



'SPEAK WELSH'

An introduction to the Welsh language
combining a simple grammar,
phrase book and dictionary

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95p

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HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

The Welsh nation can legitimately claim to possess the oldest living cultural language in Europe. Our earliest poetry dates back to the sixth century AD.

The Welsh are of Celtic origins. These people were of Indo-European derivation. They conquered Europe in pre-Roman times but were themselves conquered by the Romans. Their language might have died out altogether had some tribes not travelled north to the British Isles. One branch settled in what is now Brittany, England and Wales, and these were called Brythoniaid, Britons. Another branch went to Ireland and they were called Goidels. The present-day Welsh word for an Irishman is still Gwyddel.

The Romans followed the Celts into the British Isles but failed to stamp their civilisation and culture as thoroughly on the Britons as they had done throughout the rest of Europe. So when the Romans left our shores, the Celtic tongue still existed, even though it had been modified to absorb many Latin names. Thus it is interesting to note that the word *braich* (arm) derives from the Latin *brachia*, whereas *coes* (leg) derives from the ancient Celtic word *cosca*. Similarly one can see the influence of Latin through the similarity of certain French and Welsh words e.g. *ffenestr* (window) and French *fenetre*; *porth* (doorway) and *porte*; *un, dau, tri* (one, two, three) and *un, deux, trois*.

The old Brythoneg then developed into three separate languages, Welsh, Cornish and Breton. Cornish fell out of common use in the eighteenth century, but Breton onion sellers can understand and be understood by Welshmen today.

By the sixth century the Angles and Saxons had started invading what is now the North of England. The Welsh called themselves *Cymry*, which means fellow-countrymen, and their language was called *Cymraeg*. Many fierce battles were fought in the North. There was one very famous battle at Manau Guododdin, the present-day Stirling. Our earliest poetry dates from this period. It has been handed down to us through carefully kept mediaeval manuscripts.

The *Cymry* who lived in what is now England were slowly absorbed into the society and culture of the Angles and Saxons. Marriages amongst the peoples took place and finally the *Cymry* lost their language and culture. Only in the mountainous areas of the west did the language survive, probably because the terrain was too harsh and inhospitable for the invaders. So a language that was once spoken by all peoples throughout England, Wales and lowland Scotland is now only spoken by a group of people in Wales.

The amazing thing is that the language did not die out altogether. Ireland, despite being an island, lost the everyday use of the Gaelic, as did Scotland with its high inhospitable mountains. Wales, on the other hand, was (a) the first to be dominated by the English; (b) within relatively easy reach of the English communities; and (c) had its language proscribed by the Act of Union in 1536. Still the language survives.

One of the most important reasons for this has been the great pride the Welsh nation possesses for its language. In mediaeval times, the bard was one of the most important members of a nobleman's household. He would recount in verse the battles and heroic deeds of ancient Welshmen. He would also be expected, as a scholar, to study the language in great detail. The bards wrote handbooks to maintain the purity of the language. Many of them would compile dictionaries of great length which catalogued the wealth of the language.

By the sixteenth century, however, the order of the bards began to decline because of lack of patronage. The old Welsh aristocracy, possessing the mediaeval ideas of paternalism and service, was dying out. It was replaced by rich, often English, land-owners, who owned vast estates but had no sense of tradition.

Luckily, religion kept the language alive. The Bible was translated into Welsh in 1588 by Bishop William Morgan. It is regarded as a masterpiece of the old bardic purity of language and has been a model for countless generations since.

Then came the religious revivals of the eighteenth century. These revivals managed to change the Welsh people from being gay and carefree to being pious and God-fearing. But they kept the language alive. The meetings were held in Welsh, and group discussions were held in Welsh. There was a demand for religious explanations in Welsh which resulted in a boom for the Welsh book trade. Publishers and printers sprung up in small towns everywhere, and there is still a great interest in printing in Wales today.

A great boost to this thirst for knowledge was given through what is known as *Brad y Llyfrau Gleision*—the treason of the blue books. In 1846 a report was published, written by Englishmen, and it described the Welsh as being ignorant, illiterate and uncouth. (An impression gained probably because the greater part of the population of Wales were monoglot Welshmen). This bitterly stung the pride of the Welsh. Evening classes might well have started in Wales when educational meetings were held in chapels after work and on Sundays. Schools sprang up and Wales had a popular grammar school system before England. By 1871 the proletariat had saved enough of their meagre pennies to build the first college of the University of Wales at Aberystwyth.

On a more relaxed level the language was used for social occasions. Farmers, their workers and friends would meet of an evening in the loft above the stables and have what is called Noson Lawen, a merry night. They would sing, dance and recite poetry (often composed on the spur of the moment) to each other. Competition was fierce, and the best of a bunch would often enter his work in local and national eisteddfodau.

By today the pressures on the Welsh language are probably greater than ever. The young people are politically active trying to gain official recognition for the language, often using the modern methods of protest. A language that has survived side by side with English for 1500 years should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

It is hoped that this little booklet will help the visitor to Wales gain an insight into this rich and ancient tongue. It outlines only very broadly the rules of grammar but greater emphasis has been placed on gaining the use of phrases and a wide vocabulary. There are more advanced text-books available for those who are really keen. One of the most essential and useful pieces of equipment for the learner is a good basic dictionary.

The most important thing for the beginner is not to be afraid of trying out his knowledge on Welsh speakers. Most people are polite and will be only too willing to help out on any difficulties that might occur.

GRAMMAR

THE ALPHABET

Welsh is a phonetic language, which means that every letter is always pronounced the same way. The only variation is in the amount of stress given to different words. The exceptions to this rule are (a) the letter *Y* which can be pronounced either 'clear' or 'obscure'; and (b) when the letter *S* is followed by an *I*—this forms the 'sh' sound in Welsh. If you practice the sound of every letter, it will enable you to read Welsh fairly easily in a short time, even though you have no idea of the meaning!

The Welsh alphabet has 28 letters as opposed to 26 in the English language. The letters *j*, *k*, *q*, *v*, *x* and *z* are omitted from the Welsh, although *j* has been used in recent times owing to the absorption of some English words e.g. *garej* for garage, and of course in that most Welsh of surnames, *Jones*. There are an additional 8 letters: *ch*, *dd*, *ff*, *ll*, *ng*, *ph*, *rh*, *th*. If you advance sufficiently to be able to do Welsh cross-words, these count as a single letter and go into one square!

Below is the English approximation of the pronunciation of each letter.

- a* : either long as in *part* or short as in *hat*
- b* : as in *Boat*
- c* : always hard as in *cart*
- ch* : no English equivalent, but the same sound as the Scottish *loch* or the German *Bach*
- d* : as in *door*
- dd* : as *th* in *they*, *that*
- e* : either long as in *pale* or short as in *well*
- f* : as *v* in *wave*
- ff* : as *f* in *force* or *ff* in *effort*
- g* : always hard as in *glove*, *give*
- ng* : as *ng* in *sing*, *bring*
- h* : as in *horse*, never aspirate
- i* : mostly long as in *need* but sometimes short as in *win*
- l* : as in *long*
- ll* : No English equivalent. Place the tip of the tongue against the top front teeth and emit a sharp burst of air without making a noise in the throat
- m* : as in *man*
- n* : as in *nail*
- o* : either long as in *door* or short as in *hop*
- p* : as in *paper*
- ph* : as in *pharmacy* or *f* in *front*

- r* : slightly rolled, *red, robin*
rh : combine the *r* with the *h*, i.e. say both letters quickly
s : as in *sort*
t : as in *tree*
th : as in *thorn, thought*
u : in South Wales this is pronounced as *ee* in *weed* but in North Wales it is more like the *i* in *win*
w : either long as *oo* in *school* or short as *oo* in *look*
y : the clear sound is the same as for the letter *u* above; the obscure sound is as the *u* in *under, upset*. To help your reading, the clear *y* will have \ddot{y} above it (\ddot{y}) and the obscure *y* will have \grave{y} above it (\grave{y}) in words used in the text.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

Welsh has more vowels than English. They are : a, e, i, o, u, w, y. Although there are no diphthongs in Welsh as there are in English, you will often find two vowels placed together. Just remember that the language is phonetic, and that each vowel has to be pronounced separately though smoothly. Generally the stress falls on the first vowel. A few examples to practise are : *cae* (field); *tai* (houses); *cei* (quay); *neu* (or); *cŷw* (chick); *llew* (lion); *oen* (lamb); *uwod* (porridge).

Even more complicated for the non-Welsh speaker is where there are three vowels following each other as in *gloŷw* (bright, shiny), but fortunately these are not very common. If you follow the basic rule of pronouncing each vowel separately you cannot go far wrong.

STRESS

In multisyllabic words, the stress normally falls on the last syllable but one. There are a few exceptions such as *mwynhau* (enjoy) and *Caerdydd* (Cardiff) where the stress falls on the last syllable. Practise saying these words : *edrŷch* (look); *arian* (silver/money); *gobaith* (hope); *blodau* (flowers); *ceffylau* (horses); *cêrdded* (walk); *traddodiad* (tradition); *gorlléwin* (west); *ményn* (butter); *báchgen* (boy); *géneth* (girl); *llŷwodraeth* (government).

MUTATIONS

One aspect of learning Welsh that could be daunting is the use of mutations. These are governed by strict rules as to when a consonant changes to another consonant at the beginning of the word. Most Welsh speakers are unaware of any 'rules'—it comes naturally with familiarity with the language. The ear tells them whether a consonant should mutate or not. But do not let this worry you. You will be perfectly understood if you say the original form of the word. Below is a table of which consonants change and what they change to.

consonant	original form of word	soft mutation	nasal mutation	aspirant mutation
p	pen (head)	ei ben (his)	fÿ mhen (my)	ei phen (her)
t	trwÿn (nose)	ei drwÿn	fÿ nhrwÿn	ei thrwÿn
c	corff (body)	ei gorff	fÿ nghorff	ei chorff
b	bawd (thumb)	ei fawd	fÿ mawd	ei bawd
d	dant (tooth)	ei ddant	fÿ nant	ei dant
g	gwallt (hair)	ei wallt	fÿ ngwallt	ei gwallt
ll	llaw (hand)	ei law	fÿ llaw	ei llaw
m	migwrn (wrist)	ei figwrn	fÿ migwrn	ei migwrn
rh	rhaff (rope)	ei raff	fÿ rhaff	ei rhaff

The rules governing mutations are far too complex to be discussed here. They would only confuse the beginner. The purpose of including the table is to illustrate the way mutations are used, and also so that you will realize that when reading or listening to Welsh, there will be minor changes in the forms of certain words. You will be able to work backwards to the original, and not think that you have encountered a strange new word. In the text there will be sentences that contain words where a mutation has taken place. The first letter of these words will be printed in italics.

SIMPLE GREETINGS AND PHRASES

Now that you have gone through the groundwork of letters, their sounds and general pronunciation, you can learn some of the following phrases. They are very simple and are concerned with everyday requests and politenesses.

Bore da	Good morning
P'nawn da	Good afternoon
Nos da	Good night
Diolch	Thanks
Diolch ÿn fawr	Thank you very much
Dim diolch	No thank you
Os gwelwch ÿn dda	Please (though <i>plis</i> is often used)
Sut rÿdÿch chi ?	How are you ?
Iawn, diolch	Fine, thank you
Sut dÿwÿdd yw hi ?	What's the weather like ?
Mae hi'n braf	It's fine (hot)
Mae hi'n bwrw glaw	It's raining
Mae hi'n oer	It's cold
Mae hi'n wÿntog	It's windy
Mae hi'n boeth	It's hot
Mae hi'n heulog	It's sunny

Eisteddych i lawr	Sit down
Mae'n <i>ddrwg</i> gen i	Sorry
Rýdw i'n siarad Cýmraeg	I speak Welsh
Dýdw i <i>ddim</i> yn siarad Cýmraeg	I do not speak Welsh
Siaradwch yn araf os gwelwch yn <i>dda</i>	Speak more slowly, please
Iechýd da	Good health (Cheers)
Da boch chi/Hwýl	Goodbye/So long
Fý enw ýw . . .	My name is . . .
Beth ýw eich enw ?	What's your name ?

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

DYDDIAU'R WYTHNOS

Dýdd Sul
Dýdd Llun
Dýdd Mawrth
Dýdd Mercher
Dýdd Iau
Dýdd Gwener
Dýdd Sadwrn

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

MISOEDD Y FLWYDDYN

Ionawr
Chwefror
Mawrth
Ebrill
Mai
Mehfin
Gorffennaf
Awst
Medi
Hýdref
Tachwedd
Rhagfýr

SEASONS

Spring
Summer
Autumn
Winter

TYMHORAU

Gwanwýn
Haf
Hýdref
Gaeaf

COUNTING — CYFRIF

After the figures 1—12, there are two forms of counting in Welsh. The older form used to go in multiples of twenties for large figures. It could best

be described by visualising Roman numerals, e.g. the way ten (X) plus five (V) makes fifteen. Thus in Welsh fourteen would be *pedwar ar ddeg* (four on ten), and nineteen would be *pedwar ar bŷmtheg* (four on five on ten). In everyday language the simpler system below is used.

1 un (m/f)	16 un deg chwech
2 dau (m), dwy (f)	17 un deg saith
3 tri (m), tair (f)	18 un deg wyth
4 pedwar (m), pedair (f)	19 un deg naw
5 pump	20 dau ddeg
6 chwech	21 dau ddeg un
7 saith	30 tri deg
8 wyth	31 tri deg un
9 naw	40 pedwar deg
10 deg	50 pum deg
11 un deg un	100 cant
12 un deg dau (dwy f)	200 dau gant
13 un deg tri (tair f)	300 tri chant
14 un deg pedwar (pedair f)	1,000 mil
15 un deg pump	2,000 dau fil
	1,000,000 miliwn

GENDER OF NOUNS

As in French, all nouns in Welsh are classified either as masculine or feminine. It is easy to cope with living creatures such as *butoch* (cow) and *tarw* (bull), but inanimate objects and abstract nouns may cause problems. There is no easy way out. The only way to cope is by learning words from a dictionary and memorising their gender at the same time. To help you remember it may be useful to do a little exercise with each word you learn, as follows :

Masculine nouns

ŷ hwn (this)

Feminine nouns

ŷ hon (this)*

Again, if you make a mistake in gender, you will still be understood. It just sounds odd to the Welshman.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

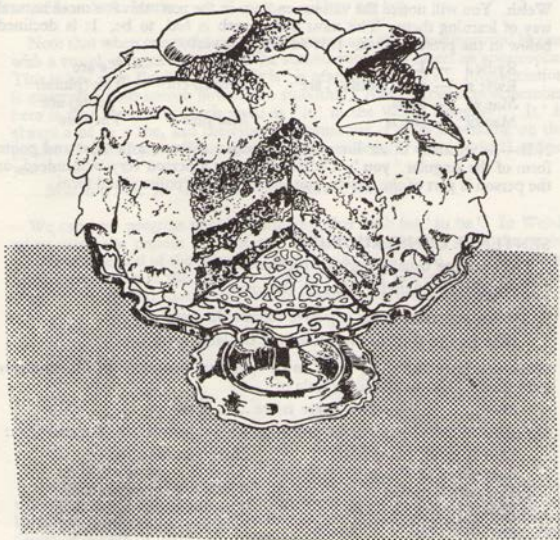
The word 'the' may be expressed in three different ways. They are :

- ŷ — comes when the following word begins with a consonant, e.g. *y llyfr* (the book)
- ŷr — comes when the following word begins with a vowel or h, e.g. *yr wy* (the egg); *yr halen* (the salt)
- 'r — comes when the preceding word ends in a vowel, e.g. *tua'r ysgol* (towards the school); *gyda'r ferch* (with the girl)

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE (a/an/any/some)

There is no indefinite article in Welsh. The noun is used on its own, e.g. :

Mae cacen ar y bwrdd	There is a cake on the table
Oes gennych chi lyfrau ?	Have you any books ?
Mae llŷfrau ar y silff	There are some books on the shelf
Blodyn tiws	A pretty flower



ADJECTIVES

The adjective follows the noun in almost every case. The exceptions, notably *hen* (old), are few and need not worry you.

ci bach (little/small dog)
car coch (red car)

ceffyl mawr (big/large horse)
dillad newydd (new clothes)

*N.B.—A mutation of the first consonant will often occur in the feminine form after *y*.

