | not I-know about anywhere better for its seeing than Florence. | p. is the men p. darker their hair and their eyes than the Germans, | p. taller and p. more-beautiful their skins than the French. | p. is the gait the girls p. light and natural, | their eyes p. dark of the darkest, | and smile sunny every time on their faces, | where there remains blush health and feeling.

Not they-are p. taking-offence for to strangers looking on-them ; | deepens their blush | and plays pride innocent in their eyes ; | they walk p. more-upright than ever, p. queens the earth.

wedi kail dis'tauruið, | 'kodoð 'he:n lægoden i vëni, | nad
oið hid en 'hin: wedi 'sjarad¹ 'i:n 'gair, | a də'wedoð
vel ə 'kanlin:—

“mai ə 'kənɬin en in 'hənod 'gəurain, | ak nid ui n
'amməi na við e n luið'jannis; | ənd kin mind ə'mhɛɬɬax, |
'karun 'ovin 'i:n 'kwestjun, | 'pu:i si n mind i 'grogi r
'glo:x am 'uðv ə 'ga:θ?”

'gweluid ar 'inwaið vod ə 'pe:θ en a'mhəssibl, | a
'θərruid ə kə'varvod i 'vëni 'heɔ bənder'vëni 'dim:.

7

'dinas ə 'blode

bim en 'kruidro trui r əs'trədoið ə prə'nhaun; | nid
'rhəveð vod ə 'ðinas en kail i 'galu n 'ðinas ə 'blode | ak
en 'ðinas ə 'tləsni. | nid ois əno ə'stri:d heɔ 'riubeθ i suino
r 'ɬəgad. | r oið er he'olið en 'ɬaun o 'vlode r gwanwin, |
ak r oið 'ɬiu 'mo:r gə'voiθog ar vlode r oiðun en ad'nabod |
—'lili r dəf'rənnoið, | a 'blode r 'əira, | a 'gwa:ɬt² ə
'voruin— | vel mai 'prin: ə 'kredun mai və 'he:n gə'vəiɬjon
oiðint.

ak am 'harðux 'pri:d a 'gwe:ð, | nis 'gun: am 'inɬe
'gwe:ɬ:³ i u 'weled na *'florens. | ə mai r 'dɛnjon en 'ðiax
i 'gwa:ɬt a i 'ɬəgaid na r *'al'məinwir, | en 'dallax ak en
'lanax i 'kru:in na r *'franɔod. | ə mai ker'ðɛɬjad ə
'mɛrxed en 'əsgavn a na'tirjol, | i 'ɬəgaid en 'ðion o r
'diav, | a 'gwe:n 'həilog 'bo:b 'amser ar i hui'nebai, | le r
'eris 'gwri:d 'jexid a 'θəimlad.

nid ədint en 'digjo am i ði'əiθrjaid 'ɛdrix arnint; |
dəv'nha: i 'gwri:d | a 'xweri 'balxder di'niued en i
'ɬəgaid; | 'kerðant en 'səθax nag er'jo:ɪd, en vreni'nessai
r 'ðəiar.

¹ jarad.² S.W. gwaɬt.³ S.W. gwe:ɬ.

Not there-is-able going to the train, | not there-is-able walking through road nor market, | not there-is-able being ten minute in tram, | without seeing face that-is like miracle of beauty.

8

Easy Slumber Soup Turnips

Time long ago (= 2) | p. was two neighbours p. living under the same-roof, | p. near to the mountain in farm-house (on summer pasture), | and with every one of them host of children.

Small was their gain, | and as that there-could-be thinking, | hard was on one of-them. | Soup turnips and bread hard-grey was their food oftenest.

In the house other p. was broth fat, | and plenty of meat sheep, | but p. was considerable doubt about honesty the family that, | and many p. thinking | that-not was sheep the neighbours p. having quiet with-them.

What manner ever (3 = however), one night in depth the winter | there-is knocking at the door | —the farmers and officers justice p. coming for searching the house—| and there-was-having sufficient of marks theft for taking the man to prison middle night.

At hearing the sound and the commotion in the house, | woke family the house next.

“ Well, well,” said the wife, | “ p. was I p. fearing that like that it-would-have-been p. coming | ‘ from long-evil comes great-evil ’. | Get-up Gruffudd ! ”

“ Let quiet to me,” said Gruffudd, | “ easy slumber soup turnips.” | And he-put his head on the pillow and he-slept p. quiet till the morning.

ni vędrir 'mind i r 'tren, | ni vędrir 'kerðed trui 'heol
na 'marxnad, | nis geđir bod 'ðeŋ: 'minið meun 'tram:, |
heb weled 'gwineb sið vel 'gwirð o bręd'verðux.

8

'ęsmuið 'ku:sg¹ 'pottes 'maip

'amser 'maið ęn 'o:l | r oið 'da:i gę'mędog ęn biu dan ęr
'into, | ęn agos i r 'męnið meun 'havod, | a xan 'bo:b 'i:n
ohonint 'liaus o 'blant.

'bęxan oið i 'hęnnil, | ak vel ę ga'đessid 'meðul, | 'kaled
ędoið ar 'i:n ohonint. | 'pottes 'maip a 'bara ka'ledluid
oið i 'hęmborð vę'nęxav.

ęn ę 'ti: 'arađ r oið 'kaul 'bra:s, | a xęv'lauder o 'gi:g
'devaid. | ęnd r oið 'krin: 'amhęjaið ęŋhılx go'nęstruið ę
tęli 'hunnu, | a 'đawer ęn 'meðul | nad oið 'devaid ę
kęm'dęgjon ęn kaıl 'đonið gęnđint.

pa vęð 'bęnnag, 'i:n 'nęswaið ęn 'nęvnder ę 'gęiav, | dęna
'giro urð ę 'dru:s |—ę'fęrmwir a sui'ðęgjon kęv'jauder
ęn dęvod i 'xwiljo r 'ti:— | a xavuid 'digon o ęljon 'đadrad
i gęmerid ę 'gu:r i 'garxar 'ganol 'no:s.

urð glęwed ę 'su:n a r 'tervisg ęn ę 'ti:, | di'hinoð tęli
r 'ti:nęssa.

“ 'węl: 'węl:” međai r 'wraig, “ r oiðun i n 'ovni mai vel
'ęna biasai n 'do:d, | 'o 'hirðrug dau 'maurðrug.' | 'kodux
*'grifið.”

“ 'gę:d 'lonið i mi:,” ębai *'grifið, | “ 'ęsmuið 'ku:sg
'pottes 'maip”. | a 'rhoðoð i 'ben: ar ę 'gobęnnið, a
'xęsgoð ęn 'dauel hid ę'bore.

¹ S.W. kusg.

How P Went Arthur Away (= 2)

In battle Camlan, ago many age, | there-was-wounding
Arthur Great. | (It is) the traitor Modred who him wounded.

Lest to Arthur dying, | carried two soldiers him from the
battle to shore lake at-hand.

Drew Arthur his sword, and said to one of the soldiers, |
“Go, throw the sword this into the lake.”

Went the soldier to shore the lake. | But, when he-saw
being the sword p. beautiful, | and being many gem in its
hilt, | he-hid it in the rushes, | and he-went to Arthur back
(= 2).

“p. didst-throw thou the sword into the lake?” said
Arthur. | “Yes,” said the soldier. | “What-thing sawest
thou?” | “Not saw I nothing but the waves.” | “Not
thou-art p. saying the truth, | go again, throw the sword
into the lake.”

Went the soldier to shore the lake the second time. |
But p. was the sword so beautiful, | and the gems so pretty, |
so that-not he-was-able its throwing into the lake. | He-hid
it the second time in the rushes, | and he-came to Arthur
back (= 2).

“p. didst-throw thou the sword into the lake?” said
Arthur. | “Yes.” | “What-thing that thou-sawest?” |
“The waves p. chasing each-other (= 2) towards the shore.”
| “p. thou-art p. saying falsehood. | Go on haste, | throw
the sword into the lake lest to me dying before that
thou-doest.”

Went the soldier to shore the lake the third time. | He-
threw the sword to middle the lake. | And behold hand white

9

vel er aiθ *'arθir i 'furð

em 'mruidir *'kamlan, ers ɬauer 'o:is, | 'kluivuid *'arθir
'vaur. | ə 'bradur *'mødred a i 'kluivoð.

rhag i 'arθir 'varu, | 'karjoð 'da:i 'vilur ev o r 'vruidir
i 'lan: 'ɬin: gɛr'ɬa:u.

'tønnoð *'arθir i 'gle:ð, ak ebai urθ 'i:n o r 'milwir, |
" 'do:s, 'tavl ə 'kle:ð 'hun: i r 'ɬin:."

aiθ ə 'milur at 'lan: ə 'ɬin:. | 'ønd, pan 'weloð vod
ə 'kle:ð ən 'harð, | a vod 'ɬauer 'gem: ən i 'garn, | 'kiðjoð
'e:v ən er 'he:sg,¹ | ak 'a:iθ at *'arθir ən 'o:l.

