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THE
WELSH VOCABULARY
OF THE
BANGOR DISTRICT

BY

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PREFACE

MY aim in the present book has been to make an accurate record of the words in colloquial use in one clearly defined district in Wales. In a language like Welsh, which at present has no recognized spoken standard, no hard and fast line can be drawn in the spoken language between literary words and those which belong purely to the domain of dialect; and there are probably few words which in their form, use, or pronunciation could be said to be precisely identical in all parts of the country. Hence my design has been not to compile a glossary of a particular dialect but rather a vocabulary of spoken Welsh as represented by the usage in a particular district. It appeared to me that such a compilation, however imperfect and incomplete, could scarcely fail to be of service for comparative purposes to workers in other dialects as well as to those who desire to obtain a knowledge of colloquial Welsh, and at the same time might possibly be the means of preserving some words and expressions which are now rapidly becoming obsolete and are known only to the older inhabitants. I have spared no pains to make the work as accurate as possible, but it would be vain to pretend to any hope that I have always succeeded. The number of words still in use might probably be largely extended but I am unwilling to delay further the publication of a work which has already occupied me for nine years.

Like all compilers of dictionaries I have been frequently beset with difficulties as to which words to omit and which to include. On the one hand are literary or book words—such, for instance, as have obtained a kind of semi-colloquial standing through their frequent use in the Bible or by their

common occurrence in newspapers ; and on the other hand are English words with which some speakers, especially the younger, plentifully interlard their conversation. The general criterion I have employed in such matters is the usage of older speakers. Among words which might be described as literary, I have included all such as are in frequent and indispensable use, especially those which offer any point of interest with regard to meaning or pronunciation, but omitting, as a rule, long compounds. As to English words, I have included those which differ in a marked way as to pronunciation or meaning from present English standard usage, such as *grât* 'grate', *stowt* 'plucky'; those which have demonstrably formed part of the language for several centuries and those of very common and indispensable use. If I appear sometimes to have acted arbitrarily or inconsistently, I must plead as an excuse the extreme difficulty of deciding in many such cases.

In marking out the boundaries of the district I have chosen, I was chiefly guided by convenience, but they are also, in the main, geographical. The district extends from Bangor along the coast eastward to the point where Penmaen-mawr meets the sea, thence along the northern slopes of the hills past Llanfairfechan, Aber, and Llanllechid to Bethesda, Rhiwlas, and the village of Pentir. From Pentir to Bangor an arbitrary line had to be drawn somewhere and I have adopted roughly the road between the two places, which runs almost due north.

The symbols I have employed are, with a few exceptions, those of the Association Phonétique. In the alphabetical arrangement I have placed *ě* with *e*, and *ö* and *ø* with *o* in order to facilitate reference, since *ě*, *ö* and *ø* are, almost without exception, merely the first elements of diphthongs. In all matters connected with the sounds of the language I have continually referred to Sweet's article on Spoken North Welsh in the 'Philological Society's Transactions' for 1882-4 (reprinted in 'Collected Papers of Henry Sweet', Oxford, 1913). In all cases in which I have arrived at

a different conclusion, it has only been after the most careful consideration. I regret that I was only able to make use of Professor Morris Jones's grammar at the latter end of the book.

I deemed it desirable, wherever possible, to give the orthography of each word according to some recorded instance previous to the nineteenth century. To obtain as much uniformity as possible I give the form employed in Davies's Welsh-Latin and Latin-Welsh Dictionary (1632). If the word does not occur here I have had recourse to the Bible (ed. 1620) or, failing this, to various other books especially of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and to the unfinished dictionary of Silvan Evans. Failing these again I have used Richards's, and finally Owen Pughe's dictionary. It is beyond the scope of the work to give the forms occurring in older literature, except where any analogy occurs with modern colloquial usage. As regards words of English origin, which are usually omitted in dictionaries, I give a greater number of examples of their occurrence, particularly if they are words of long standing in the language. The nature of the subject has, I need hardly mention, necessitated references to books of very varying authority. The whole of this part of my work would require a much greater expenditure of time than I have had at my disposal to bring it to anything like completion.

I will now mention the names of my principal informants, to all of whom I am deeply indebted for their patient and ready help. The groundwork of the book represents the speech of the following, in the order in which I made their acquaintance. I refer to them under their initials in the course of the work, wherever this seemed desirable.