VERBS

Verb declensions in Welsh are as complicated as declensions in Latin, and as numerous. Again the beginner need not sit down and learn all the various forms. Spoken Welsh, which is what we are mainly concerned with here, uses very few different tenses and verb-endings. There is also a movement away from the formal and somewhat archaic use of verb endings in written Welsh. You will notice the various endings in the text; this is a more natural way of learning them. The most useful verb is *bod*, to be. It is declined below in the present tense. It is an irregular verb.

Rydw i	— I am	Rydym ni	— We are
Rwyt ti	— you (familiar) are	Rydych chi	— You (plural/polite) are
Mae ef	— he is	Mae nhw	— They are
Mae hi	— she is		

N.B.—As in many other European languages, there is a familiar and polite form of the singular 'you'. Unless you know a person very well indeed, or the person is part of the family, you should use the polite plural form.

SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

The sentence usually begins with the verb :

Mae Iolo yn y dref (Iolo is in the town)

As already mentioned, the adjective follows the noun :

Mae Iolo yn y dref fawr (Iolo is in the large town)

When you have learnt the verb 'to be' you can form very simple sentences quite easily. Use the basic formula of :

Mae yn y (There is/are in the)

and insert either a proper name or a noun where appropriate. For example :

<i>Mae Huw yn y siop</i>	Huw is in the shop
<i>Mae siwgr yn y siop</i>	There is sugar in the shop
<i>Mae cath ar y mat</i>	There is a cat on the mat
<i>Mae gwartheg yn y cae</i>	There are cows in the field
<i>Mae mam wrth y drws</i>	Mother is by the door.

Practise as many of these as you can think of, using the vocabulary for nouns. You should practise both writing and saying them out loud, building up your ability so that you can think of words and say them immediately. You can also use the other forms of the verb 'to be', e.g.

<i>Rydw i yn yr ysgol</i>	I am in the school
<i>Mae hi yn y tŷ</i>	She is in the house
<i>Mae ef yn y llyfrgell</i>	He is in the library
<i>Rydym ni ar y llawr</i>	We are on the floor
<i>Rydych chi dan yr ambarel</i>	You are under the umbrella
<i>Mae nhw wrth y parc</i>	They are by the park

Using the above formula, you can try ending the sentence with an adjective :

Rydw i'n dal	I am tall
Mae hi'n dlws	She is pretty
Mae ef yn ddrwg	He is naughty/bad
Rydym ni'n oer	We are cold
Rydych chi'n wlyb	You are wet
Mae nhw'n boeth	They are hot

Note that when one word ends with a vowel and the following word begins with a vowel, it is normal to drop the second vowel and insert an apostrophe. This is just as in English, when 'It is' is often said as 'It's'. Pronunciation is easier and your speech flows more smoothly. Another point to remember here is that there is no such word as 'it' in the Welsh language. 'It' is always a he or a she, and therefore you must use *ef* or *hi* depending on the gender of the subject. Thus weather is feminine in Welsh (*tŷwŷdd*) and so you say :

Mae *hi*'n braf for It is fine. But more of this later.

We can now progress to substituting another verb for 'to be'. In Welsh when using the present tense of any doing verb we merely stick the verb-noun onto the end of the sentence which begins with 'I am . . .' etc. There is no such ending as the 'ing' in walking, talk-ing, sail-ing that you find in English. Study and learn the following examples, then make up your own.

Rydw i'n cerdded	I am walking
Rydw i'n siarad	I am talking
Rydw i'n rhedeg	I am running
Mae ef yn hwyllo	He is sailing
Mae hi'n marchogaeth	She is riding
Rydym ni'n dringo	We are climbing
Rydych chi'n nofio	You are swimming
Mae nhw'n cysgu	They are sleeping

We have now gone over the simple sentence forms. Firstly we combined the verb 'to be' with nouns. Secondly we used 'to be' with adjectives, and lastly we used 'to be' with verb-nouns. Once you have mastered these three forms, it is easy to construct sentences which contain all the elements. We can start off with an example used above :

1. Rydw i'n cerdded
Rydw i'n cerdded ar y mŷnŷdd
Rydw i'n cerdded ar y mŷnŷdd uchel
Rydw i'n cerdded yn gyflym ar y mŷnŷdd uchel

I am walking
I am walking on the mountain
I am walking on the high mountain
I am walking quickly on the high mountain

2. Mae ef yn hwyllo
Mae ef yn hwyllo ar y mor
Mae ef yn hwyllo mewn cwch ar y mor
Mae ef yn hwyllo mewn cwch coch ar y mor
Mae ef yn hwyllo mewn cwch coch ar y mor mawr

He is sailing
He is sailing on the sea
He is sailing in a boat on the sea
He is sailing in a red boat on the sea
He is sailing in a red boat on the open sea



Now you construct your own sentences using the following combinations :

Mae hi'n marchogaeth; ceffyl; du; yn gyflym.
She is riding; horse; black; quickly/fast.

Ryđym ni'n dringo; clogwyn; perýglus; gofalus
We are climbing; cliff; dangerous; carefully

Ryđych chi'n nofio; dwr; dwfn; cryf
You are swimming; water; deep; strongly

Mae nhw'n cýsgu; gwelý; plu; trwm
They are sleeping; bed; feather; heavily

Now you can go on to form your own long sentences. But to help you to know if you have the correct construction, below are the fullest forms of the above combinations :

Mae hi'n marchogaeth yn gyflym ar y ceffyl du.
She is riding fast on the black horse.

Ryđym ni'n dringo'n ofalus ar y clogwyn perýglus.
We are climbing carefully on the dangerous cliff.

Ryđych chi'n nofio'n gryf yn y dwr dwfn.
You are swimming strongly in the deep water.

Mae nhw'n cýsgu'n drwm yn y gwelý plu.
They are sleeping heavily in the feather bed.

THE NEGATIVE

You will often need to use the negative form in your conversation. This is quite simply done. An easy way to remember is that you substitute the letter D for the letter R and add *ddim* as shown below :

Ryđw i	becomes	Dyđw i ddim
Ryđym ni	becomes	Dyđym ni ddim
Ryđych chi	becomes	Dyđych chi ddim

He, she and they are slightly different.

Mae ef/hi	becomes	Dyw ef/hi ddim
Maent hwý	becomes	Dyđyn nhw ddim

Sentences are formed as follows :

Dyđw i ddim yn cerdded	I am not walking
Dyw ef ddim yn eistedd	He is not sitting
Dyw hi ddim yn siarad	She is not talking
Dyđym ni ddim yn bwyta	We are not eating
Dyđych chi ddim yn gwranddo	You are not listening
Dyđyn nhw ddim yn edrých	They are not looking

PAST TENSE

Another form that often pops up in conversation is the past tense. In this booklet we will only deal with the simple form of the past tense. This involves changing one word of a sentence :

Rydw i yn bwyta (I am eating) becomes Rydw i wedi bwyta (I have eaten)
Rydym ni yn dod (We are coming) becomes Rydym ni wedi dod (We have come)

You can carry on changing sentences from present to past by substituting *wedi* for *yn*. Thus :

Rydych chi <i>wedi</i> cyrraedd	You have arrived
Mae nhw <i>wedi</i> cerdded	They have walked
Mae'r ceffyl <i>wedi</i> carlamu	The horse has galloped
Mae John <i>wedi</i> mynd	John has gone

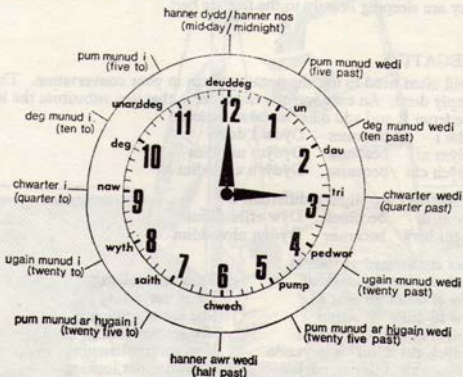
And the negative :

Dydi John ddim <i>wedi</i> mynd	John has not gone
Dydi'r ceffyl ddim <i>wedi</i> carlamu	The horse has not galloped
Dydyn nhw ddim <i>wedi</i> cerdded	They have not walked
Dydw i ddim <i>wedi</i> bwyta	I have not eaten

Now change these above examples back into the present tense. It will be good practice for you.

TIME

By now you will have learned points of grammar. To give you a break we will deal with telling the time.



The units of time in Welsh are as follows :

second/s	—	ciliad/au	morning/s	—	bore/au
minute/s	—	munud/au	afternoon/s	—	p'nawn/iau
hour/s	—	awr, pl. oriau	yesterday	—	ddoe
day/s	—	dydd/iau; diwrnod	today	—	heddiw
week/s	—	wythnos/au	tomorrow	—	ŷforŷ
fortnight	—	pŷthefnos	this year	—	eleni
month/s	—	mis/oedd	century/ies	—	canrif/oedd
year/s	—	blwŷddŷn, blŷnŷddoedd	age/s	—	oes/oedd

If you want to find out the time you say :

Faint o'r gloch ŷw hi os gweiwch ŷn dda ?

The reply could be :

Hanner awr wedi tri	Half past three
Pum munud ar hugain i wŷth	Twenty five to eight
Hanner dŷdd	Mid-day
Chwech o'r gloch	Six o'clock

In Welsh you never find the shortened version, e.g. three-fifteen or seven-thirty five. The number of minutes past or to the hour come first, then the hour itself.

You would give the date in Welsh as follows :

Dŷdd Mawrth, Hŷdref pumed, mil naw cant saith deg chwech.

Tuesday, October 5, 1976.

Dŷdd Sadwrn, Mai degfed, mil naw cant wŷth deg.

Saturday, May 10, 1980.

Note that the year translates literally into one thousand nine hundred and eighty.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The formation of a question follows a single pattern which will be demonstrated below. Answering in the affirmative or negative, however, might pose a few problems. It is easy enough in English to state merely 'yes' or 'no'. In Welsh, though, there are many forms, often using the verb used in the question. Thus :

Ydi'r tecell ar ŷ tan ?

Is the kettle on the fire ?

Ydi, mae'r tecell ar ŷ tan.

Yes (literally It is), the kettle is on the fire.

In everyday use, you can dispense with most of the reply and just use the *Ydi*.

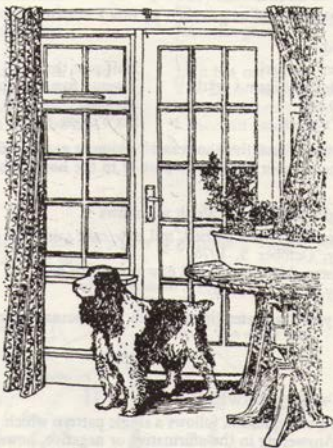
The negative form is *Nag ŷdi*.

Nag ŷdi, dŷw'r tecell ddim ar ŷ tan.

Again practise the formula :

Ydi'r ci wrth y drws ?
Ydi/Nag ydi
Ydi'r llyfr ar y bwrdd ?
Ydi/Nag ydi
Ydi'r ffenestr ar agor ?
Ydi/nag ydi

Is the dog by the door ?
Yes/No
Is the book on the table ?
Is the window open ?



If the subject of the question is in the plural, then we use the form *ydy'n/nag ydy'n*

Ydi'r ieir yn dodwŷ wŷau ?
Ydy'n/nag ydy'n
Ydi'r dail yn disgyn ?
Ydy'n/nag ydy'n
Ydi'r trenau yn rhedeg ?
Ydy'n/nag ydy'n

Are the hens laying eggs ?
Are the leaves falling ?
Are the trains running ?

If you are using personal pronouns, then you use the appropriate form of the verb 'to be'.

Ydych chi'n barod ?

Ydw/nag ydw

Ydym/nag ydym

Are you ready ?

(Remember that you use the polite and plural form for 'you', so your reply would depend on whether you were a group or an individual)

Is she going home ?

Ydi hi'n mynd gartref ?

Ydi/nag ydi

Ydw i'n cael afal ?

Ydych/nag ydych

Ydym ni'n blant da ?

Ydych/nag ydych

Am I having an apple ?

Are we good children ?

WHY ? PAM ?

When you wish to find out why, the easiest way is to insert *Pam* at the beginning of the sentence.

Mae'r tren yn hwyr

Pam mae'r tren yn hwyr ?

Mae'r ci yn cŷfarth

Pam mae'r ci yn cŷfarth ?

Rydych chi'n chwerthin

Pam rydych chi'n chwerthin ?

The train is late

Why is the train late ?

The dog is barking

Why is the dog barking ?

You are laughing

Why are you laughing ?

The usual reply would begin with the words *Am fod* (because). Thus :

Pam mae'r tren yn hwyr ?

Am fod damwain wedi digwŷdd

Why is the train late ?

Because there has been an accident

WHERE ? BLE ?

Again you insert *Ble* in front of *mae*.

Ble mae'r car ?

Ble mae'r siopau ?

In the reply you can either repeat the question without the *Ble* and add where it is :

Ble mae'r plant ?

Mae'r plant ar lan y mor

Where is the car ?

Where are the shops ?

Where are the children ?

The children are by the seaside

Or you can use the shortened version :

Ar lan y mor

Yn y dref

By the seaside

In the town

IS/ARE THERE ? OES ?

In Welsh, the one word *oes* is used for the singular and the plural. No other part of the verb is necessary.

Oes plant ar lan y mor ?

Oes te yn y tebot ?

Oes lle ar y bws ?

Are there children by the seaside?

Is there tea in the teapot ?

Is there room on the bus ?

The reply is quite simple. Yes is *oes* and no is *nagoes*.

Oes eira ar y mŷnŷdd ?	Is there snow on the mountain ?
Oes, mae eira ar y mŷnŷdd.	Yes, there is snow on the mountain.
Oes ceffylau yn y cae ?	Are there horses in the field ?
Oes/nagoes	Yes/No

WHO ? PWY ?

Pwŷ is always followed by *sŷdd*, very rarely by *mae*.

Pwŷ sŷdd yn yr ardd ?	Who is in the garden ?
John sŷdd yn yr ardd.	John is in the garden.
Pwŷ sŷdd eiddo'r tŷ ŷna ?	Who owns that house ?
Mr. Huws sŷdd eiddo'r tŷ ŷna.	Mr. Hughes owns that house.
Pwŷ sŷ'n eistedd ar y fainc ?	Who is sitting on the bench ?
Cardotŷn sŷ'n eistedd ar y fainc.	A tramp is sitting on the bench.

Note that in the last example the *sŷdd* has been changed to *sŷ'*. This is for the convenience of the speaker, for *sŷ'* is often easier to pronounce than *sŷdd*.

WHAT ? BETH ?

Again *beth* combines with *sŷdd* (or *sŷ'*) to form the question.

Beth sŷdd yn y siop ?	What is in the shop ?
Dodrefn sŷdd yn y siop.	There is furniture in the shop.

Note that the object of the answer comes first in the sentence.

Beth sŷ'n disgŷn ?	What is falling ?
Glaw sŷ'n disgŷn.	Rain is falling.
Beth sŷ'n bod ?	What's the matter ?
Dim bŷd.	Nothing.

WHEN ? PRYD ?

Pryd is coupled with *mae*.

Pryd mae'r tren yn cŷrraedd ?	When is the train arriving ?
Saith o'r gloch.	Seven o'clock.
Pryd mae amser agor ?	When is opening time ?
Hanner awr wedi pump.	Five thirty.

HOW MANY ? FAINT O/SAWL ?

In North Wales most people use the form *Faint o*, but in the South they use *Sawl*. It doesn't matter which you use—they are universally understood.

Faint o wŷau sŷdd yn y fasged ?	How many eggs are there in the basket ?
Sawl wŷ sŷdd yn y fasged ?	do. do.
Dwsin a hanner.	A dozen and a half.

If you use the first example, you must know the plural form of the noun. If you use the second way, the singular of the noun follows. Thus it might well be easier for you to use *Sawl*.