" a devlaist ti r 'kle:ð i r 'ɬin:?" ebai *'arθir. |
" 'do:," ebai r 'milur. | " 'be:θ 'welaist ti?" | " ni 'welais
'i: 'ðim: ønd ə 'tønnaɪ." | " nid uit ən 'dwëid ə 'gwir, |
'do:s 'etto, 'tavl ə 'kle:ð i r 'ɬin:."

" aiθ ə 'milur at 'lan: ə 'ɬin: er 'ail waiθ. | ønd r oið ə
'kle:ð 'mo:r 'harð, | a r 'gemmaɪ 'mo:r 'dləsjon, | vel nas
'gaɬɬai i 'davli i r 'ɬin:. | 'kiðjoð 'e:v er 'ail waiθ ən er
'he:sg,¹ | a 'da:iθ at *'arθir ən 'o:l.

a 'devlaist ti r 'kle:ð i r 'ɬin:?" ebai *'arθir. |
" 'do:." | " 'be:θ a 'welaist?" | " ə 'tønnaɪ n 'əmlid i 'gilið
tɪə r 'lan:." | " r uit ən 'dwëid an'wireð. | 'do:s ar 'vri:s, |
'tavl ə 'kle:ð i r 'ɬin: rhag i mi 'varu 'kin: ə 'gwnəi."

aiθ ə 'milur at 'lan: ə 'ɬin: ə 'drëdeð waiθ. | tavloð
ə 'kle:ð i 'ganol ə 'ɬin:, | ak 'wele 'la:u 'wɛn: ən dod o r

¹ S.W. hɛsg.

p. coming from the lake, | and p. seizing in the sword, |
and p. its drawing into the water. | And came the soldier
to Arthur back (= 2)

“ p. didst-throw thou the sword into the lake?” said
Arthur. | “ Yes.” | “ What-thing sawest thou ? ” | “ Hand
white p. coming from the lake, and p. seizing in the sword.” |
“ p. thou-art p. saying the truth from the last ” (3 = at
last) said Arthur, | “ carry me to edge the water.”

There-was-carrying Arthur to edge the water. | And
behold ship of glass, and three queens in-it, | p. coming
towards the shore.

There-was-putting Arthur great on breast the ship, | and
yonder-are the three queens p. sailing away (= 2).

10

The Family Fair (3 = *The Fairies*)

People small small is the family fair, | smaller than
children | and people pretty very, | with face white white,
and hair yellow yellow. | Where are-they p. living ? | Under
the mountain big ; | but they-come out, when may-be
p. light moon for singing and for dancing.

p. was boy small in our country us some occasion,
of the name Ivor. | Not he-learnt in the school, | and for
that beat the master him.

Ran he away (= 2) to valley between two mountain, |
and there p. he-was in the wood.

He-was there for two-days and two-nights without nothing
food. | And came the family fair to-him. | “ Boy little,
p. wilt-come thou with me ? | not is nothing but singing
and playing in our country us.” | And went the boy on
their track (3 = after them) to country the family fair.

'ɬin:, | ak ən 'kədjo n ə 'kle:ð, | ak ən i'dənni i r 'dur. |
a daiθ ə 'milur at *'arθir ən 'o:l.

“a 'devlaist ti r 'kle:ð i r 'ɬin:?” ebai *'arθir. |
“'do:” | “'be:θ 'welaist ti?” | “'ɬa:u 'wɛn: ən dod o r
'ɬin:, ak ən 'kədjo n ə 'kle:ð.” | “r uit ən 'dwɛid ə 'gwir o
r 'diweð,” ebai *'arθir, | “'klidux 'vi at 'vi:n ə 'dur.”

'kliduid *'arθir at 'vi:n ə 'dur. | ak wele 'lɔŋ: o 'widr,
a 'θair 'brenhines ənði, | 'ən 'do:d 'tia r 'lan:.

'rhoðuid *'arθir 'vaur ar 'vrɔn: ə 'ɬɔŋ:, | a'dakku r 'tair
bre'nhines ən 'huiljo i 'furð.

10

ə 'teluiθ 'te:g

'pɔbl 'va:x 'va:x iu r 'teluiθ 'te:g, | 'ɬai na 'flant, | a
'fɔbl 'dlu:s jaun, | gida 'gwineb 'gwin: 'gwin:, a 'gwa:ɬ
'melin 'melin. | 'ble: maint ən 'biu? | dan ə 'mənið 'maur;
| ond 'do:nt 'aɬɬan, pan vo n oləi 'ləiad i 'gani ak i
'ðaunsjo.

r oið 'baxgen 'ba:x ən əin gwla:d 'ni: rhiu 'dro:, o r
enu *'ivor. | ni 'ðəsgai n ər 'əsgol, | ak am 'hənni 'kiroð ər
'aθrau ev.

'rhedoð 'əntai i 'furð i 'gum: rhuŋ 'dai 'vənið, | ak
'əno r oið ən ə 'ko:ɪd.

bi 'əno am 'ðəiðið a 'duinos heb 'ðim: 'bu:ɪd. | a daiθ ə
'teluiθ 'te:g 'atto. | “'vaxgen 'ba:x, a ðoi di gida 'mi: ? | d
ois dim ond 'kani a 'xware n əin 'gwla:d 'ni:.” | ak aiθ ə
'baxgen ar i 'ho:l i 'wla:d ə 'teluiθ 'te:g.

Under the mountain p. was the country that, | and not saw the boy little that, country so pretty ever. | p. was there mountain and hill, | and river and lake and trees, | some small pretty like the people.

Went the boy Ivor before (= 2) the king, | and said the king, | “thou shalt-have playing with my son me.” | And p. was Ivor p. playing with son the king.

pleased was Ivor at playing with children the family fair. | p. was with-them ponies swift small, | and greyhounds spotted small. | Not was no-one ever p. saying word unkind at the other, | and not could no-one saying but the truth.

One day remembered Ivor about his mother ; | and came over-him longing great about under-her. | And he-went home to her seeing, | and to saying history country the family fair.

“Is there gold ?” said she. | “Yes, plenty,” said he. | “When thou-comest home the occasion next,” said the mother, | “come with gold with thee.”

Went Ivor back (= 2) to country pretty the family fair, | and was p. pleased there, as formerly. | But came on-him longing for his mother after-that. | And he-remembered her word about the gold. | He-took ball gold, | ball son the king, | and went with that to his mother. | But, when at door house his mother, | he-lost the ball gold ; | p. was one of the family fair after coming on his track for searching for the ball.

Was Ivor p. searching much for country the family fair after this, | but in vain.

'tan: ə 'mənið r oið ə 'wla:d 'hønno, | ak ni 'weloð ə
'baxgen 'ba:x 'hunnu 'wla:d mor 'dlo:s er'jo:ɪd. | r oið 'əno
'vənið a 'brɪn:, | ak 'avon a 'ɬɪn: a 'xo:ɪd, | rhai 'ba:x 'tlu:s
vel ə 'bɔbl.

aiθ ə 'baxgen *'ivor o 'vla:ɪn ə 'brenɪn, | ak ebe r
'brenɪn, | "ti gəi 'xware gɪda və 'ma:b 'i:." | ac r oið
*'ivor n 'xware gɪda 'ma:b ə 'brenɪn.

'ɬɔn: oið *'ivor urθ 'xware gɪda 'plant ə 'təluiθ 'te:g. |
r oið ganðɪnt 'verlod 'bi:ɪn 'bɔxɪn, | a 'milgun 'brɪθjɔn
'ba:x. | d oið 'ne:b 'bi:θ: ən dwəɪd gair 'ka:s urθ ə 'ɬaɬ:, |
ak ni vedrai 'ne:b ðwəɪd ɔnd ə 'gwɪr.

'i:n 'di:ð 'kəvjoð *'ivor am i 'vam:; | a daiθ drəsto
'hiraiθ 'maur am 'dani. | ak aiθ 'adrev i u 'gwɛld, | ak i
'ðwəɪd 'hanes 'gwla:d ə 'təluiθ 'te:g.

"ois əno 'air?" ebe 'hi:. | "'o:ɪs, 'ðɪgɔn," ebe 'əntaɪ. |
"pan ðoi 'adre r tro 'nessa," ebe r 'vam:, | "'tɪrd ag 'air
gɪda θi."

aiθ *'ivor ən 'o:l i 'wla:d 'dlo:s ə 'təluiθ 'te:g, | a bi ən
'ɬɔn: əno, vel 'kɪnt. | ɔnd daiθ arno 'hiraiθ am i 'vam:
'wedɪn. | a 'xəvjɔd i 'gair am ər 'air. | 'kəðjoð 'be:l 'air,
| 'pe:l 'ma:b ə 'brenɪn, | ak aiθ a 'hønno i u 'vam:. | 'ɔnd,
pan urθ 'ðru:s 'ti: i 'vam:, | 'kəɬɬɔd ə 'be:l 'air; | r oið ɪn
o r 'təluiθ 'te:g wedi dəvɔd ar i 'o:l i 'xwɪljo am ə 'be:l.

bi *'ivor ən 'xwɪljo 'lauer am 'wla:d ə 'təluiθ 'te:g wedi
'hɪn:, | ɔnd ən 'over.