My late landlady, Miss Elizabeth Jones (E.J.), of Cooldaragh, Bangor, born at Pentir on Oct. 25, 1859, whose *obiter dicta* form a not inconsiderable part of the volume. She has also given me much valuable information as to the meaning of some of the more unusual words.

Mr. John William Jones (J.J.) of Tan 'r Allt, Aber, born at Aber on June 8, 1839. He had received no education and was unable to speak English, but was a self-taught man who had read a considerable amount of Welsh literature. He also had a very wide knowledge of the place-names of his district. During my frequent visits I obtained from him a large amount of information, particularly as regards terms used in farming and in slate-quarries, he having worked many years in the latter at Bethesda. He took the greatest pains in supplying all the details I sought until a short time before his death, which occurred on August 18, 1909.

Mr. Owen Hughes (O.H.), who lived in a small two-roomed cottage at Blaen Nant Isaf, Nant y Felin, Llanfairfechan, born at Llanfairfechan on January 6, 1835. I made his acquaintance late in 1909 at the recommendation of Mr. J. W. Jones. He was entirely ignorant of English. During my weekly visits of four hours extending over the greater part of three years he imparted to me an extraordinary amount of information of every kind and in particular terms connected with farming and the sea. His knowledge of place-names was also very extensive. I attach especial importance to the information obtained from him, as he was the oldest of my informants, was the least affected by literary influences, and I had had more than five years' experience with the dialect when I made his acquaintance. He died after a very short illness on November 3, 1912, in full possession of his mental and physical powers, only ten days after my last visit to him, and when the present work was already in the press.

I must also add the name of Mr. Richard Jones, 48 Fountain Street, Bangor, who supplied me with most of the names of fish.

My sincerest thanks are also due to my father-in-law, the Rev. W. Hughes (W.H.), Vicar of Llanuwchllyn, who supplied me with many words and phrases and grammatical minutiae; to Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Hughes of Bangor, who have always been most ready to clear up any doubtful

point during the reading of the proofs and have given much further information ; it is to them that the word ' (Bangor) ' usually refers in the text ; to Professor T. Hudson-Williams, who has read all the proofs from page 193 onwards, and by his frequent references to Carnarvon usage enabled me to make some important additions, whenever this coincided with that of Bangor ; and especially to Mr. Ifor Williams (I.W.), Assistant Lecturer in Welsh at the University College of North Wales—a native of Tregarth near Bangor—for his indispensable aid in supplying me at the beginning with a large number of words which formed the nucleus of the rest, for clearing up many difficulties during the course of the work, for reading the greater part of my MS. and the whole of the proofs also. I have also received much valuable aid and advice from Professor J. Morris Jones. Lastly, I have pleasure in expressing my debt in various ways to Miss Grace Ellis, Mr. J. E. Griffith, Mr. W. Hopkins Jones, Mr. W. J. Parry of Bethesda, the Rev. T. Shankland, Professor P. J. White, and Dr. J. Lloyd Williams.

O. H. FYNES-CLINTON.

Sept. 22, 1913.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND BOOKS CONSULTED

A. A collection of ballads, songs, etc., of the eighteenth century by various writers, at the Library of the University College, Bangor, bound together in one volume, in a somewhat imperfect state. It is impossible to give exact references.

Anwyl. A Welsh Grammar for Schools by E. Anwyl, M.A. . . . Third Edition. London. 1907.

B. A collection of ballads, songs, etc., of the eighteenth century at the Library of the University College, Bangor, of the same character as **A**, but in a more imperfect state.

B.B.C. The Black Book of Carmarthen, reproduced and edited by J. Gwenogvryn Evans. Pwllheli. 1906.

B.C. Gweledigaethu y Bardd Cwsc (by Ellis Wynne). Llundain. 1703. Reprint ed. by J. Morris Jones, Bangor. 1898.

B.H. Bown o Hamtwn, edited from the Hengwrt MSS. by the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A. London. 1878.

Bible. References in all cases are to the edition of 1620.

C. A collection of ballads, songs, etc., of the eighteenth century at the Library of the University College, Bangor, of the same character as **A** and **B**.

C.C. (Canwyll y Cymry) Y Pedwarydd Ran o waith Mr. Rees Prichard Gynt Ficer Llanddyfri yn Shîr Gaerfyrddyn. Y nawr gynta yn Brintiedig . . . Llundain . . . 1672.