USEFUL PHRASES

The following section gives you some useful phrases in various situations you might encounter on your holidays. Firstly we shall deal with some aspects of travelling in Wales.

Asking the way

- Where is the beach please ?
(cinema, garage, hotel, shop,
restaurant, church, etc.)
How do we get to Caernarfon ?
Take the A55 to Bangor then follow
the signs.
Which is the best road to Abersoch ?
Through Pwllheli and Llanbedrog.
How far is it to Aberystwyth ?
Thirty miles.
Where is the butcher's shop ?
In the high street.
Where is the railway station ?
It is in the second street on your left.
Are there any public conveniences in
the town ?
Yes, take the first turning left and the
second on the right.
Is this the way to ?
How long will it take to get to ?
Is it far ?
Is it a good road ?

In the Garage

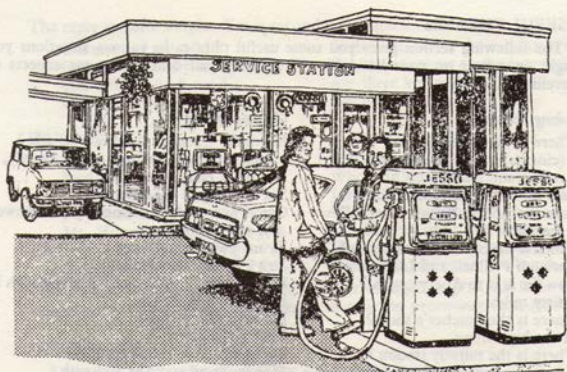
- Can I have five gallons of petrol please ?
And a pint of oil—any 20/50 will do.
Have you an air line ?
I want to check the air in my tyres.
Can you clean the windscreen please ?
Do you sell sweets/maps here ?
Can you fill the radiator with water
please ?
And the battery too.
I've run out of petrol.
Can I have a gallon can of petrol
please ?
Is there a mechanic here ?

Gofyn y ffordd

- Ble mae'r traeth os gwelwch yn dda ?
(sinema, garej, gwesty, siop, bwydŷ,
eglwys, etc.)
Sut mae mynd i Gaernarfon ?
Cŷmerwch yr A55 i Fangor ŷna dilŷnwch
ŷr arwŷddion.
Pa un ŷw'r ffordd orau i Abersoch ?
Drwŷ Pwllheli a Llanbedrog.
Faint o ffordd sŷdd ŷna i Aberŷstwŷth ?
Deg milltir ar hugain.
Ble mae siop ŷ cigŷdd ?
Yn ŷ strŷd fawr.
Ble mae'r orsaf rheilffŷrdd ?
Mae ŷn ŷr ail strŷd ar ŷ chwith.
Oes cŷffleusterau cŷhoeddus ŷn ŷ dref ?
Oes, cŷmerwch ŷ troead cŷntaf ar ŷ chwith
a'r ail ar y dde.
Ai dŷma'r ffordd i ?
Faint o amser a gŷmerith i fŷnd i ?
Ydi o'n bell ?
Ydi hi'n ffordd dda ?

Yn y Garej

- Ga'i bump galwŷn o betrol os gwelwch ŷn
dda ?
A pheint o olew—fe wnaiff unrŷw 20/50
ŷ tro.
Oes lein wynt gennŷch ?
Rydw i eisiau mesur ŷ gwynt ŷn ŷ teiars.
Fedrwch chi lanhau'r ffenestri os gwelwch
ŷn dda ?
Ydŷch chi'n gwerthu melŷsion/mapiau
ŷma ?
Fedrwch chi lenwi'r radiator a dŷr os
gwelwch ŷn dda ?
A'r batri hefŷd.
Rwŷf wedi rhedeg allan o betrol.
Ga'i gan galwŷn o betrol os gwelwch ŷn
dda ?
Oes peiriannŷdd ŷma ?



My car has broken down.
 Can you tow it to the garage?
 Can you repair it?
 The car won't start.
 My fan belt has broken.
 I want a new one.
 The engine is over-heating.
 The battery is flat.
 The radiator is leaking.
 Can you look at the brakes? They are
 not safe.

ACCOMMODATION (HOTELS)

I would like a single room with bath-
 room for tonight and tomorrow,
 please.
 Sorry, we are fully booked for the next
 two weeks.
 I have booked one double room for
 tonight.
 Will you please sign the register.
 Do you have reduced rates for children?
 In the off season but not in the busy
 season.
 Can we have a cot for the baby?

Mae fy nghar wedi torri i lawr.
 Fedwch chi ei dŷnnu i'r garej?
 Fedwch chi ei drwsio?
 Wnaiff y car ddim cŷchwŷn.
 Mae belt y ffan wedi torri.
 Rydw i eisiau un newydd.
 Mae'r injan yn poethi.
 Mae'r batri yn fflat.
 Mae'r radiator yn gollwng dŵr.
 Fedwch chi edrŷch ar y brecs? Dŷdŷn
 nhw ddim yn saff.

Rydw i eisiau ystafell sengl gyda 'stafell
 molchi am heno a nos yfory os gwelwch
 yn dda.
 Mae'n ddrwg gen i ond mae'r gwestŷ'n
 llawn am y pythefnos nesaf.
 Rydw i wedi llogi un ystafell ddwbl am
 heno.
 Wnewch chi arwŷddo'r cofrestr os
 gwelwch yn dda.
 Oes prisiau rhatach i blant?
 Oes, yn y tŷmor distaw, ond dim yn y
 tŷmor prŷsur.
 Gawn ni got i'r babi?

Are dogs allowed ?
 Not in the public rooms.
 We would like to have breakfast in our room.
 I would like a newspaper every morning.
 Is there a lift in the hotel ?
 Is there a television in the room ?
 No, we have a television lounge.
 I want a room overlooking the sea/mountain/lake.
 Where is the bathroom/toilet ?
 Where is the telephone ?
 Do you have a swimming pool ?
 Where is the restaurant ?
 Through the lounge on your right.
 Is breakfast included in the price ?
 Can I have the bill please ?
 I shall be leaving early tomorrow morning.
 This bill is incorrect.
 I want to see the manager.

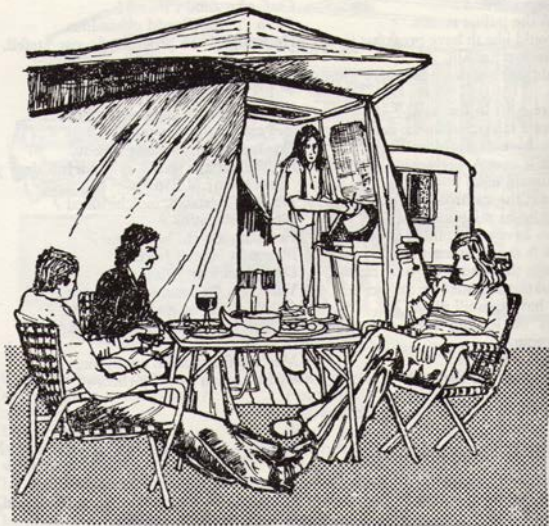
Gaiff cŵn ddod i mewn ?
 Ddim i'r 'stafelloedd cyhoeddus.
 Hoffwn gael ein brecwast yn ein 'stafell.
 Hoffwn gael papur newydd bob bore.
 Oes esgynfa yn y gwesty ?
 Oes teledu yn yr 'ystafell ?
 Na, mae gennym lolfá ddedu.
 Rydw i eisiau 'stafell sy'n edrych dros y môr/mŷn/ydd/liŷn.
 Ble mae'r 'stafell molchi/toiled ?
 Ble mae'r teliffon ?
 Oes gennych chi bŵll nofio ?
 Ble mae'r 'stafell fwyta ?
 Drwyr lolfá ar y llaw dde.
 Ydi'r pris yn cynnwys brecwast ?
 Ga' i'r cyfrif os gwelwch yn dda ?
 Byddaf yn gadael yn fuan bore 'forŷ.
 Mae'r cyfrif yma yn anghywir.
 Rydw i eisiau gweld y rheolwr.

CAMPING AND CARAVANS

Where is there a caravan/camping site?
 Can we put up our tent in your field, please ?
 What are the daily rates ?
 How long can we stay ?
 Are there any washing facilities on the site ?
 Are there any toilets on the site ?
 Can we light a fire ?
 Is there water nearby ?
 Do you sell milk/eggs ?
 Where can we get a bottle of gas ?
 Are there any dangerous animals around ?
 Is the ground hard/soft ?
 Is the ground stony ?
 Where shall we park the caravan ?
 Where shall we put up the tent ?
 Is there a shop on the site ?
 Dogs must be kept under control.

PEBYLL A CHARAFANNAU

Ble mae 'na faes carafannau/pebyll ?
 Gawn ni roi ein pabell yn eich cae chi, os gwelwch yn dda ?
 Beth yw'r tâl dyddiol ?
 Am faint gawn ni aros ?
 Oes cyfeusterau molchi ar y maes ?
 Oes toiledi ar y maes ?
 Gawn ni gynna tân ?
 Oes dŵr yn ymŷl ?
 Ydych chi'n gwerthu llefrith (llaeth in S. Wales)/wŷau ?
 Ble gawn ni botel o nwŷ ?
 Oes anifeiliaid perŷglus o gwmpas ?
 A yw'r ddaear yn galed/feddal ?
 A yw'r ddaear yn garregog ?
 Ble wnawn ni roi'r garafan ?
 Ble wnawn ni roi'r babel i fŷnŷ ?
 Oes siop ar y maes ?
 Rhaid cadw cŵn dan reolaeth.



We only have campers.
 We have no room for touring caravans.
 Who is in charge here?
 I want to speak to the warden.

Dim ond gwersyllwyr sydd yma.
 Does dim llê gennym i garafannau teithiol.
 Pwŷ sŷ'n gyfrifol am y lle?
 Rŷdw i eisiau siarad â'r warden.

SHOPPING

YN Y SIOPAU

Having arrived safely at your destination, you will have time to visit the local shops, either for food or for gifts to take home with you.

The first section of phrases will deal with how to ask for things in general. Then there will be a separate section for the various types of shops.

How much is this, please?
 Two pounds fifty pence.
 It is expensive!
 It is cheap!

Faint yw hwn os gwelwch yn dda?
 Dwŷ bunt a phum deg ceiniog.
 Mae o'n ddrudd!
 Mae o'n rhad!

Do you have any ?
 I want some, please.
 Is it fresh ?
 Is it made locally ?
 Is it made in Wales ?
 I am looking for some

Oes gennych chi ?
 Rydw i eisiau os gwelwch yn dda.
 Ydi o'n ffres ?
 Ydi o wedi ei wneud yn lleol ?
 Ydi o wedi ei wneud yng Nghymru ?
 Rydw i'n chwilio am

Faint yw'r bil ?

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ounce — owns
 quarter pound — chwarter pwys
 half pound — hanner pwys
 pound — pwys

inches — modfeddi
 feet — troedfeddi
 yards — llathenni
 miles — milltiroedd

pint — pint
 half pint — hanner pint

two pounds — dau bwys
 three pounds — tri phwys
 five pounds — pum pwys
 ten pounds — deg pwys

half dozen — hanner dwsin
 dozen — dwsin
 two dozen — dau ddwsin

quart — chwart
 gallon — galwŷn

GROCERS

I want half a pound of butter, please.

How much is the cheese ?
 Twenty pence a quarter.
 Have you got some fresh cream ?

tea — tē
 coffee — coffi
 milk — llefrith/llaeth
 sugar — siwgwr
 eggs — wŷau
 bacon — cig mochŷn
 flour — blawd
 wheat flour — blawd gwenith
 oat flour — blawd ceirch
 cakes — cacenni/teisenni
 porridge — uwd
 jam — jam
 marmalade — marmaled
 chocolate — siocled
 orange juice — sŷdd oren

SIOP FWYD

Rydw i eisiau hanner pwys o fenyn, os gwelwch yn dda.

Faint yw'r caws ?
 Ugain ceiniog y chwarter.
 Oes hufen ffres gennych chi ?

honey — mêl
 salt — halen
 pepper — pupur
 mustard — mwstard
 herbs — perlŷsiau
 currants — cŷrens
 custard — cwstard
 cocoa — coco
 rice — reis
 soup — cawl
 candles — canhwŷllau
 yeast — burum
 biscuits — bisgedi
 canned meat — cig tin
 grapefruit juice — sŷdd grawnffrŷth



GREENGROCERS

A pound of apples, please.

Are they grown locally?

Are they ripe?

These are over-ripe

Are they sweet/sour?

Are they hard/soft?

apples	—	afalau
oranges	—	orenau
bananas	—	bananas
grapes	—	grawnwin
grapefruit	—	grawnffrwyth
plums	—	eurin
pears	—	gellig
nuts	—	cnau
cherries	—	ceirios
lemons	—	lemon
crisp	—	berw

SIOP FFRWYTHAU

Pwys o afalau os gwelwch yn dda.

Ydŷn nhw'n cael eu tyfu'n lleol?

Ydŷn nhw'n aeddfed?

Mae'r rhain yn or-aeddfed.

Ydŷn nhw'n felŷs/chwerw?

Ydŷn nhw'n galed/feddal?

blackberries	—	mwŷar duon
blackcurrants	—	cŷrens duon
red currants	—	cŷrens coch
gooseberries	—	eurin Mair (gwsberis)
pineapple	—	pinafal
melon	—	melwn
peaches	—	eurin gwlanog
apricots	—	bricŷll
strawberries	—	mefus
raspberries	—	mafion
parsnip	—	pannas

potatoes	—	tarws
carrots	—	moron
peas	—	pŷs
beans	—	ffa
tomatoes	—	tomatos
lettuce	—	letŷs
cabbage	—	bresŷch
cauliflower	—	blodfresŷch

celery	—	helogan
leek	—	cenhinen
swede	—	rwden
turnip	—	meipen
onions	—	nionod (NW)/ winwns (SW)
garlic	—	garleg
cucumber	—	cucumber
watercress	—	berw dŵr

BUTCHERS

Can I have some Welsh lamb, please?

How much would you like ?

About three quarters of a pound.

Enough for four people.

Is it from the deep-freeze ?

No, it's home killed.

How much per pound is it ?

beef	—	cig eidion
steak	—	golwŷth
rump	—	tŷn
fillet	—	golwŷth
back	—	cefn
leg	—	coes
shoulder	—	ŷsgwŷdd
brisket	—	barwŷden
tongue	—	tafod
brawn	—	baeddgig
offal	—	perfedd
liver	—	iau/afu
heart	—	calon

CIGYDD

Ga'i rŷwfaint o oen Cŷmreig os gweiwch
ŷn dda ?

Faint ŷdŷch chi eisiau ?

Rhŷw dri chwarter pwŷs.

Digon i bedwar o bobl.

Ydi o o'r rhewgell ?

Na, mae wedi i ladd gartref.

Faint ŷ pwŷs ŷdi o ?

pork	—	porc
bacon	—	cig mochŷn
ham	—	ham
lamb	—	cig oen
Welsh lamb	—	oen Cŷmreig
mutton	—	cig dafad
chicken	—	cŷw iâr
veal	—	cig llo
duck	—	hwŷaden
turkey	—	twrci
goose	—	gwŷydd
sausages	—	sosej
kidney	—	aren

FISHMONGERS

plaice	—	lledn
cod	—	penfras
hake	—	cegddu
herring	—	penwaig
mackerel	—	mecryll
shrimps	—	berdysa
prawns	—	corgimwch
crab	—	cranc

SIOP BYSGOD

lobster	—	cimwch
sole	—	lledn
smoked	—	mygu
salted	—	halltu
haddock	—	hadog
whiting	—	gwyniad
mussels	—	cregyn gleision
cockles	—	cocos
oysters	—	wystrus



WELSH CRAFT SHOP

Is this Welsh tapestry material ?
 Where is the woollen mill ?
 May I try this on ?
 What size is it ?
 I wear size

Do you have any other colours ?
 Is it pure wool ?
 Is the mill open to the public ?
 Is this pottery made in Wales ?