The Pitcher-Full of Gold

Ago a-long-time p. was some man | used-to-be p. going to the wood every day for cutting wood.

But not was the wage for the work but small very, | and often p. used-to-be he p. complaining because its being so hard on-him.

But some evening (= 3) | when p. drawing towards home p. weary, | there-is lady handsome, in dress white, | p. his meeting on one of glades green the wood.

In the place (3 = immediately) uncovered he his head after (= 2) custom people good the country, | while wishing her "night good-to-you" (2 = good night).

"Good-night (= 2) to thou-also, goodman, | what dost thou here so late?" | "Cutting fuel in the wood," said he, | "but craft ill very is she."

"If I-were p. filling the pitcher here that-is in thy hand with gold, | p. wouldst-be thou p. content?" asked she, | while casting eye on the pitcher small | in which (= 2) that he-was-accustomed carrying his food.

"Oh! I-would-be p. true, my lady."

"From the best (3 = very well) then, | draw the cover and look to in." | He-drew the cover and he-looked to in, | and behold p. was the pitcher p. full of pieces bright!

At the first, | p. he-was as after some half perplexing from pride by such (= 2) riches. | But in the place (3 = bye and bye) said-he to-him himself (= 2), | "If had-been with-me pitcher bigger, | the same amount of trouble precisely (= 2) would-have-been to the fairy filling that."

11

er ə'stenaid o 'air

əs 'talum r oið rhiu 'ði:n | vəðai n 'mind i r 'wi:g 'bo:b
'di:ð i 'dərri 'ko:ɪd.

ənd nid oið ə 'gəvlog am ə 'gwaiθ ənd 'ba:x 'jaun, |
a 'mənix ə bəðai 'əntai n 'kuino am i bod 'mo:r
'galed arno.

ənd 'rhiu gida r 'no:s, | pan ən 'tənni tia 'xartre n
ɬi'ðedig, | dəna vone'ðiges brəd'weðol, meun 'gwi:sg 'wɛn:,
| ən i gə'varod ar in o la'nɛrxaɪ 'glɛisjɔn ə 'goɪdwi:g.

ən ə 'van:, | 'diosgoð əntai i 'bɛn: | ən ol 'arver 'pɔbl 'ða:
ə 'wla:d, | gan 'ðəmino iði " 'no:s 'daux".

" 'no:s 'daux i 'tiθəi," 'urda, | " 'be:θ wnei di 'əmma
'mo:r 'hu:ɪr?" | " 'tərri 'tanwið ən ə 'ko:ɪd," eb 'əntai, |
" ənd 'krɛft 'sa:l 'jaun iu hi."

" pe baun ən 'ɬɛnwi r 'stɛ:n 'əmma si n də 'la:u ag 'air,
| a 'vəðit ti n 'vəðlon?" go'vənnai 'hiθəi, | gan 'davli
'ɬəgəd at ə 'stɛ:n 'va:x | ən ər 'hɔn: ər ar'verai 'garjo
i 'vu:ɪd.

" 'o! 'bəðun ən 'wi:r v ar'gluiðes."

" o r 'gore ənte, | 'tin: ə 'kəiəd ak 'ɛdrix i 'meun." |
'tənnoð ə 'kəiəd ak ɛd'rəxoð i 'meun; | ak 'wele r oið ə
'stɛ:n ən 'ɬaun o 'ðarnai 'disglair!

ar ə 'kənta, | r oið 'vɛl: wedi rhiu 'hanner 'drɛssi o
'valxter at ə 'va:θ 'gəvoio. | ənd ən ə 'man: 'meðai urθo
i 'hi:n, | " pe biasai geniv 'stɛ:n 'vu:ɪ, | r 'i:n vaint o
'draferθ ən 'injon viasai i r 'wion 'lɛnwi 'hɔnno."

And he-commenced scratching his head, and he-said, |
“ thanking p. great to you, my lady, | but pitcher small
very is she, | and I-shall-be p. sure of spending the whole p.
quick very. | I would-be p. liking p. great having running
home to fetch one bigger.” | “ As that thou-willst,” said the
fairy.

Away with him force his heels (3 = as fast as his heels
could carry him) towards the cottage, | with hastening back
(= 2) to the glade, | and bringing in his hand the bowl
large | with which (= 2) that he-was p. raising water from
the well ; | and he-was-thinking a such mass of gold would-
be that p. its holding.

But when he-returned to the place that he-saw the
family fair, p. was she after disappearing (2 = disappeared) |
and the only thing there-could its seeing (3 = could be seen)
was bundle of moss yellow | p. growing in crevice the rock
near, | which (= 2) that there-was-calling ever after, | the
“ Hole Gold ”.

And when he-looked into his pitcher small, | in place
the gold yellow, bright, | not was there but bit of scrapings
his broth.

And so, he-turned towards home p. sad enough, | because
losing what (=2) had-given the family fair to-him at the
first, | p. punishment for being p. too greedy.

a dex'rəiəð 'gəssi i 'bɛn:, ak 'meðai, | “ 'diolx ən 'vaur
i xwi, v ar'gluiðes, | ənd 'ste:n 'vexan 'jaun iu 'hi:, | a
bəðav ən 'fʊr o 'warjo r 'kəvan ən 'vian 'jaun. | mi
viasun ən 'kari n 'vaur gail rhedeg 'adre i 'no:l in 'vu:i. |
“ 'vɛl: ə 'mənnot,” 'ebai r 'wion.

'furð ag 'e:v 'nɛrθ i 'sədlai tia r 'buθin, | gan brə'siro
n 'o:l i r 'lannerx, | a 'du:in ən i 'la:u ə 'kaug 'maur | a
r 'hun: ə bəðai n 'kodi 'dur o r 'pədeu; | a me'ðəljai ə
'va:θ 'grənsuθ o 'air viasai 'hunnu n i 'ðal:.

ənd pan ðəx'weloð i r 'le: ə 'gwelsai r 'təluiθ 'te:g, | r
oið hi wedi di'vlanni; | a r 'inig 'be:θ 'ɛɪɪid i 'wɛld oið
'səppin o 'vusug 'melin | ən 'təvi n 'agen ə 'graig ger'ɬa:u,
| r hun a el'wid 'biθ: 'wedɪn, | ə 'tuɬ: ¹ 'air.

a fan e'drəxoð i u 'ste:n 'va:x, | ən 'ɬe: r 'air 'melin,
'disglair, | d oið 'əno ənd 'tippin o 'grəivjon i 'gaul.

ak 'vɛɬɬi, 'tro:ð tiag 'adre n 'bendrist 'ðigon, | o'harwið
'kəɬɬi r 'hin: ro'ðassai r 'təluiθ 'te:g iðo ar ə 'kənta, | ən
'go:sb ² am vod ən 'rhi: drax'wantis.

¹ S.W. tu:ɬ.

² gəsb.

VOCABULARY

NOTES ON THE VOCABULARY

i. The Alphabetic order of the symbols is as follows :—
a, b, d, đ, e, ε, ə, f, g, h, i, j, ï, k, l, ł, m, n, ŋ, o, ɔ, p, r, s,
ʃ, t, θ, u, w, v, x.

ii. Mutated forms have not been inserted in this vocabulary. The rules of initial mutation, given in § 92 of the introduction, are sufficient to enable one to find out the corresponding radical forms. For instance, words beginning with **x** in the texts if not found under **x** in the vocabulary, must be looked for under **k**, which in certain circumstances changes (mutates) into **x**. Similarly initial **m**, etc., should be sought first under **m**, etc., and then under **p**, etc.

iii. In giving the meanings of verbs, one form only has been given, e.g. **adnabod** (“to know”). The substantival nature of the verb, frequently called in Welsh grammars the “verb-noun”, would, however, be brought out more strongly if the meaning “knowing” were also given. To economize space this has not been done.

iv. Except in a few verbs like **bo:d**, **dəvod** or **do:d**, **gwnəiθir** or **gwnəid**, **ka:il**, **məned** or **mind**, there are no separate forms for the imperfect tense of the subjunctive mood in Welsh. This mood will therefore only be given when necessary, it being assumed that in cases not mentioned the mood is the indicative.

v. Although a verb has been put in the vocabulary as present indicative, this form frequently has a future meaning.

vi. The term "Aorist" is employed in Welsh grammars to mean the "preterite" and the "perfect" tenses.

vii. The parts of speech have not been mentioned except where there is a danger of confusion, the meaning being considered a sufficient indication.

viii. Nouns have two genders in Welsh, viz., masculine and feminine. The feminine nouns only have been marked.

ix. The strong stress is as a rule on the last syllable but one in words of more than one syllable. Sometimes however, the strong stress is on the last syllable, and it is only in such cases that the stress has been indicated in the vocabulary.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOCABULARY

aor. (aorist tense).

comp. (comparative).

eq. (equality).

f. (feminine).

i. (imperfect tense).

imp. (imperative).

impers. (impersonal).