SIOP GREFFTAU CYMREIG

Gwlanen Gŷmreig yw hwn ?
 Ble mae'r felin wlan ?
 Ga'i dreio hwn arna'i ?
 Beth yw ei faint ?
 Rydw i'n gwisgo seis

Oes lliwiau eraill gennych ?
 Ydi hwn o wllân pŵr ?
 Ydi'r felin wllân ar agor i'r cyhoedd ?
 Ydi'r crochenwaith yma wedi ei wneud
 yng Nghŷmru ?

What is the name of the potter ?
 Are there many local craftsmen ?
 Have you any lovespoons ?
 Have you a book on lovespoons ?
 What is the history of the lovespoon?
 What is the meaning of the symbols ?
 I'm looking for a present for my
 mother/father etc.
 I don't want to spend more than a
 pound.
 Have you anything with Wales written
 on it ?
 How much is this tapestry beadsread?

Beth yw enw'r crochennŷdd ?
 Oes llawer o grefftwŷr lleol ?
 Oes llwŷiau caru gennŷch ?
 Oes llyfr ar lwŷiau caru gennŷch ?
 Beth yw hanes y lwŷ garu ?
 Beth yw ŷstŷr y sŷmbolau ?
 Rydw i'n chwilio am anrheg i mam
 nhad etc.
 Dŷdwm i ddim eisiau gwario mwy na punt.
 Oes gennŷch chi rŷwbeth gyda Cŷmru
 arno ?
 Beth yw pris y garthen Gymreig yma ?

BAKERS

Have you any bara brith* ?
 (* a Welsh speciality)
 Small white loaf, please.
 Large brown loaf, please.
 Are the cakes home baked ?
 Is it today's bread ?
 Are the cakes filled with fresh cream ?
 What's in the pie ?

white bread	—	bara gwŷn
brown bread	—	bara brown
cakes	—	cacenni/teisenni
fruit cake	—	cacen ffrwŷthau
fresh cream	—	hufen ffres

POBYDD

Oes gennŷch chi fara brith ?
 Torth *wen fach*, os gwelwch yn *dda*.
 Torth *fawr frown* os gwelwch yn *dda*.
 Ydi'r cacenni wedi i pobi gartref ?
 Bara heddiw ydi o ?
 Ydi'r cacenni wedi eu llenwi a hufen ffres?
 Beth sŷdd yn y bastai ?

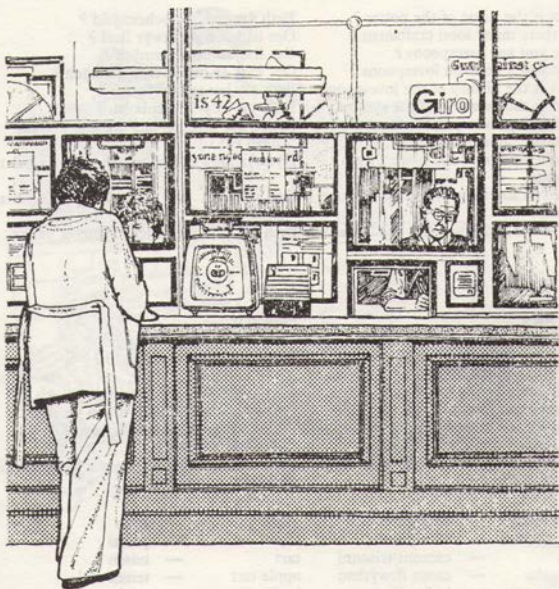
buns	—	bŷns
pies	—	pastai
tart	—	teisen
apple tart	—	teisen afal
loaf	—	torth

CHEMISTS

soap	—	sebon
toothpaste	—	pâst dannedd
toothbrush	—	brws dannedd
medicine	—	moddion, ffisŷg
prescription	—	cŷfarwŷddŷd
disinfectant	—	diheintiwr
perfume	—	perarogl
drugs	—	cŷffuriau

FFERYLLYDD

bandage	—	rhwŷmŷn
plaster	—	plastr
deodorant	—	diaroglwyr
shampoo	—	golchwr pen
ointment	—	eli
comb	—	crŷb
brush	—	brws
tablets	—	tabledi



POST OFFICE

Eight and a half stamp please.

Six and a half penny stamp.

How much is it to send this ?

I want to send this letter by registered post.

What time does the post go ?

I want to send this first class/second class.

Can I have a postal order for £2.50 please.

SWYDDFA'R POST

Stamp wŷth a hanner os gwelwch yn *dda*.

Stamp chwe *cheiniog* a hanner.

Faint fydd o i yr *ru hwn* ?

Rŷdw i eisiau gŷrru hwn gŷda post cofrestredig.

Pa brŷd mae'r post yn mynd ?

Rŷdw i eisiau gŷrru hwn gŷda'r post cŷntaf/ail bost.

Ga'i ordor post am *ddwŷ bunt* a *phum deg* cciniog os gwelwch yn *dda*.

ENTERTAINMENT

When on holiday you obviously want to enjoy yourselves and be fully occupied. There are many open air activities you can pursue in Wales as well as a few evening entertainments. Below are listed some activities with the relevant vocabulary. But first we will deal with day to day social encounters.

AT THE PUB

Good evening.

Can I have a pint of beer, please ?

Two glasses of red/white wine, please.

One whisky and ginger and one brandy please.

What will you have to drink ?

Do you serve snacks/meals ?

Cheers !

Same again, please.

DIDDANION

YN Y DAFARN

Noswaith *dda*.

Ga'i beint o gwrw os gwelwch yn dda ?

Dau wŷdr o win coch/gwŷn os gwelwch yn dda.

Un chwisi a sinsir ac un brandi os gwelwch yn dda.

Beth gŷmerwch chi i yfed ?

Ydŷch chi'n gwerthu snaciau/prŷdiau bwŷd ?

Iechŷd da !

'Run peth eto os gwelwch yn dda.

Remember that in some areas of Wales, especially the western parts, the pubs are closed on Sundays.

EATING OUT

We have reserved a table for four at eight o'clock.

Can we see the menu please ?

What will you have ?

What do you recommend ?

Can I have the vegetable soup followed by the Welsh lamb in honey sauce.

Can I see the wine list ?

A bottle of number thirty one, please.

Does the price include vegetables ?

Can I see the sweet trolley please ?

Coffee for four, please.

My compliments to the chef.

The food is cold.

This food is inedible.

I want to see the manager.

BWYTA ALLAN

Rŷdŷm wedi llogi bwrdd i bedwar am wŷth o'r gloch.

Gawn ni weld ŷ fwŷdlen os gwelwch yn dda ?

Beth gŷmerwch chi ?

Beth ŷdŷch chi'n ei argŷmell ?

Ga' i'r cawl llŷsiau, ac i ddilŷn ŷr oen Cŷmreig mewn saws mŷl.

Ga' i weld ŷ rhestr win ?

Potel rhif tri deg un os gwelwch yn dda.

Ydi'r pris yn cŷnnwŷs llŷsiau ?

Ga'i weld ŷ bwrdd melŷsion os gwelwch yn dda ?

Coffi i bedwar, os gwelwch yn dda.

Fŷ llongŷfarchiadau i'r cogŷdd.

Mae'r bwŷd yn oer.

Mae'r bwŷd ŷma yn anfwŷtadwŷ.

Rŷdw i cisiau gweld ŷ rheolwr.



ON THE BEACH

Where is there a safe beach for children?
 Can we take the car or do we have to walk?
 Can I hire a deck chair please?
 Where can I get some ice cream?
 Is the beach very crowded?
 Where is there a secluded beach?
 We are all going swimming.
 The sea is very cold.
 When is high tide/low tide?
 Is the sea going in or out?

AR Y TRAETH

Ble mae 'na draeth diogel i blant?
 Allwn ni fynd a'r car neu oes rhaid i ni gerdded?
 Ga'i logi sedd ganfas os gwelwch yn dda?
 Ble alla'i gael hufen iâ?
 Ydi'r traeth yn boblog iawn?
 Ble mae 'na draeth distaw?
 Rydym i gyd yn mynd i nofio.
 Mae'r môr yn oer iawn.
 Pryd mae llanw/traï?
 Ydi'r môr yn dod i mewn neu yn mynd allan?

Is the beach rocky/sandy ?
Are there strong tides here ?

Where is there a sailing club ?
Is that your boat ?
Do you race your yacht ?
Are you a keen yachtsman ?
There's a strong breeze for sailing.
The weather forecast is not good.
There is a storm on the way
The sea is very calm.
There is a regatta at Aberdaron.
Where do you keep your boat.
Where do you keep your boat over
the winter ?

RIDING

Where is there a pony trekking centre?
How many ponies are there ?
How many people go out together ?

Is there a guide/leader ?
Do you go out on the roads ?
Do you go out over the mountains ?

Do you have quiet horses ?
We are beginners.
We are experienced riders.

Ydi'r traeth yn garregog, dŷwodlŷd ?
Oes llanw crŷf yma ?

Ble mae 'na glwb hwŷlio ?
Eich cwch chi yw honna ?
Ydŷch chi'n rasio eich cwch hwŷlio ?
Ydŷch chi'n hwŷliwr brwd ?
Mae awel crŷf i hwŷlio.
Dŷdi rhagolŷgon y tŷwŷdd ddim yn dda.
Mae storom ar ei ffordd.
Mae'r môr yn dawel iawn.
Mae regata yn Aberdaron.
Ble rŷdŷch chi'n cadw eich cwch ?
Ble rŷdŷch chi'n cadw eich cwch dros y
gaeaf ?

MARCHOGAETH

Ble mae 'na ganolfan merlota ?
Sawl merlŷn sŷdd yna ?
Faint o bobol fŷdd yn mŷnd allan gŷda'i
gilŷdd ?
Oes yna arweinŷdd ?
Ydŷch chi'n mŷnd allan ar y ffŷrdd ?
Ydŷch chi'n mŷnd allan dros y mŷnŷdd-
oedd ?
Oes ceffŷlau tawel gennŷch ?
Dŷsgwŷr ydŷm ni.
Rŷdŷm ni yn farchogwŷr profiadol.

SOME PROPER NAMES

ENWAU PRIODOL

Adam	Adda
Agnes	Nest
Alexander	Alessander
Alice	Alis
Ambrose	Emrys
Andrew	Andreas
Anita	Enid
Anne	Nan
Anthony	Antwn
Arnold	Arnallt
Bartholomew	Bartholomeus
Beatrice	Betris
Bevan	Bifan
Bridget	Ffraid
Catherine	Catrin
Cecil	Seisyllt
Charles	Siarl
Christina	Cristin
Claire	Clér
Daniel	Deiniol
David	Dewi, Dafydd
Dave	Dai, Deio
Dennis	Dynys
Edmund	Edmwnt
Edward	Iorwerth
Eleanor	Linor
Ellen	Elin
Emma	Em
Enoch	Enoc
Evan	Ifan, Ieuan
Eye	Efa
Geoffrey	Sieffre
George	Sior
Gerald	Gerallt
Griffith	Gruffudd
Gwendoline	Gwendolen
Guinevere	Gwenhwyfar
Harold	Harallt
Hector	Echtor
Helen	Elen
Henry	Harri
Howell	Hywel
Hugh	Huw
Humphrey	Wmffre
James	Iago

Jane	Sian
Janet	Sioned
Jenny	Siani
John	Ioan, Sion
Julian	Suiien
Justin	Iestyn
Laura	Lowri
Lewis	Lewys
Lloyd	Llwyd
Lucy	Lleucu
Luke	Luc
Lynette	Luned
Mabel	Mabli
Magdalene	Modlen
Malcolm	Moelcwlwm
Margaret	Marged
Mark	Marc
Mary	Mair
Maud	Mallt
Michael	Mihangel
Molly	Mali
Nicholas	Niclas
Oliver	Olfyr
Oswald	Oswallt
Owen	Owain
Patrick	Padrig
Paul	Pawl
Perceval	Peredur
Peter	Pedr
Philip	Phylip
Pierce	Pysr
Ralph	Rawlff
Raymond	Raimwnt
Reginald	Rheinallt
Richard	Rhisiart
Roderick	Rhodri
Roger	Rosser
Rowland	Rolant
Sibyl	Sibli
Thomas	Tomos
Tom	Twm
Tristan	Trystan
Victoria	Buddug
Walter	Gwallter
William	Gwilym
Winifred	Gwenfrewi

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
GWLEDYDD Y BYD

America Yr Amerig
 Argentina Ariainin
 Australia Awstralia
 Austria Awstria
 Belgium Gwlad Belg
 Britain Prydain
 Canaries Ynysoedd
 Dedwydd
 Egypt Yr Aiff
 England Lloegr
 France Ffrainc
 Germany Yr Almaen
 Greece Gwlad Groeg
 Holland Isalmaen
 Hungary Hwngri
 Iceland Ynys yr Iá
 Ireland Iwerddon
 Italy Yr Eidal

Jordan
 Lebanon Libanus
 Netherlands Iseldiroedd
 Norway Norwy
 New Zealand Seland Newydd
 Poland Gwlad Pwyl
 Russia Rwsia
 Scandinavia Llychlyn
 Scotland Yr Alban
 South Africa De Affrig
 Spain Ysbaen
 Switzerland Swisdir
 Turkey Twrci
 United States Unol
 Daleithiau
 Cymru

There are many other countries such as Canada, India, etc., where the name is the same in both English and Welsh.

SOME PLACE NAMES

Anglesey Môn
 Bath Caerfaddon
 Brecon Aberhonddu
 Bristol Bryste
 Caernarvon Caernarfon
 Cambridge Caergrawnt
 Canterbury Caergaint
 Cardiff Caerdydd
 Cardigan Aberteifi
 Carlisle Caerliwelydd
 Carmarthen Caerfyrddin
 Cheshire Swydd Gaer
 Chester Caer
 Chichester Caerfuddai
 Cirencester Caer Geri
 Clyde Clud
 Colchester Caercolun
 Cornwall Cernyw
 Coventry Caerwenbir
 Denbigh Dinbych
 Devon Dyfnaint
 Dover Dofyr
 Dublin Dilyn
 Dunbarton Caer Alclud
 Durham Caerweir
 Exeter Caerwysg
 Flint Fflint
 Glamorgan Mow gannwg
 Glastonbury Ynys Afallon

Gloucester
 Hereford
 Ipswich
 Isle of Man
 Isle of Wight
 Kent
 Lancaster
 Leicester
 Leominster
 Lichfield
 Lincoln
 Liverpool
 Loch Lomond
 London
 Ludlow
 Manchester
 Monmouth
 Montgomery
 Oxford
 Pembroke
 Radnor
 Rochester
 Salisbury
 Shrewsbury
 Somerset
 Swansea
 Winchester
 Worcester
 York

Caerloyw
 Henffordd
 Caerorwel
 Manaw
 Ynys Wyth
 Caint
 Caerhirfryn
 Caerlŷr
 Llanllieni
 Maesygyrff
 Caerlwythgoed
 Llynlleifiad
 Llyn Llumonwy
 Llundain
 Llwydlo
 Manceinion
 Mynwy
 Trefaldwyn
 Rhydychen
 Penfro
 Maesyfed
 Caergraig
 Caergraradog
 Amwythig
 Gwlad yr Haf
 Abertawe
 Caerwynt
 Caerwrangon
 Efrog

VOCABULARY

A

able, to be *v*
 about *prp*
 above
 absent
 abundant
 accept *v*
 accident
 accidental
 accommodation
 acre
 across
 act
 act, to *v*
 address
 address, to
 adhere, to
 adult
 advantage
 adventure
 advice
 advise, to
 aeroplane
 after
 afternoon

 afterwards
 again
 against
 age
 age
 agree, to
 aid
 air
 alder tree
 ale
 all
 along
 already
 also
 always
 amongst
 ample
 and
 angel
 animal
 announce
 another
 answer
 answer, to
 anxiety
 anything
 apple
 apple tree
 approach, to
 apricot
 April
 gallu *v.n.*
 tua, ynglyn
 uwchben
 absennol
 helaeth
 derbyn *v.n.*
 damwain *f.*
 damweiniol
 llety *m.*
 erw (-au) *f.*
 ar draws
 act (-au) *f.*
 actio
 cyfeiriad (-au) *m.*
 cyfeirio *v.n.*
 glyn *v.n.*
 oedolyn (oedolion) *m.*
 mantais (manteision) *f.*
 antur (-iaethau) *f.*
 cyngor (cyngorion) *m.*
 cyngori *v.n.*
 awyren (-nau) *f.*
 ar ôl; wedi
 pnawn (-iau) *m.*
 prynhawn (-iau)
 wedyn
 eto
 yn erbyn
 oes (-au) *f.*
 oedran
 cytuno *v.n.*
 cymorth
 aer, awyr *f.*
 gwernn *m.*
 cwrw *m.*
 cyfan, cwbl, holl
 ar hyd
 eisoes, yn barod
 hefyd
 bob amser
 ymysg
 eang, digon
 a, ac, ag
 angel (angylion) *m.*
 anifail (anifeiliaid) *m.*
 cyhoeddi *v.n.*
 un arall
 ateb (-ion) *m.*
 ateb *v.n.*
 pryder (-on) *m.*
 rhywbeth
 afal (-au) *m.*
 pren afalau *m.*
 nesu, agoshau *v.n.*
 bricyllen (bricyll) *m.*
 Ebrill

apron
 argue, to
 argument
 arm
 armful
 arms
 army
 arrange, to
 arrive, to
 arrow
 as
 ascend, to
 ash
 ask, to
 ass
 assistance
 at
 at all
 attack, to
 attempt, to
 attempt
 August
 aunt
 author
 autumn
 avoid, to
 awake
 awaken
 away
 axe
 ffedog (-au) *f.*
 dadlau *v.n.*
 dadl *f.*
 braich (breichiau) *f.*
 coflaid *f.*
 arfau *m.*
 byddin (-oedd) *f.*
 trefnu *v.n.*
 cyrraedd *v.n.*
 saeth (-au) *f.*
 fel
 dringo *v.n.*
 onnen (ynn) *m.*
 gofyn, holi *v.n.*
 asyn (-od) *m.*
 help, cymorth
 am, ger, ar
 o gwbl
 ymosod ar *v.n.*
 ymgeisio *v.n.*
 ymgais (ymgeision) *f.*
 Awst
 modryb *f.*
 awdur (-on) *m.*
 hydref
 osgoi *v.n.*
 effro
 deffro *v.n.*
 i ffwrdd, ymaith
 bwyell (bwyell) *f.*

B

baby
 back
 bacon
 bad
 bad
 bag
 bake, to
 baker
 ball
 bandage
 bank
 bank (shore)
 banner
 barber
 bargain
 bark, to
 bark
 basket
 bath
 bathe, to
 bathroom
 bathing costume
 battery
 battle
 beach
 beans
 baban (-od) *m.*
 cefn (-au) *m.*
 cig mochyn *m.*
 drwg
 bag (-iau) *m.*
 pobi *v.n.*
 pobydd *m.*
 pel (-i) *f.*
 rhwymyn *m.*
 banc *m.*
 glan (-nau) *f.*
 baner (-i) *f.*
 barbwr *m.*
 bargaen (bargaenion)
 cyfarth *v.n.*
 cyfarthiad *m.*
 basged (-i) *f.*
 bath, baddon *m.*
 ymdrochi *v.n.*
 ystafell molchi
 dillad nofio
 batri *m.*
 brwydr (-au) *f.*
 traeth (-au)
 ffa

beard
 beat, to
 be, to
 beach
 because
 bed
 bedroom
 beach
 beef
 beer
 before
 begin, to
 behave
 behaviour
 behind
 believe, to
 bell
 belong, to
 below
 bench
 bend
 bend, to
 beneath
 best
 better
 between
 bicycle
 big
 bill
 birch
 bird
 biscuit
 bishop
 bite, to
 bitter
 black
 blackberries
 blackboard
 blackcurrants
 blacksmith
 blackthorn
 blanket
 bless, to
 blessing
 blind
 blood
 blow, to
 blue
 boat
 body
 boil, to
 bone
 bonnet
 book
 book, to
 boot
 born, to be
 bosom
 bottle
 bottom

barf (-au) *m.*
 curo *v.n.*
 bod
 traeth
 achos
 gwely, (-au) *m.*
 ystafell wely *f.*
 hawyddden (hawydd)
 cig eidion *m.*
 cwrw *m.*
 o flaen
 dechrau *v.n.*
 ymddwyn *v.n.*
 ymddygiad
 tu ôl i
 credu *v.n.*
 cloch (clychau) *f.*
 perthyn *v.n.*
 oddi tan
 mainc
 tro, troead (-au) *f.*
 plygu *v.n.*
 islaw, dan
 gorau
 gwell
 rhwng
 beic (-iau) *m.*
 mawr
 cyfrif
 adewen (bedw) *f.*
 aderyn (adar) *m.*
 bisged (-i) *f.*
 esgob (-ion) *m.*
 cnoi *v.n.*
 chwerw
 du
 mwyar duon
 bwrdd du (*m.*)
 cyrens duon
 gôf (-aint) *m.*
 draenen ddu
 blanced (-i)
 bendithio *v.n.*
 bendith (-ion) *f.*
 dall
 gwaed *m.*
 chwythu *v.n.*
 glas (gleision)
 cwch (cychod) *m.*
 corff (cyrff) *m.*
 berwi *v.n.*
 asgwrn (esgyrn) *m.*
 bonet *m.*
 llyfr (-au) *m.*
 llogi *v.n.*
 esgid(-iau) *f.*
 geni *v.n.*
 mynwes *f.*
 potel (-i)
 gwaelod *m.*

bowl
 box
 box, to
 boy
 brain
 brake
 branch
 brave
 bravery
 bread
 break, to
 breakfast
 breast
 breath
 breathe, to
 breeze
 bride
 bridegroom
 bridge
 bridle
 bright
 bring, to
 brisket
 broadcast
 brook
 broom (flower)
 broth
 brother
 brown
 brush
 bucket
 build, to
 building
 bull
 burden
 bus
 business
 busy
 but
 butcher
 butter
 buy, to
 by

powlen (-ni) *f.*
 bocs *m.*
 paffio *v.n.*
 bachgen (bechgyn)
 ymenydd *m.*
 brêc (-iau) *m.*
 cangen (canghennau) *f.*
 dewr
 dewrder *m.*
 bara *m.*
 torri *v.n.*
 brecwast *m.*
 bron (-nau) *f.*
 anadl *m.*
 anadlu *v.n.*
 awel (-on) *f.*
 priodferch *f.*
 priodfab *m.*
 pont (-ydd) *f.*
 ffrwyn
 disglair, llachar, gloyw
 dod *v.n.*
 barwyden
 darllediad (-au) *m.*
 nant (nentydd) *f.*
 banadi
 cawl *m.*
 brawd (brodyr) *m.*
 brown
 brwsh
 bwced (-i) *m.*
 adeiladu *v.n.*
 adeilad (-au) *m.*
 tarw (teirw) *m.*
 baich (beichiau) *m.*
 bws *m.*
 busnes *m.*
 prysur
 ond
 cigydd
 menyng *m.*
 prynu *v.n.*
 wrth, erbyn

C

cabbage
 cake
 calf
 call, to
 calm
 camera
 camp
 camp, to
 camper
 candle
 canvas
 capital (city)
 capital (money)
 caravan

bresych
 teisen, cacen (-ni) *f.*
 llo (-uau) *m.*
 galw *v.n.*
 tawel
 camera (-u) *m.*
 gwersyll (-oedd) *m.*
 gwersylla *v.n.*
 gwersyllwr (gwersyll-
 wyr)
 cannyll (canhwyllau)
 cynfas (-au) *m.*
 prifddinas (-oedd)
 cyfalaf
 carafan (-nau)

ear	cerdyn (cardiau) <i>m.</i>	cliff	clogwyn (-i)
care	gofal (-on) <i>m.</i>	climb, to	dringo <i>v.n.</i>
care, to	gofalu <i>v.n.</i>	clock	cloc (-iau) <i>m.</i>
careful	gofalus	close, to	cau <i>v.n.</i>
careless	blér, esgeulus	closed	wedi cau
carpenter	saer (seiri) <i>m.</i>	cloth	brethyn
carpet	carped (-i) <i>m.</i>	clothes	dillad <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>
carriage	cerbyd (-au) <i>m.</i>	cloud	cwmwl (cymylau) <i>m.</i>
carry, to	cario <i>v.n.</i>	cloudy	cymylog
castle	castell (-i) <i>m.</i>	coal	glo <i>m.</i>
cat	cath (-od) <i>f.</i>	coast	arfordir <i>m.</i>
cathedral	eglwys gadeiriol <i>f.</i>	coat	côt (-iau) <i>f.</i>
catch, to	dal <i>v.n.</i>	cockerel	ceiliog (-od) <i>m.</i>
cattle	gwartheg	cocoa	coco
cauliflower	blodfresych	cod	cod, penfras
cave	ogof (-au) <i>m.</i>	coffee	coffi
celery	helogan	cold	oer, oerfel
cemetery	mynwent (-ydd) <i>f.</i>	cold (as 'flu)	annwyd <i>m.</i>
central	canolog	collar	coler (-i) <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>
centre	canolfan (-au) <i>m.</i>	collect, to	hel, casglu <i>v.n.</i>
century	canrif (-oedd) <i>f.</i>	colour	lliw (-iau)
chain	cadwyn (-i) <i>f.</i>	colt	ebol (-ion) <i>m.</i>
chair	cadair (cadeiriau) <i>f.</i>	column	colofn (-au) <i>f.</i>
chalk	sialc <i>m.</i>	comb	crib (-au) <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>
change, to	newid <i>v.n.</i>	come, to	dod <i>v.n.</i>
channel	sianel (-i) <i>f.</i>	comfortable	cyfforddus, cysurus
chapel	capel (-i) <i>m.</i>	command, to	gorchymyn <i>v.n.</i>
chapter	pennod (penodau) <i>f.</i>	committee	pwyllog (-au) <i>m.</i>
character	cymeriad (-au) <i>m.</i>	company	cwmni (-au) <i>m.</i>
charm	swyn <i>m.</i>	compare, to	cymharu <i>v.n.</i>
chat	sgwrs <i>f.</i>	compel	gorfodi <i>v.n.</i>
chat, to	sgwrsio <i>v.n.</i>	compete, to	gorfodi <i>v.n.</i>
cheap	rhâd	complain, to	cystadiu <i>v.n.</i>
cheapest	rhataf	confuse, to	cywyo <i>v.n.</i>
check, to	atal <i>v.n.</i>	continue, to	cyngerdd <i>m.</i>
chef	cogydd <i>m.</i>	control, to	drysu <i>v.n.</i>
cheek	boch (-au) <i>f.</i>	convenient	parhau <i>v.n.</i>
cheeky	digywilydd	cook, to	rheoli <i>v.n.</i>
cheese	caws <i>m.</i>	corn	cyffleus, hwylus
cheque	siec (-iau)	corner	coginio <i>v.n.</i>
cheque book	llyfr sieciau	correct	ÿd <i>m.</i>
cherries	ceirios	correct, to	cornel (-i), congl (-au)
chestnut	castanwydden	cottage	cywir
chicken	cyw iâr (cywion icir) <i>m.</i>	cough, to	cywiro <i>v.n.</i>
child	plentyn (plant) <i>m.</i>	cough	bwthyn (bythynnod) <i>m.</i>
chin	gên (-au) <i>f.</i>	council	pesychu <i>v.n.</i>
chips	sglodian tatws	count, to	peswch <i>m.</i>
chocolate	sioled	country	cyngor <i>m.</i>
choice	dewis <i>m.</i>	county	rhifo, cyfrif <i>v.n.</i>
choir	côr (-au) <i>m.</i>	course	gwlad (gwledydd)
choose, to	dewis <i>v.n.</i>	cover, to	sir (-oedd) <i>f.</i>
church	eglwys (-i) <i>f.</i>	cover	cwrs (cyrtsiau) <i>m.</i>
cinema	sinema (-u) <i>m.</i>	cow	cuddio <i>v.n.</i>
circle	cylch	cowshed	clawr (cloriau) <i>m.</i>
circus	syrcas	craft	buwch (buchod) <i>f.</i>
city	dinas (-oedd) <i>f.</i>	cream	beudy (beudai) <i>m.</i>
class	dosbarth <i>m.</i>	create, to	crefft (-au) <i>f.</i>
clay	clai <i>m.</i>	create, to	hufen
clean	glân	create, to	creu <i>v.n.</i>
clear	clir, eglur	create, to	berw

cross
 cross, to
 cruel
 crumbs
 crowd
 crown
 crown, to
 cry, to
 cucumber
 cup
 cupboard
 currants
 curtain
 cushion
 custard
 custom
 customer
 cut, to
 cypress

D

daily
 dairy
 dance
 dance, to
 danger
 dangerous
 dark
 date
 dawn
 day
 deaf
 dear
 death
 debate
 debate, to
 deceit
 deceive, to
 December
 decide, to
 deep
 deep freeze
 defeat
 defect
 degree
 delicious
 dentist
 deny, to
 deodorant
 depend, to
 describe, to
 description
 deserve, to
 desire
 desire, to
 desk
 dessert
 dessertspoon
 destroy, to

croes (-au) *f.*
 croesi *v.n.*
 creulon
 criwsion
 tyrfa (-oedd)
 coron (-au) *f.*
 coroni *v.n.*
 crio, llefain *v.n.*
 cucumer
 cwpan (-nau) *f.*
 cwpwrdd *m.*
 cyrens
 llen (-ni) *m.*
 clustog (-au)
 cwstard
 arfer (-ion) *f.*
 cwsmer (-iaid) *m.*
 torri *v.n.*
 cyprus

dyddiol
 llaethdy *m.*
 dawns (-iau) *f.*
 dawnsio *v.n.*
 perygl (-on) *m.*
 peryglus
 tywyll
 dyddiad (-au) *m.*
 gwawr, codiad yr haul
 dydd (-iau) *m.*
 byddar
 annwyl
 angau, marwolaeth
 dadl (-euon) *f.*
 dadlau *v.n.*
 twyll *m.*
 twyllo *v.n.*
 Rhagfyr
 penderfynu *v.n.*
 dwfn
 rhewgell
 gorchfygu *v.n.*
 diffyg (-ion) *m.*
 gradd (-au) *f.*
 blasus
 deintydd *m.*
 gwadu *v.n.*
 diaroglwr
 dibynnu *v.n.*
 disgrifio *v.n.*
 disgrifiad (-au)
 haeddu *v.n.*
 awydd, chwant *m.*
 dymuno,
 chwennych *v.n.*
 desg (-iau) *f.*
 pwddin
 llwy bwddin
 difetha, chwala *v.n.*

die, to
 difference
 different
 difficult
 dig, to
 dinner
 dine, to
 direction
 dirt
 dirty
 disappear
 dish
 disinfectant
 district
 ditch
 do, to
 doctor
 dog
 doll
 donkey
 door
 double
 doubt
 doubt, to
 doubtful
 doubtless
 down
 drag, to
 dragon
 drama
 draper's shop
 draw, to
 drawer
 dress, to
 dress
 drink, to
 drink
 drive, to
 drop
 drop, to
 drown, to
 dry
 dry, to
 duck
 dumb
 dust
 dynamo

marw *v.n.*
 gwahaniaeth (-au) *m.*
 gwahanol
 anodd
 cloddio, tyllu, palu *v.n.*
 cinio
 ciniawa *v.n.*
 cyfeiriad (-au) *m.*
 baw
 budr, brwnt
 diflannu *v.n.*
 llestr, llestri *m.*
 diheintiwr
 ardal (-oedd) *f.*
 ffos (-ydd) *f.*
 gwneud *v.n.*
 meddyg (-on) *m.*
 ci (cŵn) *m.*
 doli *f.*
 asyn (-od)
 drws (drysau) *m.*
 dwbwl
 amheuaeth
 amau *v.n.*
 amheus
 diamau
 i lawr
 llusgo *v.n.*
 draig
 drama (-u) *f.*
 siop ddillad
 darlunio *v.n.*
 drôr *m.*
 gwisgo *v.n.*
 gwisg (-oedd) *f.*
 yfed *v.n.*
 diod (-ydd) *f.*
 gyrru *v.n.*
 diferyn (diferion) *m.*
 disgyn *v.n.*
 boddï *v.n.*
 sych
 sychu *v.n.*
 hwyaden (hwyaid) *f.*
 mud
 llwch *m.*
 deinamo