N.W. (North Wales).

pl. (plural).

plup. (pluperfect).

prep. (preposition).

pres. (present tense).

pron. prep. (pronominal preposition).

sing. (singular).

subj. (subjunctive).

superl. (superlative).

S.W. (South Wales).

- a**, *a*, interrogative particle.
a, *a*, rel. pron., who, which, that.
a, *a* (generally used before consonants), and.
a, *a* (before consonants), as.
a:, *â* (before consonants), with.
a:, *â*, 3rd sing. pres. of **mened** or **mind**.
adnabod, *adnabod*, to know, to recognize.
adre, *adrev*, *adre*, *adref*, home.
aðvuinder, *addfwynder*, gentleness.
ag, *ag* (before vowels), as.
ag, *ag* (before vowels), with.
agen, *agen*, f., crevice.
agor, *agor*, to open.
agorasant, *agorasant*, 3rd plur. aor. of **agor**.
agos, *agos*, near.
ai, *a'i*, and his, and her.
ai, interrogative particle.
ai, whether, or.
a:i, *âi*, 3rd sing. i. of **mened**.
ail, *ail*, num. adj., second.
air, *aur*, gold.
aiθ, *aeth*, 3rd sing. aor. of **mened** or **mind**.
ak, *ac* (generally before vowels), and.
akku, *acw*, yonder.
alarx, *alarch*, swan.
- *alməinwir**, *Almaenwyr*, Germans.
aɬan, *allan*, out.
aɬt, *allt*, f., a wooded slope.
am, *am*, round, about, for.
ambeɬ, *ambell*, occasional.
amməi, *ameu*, to doubt.
amhəiaɪθ, *amheuaeth*, doubt.
amhəssibl, *amhosibl*, impossible.
aml, *ammal*, *aml*, *amal*, frequent.
amser, *amser*, time.
anwireð, *anwiredd*, falsehood.
ar, *ar*, on; **ar gəver** (*ar gyfer*), opposite.
araɬ, *arall*, other.
argluiðes, *arglwyddes*, f., lady.
arholur, *arholwr*, examiner.
arjan, *arian*, silver, money.
arno, *arno*, pron. prep., on him.
arnom, *arnom*, pron. prep., on us.
arnint, *arnynt*, pron. prep., on them.
aros, *aros*, to stay.
***arθir**, *Arthur*, Arthur King of Britain.
arver, *arfer*, to accustom.
arverai, *arferai*, 3rd sing. i. of **arver**.

arverol, <i>arferol</i> , usual.	bøsseð, <i>bysedd</i> , pl. of <i>bîs</i>
atebai, <i>atebai</i> , 3rd sing. i.	finger.
of atteb (<i>ateb</i>), to	bëxan, <i>bychan</i> , small.
answer.	bî:, <i>bu</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of
aðrau, <i>athraw</i> , teacher.	bo:d.
augrim, <i>awgrym</i> , hint.	bïan, <i>biain</i> , <i>buan</i> , <i>buain</i> ,
avon, <i>afon</i> , f., river.	swift (sing. and pl.).
	bïassai, <i>buasai</i> , 3rd sing.
	plup. of bo:d.
	bïassun, <i>buaswn</i> , 1st sing.
	plup. of bo:d.
	bî:ð, <i>bydd</i> , 3rd sing. pres.
	(habitual) of bo:d.
	bî:ð:, <i>byth</i> , ever.
	bïu, <i>byw</i> , to live.
	bïm, <i>bwm</i> , 1st sing. aor. of bo:d.
	bla:in, <i>blaen</i> , top, end; o
	vla:in, before.
	blainai, <i>blaenau</i> , tops, ends.
	ble:, <i>ble</i> , where.
	blənəðoið, <i>blynnyddoedd</i> , pl. of
	bluiðin.
	blodai, <i>blode</i> , <i>blodau</i> , <i>blode</i> ,
	flowers.
	bloiðjai, <i>bloeddïau</i> , f., shouts;
	pl. of blo:ið, shout.
	bluiðin, <i>blywddyn</i> , f., year.
	bo:, <i>bo</i> , 3rd sing. pres. subj.
	of bo:d.
	bo:d, <i>bod</i> , to be.
	bo:ð, <i>bodd</i> , will, consent.
	boðlônruïð, <i>boddlonrwydd</i> ,
	satisfaction.
	boneður, <i>boneddwr</i> , gentle-
	man.

boneđiges , <i>boneddiges</i> , f., lady.	dəirið , <i>deurudd</i> , two cheeks.
bore , <i>bore</i> , morning.	dəmino , <i>dymuno</i> , to wish.
borəivuid , <i>boreufwyd</i> , morn- ing meal.	dəmma , <i>dyma</i> , here is, here are.
bəðlon , <i>boddlon</i> , content.	dənjon , <i>dynion</i> , pl. of din .
bradur , <i>bradwr</i> , traitor.	dəna , <i>dyna</i> , there is, there are.
braið , <i>braidd</i> , scarcely.	dəsgai , <i>dysgai</i> , 3rd sing. i. of dəsgî (<i>dysgu</i>), to learn.
braiθ , <i>braith</i> , fem. of bri:θ , speckled, spotted.	dəvnder , <i>dyfnder</i> , depth.
braix , <i>braich</i> , f., arm.	dəvn'ha: , <i>dyfnha</i> , 3rd sing. pres. of dəvnha:i (<i>dyfnhau</i>), to deepen.
bra:s , <i>bras</i> , fat, thick.	dəvod , <i>dyfod</i> , to come.
brenin , <i>brenin</i> , king.	dəvroið , <i>dyfroedd</i> , pl. of duvr .
brenhines , <i>brenhines</i> , f., queen.	dəwed , <i>dywed</i> , 3rd sing. and sing. imp. of dəwedid or dwəid .
breninessai , <i>breninesau</i> , queens.	dəwedai , <i>dywedai</i> , 3rd sing. i. of dəwedid .
briθjon , <i>brithion</i> , pl. of bri:θ .	dəwedid , <i>dywedyd</i> , to say.
brøn: , <i>bron</i> , f., breast.	dəwedoð , <i>dywedodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of dəwedid .
brin: , <i>bryn</i> , hill.	dəxrənni , <i>dychrynnu</i> , to frighten.
bri:s , <i>brys</i> , haste.	dəxweloð , <i>dychwelodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of dəxwelid (<i>dychwelyd</i>), to return.
bruidir , <i>brwydyr</i> , f., battle.	diarhebol , <i>diarhebol</i> , pro- verbial.
buid , <i>bwyd</i> , food.	diəiθrjaid , <i>dieithriaid</i> , strangers.
buitta , <i>bwyta</i> , to eat.	digjo , <i>digio</i> , to take offence, to offend.
buθin , <i>bwthyn</i> , cottage.	digon , <i>digon</i> , enough.
d , 'd, = nid (before verbs beginning with a vowel).	
dakku , <i>dacu</i> , yonder is, yonder are.	
daux , <i>dawch</i> (= <i>da uwch</i>), good to-you.	
dəiai , <i>deuai</i> , 3rd sing. imperf. of dəvod or do:d .	
dəiar , <i>daear</i> , earth.	

- dihareb**, *dihareb*, f., proverb.
dihinoð, *dihunodd*, 3rd sing.
 aor. of **dihino** (*dihuno*), to
 awaken.
dim:, *dim*, nothing.
dinas, *dinas*, f., city.
diniued, *diniwed*, harmless.
diogeli, *diogelu*, to make
 secure.
diolx, *diolch*, to thank.
diosgoð, *diosgodd*, 3rd sing.
 i. of **diosg** (*diosg*), to
 undress.
dirgel, *dirgel*, adj., secret.
disgənoð, *disgynodd*, 3rd
 sing. aor. of **disgin** (*disgyn*),
 to fall.
disglair, *disglair*, bright.
disglairjax, *disgleiriach*,
 brighter.
disglairjo, *disgleirjo*, to glitter.
disguil, *disgwyl*, to expect.
distauruið, *distawrwydd*
 silence.
divεθθoð, *difethodd*, 3rd sing.
 aor. of **divεθθa** (*divetha*),
 to destroy.
divlanni, *diflannu*, to vanish.
divrivux *difrifwch*, serious-
 ness.
diweð, *diwedd*, end; **o r**
diweð, at last.
diweðav, *diweddaf*, last.
diax, *duach*, darker; comp.
 of **di:** (*du*).
diav, *duaf*, darkest; superl.
 of **di:** (*du*).
di:ð, *dydd*, day.
di:n, *dyn*, man.
dion, *duon*, dark; pl. of
di: (*du*).
di:r, *dur*, steel.
do:, *do*, yes (in answer to
 a question in the aor.).
do:d, *dod*, see **dəvod**.
doi, *doi*, 2nd sing. pres. ind.
 of **dəvod**.
do:nt, *dont*, 3rd pl. pres. of
do:d.
do:s, *dos*, sing. imp. of
məned or **mind**.
do:v, *dof*, 1st sing. pres. of
do:d.
drau, *draw*, yonder.
dressi, *drysu*, to puzzle.
dru:s, *drws*, door.
duilau, *dwylaw* (lit. = two
 hand), pl. of **ɬa:u**.
duivron, *dwyfron*, two
 breasts, breast.
duin, *dwyn*, to bear.
dur, *duvr*, *dur*, *dwfr*, water.
dwəid, *dweyd*, see **dəwedid**.
ean, *eang*, broad.
e:b, *ebai*, *ebe*, *eb*, *ebai*, *ebe*,
 said he, she.
edrəxoð, *edrychodd*, 3rd sing.
 aor. of **ɛdrix**.