E

ear
 early
 earth (world)
 earth (soil)
 east
 easy
 eat, to
 ebb
 echo
 education
 educate, to

clust (-iau) *m. and f.*
 cynnar
 daear *f.*
 pridd
 dwyrain
 hawdd, rhwydd
 bwyta *v.n.*
 trai *m.*
 adlef *f.* adlais *m.*
 addysg *f.*
 addysgu *v.n.*

effort ymdrech (-ion) *f.*
 egg wy (-au) *m.*
 eight wyth
 eighteen un deg wyth
 elder tree ysgawen (ysgaw)
 electric trydan
 electricity trydan *m.*
 eleven un deg un
 elm llwyfen
 empty gwag
 empty, to gwagio *v.n.*
 end diwedd *m.*
 end, to gorffen, diwedd *v.n.*
 ending diwedd *m.*
 enemy gelyn (-ion) *m.*
 English Saeson
 English(language) Saesneg
 Englishman Sais
 Englishwoman Saesnes
 engine injan
 enjoy, to mwynhau *v.n.*
 enough digon
 enrol ymaelodi *v.n.*
 envelope amlen (-ni) *f.*
 error gwall *m.*
 escape, to dianc *v.n.*
 especially enwedig
 establish, to sefydlu *v.n.*
 establishment sefydliad (-au)
 evening noson (nosweithiau)
 event digwyddiad (-au) *m.*
 ever byth, erioed
 every pob, bob
 everybody pawb
 everything popeth *m.*
 ewe dafad (dafaid) *f.*
 exact manwl
 exactly hollol
 examination arholiad (-au) *m.*
 excellent ardderchog, rhagorol
 excess gormod *m.*
 excuse esgus (-ion)
 excuse, to esgusodi *v.n.*
 to exercise, to ymarfer *v.n.*
 to expect, to disgwyl *v.n.*
 to expensive drud
 experience profiad (-au) *m.*
 to extinguish, to diffodd *v.n.*
 to eye llygad (llygaid) *m.*

F
 face wyneb (-au) *m.*
 facilities cyfleusterau
 factory ffatri (-oedd)
 fail, to methu *v.n.*
 fair teg
 fairly gweddol
 fairly tylywyth teg
 faith ffydd *f.*
 faithful ffyddlon

fall, to
 family
 famine
 fan
 fan belt
 far
 farm
 farmer
 farmhouse
 fast
 fat
 father
 fault
 fear
 fear, to
 feast
 feather
 February
 feel, to
 female
 fetch, to
 few
 field
 fifteen
 fifty
 fight, to
 fill, to
 film
 fine
 finger
 finger nail
 finish, to
 fire
 firm
 fish
 flag
 flame
 flat
 flesh
 flood
 floor
 flour
 flow, to
 flower
 flower, to
 fly
 fly, to
 foam
 folk
 follow, to
 fond
 food
 fool
 foolish
 foot
 foot (measure)
 for
 force
 forecast
 forehead

disgyn *v.n.*
 teulu (-oedd) *m.*
 newyn *m.*
 ffan
 belt y ffan
 pell
 ffarm (ffermydd) *f.*
 ffermwyr *m.*
 ffermdy *m.*
 cyflwm, sydyn
 tew
 tad (-au) *m.*
 bai (beiau) *m.*
 ofn (-au) *m.*
 ofni *v.n.*
 gwledd (-oedd) *f.*
 pluen (plu) *f.*
 Chwefror
 teimlo *v.n.*
 benyw (-od) *f.*
 nôl, estyn *v.n.*
 ychydig
 cae (-au) *m.*
 un deg pump
 pum deg
 ymladd, cwffio *v.n.*
 llenwi *v.n.*
 ffilm
 braf
 bys (-edd) *m.*
 ewin (-edd) *m.*
 gorffen *v.n.*
 tân (-au) *m.*
 cadarn
 pysgodyn (pysgod) *m.*
 baner (-i) *f.*
 ffilm (-au) *f.*
 gwastad
 cnawd *m.*
 llif (-ogydd) *m.*
 llawr (lloriau) *m.*
 blawd (-iau) *m.*
 llifo *v.n.*
 blodyn (blodau) *m.*
 blodeuo *v.n.*
 pryi (-aid)
 chedeg, hedfan *v.n.*
 ewyn
 gwerin (-oedd) *f.*
 dilyn *v.n.*
 hoff
 bwyd
 ffwl
 gwirion
 troed (traed) *f.*
 troedfedd (-i) *m.*
 i
 grym *m.*
 rhagolygon
 talcen (-i)

foreigner
 forest
 forget, to
 forgive, to
 fork
 form
 form, to
 formerly
 fort
 fortnight
 fortunate
 foundation
 four
 fourteen
 fox
 freeze, to
 fresh
 Friday
 fridge
 friend
 frock
 frock
 from
 from the
 front
 frost
 fruit
 fruitful
 fruit juice
 fry, to
 frying pan
 full
 funny
 fur
 furniture

G

gain, to
 gains
 gallon
 gallop, to
 game
 gap
 garage
 garden
 garden, to
 garlic
 gas
 gate
 generation
 gentle
 gentleman
 get, to
 gift
 ginger
 girl
 give, to
 glad
 glass
 glory
 glove

estron (-iaid) *m.*
 coedwig (-oedd)
 anghofio *v.n.*
 maddau *v.n.*
 fforc *f.*
 ffurfiwr (-ni)
 ffurfio *v.n.*
 gynt
 caer (-au) *f.*
 pythefnos
 lwcus, ffodus
 sylfaen, sail
 pedwar
 un deg pedwar
 llwynog (-od) *m.*
 rhewi *v.n.*
 ffres
 dydd Gwener
 oergell (-i) *f.*
 ffrind (-iau) *m.*
 ffrog (-iau) *f.*
 o
 o'r
 ffrynt *m.*
 barug
 ffwrwyth (-au) *m.*
 ffrwythlon
 sudd ffwrwythau
 ffrio *v.n.*
 padell ffrio
 llawn
 doniol
 blewyn (blew) *m.*
 dodrefn *m.*

ennilion, *v.n.*
 enillion *m.*
 galwyn (-i) *m.*
 carlamu *v.n.*
 gêm (-au) *f.*
 bwlch (bylchau) *m.*
 garej *f.*
 gardd (gerddi) *f.*
 garddio *v.n.*
 garlleg
 nwy
 gât, giât, clwyd, adwy
 cenhedlaeth *f.*
 addfwyn
 gŵr bonheddig *m.*
 cael *v.n.*
 anrheg (-ion) *f.*
 sinsir
 merch (-ed) *f.*
 rhoi *v.n.*
 balch, llon
 gwydr (-au) *m.*
 gogoniant *m.*
 maneg (menig)

go, to
 goat
 God
 good
 goodness
 goods
 goose
 gooseberries
 gorse
 government
 gradual
 grand-daughter
 grandfather
 grandmother
 grandson
 grapes
 grapefruit
 grasp, to
 grave
 gravy
 graze, to
 greedy
 green
 grey
 grocer
 ground
 group
 grove
 grow, to
 guide

mynd *v.n.*
 gafr (geifr) *f.*
 Duw
 da
 daioni *m.*
 nwyddau
 gwydd (-au) *f.*
 eirin Mair (gwsberis)
 eithin
 llywodraeth (-au) *f.*
 graddol
 wyres *f.*
 taid *m.*
 nain *f.*
 ŵyr *m.*
 grawnwin
 grawnffrwyth
 gafael, cydio *v.n.*
 bedd (-au) *m.*
 grefi
 pori *v.n.*
 gwancus, barus
 gwyrdd
 llwyd
 groser
 daear, tir
 grŵp
 llwyn (-i) *m.*
 tyfu *v.n.*
 arweinydd (-ion) *m.*

H

haddock
 hair
 hake
 half
 hall
 ham
 hammer
 hand
 handicrafts
 handkerchief
 handsome
 hang, to
 happen, to
 harbour
 hard
 harm
 harp
 harvest
 hat
 have, to
 hawthorn
 hay
 hazel
 head
 headache
 health
 healthy
 hear, to

hadog
 gwallt *m.*
 cegddu
 hanner *m.*
 neuadd (-au) *f.*
 ham
 morthwyl (-ion) *m.*
 llaw (dwylo) *f.*
 gwaith llaw *m.*
 hances (-i) *f.*
 golygus
 hongian, crogi *v.n.*
 digwydd *v.n.*
 harbwr
 caled
 niwed *m.*
 telyn (-au) *f.*
 cynhaeaf (-au) *m.*
 het (-iau) *f.*
 cael *v.n.*
 draenen wen
 gwair *m.*
 collen (cyll)
 pen (-nau) *m.*
 cur pen *m.*
 iechyd *m.*
 iach
 clywed *v.n.*

heart
 hearth
 heat
 heat, to
 heather
 heaven
 heavy
 hedge
 height
 hell
 help
 help, to
 hen
 herbs
 here
 herrings
 hide, to
 high
 highest
 hill
 hindrance
 hire, to
 historical
 history
 hob
 hold, to
 hole
 holidays
 hollow
 home
 homewards
 honey
 hook
 hope
 hope, to
 horizon
 horn
 horse
 horseshoe
 hospitable
 hospital
 hot
 hotel
 hour
 house
 housework
 how
 hundred
 hunt, to
 hurry
 hurry, to
 husband
 hymn

calon (-nau) *f.*
 aclwyd (-ydd) *f.*
 gwrës *m.*
 poethi *v.n.*
 grug
 nefoedd *f.*
 trwm
 gwrych (-oedd) *m.*
 uchder, taldra
 uffern
 cymorth
 cynorthwyo *v.n.*
 iâr (ieir) *f.*
 perlysiâu
 yma
 penwaig
 cuddio *v.n.*
 uchel
 uchaf
 rhiw (-iau); bryn (-iau)
 rhwystr (-au) *m.*
 llogi *v.n.*
 hanesyddol
 hanes
 pentan (-au) *m.*
 gafael *v.n.*
 twil (tyllau) *m.*
 gwyliau *f.*
 pant (-iau) *m.*
 cartref (-i) *m.*
 adref
 mêl *m.*
 bachyn (bachau)
 gobaieth (gobeithion) *m.*
 gobeithio *v.n.*
 gorwel (-ion) *m.*
 corn (cyrn) *m.*
 ceffyl (-au) *m.*
 pedol (-au) *f.*
 croesawus
 ysbyty (ysbytai) *m.*
 poeth
 gwesty (gwestai) *m.*
 awr (oriau) *f.*
 tŷ (tai) *m.*
 gwaith tŷ
 sut
 cant (cannoedd) *m.*
 hela *v.n.*
 brys *m.*
 brysio *v.n.*
 gŵr (gwŷr) *m.*
 emyn (-au) *m.*

I

ice
 ice cream
 icy
 idea
 if

iâ, rhew *m.*
 hufen iâ
 rhewi
 syniad (-au) *m.*
 os

ill
 important
 impression
 in
 inch
 include, to
 independence
 independent
 industrial
 industrious
 industry

inexperienced
 inhabitant
 inhospitable
 ink
 inn
 inquire, to
 inspector
 in spite of
 instrument
 intend, to
 intention
 interest
 interest, to
 interesting
 international
 invitation
 invite, to
 iron
 iron, to
 is
 island

sâl, tost, gwael
 pwysig
 argraff (-iadau) *f.*
 yn, mewn
 modfedd (-i)
 cynnwys *v.n.*
 annibyniaeth
 annibynnol
 diwydiannol
 dyfal
 diwydiant diwydian-
 nau) *m.*
 dibrofiad
 trigolyn (trigolion)
 digroeso
 inc
 tafarn (-au) *m.* and *f.*
 holi *v.n.*
 arolygwr (arolygwyr) *m.*
 er gwaethaf
 offeryn (-nau) *m.*
 bwriadu *v.n.*
 bwriad (-au) *m.*
 diddordeb
 diddori *v.n.*
 diddorol
 rhyngwladol
 gwahoddiad (-au)
 gwahodd *v.n.*
 haearn
 smwddio *v.n.*
 mae
 ynys (-oedd) *f.*

J

jam
 January
 job
 join, to
 joint
 jolly
 journey
 journey, to
 joy
 joyful
 judge
 judge, to
 judgement
 jug
 juice
 July
 jump, to
 June

jam
 Ionawr
 gwaith (gweithiau)
 cysylltu, ymaelodi,
 uno *v.n.*
 cyswllt, cymal *m.*
 llawen
 taith (teithiau) *f.*
 teithio *v.n.*
 llawenydd *m.*
 llawen
 barnwr (barnwyr) *m.*
 barnu *v.n.*
 barn *f.*
 jwg, piser
 sudd
 Gorffennaf
 neidio *v.n.*
 Mehefin

K

keep, to
 kettle
 key
 kick

cadw *v.n.*
 tegell (-i) *m.*
 allwedd, gorïad (-au) *f.*
 eic

kick, to
kidney
kill, to
kind
kind (sort)
kindness
king
kinsfolk
kiss
kiss, to
kitchen
knee
knife
knight
knock, to
knot
know, to
knowledge

L

labour
lad
lake
lamb
lame
land
land, to
language
large
last
last night
last year
late
laugh, to
laughter
laurel
lavatory
law, a
law, the
lawn
lay, to (eggs)
lazy
leaf
leak, to
learn, to
leave, to
leak
left
leg
leisure
lemon
lemonade
length
lesson
letter
lettuce
level
library
licence
lie

cicio *v.n.*
aren (-*au*)
lladd *v.n.*
caredig
math (-*au*) *m.*
caredigrwydd
brenin (brenhinoedd) *m.*
tylwyth (-*au*) *m.*
cusan (-*au*) *f.*
cusanu *v.n.*
cegin (-*au*) *m.* and *f.*
pen-glin (-*au*) *m.*
cyllell (cyllyll) *f.*
marchog (-*ion*) *m.*
cnocio *v.n.*
cwlwm (clymau) *m.*
gwybod, adnabod *v.n.*
gwybodaeth *f.*

llafur *m.*
llanc (-*iau*) *m.*
llyn (-*noedd*) *m.*
oen (*wyn*) *m.*
clóff
tir (-*oedd*) *m.*
glanio *v.n.*
iaith (ieithoedd) *f.*
mawr
olaf
neithiwr
llynedd
hwyr, diweddar
chwerthin *v.n.*
chwerthin *m.*
llawryf
rý bach
deddf (-*au*) *f.*
y gyfraith *f.*
lawnt (-*iau*) *f.*
dodwy *v.n.*
diog
deilen (dail) *f.*
gollwng *v.n.*
dysgu *v.n.*
gadael *v.n.*
cenhinen (cennin)
chwith
coes (-*au*) *f.*
hamdden *m.*
lemon
lemonéd
hýd *m.*
gwers (-*i*) *f.*
llythyr (-*au*) *m.*
letysen (letys)
gwastad
llyfrgell (-*oedd*) *f.*
trwydded (-*i*)
celwydd (-*au*) *m.*

lie, to
lie, to (down)
lift
lift, to
light, to
light
light (weight)
lightning
like
like, to
line
lion
lip
list
listen to
literature
little, a
little (small)
live, to
liver
loaf
loan
loan, to
lobster
local
lock
lock, to
lonely
long
longing
look, to
look for, to
lord
lorry
lose, to
lost
lounge
love
love, to
lovely
lovespoon
low
low, to
lower
lower, to
luck

dweud celwydd
gorwedd *v.n.*
esgynfa
codi *v.n.*
cynnau, goleuo *v.n.*
golau
ysgafn
mellten (mellt) *f.*
fel, tebyg
hoffi *v.n.*
line
llinell (-*au*) *f.*
llew (-*od*) *m.*
gwefus (-*au*) *f.*
rhestr (-*au*) *f.*
gwrando *v.n.*
llén
ychydig
bychan, bach
byw *v.n.*
iau, afu
torth *f.*
benthyciad (-*au*) *m.*
benthyg *v.n.*
cimwch (cimychiaid)
lleol
clo (-*cau*) *m.*
cloi *v.n.*
unig
hir
hiraeth
edrych *v.n.*
chwilio *v.n.*
arglwydd (-*i*) *m.*
lori
colli *v.n.*
ar goll
lollis *f.*
cariad *m.*
caru *v.n.*
hyfryd
llyw garu
isel
brefu *v.n.*
is
gostwng *v.n.*
lwc