edrəxuid , <i>edrychwyd</i> , aor. impers. of ɛdrix .	ə'mhɛn: , <i>ymhen</i> , after.
ɛfəiθjɔl , <i>effeithiol</i> , effectual.	əmhɛɫɫax , <i>ymhellach</i> , further.
ɛlai , <i>elai</i> , 3rd sing. i. subj. of məned or mind .	ə'mla:in , <i>ymlaen</i> , forward.
enu , <i>enw</i> , name.	ə'mhle: <i>ymhle</i> , where.
er , <i>er</i> , for, since, in spite of ɛdrix , <i>edrych</i> , to look.	əmma , <i>yma</i> , here.
ɛmrald , <i>emrald</i> , emerald.	əmmil , <i>ymyl</i> , edge.
ɛnniɫ , <i>ennill</i> , to earn; profit (n.).	əmovin , <i>ymofyn</i> , to inquire.
ɛr'jɔ:ɪd , <i>erioed</i> , ever.	əmwelɛd , <i>ymwelled</i> , to visit.
ɛrs , <i>er's</i> (= <i>er ys</i>), ago.	ən , <i>yn</i> , in, into; particle (pre-verbial, pre-noun, and pre-adjectival).
ɛsmuiθ , <i>esmwyth</i> , soft.	əna , <i>yna</i> , there, then, that.
ɛtto , <i>eto</i> , again.	ənði , <i>ynddi</i> , pron. prep., in her, in it.
ə , <i>y</i> , the (before a consonant); pre-verbial particle; rel. pron.	ənðo , <i>ynddo</i> , pron. prep., in him, in it.
ədiu , <i>ydyw</i> , 3rd sing. pres. ind. of bo:d .	əno , <i>yno</i> , there.
ədiɪnt , <i>ydynt</i> , 3rd pl. pres. of bo:d .	əntai , <i>yntau</i> , he, him.
ədoið , <i>ydoedd</i> , 3rd sing. i. of bo:d .	ənte , <i>ynte</i> , then; puɪ ənte? who then?
əin , <i>ein</i> , our.	əŋhanɔl , <i>yngghanol</i> , amidst.
əira , <i>eira</i> , snow.	ə'ŋhɪlx , <i>yngghylch</i> , about.
əisjəi , <i>eisieu</i> , want.	ər , <i>yr</i> , = ə (before vowels or h).
əisteð , <i>eistedd</i> , to sit.	əs , <i>ys</i> , as; also = ɛrs .
əmagor , <i>ymagor</i> , to open.	əsgavn , <i>ysgafn</i> , light (in weight).
əmavloð , <i>ymafloodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of əmavlid (<i>ymaflyd</i>), to take hold.	əstərjed , <i>ystryied</i> , to consider.
əmborθ , <i>ymborth</i> , food.	əstrədoið , <i>ystrydoedd</i> , pl. of ə'stri:d .
	ə'stri:d , <i>ystryd</i> , f., street.
	fɛrmdi , <i>ffermdy</i> , farmhouse.

fannon , <i>ffynnon</i> , f., well, spring.	gɛɬɬir , <i>geller</i> , pres. impers. of gaɬɬi .
flamgox , <i>fflamgoch</i> , flame-coloured.	gɛmmai , <i>gemau</i> , pl. of gɛm .
fion , <i>ffion</i> , foxgloves.	gɛlwid , <i>gelwyd</i> , aor. impers. of galu .
foi , <i>ffoi</i> , to flee.	gɛm , <i>gem</i> , gem.
* franƙod , <i>Ffrancod</i> , Frenchmen.	gɛnniv , <i>gennyf</i> , pron. prep., with me.
furð , <i>ffwrdd</i> , away.	gəiav , <i>gaeaf</i> , Winter.
	gida , <i>gyda</i> , before cons., with.
ga:d , <i>gad</i> , imp. sing. of gadail .	gidag , <i>gydag</i> , before vowel, with.
gadauid , <i>gadawyd</i> , aor. impers. of gadail .	gilið , <i>gilydd</i> , one another.
gadail , <i>gadael</i> , to permit.	glan , <i>glan</i> , f., shore.
gair , <i>gair</i> , word.	glanax , <i>glanach</i> , comp. of gla:n (<i>glân</i>), beautiful.
galar , <i>galar</i> , sorrow.	gləisjon , <i>gleision</i> , pl. of gla:s (<i>glas</i>), blue.
galu , <i>galw</i> , to call.	gloiu , <i>gloyw</i> , <i>gloew</i> , bright.
galwoð , <i>galwodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of galu .	gobennið , <i>gobennydd</i> , pillow.
gaɬɬai , <i>gallai</i> , 3rd sing. i. of gaɬɬi .	goləi , <i>goleu</i> , light.
gaɬɬent , <i>gallent</i> , 3rd pl. i. of gaɬɬi .	golug , <i>golwg</i> , appearance.
gaɬessid , <i>gallesid</i> , plup. impers. of gaɬɬi .	gonɛstruið , <i>gonestryudd</i> , honesty.
gaɬɬi , <i>gallu</i> , to be able (= can); ability.	gorəi , <i>goreu</i> , best.
gan , <i>gan</i> , with, by.	govənnai , <i>gofynnai</i> , 3rd sing. i. of govin .
ganðint , <i>ganddynt</i> , pron. prep., with them.	govəнноð , <i>gofynnodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of govin .
ger , <i>ger</i> , near.	govin , <i>gofyn</i> , to ask.
gɛɬɬid , <i>gellid</i> , i. impers. of gaɬɬi .	gɔɬɬuŋ , <i>gollung</i> , to let go.
	gørseð , <i>gorsedd</i> , f., throne.
	gørxuil , <i>gorchwyl</i> , task.
	* grifið , <i>Gruffudd</i> .

gwr , <i>gwr</i> , man, husband.	gweluid , <i>gwelwyd</i> , impers. aor. of gweled .
gun : <i>gwn</i> , 1st sing. pres. ind. of gwibod .	gwe:ɨ (S.W.), <i>gwell</i> , better.
guðv , <i>guddf</i> , neck.	gwe:n , <i>gwên</i> , smile.
gurda , <i>gwrda</i> , good man.	gweld , <i>gweld</i> , see gweled .
gwa:g , <i>gwag</i> , empty.	gwelsai , <i>gwelsai</i> , 3rd sing. plupf. of gweled or gweld .
gwaiθ , <i>gwaith</i> , work.	gwelsant , <i>gwelsant</i> , 3rd pl. plupf. of gweled or gweld .
gwa:i , <i>gwaie</i> , woe.	gweɨ: (N.W.), <i>gwell</i> , better.
gwalx , <i>gwalch</i> , hawk.	gwëirgloð <i>gweirglodd</i> , f., meadow.
gwa:ɨt (S.W.), gwa:ɨt (N.W.). <i>gwallt</i> , hair.	gwënjon , <i>gwynion</i> , pl. of gwin: .
gwan: , <i>gwan</i> , weak.	gwënnax , <i>gwynnach</i> , comp. of gwin: .
gwanwin , <i>gwanwyn</i> , spring.	gwi:g , <i>gwig</i> , f., a wood.
gwared(i) , <i>gwared(u)</i> , to deliver.	gwion , <i>gwion</i> , f., fairy.
gwarjo , <i>gwarjo</i> , to spend.	gwir , <i>gwir</i> , true, truth.
gwastad , <i>gwastad</i> , level, constant.	gwisg (S.W.), gwi:sg (N.W.), <i>gwisg</i> , f., dress.
gwaur , <i>gwaur</i> , dawn.	gwibod , <i>gwybod</i> , to know.
gwe:ð , <i>gwedd</i> , f., complexion.	gwidr , gwidir , <i>gwydr</i> , glass.
gweðiɨ , <i>gweddill</i> , remainder.	gwiljuid , <i>gwylywyd</i> , aor. impers. of gwiljed or gwiljo , to watch.
gwe:l , <i>gwel</i> , 3rd sing. pres. of gweled or gweld .	gwin: , <i>gwyn</i> , white.
gwelai , <i>gwelai</i> , 3rd sing. i. of gweled .	gwineb , <i>gwyneb</i> , see uineb .
gwelaist , <i>gwelaist</i> , 2nd sing. aor. of gweled .	gwinebai , <i>gwynebau</i> , pl. of gwineb .
gwelav , <i>gwelaf</i> , 1st sing. pres. of gweled .	gwirθ , <i>gwyrrh</i> , f., miracle.
gweled , <i>gweled</i> , to see.	gwi:x , <i>gwyxh</i> , fine.
gweli , <i>gweli</i> , 2nd sing. pres. of gweled .	gwla:d , <i>gwlad</i> , f., country.
gweloð , <i>gwelodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of gweled .	

gwna: <i>gwna</i> , 3rd pres. ; impers. sing. of gwnëid or gwnëiðir .	hi: <i>hi</i> , she, her, it.
gwna:ið , <i>gwnaeth</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of gwnëid or gwnëiðir .	hir: <i>hir</i> , long.
gwnëi , <i>gwnëi</i> , 2nd sing. pres. of gwnëid or gwnëiðir .	hiraið , <i>hiraeth</i> , longing.
gwnëid , gwnëiðir , <i>gwneyd</i> , <i>gwnëuthur</i> , to do.	hirðrug , <i>hirddrug</i> , continued evil.
gwraig , <i>gwraig</i> , f., woman, wife.	hiððai , <i>hithau</i> , she, her.
gwri:d , <i>gwrîd</i> , blush.	hi:d , <i>hyd</i> , length, till.
hanes , <i>hanes</i> , history, story.	hi:n , <i>hun</i> , self.
hanner , <i>hanner</i> (n. and adj.), half.	hi:n , <i>hÿn</i> , comp. of he:n .
hail , <i>haul</i> , sun.	hino , <i>huno</i> , to sleep.
harð , <i>hardd</i> , beautiful.	hinux , <i>hunuch</i> , imp. pl. of hino .
harðux , <i>harddwch</i> , beauty.	hogin , <i>hogyn</i> , lad.
havod , <i>hafod</i> , f., summer farm dwelling.	hon: , <i>hon</i> , f., this.
heb , <i>heb</i> , without.	hønno , <i>honno</i> , f. adj. and pron., that.
hebog , <i>hebog</i> , falcon.	huiljo , <i>hwyljo</i> , to sail.
hëilog , <i>heillog</i> , sunny.	hu:ir , <i>hwyr</i> , late.
heolið , <i>heolydd</i> , f., pl. of heol , road.	hun: , <i>hwn</i> , this.
he:n , <i>hen</i> , old.	hunnu , <i>hwnnw</i> , adj. and pron., that.
he:sg (N.W.), <i>hesg</i> , f., rushes.	i , <i>i</i> , to, for.
hëlm , <i>helm</i> , helmet.	i , <i>i</i> , I, me.
herwið , <i>herwydd</i> , according to.	i , <i>ei</i> , his, her ; <i>eu</i> , their.
hësg (S.W.), <i>hesg</i> , see he:sg .	i , 'i, his, her, its (after a vowel) ; him, her, it (after rel. pr. a).
hëilog , <i>heulog</i> , sunny.	iði , <i>iddi</i> , pron. prep., to her, to it.
hënni , <i>hynny</i> , that.	iðint , <i>iddgnt</i> , pron. prep., to them.
hënod , <i>hynod</i> , remarkable.	iðo , <i>iddo</i> , pron. prep., to him, to it.
	inig , <i>unig</i> , alone ; ën inig , only.

injon, <i>union</i> , straight, just; ən	kanol, <i>canol</i> , middle.
injon, precisely, presently.	karex, <i>carech</i> , 2nd pl. i. of
iu, <i>yw</i> , 3rd sing. pres. of	kari.
bo:d.	kari, <i>caru</i> , to love.
*ivor, <i>Ifor</i> .	karjo, <i>cario</i> , to carry.
i:n, <i>un</i> , one, same.	karjoð, <i>cariodd</i> , 3rd sing.
in:ē, <i>unlle</i> , anywhere.	aor. of karjo.
into, <i>unto</i> , same roof.	karn, <i>carn</i> , hoof, handle,
invrədol, <i>unfrydol</i> , unani-	heap.
mous.	kartrev, <i>cartref</i> , home.
inwaiθ, <i>unwaiθ</i> , once.	karwn, <i>carwn</i> , 1st sing. i. of
irðasol, <i>urddasol</i> , dignified.	kari.
iux'la:u, <i>uwchlaw</i> , over,	karxar, <i>carchar</i> , prison.
above.	ka:s, <i>cas</i> , unkind.
ixel, <i>uchel</i> , high.	ka:θ, <i>cath</i> , f., cat.
jaun, <i>iawn</i> , adj. and n., right	kaug, <i>cawg</i> , bowl.
(opposite of wrong).	kaul, <i>cawl</i> , broth.
jexid, <i>iechyd</i> , health.	kaurvil, <i>cawrfil</i> , elephant.
kadarn, <i>cadarn</i> , firm, strong.	kavuid, <i>cafwyd</i> , aor. impers.
kaduid, <i>cadwyd</i> , aor. impers.	of ka:il.
of kadu, to keep.	kerðedjad, <i>cerddediad</i> , gait.
ka:i, <i>cae</i> , field.	kəffil, <i>ceffyl</i> , horse.
ka:il, <i>cael</i> , to have.	kerðai, <i>cerddai</i> , 3rd sing. i.
kaled, <i>caled</i> , hard.	of kerðed, to walk.
kaledluid, <i>caledlwyd</i> , hard	kerðant, <i>cerddant</i> , 3rd pl.
and grey.	pres. of kerðed, to walk.
*kamlan, <i>Camlan</i> .	kədjo, <i>cydio</i> , to take hold.
kamse, <i>camse</i> , tunic.	kəfərðit, <i>cyffyrðit</i> , 2nd sing.
kanis, <i>canys</i> , for, because.	of kəfurð.
kanlīn, <i>canlyn</i> , to follow.	kəfurð, <i>cyffwrdd</i> , to touch.
kani, <i>canu</i> , to sing.	kəfredinol, <i>cyffredinol</i> ,
kanoð, <i>canodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor.	general.
of kani.	kəi, <i>cei</i> , 2nd sing. pres. ind.
	of ka:il.
	kəiad, <i>caead</i> , lid, closed.

- kələm̄mi**, *cylymu*, to tie.
kəmmaint, *cymaint*, as many,
of equal size.
kəmeraduiaiθ, *cymera-*
dwyaeth, recommendation,
applause.
kəmerai, *cymerai*, 3rd sing.
i. of **kəmerid**.
kəmerid, *cymeryd*, to take.
kəmədog, *cymydog*, neigh-
bour.
kəmdogjon, *cymydogion*, pl.
of **kəmədog**.
***kəmro**, *Cymro*, Welshman.
***kəmri**, *Cymru*, f., Wales.
kənhadleð, *cynhadledd*, f.,
conference.
kənɬin, *cynllyn*, plan.
kənnal, *cynnal*, to hold.
kənnig, *cynnyg*, to offer ; to
propose.
kənhigjad, **kənhəgjad**, *cyn-*
hygiad, proposal.
kəntav, *cyntaf*, first.
kəsḡi, *cysgu*, to sleep.
kəsgoð, *cysgodd*, 3rd sing.
aor. of **kəsḡi**.
kəstal, *cystal*, comp. of eq.
of **da:** (*da*), good.
kətino, *cytuno*, to agree.
kəurain, *cywrain*, ingenious.
kəvagos, *cyfagos*, adjacent.
kəvan, *cyfan*, whole, entire.
kəvarvod, *cyfarvod*, to meet,
a meeting.
- kəvarviant**, *cyfarfuant*, 3rd
pl. aor. of **kəvarvod**.
kəvəiɬes, *cyfeilles*, f., friend,
f. of **kəvaiɬ** (*cyfaill*).
kəvəiɬgar, *cyfeillgar*,
friendly.
kəvəiɬjon, *cyfeillion*, pl. of
kəvail.
kəvjaunder, *cyfiawnder*,
justice.
kəvlog, *cyflog*, f., wages.
kəvoiθ, *cyfoeth*, wealth.
kəvoiθog, *cyfoethog*, wealthy.
kəvlaun, *cyflawn*, complete.
kəvran, *cyfran*, f., portion.
ki:g, *cig*, meat.
kin:, *cyn*, before.
kinjau, *ciniaw*, dinner.
kidəved, *cydyfed*, to drink
together.
kidəmbərθent, *cydymborthent*,
3rd pl. i. of **kidəmbərθi**,
to take food together.
kidvuitta, *cydfwyta*, to eat
together.
ki:ð, *cudd*, hidden.
kiðjo, *cuddio*, to hide.
kiðjoð, *cuddiodd*, 3rd sing.
aor. of **kiðjo**
kint, *cynt*, formerly.
kiro, *curo*, to knock.
kiroð, *curodd*, 3rd sing. aor.
of **kiro**.
klauð, *clawdd*, hedge,
dyke.