M

machine
mackerel
magazine
maid
make, to
male voice choir
man
manner
manner (form)
many
map
March

peiriant (peiriannau) *m.*
macrell (mecryll)
cylchgrawn
morwyn (-*ion*) *f.*
gwneud *v.n.*
côr meibion
dyn (-*ion*) *m.*
ymddygiad
dull (-*iau*) *m.*
llawer
map (-*iau*) *m.*
Mawrth

march
 march, to
 mare
 market
 marmalade
 marry, to
 marriage
 masculine
 master
 mat
 material
 matter
 May
 me
 meal
 mean, to
 meaning
 measles
 measure
 measure, to
 meat
 mechanic
 medicine
 meet, to
 meeting
 melody
 melon
 melt, to
 member
 memory
 menu
 merry
 message
 midday
 middle
 midnight
 mile
 milk
 milk, to
 milkman
 mill
 minister
 minute
 mirror
 mist
 mistake
 misty
 mix, to
 mixture
 moist
 Monday
 money
 month
 moon
 more
 morning
 most
 mostly
 mountain

gorymdaith
 ymdeithio *v.n.*
 caseg (cesyg) *f.*
 marchnad (-oedd) *f.*
 marmaled
 priodi *v.n.*
 priodas (-au) *f.*
 gwrywaidd
 meistr (-i) *m.*
 mat (-iau)
 defnydd (-iau) *m.*
 mater, peth, achos
 Mai
 mi, fi
 pryd o fwyd *m.*
 golygu *v.n.*
 ystyr (-on) *m.* and *f.*
 frech goch
 mesur (-au) *m.*
 mesur *v.n.*
 cig (-oedd) *m.*
 peiriannydd *m.*
 fffisg, moddion *m.*
 cyfarfod, cwrdd *v.n.*
 cyfarfod (-ydd) *m.*
 alaw (-on) *f.*
 melwn
 toddi *v.n.*
 aelod (-au) *m.*
 côf (-ion) *m.*
 bwydlen *f.*
 llon, hwyliog
 neges (-au) *f.*
 hanner dydd *m.*
 canol *m.*
 hanner nos *m.*
 milltir (-oedd)
 llefrith, llaeth *m.*
 godro *v.n.*
 dyn llefrith
 melin (-au) *f.*
 gweinidog (-ion) *m.*
 munud (-au) *m.* and *f.*
 drych (-au) *m.*
 niwl (-oedd) *m.*
 camgymeriad (-au)
 niwlog
 cymysgu *v.n.*
 cymysgedd
 tamp, llaith
 dydd Llun
 arian, prês *m.*
 mis (-oedd) *m.*
 lleuad (-au) *f.*
 rhagor, chwaneg, mwy
 bore (-au) *m.*
 mwyaf
 gan mwyaf
 mynydd (-oedd) *m.*

mouse
 mouth
 move, to
 much
 mud
 mulberry
 mushrooms
 music
 musician
 must
 mustard
 mutton

llygoden (llygod) *f.*
 ceg (-au) *f.*
 symud *v.n.*
 cymaint
 mwd
 mwydydden
 madarch
 cerddoriaeth
 cerddor (-ion) *m.*
 rhaid
 mwstard
 cig dafad

N
 naked
 name
 name, to
 narrow
 nasty
 nation
 national
 natural
 nature
 naughty
 near
 near, to draw
 nearer
 nearest
 nearly
 need, to
 needle
 neigh, to
 neighbour
 neither
 nest
 net
 new
 news
 newspaper
 next
 nice
 night
 nine
 nineteen
 noise
 north
 nose
 nostril
 note
 notes (music)
 nothing
 notice
 notice, to
 now
 novel
 November
 nurse
 nurse, to
 nut

noeth
 enw (-au) *m.*
 enwi *v.n.*
 cul
 cäs
 cenedl (cenhedloedd) *f.*
 cenedlaethol
 naturiol
 natur *f.*
 drwg
 agos
 agoshau *v.n.*
 nes, agosach
 agosaf
 bron
 eisiau *v.n.*
 nodwydd (-au) *f.*
 gwehyru *v.n.*
 cymydog(cymdogion) =
 chwaith
 nyth (-od)
 rhwyd (-au)
 newydd *m.*
 newyddion *m.*
 papur newydd
 nesaf
 neis
 nos (-weithiau) *f.*
 naw
 un deg naw
 swñ
 gogledd *m.*
 trwyn (-au) *m.*
 ffroen (-au) *f.*
 nodyn (nodiadau)
 nodau
 dim
 sylw, rhybudd
 sylwi *v.n.*
 rwan, nawr
 nofel (-au) *f.*
 Tachwedd
 nyrs (-iau) *f.*
 magu *v.n.*
 cneuen (cnau) *f.*

O	
oak	derwen (<i>derw</i>) <i>f.</i>
oats	ceirch
obedience	ufudd-dod
obedient	ufudd
obey, to	ufuddhau <i>v.n.</i>
observation	sylw (-adau)
observe, to	sylwi <i>v.n.</i>
occasional	ambell
October	Hydref
off	i ffwrdd
offence	trosedd (-au) <i>m.</i>
offend, to	troseddu <i>v.n.</i>
offended, to be	digio <i>v.n.</i>
office	swyddfa (<i>swyddfeydd</i>) <i>f.</i>
officer	swyddog (-ion) <i>m.</i>
often	aml
oil	olew, oel <i>m.</i>
ointment	eli
old	hen
old, to grow	heneiddio <i>v.n.</i>
on	ar
once	unwaith
one	un
onions	nionod, winwns
only	dim ond, unig
onward	ymlaen
open	agored
open, to	agor <i>v.n.</i>
opportunity	cyfle <i>m.</i>
or	neu
orange	oren (-nau) <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>
orange juice	sudd oren
orchard	perllan (-nau) <i>f.</i>
orchestra	cerddorfa <i>f.</i>
order	trefn, gorchymyn
order, to	gorchymyn <i>v.n.</i>
ordinary	cyffredin
other	arall, llall
ounce	owns
out	allan
our	ein
oven	ffwrn (-esi)
over	dros
over heat, to	poethi <i>v.n.</i>
owner	perchennog (<i>perchen-ogion</i>) <i>u.</i>
own, to	meddu, perchnogi <i>v.n.</i>

P	
page	tudalen (-nau) <i>m.</i>
paint	paent <i>m.</i>
pain	poen (-au) <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>
pair	pâr (<i>parau</i>) <i>m.</i>
palace	plas (-au) <i>m.</i>
palm tree	palmwydden <i>f.</i>
pan	padell (-i)
paper	papur (-au) <i>m.</i>
parcel	parsel (-i) <i>m.</i>
parents	rhieni

parish	plwyf (-i) <i>m.</i>
park	parc (-iau) <i>m.</i>
park, to	parcio <i>v.n.</i>
parliament	senedd <i>f.</i>
parsnip	pannas
part	rhan (-nau) <i>f.</i>
party (faction)	plaid (<i>pleidiau</i>) <i>f.</i>
party (social)	parti (-on) <i>f.</i>
pass	bwlch
pass, to	pasio <i>v.n.</i>
pasture	porfa (<i>porfeydd</i>) <i>f.</i>
pasty	tarten
path	llwybr (-au) <i>m.</i>
patience	amynedd
patient	amyneddgar
pavement	palmant (<i>palmentydd</i>) <i>m.</i>
pavilion	pafliwn <i>m.</i>
pay, to	talw <i>v.n.</i>
payment	taliad (-au) <i>m.</i>
peace	heddwch <i>m.</i>
peaches	airin gwlanog
peak	pig
pears	gellyg
pear tree	pren gellygen <i>f.</i>
peas	pŷs
pencil	pensil <i>m.</i>
penny	ceiniog (-au) <i>f.</i>
people	pobl (-oedd) <i>m.</i>
pepper	pupur
perfect	perffaith
perfection	perffeithrwydd
perfume	perarogl
perhaps	efallai, hwyrach
period	adeg (-au) <i>f.</i>
permission	caniatâd
permit, to	caniatu <i>v.n.</i>
person	person
perspiration	chwŷs <i>m.</i>
perspire, to	chwysu <i>v.n.</i>
petrol	petrol
pheasant	ceiliog y coed <i>m.</i>
photograph	llun (-iau)
picture	darlun (-iau) <i>m.</i>
pie	tarten
piece	darn (-au) <i>m.</i>
pig	mochyn (<i>moch</i>) <i>m.</i>
pillow	clustog (-au) <i>m.</i>
pills	tabledi
pin	pin (-nau) <i>m.</i>
pine	pinwydd (<i>pin</i>) <i>f.</i>
pineapple	pin afal <i>f.</i>
pint	peint (-iau) <i>m.</i>
pit	pwll (<i>pyllau</i>) <i>m.</i>
pity	trueni <i>m.</i>
pity, to	tosturio, gresynu <i>v.n.</i>
place	lle (-oedd) <i>m.</i>
plaise	lledn
plan	cynllun (-iau) <i>m.</i>
plant, to	plannu <i>v.n.</i>
plaster	plastr

plate
 play
 play, to
 player
 playtime
 pleasant
 please
 please, to
 pleasure
 plough
 plug
 plum
 poach, to
 pocket
 poet
 point
 point, to
 police
 policeman
 pony trekking
 poor
 poorly (ill)
 poplar
 popular
 population
 pork
 porridge
 post
 post, to
 postal order
 post office
 potato
 potter
 pottery
 pound
 pound (sterling)
 pour, to
 poverty
 power
 practice
 practise, to
 prawns
 pray, to
 preach, to
 preacher
 prepare, to
 prescription
 present
 press, to
 pretty
 price
 primary school
 print, to
 prison
 prisoner
 prize
 produce, to
 product
 programme
 promise

plât (-iau) *m.*
 chwarae (-on)
 chwarae *v.n.*
 chwaraewr *m.*
 amser chwarae
 dymunol
 os gwelwch yn dda
 plesio *v.n.*
 pleser (-au) *m.*
 aradr (erydr) *f.*
 plwg (-iau) *m.*
 eiran (eirin)
 potsho *v.n.*
 poced (-i) *f.*
 bardd (beirdd) *m.*
 blaen (-au) *m.*
 pwyntio *v.n.*
 heddlu
 plisman
 merlota
 tlawd
 gwael
 poplysen *f.*
 poblogaidd
 poblogaeth *f.*
 porc *m.*
 uwd
 postyn, stanc
 postio *v.n.*
 order post
 swyddfa bost
 tysen (tatws) *f.*
 crochennydd *m.*
 crochenwaith
 pwys (-i) *m.*
 punt (punnoedd) *f.*
 tywallt *v.n.*
 tlodi
 gallu (-oedd), nerth *m.*
 practis *m.*
 ymarfer *v.n.*
 corgimwch
 gweddio *v.n.*
 pregethu *v.n.*
 pregethwr *m.*
 paratoi *v.n.*
 cyfarwyddyd
 anrheg
 gwasgu *v.n.*
 tlws, pert
 prîs (-iau) *m.*
 ysgol gynradd
 argraffu *v.n.*
 carchar
 carcharor (-ion) *m.*
 gwobr (-au) *f.*
 cynhyrchu *v.n.*
 cynnyrch (cynhyrchion)
 rhaglen (-ni) *f.*
 addewid (-ion) *f.*

promise, to
 proof
 proposition
 prose
 proud
 prove, to
 public, the
 public
 public conven-
 ience
 public footpath
 pudding
 pull, to
 pump
 punctual
 punish, to
 punishment
 pupil
 pure
 purpose

put, to

addo *v.n.*
 prawf (profn) *m.*
 cynigiad (cynigion) *m.*
 rhyddiaeth *f.*
 balch
 profi *v.n.*
 cyhoedd
 cyhoeddus
 cyfleusterau cyhoeddus
 llwybr cyhoeddus
 pwddin
 tynnu *v.n.*
 pwmp
 prydlon
 cosbi *v.n.*
 cosb (-au) *f.*
 disgybl (-ion) *n.*
 pur
 diben (-ion) *m.*
 amcan (amcanion)
 rhoi, doddi *v.n.*

Q
 quarrel
 quarrel, to
 quarry (slate)
 quarry (victim)
 quart
 quarter
 quay
 queen
 question

quick
 quickly
 quiet
 quietly
 quietness

ffræ (-on) *f.*
 ffræo *v.n.*
 chwarel (-i) *f.*
 ysglyfaeth *m.*
 chwart
 chwarter (-i) *m.*
 cei
 brenhines (-au) *f.*
 cwestiwn (cwestiynnau) *m.*
 sydyn
 sydyn
 tawel, llonydd
 tawel, llonydd
 tawelwch, llonyddwch

R
 race
 race, to
 radio
 railway

rain
 rain, to
 raincoat
 ram
 raspberries
 rates
 rather
 reach, to
 read, to
 reader
 ready
 reap, to
 reason, to

tras
 rasio *v.n.*
 radio, diwyfr *m.*
 rheilffordd (rheil-
 fyrrdd) *m.*
 glaw (-ogydd) *m.*
 glawio, bwrw glaw *m.*
 côt law
 hwrdd (hyrddod) *m.*
 mafon
 trethi
 braidd
 cyrraedd, estyn *v.n.*
 darllen *v.n.*
 darllenydd *m.*
 parod
 medi *v.n.*
 rheswm (rhesymau) *m.*
 rhesymu *v.n.*

receive, to
 recitation
 recite, to
 recognize, to
 recommend, to
 red
 red currants
 reduce, to
 region
 register
 register, to
 rejoice, to
 religion
 remarkable
 remember, to
 repair, to
 repent, to
 report
 report, to
 reserve, to
 respect
 respect, to
 rest
 rest, to
 restaurant
 return, to
 reverend
 rice
 rich
 ride, to
 right (side)
 right (correct)
 right (demand)
 ring
 ring, to
 ripe
 rise, raise, to
 river
 road
 roast, to
 rock
 rod
 romance
 roof
 room
 rope
 rose
 round
 row
 rowan tree
 rule
 rule, to
 rumour
 run, to
 rush, to