- klaði**, *claddu*, to bury.
kle:ð, *cledd*, sword.
kleðiŵ, *cleddyf*, sword.
kləmmi, see *kələmmi*.
klēwed, *clwywed*, to hear.
kləun, *clwyn*, 1st sing. pres. of *klēwed*.
kliduid, *cludwyd*, aor. impers. of *klido* (*cludo*), to carry.
klidux, *cludwch*, imper. plur. of *klido*.
klo:x, *cloch*, f., bell.
kløðjo, *cloddio*, to dig.
kluiwoð, *chwyfodd*, 3rd sing. aor. of *kluiwo* (*clwyfo*), to wound.
kluiuid, *chwyfwyd*, aor. impers. of *kluiwo*.
knippus, *cnipws*, a slight blow.
kodi, *codi*, to rise.
kodoð, *cododd*, 3rd sing. aor. of *kodi*.
kodux, *codwch*, imper. pl. of *kodi*.
ko:id, *coed*, pl. of *koiden*.
koron, *coron*, f., crown.
kornelin, *cornelyn*, nook.
ko:sb(N.W.), *cosb*, f., punishment.
koiden, *coeden*, f., tree.
koidwig, *coedwig*, f., forest.
køŵi, *colli*, to lose.
køŵid, *collid*, i. impers. of *køŵi*.
- køsb** (S.W.), *cosb*, f., punishment.
køssi, *cosi*, to scratch.
køvjoð, *cofiodd*, 3rd sing. aor. of *køvjo*, to remember.
kra:f, *craff*, keen.
kraig, *craig*, f., rock.
kredun, *credwn*, 1st sing. pres. of *kredi*, to believe.
kræft, *crefft*, f., handcraft.
kræivjon, *creifion*, parings.
krænni, *crynnu*, to tremble.
krənsuø, *crynswth*, mass.
kriv, *cryf*, strong.
krin: *cryn*, considerable.
krogi, *crogi*, to hang.
kro:in, *croen*, skin.
krøn:, *cron*, f. of *krun*: (*crwn*), round.
kruidro, *crwydro*, to roam.
kru:in, *crwyn*, pl. of *kro:in*.
kusg (S.W.), **ku:sg** (N.W.), *cwsg*, sleep.
kubl, *cwbl*, whole.
kuino, *cwyno*, to complain.
kum:, *cum*, valley.
kumpas, *cwmpas*, compass, o *gumpas*, around.
kuppan, *cwpan*, cup.
kwəstjun, *cwestiwn*, question.
- lili**, *lili*, f., lily.
ŵadrad, *lladrad*, theft.
ŵa:ð, *lladd*, to kill.

- †aðuid, *lladdwyd*, aor. impers. of †a:ð.
 †ai, *llai*, comp. of ba:x.
 †ais, *llais*, voice.
 †a:iθ, *llaeth*, milk.
 †a†: (N.W.), †a:† (S.W.),
llall, other.
 †annerx, *llannerch*, f., glade.
 †a:u, *llaw*, f., hand.
 †auer, *llawer*, many.
 †aun, *llawn*, full.
 †aur, *llawr*, floor.
 †avnes, *llafnes*, f., well-grown female.
 †e:, *lle*, place.
 †e:d, *lled*, rather, fairly.
 †enwi, *llenwi*, to fill.
 †egad, *llygad*, eye.
 †egaid, *llygaid*, sing. of †egad.
 †egod, *llygod*, pl. of †egoden.
 †egoden, *llygoden*, f., rat, mouse.
 †e:iaf, *lleiaf*, least.
 †e:iad, *lleuad*, f., moon,
 †emmaid, *llymaid*, drop to drink.
 †iaus, *lliaws*, throng, host.
 †iu, *lliw*, colour.
 †i:, *llu*, multitude.
 †iðedig, *lluddedig*, wearied.
 †in:, *llyn*, lake.
 †onið, *llonydd*, quiet.
 †on:, *llon*, pleased.
 †oŋ:, *llong*, f., ship.
 †u:i, *llwy*, f., spoon.
- †uiðjannis, *llwyddiannus*, successful.
 mai, *mai* (conj.), that.
 maið, *maidd*, whey.
 maint, *maint*, size, quantity.
 maip, *maip*, f., pl. of mæipen (*meipen*), a turnip.
 maiθ, *maith*, long.
 ma:i. *mae*, 3rd sing. pres. of bo:d.
 ma:i:nt, *maent*, 3rd pl. pres. of bo:d.
 mam:, *mam*, f., mother.
 man:, *man*, f., place.
 ma:n, *mân*, finely-divided.
 maru, *marw*, to die, dead.
 marxnad, *marchnad*, f., market.
 maur, *mawr*, great.
 maureðog, *mawreddog*, grand, majestic.
 meðai, *meddai*, 3rd sing. i. of defective verb, me:ð (*medd*), says.
 meðeljai, *meddyliai*, 3rd sing. i. of meðul.
 meðul, *meddul*, to think.
 meləna:x, *melynach*, comp. of melin.
 melin (mellin), *melyn*, yellow.
 melis (mellis), *melus*, sweet.
 meun, *mewn*, within, in.
 mēdrai, *medrai*, 3rd sing. i. of mēdri, to be able.

mædrir , <i>medrir</i> , impers. pres. of mædri .	n , 'n, in, our (after a vowel); us (after rel. pr. a).
merlod , <i>merlod</i> , pl. of merlîn (<i>merlyn</i>), pony.	na , <i>na</i> , not, nor, neither, than.
mærxed , <i>merched</i> , f., pl. of mærx (<i>merch</i>), girl.	nad , <i>nad</i> , not, that-not.
mæiðjon , <i>meillion</i> , f., pl. of mæiðjonen , trefoil.	nag , <i>nag</i> , than.
mæned , <i>myned</i> , to go.	nas: , <i>nas</i> , not, that-not.
mænəxav , <i>mynychaf</i> , superl. of mæniç .	natiñjol , <i>naturiol</i> , natural.
mænið , <i>mynydd</i> , mountain.	nak: , <i>nac</i> , no, not, nor, neither.
mæniç , <i>mynych</i> , often.	ne:s , <i>nês</i> , comp. of agos .
mænnot , <i>mynnot</i> , 2nd sing. pres. subj. of mænni (<i>mynnu</i>), to will.	nessav , <i>nesaf</i> , superl. of agos .
mi , <i>mi</i> , I, me.	neshaoð , <i>neshaoðd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of nes'ha:i (<i>neshau</i>), to approach.
milgun , <i>milgwn</i> , pl. of milgi (<i>milgi</i>), greyhound.	neppeð , <i>nepell</i> , not far.
miloid , <i>miloedd</i> , thousands.	nerθ , <i>nerth</i> , strength.
milur , <i>milur</i> , soldier.	ne:s: , <i>nes</i> , until.
milwîr , <i>milwyr</i> , pl. of milur .	nəidjent , <i>neidient</i> , 3rd pl. i. of nəidjo .
mi:n , <i>min</i> , edge, lip.	nəidjo , <i>neidio</i> , to jump.
mind , <i>mynd</i> , see mæned .	nəi , <i>neu</i> , or.
minið , <i>munud</i> , f., minute.	ni: , <i>ni</i> , we, us.
mor , <i>mor</i> , as.	ni , <i>nid</i> , nis: , <i>ni</i> , <i>nid</i> , <i>nis</i> , not.
mo:r , <i>môr</i> , sea.	no:l , <i>nol</i> , to fetch.
moruîn , <i>morwyn</i> , f., maiden.	no:s , <i>nos</i> , f., night.
* mødred , <i>Modred</i> , one of Arthur's knights.	nəswaiθ , <i>noswaith</i> , f., night.
mu:i , <i>mwyl</i> , comp. of maur .	o , <i>o</i> , of, from.
mu:iñ , <i>mwyn</i> , gentle, sake.	oherwið , <i>oherwydd</i> , because.
mu:iav , <i>mwyañ</i> , superl. of maur .	ohonint , <i>ohonynt</i> , pron. prep., of, from them.
mussug , <i>mwsug</i> , moss.	ohono , <i>ohono</i> , pron. prep., of, from him.
	ohonox , <i>ohonoch</i> , pron. prep., of, from you.

ogov , <i>ogof</i> , f., cave.	pendervəni , <i>penderfynu</i> , to decide.
o:l , <i>ól</i> , mark, track, ən o:l , according to, ago.	pe:θ , <i>peth</i> , thing.
o:ɤ , <i>oll</i> , whole.	pɛɤ: (N.W.), pɛ:ɤ (S.W.), <i>pell</i> , far.
o:ið , <i>oedd</i> , 3rd sing. i. ind. of bo:d .	pɛɤter , <i>pellter</i> , distance.
oiðint , <i>oeddynt</i> , 3rd pl. i. ind. of bo:d .	pɛn: , <i>pen</i> , n. and a., head.
o:is , <i>oes</i> , 3rd sing. pres. ind. of bo:d .	pɛndrist , <i>pendrist</i> , sad.
o:is , <i>oes</i> , f., age.	pɛnnav , <i>pennaf</i> , superl. of pɛn: .
over , <i>ofer</i> , in vain.	pɛntur , <i>pentwr</i> , heap.
	pɛrlai , <i>perlau</i> , pl. of pɛrl , pearl.
oljon , <i>olion</i> , pl. of o:l .	pədeu , <i>pydew</i> , a well.
*ɔlwɛn , <i>Olwen</i> .	pəidjo , <i>peidio</i> , to cease.
ɔnd , <i>ond</i> , but.	plant , <i>plant</i> , pl. of plɛntin .
ɔs: , <i>os</i> , if.	plɛntin , <i>plentyn</i> , child.
ɔvni , <i>ofni</i> , to fear.	pɔ:b , <i>pob</i> , every.
ɔxr , <i>ochr</i> , f., side.	pɔbl , <i>pobl</i> , people.
pa: , <i>pa</i> , what, which (interrogative).	pɔttes , <i>potes</i> , soup.
paid , <i>paid</i> , cessation.	prauv , <i>prawf</i> , a proof.
paid , <i>paid</i> , imp. sing. of pəidjo .	presennol , <i>presennol</i> , present.
pan , <i>pan</i> , when.	prə'nhaun , <i>prynhawn</i> , afternoon.
pasjuid , paɤuid , <i>pasiwyd</i> , aor. impers. of pasjo , paɤo (<i>pasio</i>), to pass.	prədvɛrθux , <i>prydfferthwch</i> , beauty.
paub , <i>paub</i> , everybody.	prəsiro , <i>prysuro</i> , to hasten.
pe , <i>pe</i> , if.	prin: , <i>prin</i> , hardly, scanty.
pedair , <i>pedair</i> , fem. of pɛdwar (<i>pedwar</i>), four.	prɪ:d , <i>pryd</i> , complexion.
pe:l , <i>pêl</i> , f., ball.	prɪdweðol <i>prydweddol</i> , comely.
	pu:i , <i>pwyl</i> , inter. pron., who.
	r , 'r , = ə , ər (following a vowel).

- rhag, *rhag*, lest, against.
 rhaid, *rhaid*, needful.
 rhedeg, *rhedeg*, to run.
 rhedoð, *rheddod*, 3rd sing.
 aor. of *rhedeg*.
 rhe:g, *rheg*, f., a curse.
 rheolaið, *rheolaidd*, orderly.
 rhəbið, *rhybudd*, warning.
 rhəveð, *rhyfedd*, strange.
 rhiu, *rhyw*, some.
 rhiule, *rhywle*, somewhere.
 rhiubeth, *rhywbeth*, some-
 thing.
 rhi:, *rhy*, too.
 rhiðair, *rhuddaur*, ruddy-
 gold.
 rhoðai, *rhoddai*, 3rd sing. i.
 of *rhoði*.
 rhoðassai, *rhoddasai*, 3rd
 sing. plup. of *rhoði*.
 rhoði, *rhoddi*, to give, to
 put.
 rhoðoð, *rhoddod*, 3rd sing.
 aor. of *rhoði*.
 rhoðuid, *rhoddyd*, aor.
 impers. of *rhoði*.
 rhun:, *rhwng*, between.
- sa:l, *sal*, poor.
 saul, *sawl*, he that.
 seren, *seren*, f., star.
 se:v, *sef*, namely.
 serx, *serch*, affection.
 səmidjad, *symudiad*, move-
 ment.
- sənni, *synnu*, to be amazed.
 səθax, *sythach*, comp. of
 si:θ (*syth*), upright.
 sidan, *sidan*, silk.
 sikr, *sikir*, *sicr*, sure.
 sjarad, *jarad*, *siarad*, to talk.
 *sjo:n, *jo:n*, *sion*, John.
 sjur, *jur*, *siwr*, sure.
 si:, *su*, murmur.
 si:ð, si:, *sydd*, *sy*, 3rd sing.
 pres. of *bo:d*, relational
 form.
 sɔdla:, *sodlau*, f., pl. of
 sauld (*sawdl*), heel.
 stem, *stên*, pitcher.
 su:n, *sûn*, sound.
 suiðogjon, *swyddogion*, sing.
 of *suiðog* (*swyddog*), officer.
 suino, *swyno*, to charm.
 jarad, see *sjarad*.
 *jo:n, see *sjo:n*.
 jur, see *sjur*.
- tair, *tair*, f. of *tri*: (*tri*), three.
 ta:l, *tâl*, f., pay.
 tallax, *talach*, comp. of *tal*:
 (*tal*), tall.
 talum, *talwm*, a long time.
 tan:, *tan*, till, under.
 tanwið, *tanwydd*, fuel.
 tarauoð, *tarawodd*, 3rd sing.
 aor. of *taro* (*taro*), to
 strike.
 tattus, *tatws*, pl. of *tatten*
 (*taten*), potato.

tavl, <i>tafl</i> , imp. sing. of tavlî.	tlu:s, <i>tlws</i> , pretty.
tavlî, <i>taflu</i> , to throw.	tôn: <i>ton</i> , f., wave.
tauel, <i>tawel</i> , quiet.	tônnaî, <i>tonnau</i> , pl. of tôn:
tavloð, <i>taflodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of tavlî.	tôrraist, <i>torraist</i> , 2nd sing. aor. of tôrri, to break.
te:g, <i>teg</i> , fair.	tôrruîd, <i>torrwyd</i> , aor. impers. of tôrri.
tëkkax, <i>tecach</i> , comp. of te:g.	tôrxx, <i>torch</i> , f., torque, coil.
tërvîn, <i>terfyn</i> , end, boundary.	tôrxxog, <i>torchog</i> , coiled.
tërvîsg, <i>terfysg</i> , commotion.	traferð, <i>trafferth</i> , trouble.
tëvlaist, <i>teflaist</i> , 2nd sing. aor. of tavlî.	tra:îd, <i>traed</i> , feet.
tëîlî, <i>teulu</i> , family.	tram:, <i>tram</i> , tramcar.
tëluîð, <i>tylwyth</i> , kinsfolk, family.	traxwantîs, <i>trachwantus</i> , greedy.
të††ai, <i>tyllau</i> , pl. of tu†:	tra'xevn, <i>trachefn</i> , again.
tëimlad, <i>teimlad</i> , sensation.	trë:n, <i>trên</i> , train.
tënnî, <i>tynnu</i> , to draw.	trëdeð, <i>trydedd</i> , f. of trëdið (<i>trydydd</i>), third.
tënnoð, <i>tynnodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of tënnî.	trëinsjur, <i>trëinsjur</i> , <i>treinsiwr</i> , trencher.
tëvent, <i>tyfent</i> , 3rd pl. i. of tëvî (<i>tyfu</i>), to grow.	trëiglo, <i>treiglo</i> , to drag.
tî:, <i>ti</i> , thee, thou.	trëssor, <i>trysor</i> , treasure.
tîppin, <i>tipyn</i> , a bit.	tro:, <i>tro</i> , <i>ti</i> , turn, occasion.
tîrjon, <i>tirion</i> , gentle.	tro:ð, <i>trodd</i> , 3rd sing. aor. of troi (<i>troi</i>), to turn.
tîððai, <i>tithau</i> , thee, thou.	tro:îd, <i>troed</i> , foot.
tî:, <i>tî</i> , house.	trôs:, <i>tros</i> , over.
tî:, <i>tu</i> , side.	tru:i, <i>trwy</i> , through.
tîa. tîag, <i>tua</i> , <i>tuag</i> , towards.	tru:îdi, <i>trwyddi</i> , through her or it.
tî:n, <i>tyn</i> , tight.	tu†:, (N.W.), tu:† (S.W.), <i>tull</i> , hole.
tîrd (tëred), <i>tyrd</i> (<i>tyred</i>), come.	
tîsjon, <i>tlysiôn</i> , pl. of tlu:s.	
tîsni, <i>tlyśni</i> , beauty.	u, 'w, its, his, her.
tlo:s, <i>tlos</i> , f. of tlu:s.	uîneb, <i>wyneb</i> , face.

uinebai , <i>wynebau</i> , pl. of uineb .	wel : <i>wel</i> , well! *wiljam , <i>William</i> .
u:it , <i>wyt</i> , 2nd sing. pres. ind. of bo:d .	vel , <i>fel</i> , as, like.
u:iv , <i>wyf</i> , 1st sing. pres. ind. of bo:d .	vɛɨi , <i>felly</i> , thus.
urθ , <i>wrth</i> , by, to.	və , <i>fy</i> , my.
urθi , <i>wrthi</i> , by or to her or it.	vəni , <i>fyny</i> , up.
urθo , <i>wrtho</i> , by or to him or it.	x , 'ch, your (after vowel); you (after rel. pr. a).
wedi , <i>wede</i> , after.	xware , <i>chware</i> , to play.
wedin , <i>wedyn</i> , after that.	xweri , <i>chwery</i> , 3rd sing. pres. of xware .
wele , <i>wele</i> , behold.	xwiljo , <i>chwilio</i> , to look for.

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Gweler hefyd:

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