S

sack
 sad
 saddle

derbyn *v.n.*
 adroddiad
 adrodd *v.n.*
 adnabod *v.n.*
 cynghori, argymell *v.n.*
 coch
 cyrens coch
 lleihau *v.n.*
 bro (-ydd) *f.*
 cofrestr
 cofrestru *v.n.*
 gorfoleddu *v.n.*
 crefydd (-au) *f.*
 hynod
 cofio *v.n.*
 trwsio *v.n.*
 edifarthau *v.n.*
 adroddiad (-au)
 gohebu, adrodd *v.n.*
 llogi *v.n.*
 parch
 parchu *v.n.*
 gorffwys
 gorffwysu *v.n.*
 ystafell fwyta
 dychwelyd, dod nôl *v.n.*
 parchedig
 reis
 cyfoethog
 marchogaeth
 de
 cywir, iawn
 hawl (-iau) *f.*
 modrwy (-au) *f.*
 canu *v.n.*
 aeddied
 codi *v.n.*
 afon (-ydd) *f.*
 ffordd, lôn, heol
 rhostio *v.n.*
 craig (creigiau) *f.*
 gwialen
 rhamant (-au) *f.*
 to (-iau) *m.*
 ystafell (-oedd) *f.*
 rhaff (-au) *f.*
 rhosyn (-nau) *m.*
 crwn
 rhes (-i) *f.*
 pren criafol
 rheol (-au) *f.*
 rheoli *v.n.*
 sôn, si *m.*
 rhedeg *v.n.*
 rhuthro *v.n.*

sach (-au)
 digalon, trist
 cyfrwy

safe
 safety
 sail
 sail, to
 saint
 sale
 salmon
 salt
 salty
 sand
 sandy
 sandwich
 satisfy, to
 Saturday
 sauce
 saucer
 sausage
 save, to
 say, to
 saying
 scarcity
 school
 scissors
 sea
 seagull
 seal
 search, to
 seaside
 season
 seat
 second (2nd)
 second (time)
 secretary

see, to
 seed
 seek, to
 sell, to
 send, to
 sense
 sentence
 September
 serious
 sermon
 settle, to
 seven
 seventeen
 severe
 sew, to
 sex
 shade, shadow
 shake, to
 shampoo
 shape
 shapeless
 share, to
 sharp
 sheep
 sheepfold
 shelf

diogel
 diogelwch
 hwyl (-iau) *f.*
 hwylio *v.n.*
 sant (saint) *m.*
 arwerthiant
 eog
 halen *m.*
 halt
 tywod *m.*
 tywodlyd
 brechdan (-au)
 bodloni *v.n.*
 dydd Sadwrn
 saws
 soser (-i) *f.*
 selsyg
 achub *v.n.*
 dweud *v.n.*
 dywediad (-au)
 prinder
 ysgol (-ion) *m.*
 siswrn (sisyrnau) *m.*
 môr (-oedd)
 gwylan (-od) *f.*
 morlo (-i) *m.*
 chwilio *v.n.*
 glan y môr
 tymor (tymhorau) *m.*
 sedd (-au) *f.*
 ail
 eiliad (-au) *m.* and *f.*
 ysgrifennydd (ysgrif-
 enyddion) *m.*
 gweld *v.n.*
 had (-au) *m.*
 ceisio *v.n.*
 gwerthu *v.n.*
 anfon, gyrru *v.n.*
 synnwyr (synhwyr) *m.*
 brawddeg (-au) *f.*
 Medi
 difrifol
 pregeth (-au) *f.*
 setlo *v.n.*
 saith
 un deg saith
 llym
 gwnio *v.n.*
 rhyw
 cysgod (-ion) *m.*
 ysgwyd *v.n.*
 sebon gwallt
 shape
 di-lun
 rhannu *v.n.*
 miniog
 dafad (defaid) *f.*
 corlan (-nau) *f.*
 silff (-oedd) *f.*

shell
 shepherd
 shine, to
 shine, to (sun)
 ship
 shirt
 shoe
 shoe, to
 shoot, to
 shop
 shop, to
 shore
 short
 shoulder
 shout, to
 show
 show, to
 shower
 shrimps
 shut, to
 side
 sight
 sign, to
 sign
 silence
 silk
 silver
 silver birch
 similar
 sin
 sin, to
 sinew
 sing, to
 single
 sink, to
 sister
 sit, to
 site
 six
 sixteen
 size
 skin
 skirt
 sky
 sleep
 sleep, to
 slow
 small
 smaller
 smallpox
 smile
 smile, to
 smoke
 smoke, to
 smooth
 snake
 snow
 snow, to
 Snowdon
 Snowdonia

crogen (cregyn)
 bugail (bugeiliaid) *m.*
 disgleirio *v.n.*
 tywynnu *v.n.*
 llong (-au) *f.*
 crys (-au) *m.*
 esgid (-iau)
 pedoli *v.n.*
 saethu *v.n.*
 siop (-au) *f.*
 siopa *v.n.*
 traeth (-au)
 byr
 ysgwydd (-au) *m.*
 gwiddi *v.n.*
 sioc (-au) *f.*
 dangos *v.n.*
 cawod (-ydd) *f.*
 berdysa
 cau *v.n.*
 ochr (-au) *f.*
 golwg *f.*
 arwyddo *v.n.*
 arwydd (-ion)
 distawrwydd *m.*
 sidan (-au) *m.*
 arian
 bedw arian
 tebyg
 pechod (-au) *m.*
 pechu *v.n.*
 gewyn (-nau) *m.*
 canu *v.n.*
 unigol
 suddo *v.n.*
 chwaer (chwiorydd) *f.*
 eistedd *v.n.*
 maes (meusydd)
 chwech
 un deg chwech
 maint
 croen (crwyn) *m.*
 sgert (-i)
 awyr
 cwsg
 cysgu *v.n.*
 araf
 bach, bychan
 llai
 frech wen
 gwên (gwenau) *f.*
 gwenu *v.n.*
 mwg
 ysmygu, smocio *v.n.*
 llyfn
 neidr (nadroedd) *f.*
 eira *m.*
 bwrw eira *v.n.*
 Yr Wyddfa
 Eryri

so
 soap
 soap, to
 society
 soft
 soften, to
 soil
 sole
 someone
 something
 sometime
 sometimes
 somewhere
 son
 song
 sort
 sort out, to
 soul
 sound
 soup
 sour
 sow
 sow, to
 spade
 sparing
 speak, to
 spend, to (money)
 spend, to (time)
 spirit
 spoon
 Spring
 square
 stage
 stand, to
 star
 start, to
 station
 stay, to
 steak
 steel
 step
 step (stairs)
 step, to
 still
 stillness
 stocking
 stone
 stony
 stool
 stop, to
 stop !
 storm
 story
 straight
 strange
 straw
 strawberries
 street
 strike, to
 string

felly
 sebon (-au) *f.*
 seboni *v.n.*
 cymdeithas (-au) *f.*
 meddal
 meddalu *v.n.*
 pridd *m.*
 lleden *m.*
 rhywun *m.*
 rhywbeth *m.*
 rhywbryd *m.*
 weithiau *m.*
 rhywle *m.*
 mab, meibion *m.*
 can (-euon) *f.*
 mât (-au) *m.*
 dosbarthu *v.n.*
 enaid (eneidiau) *f.*
 swm *m.*
 cawl *m.*
 sur
 hwch (hychod) *f.*
 hau *v.n.*
 rhaw (-iau) *f.*
 cynnil
 siarad *v.n.*
 gwario *v.n.*
 treulio *v.n.*
 ysbryd (-ion) *m.*
 llwy (-au) *f.*
 Gwanwyn *m.*
 sgwâr
 llwyfan (-nau) *f.*
 sefyll *v.n.*
 seren (sêr) *f.*
 cychwyn *v.n.*
 gorsaf (-oedd) *f.*
 aros *v.n.*
 golwyth
 dur *m.*
 cam (-au) *m.*
 gris (-iau) *m.*
 camu *v.n.*
 llonydd
 llonyddwch *m.*
 hosan (-nau) *m.*
 carreg (cerrig) *f.*
 carregog
 stôl (-ion)
 stopio, aros *v.n.*
 arhoswch !
 storm (-ydd) *f.*
 stori (-au) *f.*
 syth, union
 rhyfedd
 gwelut
 mefus
 stryd (-oedd) *f.*
 taro *v.n.*
 llinyn (-nau) *m.*

strong
studio
study, to
subject
succeed, to
sudden
suffer, to
sugar
sum
summer
summit
sun
Sunday
sunny
supper
support, to
sure
surmise, to
surprise
swallow, to
swan
sweat
sweat, to
swede
sweep, to
sweet
swift
swim, to
swimming pool
swimsuit
swing, to
sword
symbol

T
table
tablecloth
tablet
tail
take, to
tale
tall
tame
tame, to
tank
tapestry
tart
taste, to
tasty
tavern
tea
teach, to
teacher

teapot
tear
tear, to
teaspoon
telephone
television

cryf
stiwidio *f.*
astudio *v.n.*
pwnc (*pyncliau*) *m.*
llwyddo *v.n.*
sydyn
dioddef *v.n.*
siwgwr *m.*
swm (*symiau*) *m.*
haf (-au)
copa
haul *m.*
dydd Sul
heulog
swper *m. and f.*
cynnal *v.n.*
siŵr, sicr
tybio *v.n.*
syndod *m.*
llyncu *v.n.*
alarch (*elyrch*)
chwys
chwysu *v.n.*
rwden (*rwidins*)
ysgubo *v.n.*
melys (-ion)
cyflwm
nofio *v.n.*
pwll nofio
dillad nofio
siglo *v.n.*
cleddyf (-au) *m.*
arwydd (-ion) *m.*

bwrdd (*byrddau*) *m.*
lliain bwrdd
tabled (-i)
cynffon (-nau) *f.*
cymeryd *v.m.*
chwedl (-au)
tal
dôf
dofi *v.n.*
tanc
brethyn cartref
tarten
blasu *v.n.*
blasus
tafarn (-au) *f.*
tê *m.*
dysgu *v.n.*
athro *m., athrawes f.*
(*athrawon*)
tebot (-iau) *m.*
deigrwn (*dagrau*) *m.*
rhwygo *v.n.*
llwy de *m.*
telefôn
teledu *m.*

tell, to
temper
tempestuous
ten
tent
tenant
thank, to
the
their
them
then
there
these
they
thick
thickness
thief
thin
thing
think, to
thirst
thirteen
this
thousand
threat
threaten, to
three
throne
through
throw, to
thumb
thunder
Thursday
ticket
tide
tie
tie, to
time
tin
tire, to
tired
to
toast
tobacco
today
toilet
tomato
tomorrow
tongue
tonight
ton
too
tool
tooth
toothache
toothbrush
toothpaste
touch, to
touring
tow, to

dweud *v.n.*
tymer *f.*
tymhestlog
deg
pabell (*pebyll*) *f.*
deiliad (*deiliaid*)
diolch *v.n.*
y, yr
eu
nhw, hwy
yna
yno
rhain
nhw
tew, trwchus
trwch
lleidr (*lladron*) *m.*
tenau
peth (-au) *m.*
meddwl *v.n.*
syched
un deg tri
hwn *m., hon f.*
mil (-oedd) *f.*
bygythiad (-au)
bygwth *v.n.*
tri
gorsedd *f.*
drwy
taflu *v.n.*
bawd (*bodiau*) *m.*
taran (-nau) *f.*
dydd Iau
tocyn (-nau) *m.*
llanw
tei *m. and f.*
clymu, rhwymo *v.n.*
amser (-au) *m.*
tun (-iau) *m.*
blino *v.n.*
blinedig
i, at
tôst
baco
heddiw
toiled, tŷ bach
tomato (-s) *f.*
yfory
tafod (-au) *m.*
heno
tunnell (*tunelli*)
rhy, hefyd
offeryn (*offer*) *m.*
dant (*dannedd*) *m.*
dannodd *f.*
brws dannedd
past dannedd
cyffwrdd *v.n.*
teithiol
tynnu *v.n.*

towards tuag at
 towel llian (llineiniau) *f.*
 tower tŵr (tyrau) *m.*
 town tref (-i) *f.*
 toy tegau (-nau) *m.*
 trade masnach *f.*
 tradition traddodiad (-au) *m.*
 traffic traffig
 train trêu (-au) *m.*
 tramp cardotyn *m.*
 translate, to cyfieithu *v.n.*
 travel, to teithio *v.n.*
 traveller teithiwr (teithwyr) *m.*
 tree coeden (coed) *f.*
 trouble helynt (-ion) *f.*
 trousers trowsus
 trout brithyll
 true gwir
 trust ymddiriedaeth
 trust, to ymddiried *v.n.*
 truth gwirionedd
 try, to ymdrech, ceisio *v.n.*
 Tuesday dydd Mawrth
 tune tŵn (-nau) *f.*
 turkey twrci
 turn tro (-con) *m.*
 turn, to troi *v.n.*
 turnip meipen
 twelve un deg dau
 twenty dau ddeg
 twig brigyn (brigau) *m.*
 two dau *m.*, dwy *f.*
 tyre teiar (-s) *m.*

U
 ugly hyll
 umbrella ambarel
 unbearable annioddefol
 uncle cwythr *m.*
 under dan
 understand, to deall *v.n.*
 union undeb (-au) *m.*
 unite, to uno *v.n.*
 unlucky anlwcus
 until tan, hyd nes
 up i fyny, lan
 upright syth
 use, to defnyddio *v.n.*
 useful defnyddiol

V
 vaccination frech *f.*
 valley cwm (cymoedd) *m.*
 dyffryn (-oedd) *m.*
 fan (-iau)
 vanity oferedd *m.*
 variety amrywiaeth (-au) *m.*
 various amryw
 veal cig llo
 vegetables llysiau

verse
 verse (Bible)
 very
 vicar
 victorious
 victory
 village
 visit, to
 vocal
 voice

W
 wages
 wait, to
 wake, to
 Wales
 walk, to
 wall

wander, to
 want, to
 war
 warden
 warm
 warn, to
 warning
 wash, to
 watch
 watch, to
 water
 water, to
 watercross
 wave (sea)
 wave, to
 way
 we
 weak
 wear, to
 weather
 wedding
 Wednesday
 week
 weep, to
 weigh, to
 weight
 welcome
 welcome, to
 well
 Welsh (language)
 Welsh (people)
 west
 wet
 wet, to
 what
 whatever
 wheat
 wheel
 when
 where
 while

penill (penillion) *m.*
 adnod (-au) *f.*
 iawn
 ficer (-i) *m.*
 buddugol
 buddugoliaeth
 pentref (-i)
 ymweld â *v.n.*
 llafar
 llais (lleisiau) *m.*

cyflog (-au) *m.* and *f.*
 aros *v.n.*
 deffro *v.n.*
 Cymru
 cerdded *v.n.*
 wal (-iau) *f.*
 mur (-iau) *f.*
 crwydro *v.n.*
 cisiau *v.n.*
 rhyfel (-oedd) *m.*
 warden
 cynnes
 rhybuddio *v.n.*
 rhybudd (-ion) *m.*
 ymolchi *v.n.*
 oriawr
 gwylio *v.n.*
 dŵr (dyfroedd) *m.*
 dyfrio *v.n.*
 berw dŵr
 ton (-nau) *f.*
 chwifio *v.n.*
 ffordd
 ni, ninnau
 gwan
 gwisgo *v.n.*
 tywydd *m.*
 priodas
 dydd Mercher
 wythnos (-au) *f.*
 wylo, crio *v.n.*
 pwyso *v.n.*
 pwysau
 croeso *m.*
 croesawu *v.n.*
 ffynnon (ffynhonnau) *f.*
 Cymraeg *f.*
 Cymro (Cymry) *m.*
 gorllewin
 gwlyb
 gwlychu *v.n.*
 beth
 beth bynnag
 gwenith
 olwyn (-ion)
 pryd
 ble
 tra

whirlwind
 whisky
 whistle
 whistle, to
 white
 whiting
 who
 whole
 why
 wide
 width
 wife
 wild
 willow
 win, to
 wind
 window
 windy
 wine
 winter
 with
 witness
 witness, to
 woman
 wonder, to
 wonderful
 wood
 wood (piece)
 woodwork
 wool

corwynt (-oedd)
 chwisi *m.*
 chwiban
 chwibannu *v.n.*
 gwyn
 gwyniad
 pwy
 cyfan, holl, cwbl
 pam
 llydan, eang
 lléd
 gwraig (gwragedd) *f.*
 gwyllt
 helygen
 ennill *v.n.*
 gwynt (-oedd) *m.*
 ffenestr (-i) *f.*
 gwyntog
 gwin (-oedd) *m.*
 gaeaf (-au) *m.*
 gyda
 tyst (-ion) *m.*
 tystio *v.n.*
 dynes, merch (merched)
 synnu *v.n.*
 rhyfeddol
 coed, coedwig *m.*
 pren (-iau)
 gwaith coed
 gwlan

word
 work
 work, to
 workmen
 world
 worship, to
 worth
 wound
 wound, to
 wretch
 wriggle, to
 wrist
 write, to
 wrong

Y

yacht
 yard (measure)
 yard
 year

 year, last
 year, this
 yell, to
 yellow
 yesterday
 yew tree
 you
 young
 your

gair (geiriau) *m.*
 gwaith (gweithiau) *m.*
 gweithio *v.n.*
 gweithwyr *m.*
 byd (-oedd) *m.*
 addoli *v.n.*
 gwerth
 clwyf (-au) *m.*
 clwyfo *v.n.*
 truan (trueiniaid) *m.*
 ymwingo *v.n.*
 garddwrn
 ysgrifennu *v.n.*
 anghywir

cwch hwylio
 llathen (-ni), llath
 iard, cwrt
 blwyddyn (blynydd-
 oedd) *f.*
 llynedd
 eleni
 gweiddi *v.n.*
 melyn
 ddoe
 ywen
 chwi
 ifanc, ieuanc
 eich