C.Ch. Campeu Charlymaen, edited from the Hengwrt MSS. in the Peniarth Library by the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A. London. 1878. (Date of MS. 1336.)

C.C.M. The Cefn Coch MSS. Two MSS. of Welsh Poetry, written principally during the eighteenth century. Edited by the Rev. J. Fisher, B.D. Liverpool. 1899.

C.F. Cymru Fydd (Periodical printed and published by E. W. Evans, Dolgelley): Llafar Gwlad Llanfair Pwll Gwyngyll by J. M. Jones, B.A., 1889, pp. 438-440; Llafar Gwlad Bethesda by J. Owen Jones, Bala, 1889, pp. 676-679; Llafar Gwlad Niwbwrch, Mon., by the Rev. Robert Hughes, 1890, pp. 331-334.

C.L.C. Cymdeithas Llen Cymru. I. Carolau: gan Richard Hughes. Caerdydd. 1900 [c. 1590-1638]. II. Hen Gerddi Gwleidyddol. Caerdydd. 1901 [1588-1660]. III. Casgliad o Hen Ganiadau Serch. Caerdydd. 1902 [MSS. date from 1599 to 1638]. IV.

Casgliad o Hanes-gerddi Cymraeg. Caerdydd. 1903 [seventeenth and eighteenth century]. V, VI. Caniadau yn y Mesurau Rhyddion. Caerdydd. 1905 [1450-1700].

D. *Antiquæ Lingvæ Britannicæ, Nunc vulgò dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ . . . et Lingvæ Latinæ Dictionarium Duplex . . .* Londini, Impensis Joan. Davies SS. Th. D. An. Dom. 1632. [References to the Botany are indicated by (Bot.), to the List of Proverbs by (Prov.).]

D.F. *Deffyniad Ffydd Eglwys Loegr (Jewel's Apology) . . .* Wedi ei gyfieuthu o Ladin, yn Gymraeg, drwy waith M. Kyffin . . . Llundun. 1595. Reprint ed. by Wm. Prichard Williams. Bangor. 1908.

D.G. *Barddoniaeth Dafydd ab Gwilym o grynhoed Owen Jones a William Owen.* Llundain. 1789.

D.P.O. *Drych y Prif Oesoedd gan Theophilus Evans.* [2nd ed. Shrewsbury. 1740.] Reprint ed. by Samuel J. Evans, M.A. Bangor and London. 1902.

F.N. *Y Flodeugerdd Newydd. Casgliad o gywyddau'r bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg, y bymthegfed a'r unfed ar bymtheg.* Wedi eu golygu gyda nodiadau gan W. J. Gruffydd, M.A. Caerdydd. 1909.

Forrest. *The Vertebrate Fauna of North Wales* by H. E. Forrest. London. 1907.

G.C. *The History of Gruffydd ap Cynan. The Welsh Text with Translation, Introduction and Notes, by Arthur Jones, M.A.* Manchester. 1910. [Date, middle thirteenth century.]

G.I. *Detholiad o waith Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Llewelyn Fychan, edited by the Rev. J. C. Morrice, M.A.* Bangor Welsh MSS. Society. 1910. (fl. 1500-1525.)

G.O. *The Poetical Works of the Rev. Goronwy Owen . . .* edited . . . by the Rev. Robert Jones, B.A. . . . in two volumes. London. 1876. (Vol. I contains the Poems; vol. II contains Life and Correspondence.)—b. 1723, d. 1769.

G.R. *A Welsh Grammar and other Tracts by Griffith Roberts. A Fac-simile Reprint Published as a Supplement to the Revue Celtique, 1870-1883.* Paris.—Contains among other matter: *Dosparth Byrr ar y rhann gyntaf i ramadeg cymraeg . . .* [Milan.] 1567. (Griffith Roberts employs 'd', 'l', and 'u' with a diacritical mark under them for the usual 'dd', 'll', and 'w'. For purposes of convenience I have employed the usual orthography in these cases. The numbers in brackets refer to the pages of the introduction.)

Griffith. *The Flora of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire* by John E. Griffith, F.L.S., F.R.A.S. Bangor. (No date.)

H.D. *Welsh Botany; . . . a Systematic Catalogue of the Native Plants of the Isle of Anglesey, in Latin, Welsh, and English . . .* by Hugh Davies, F.L.S. London. 1813.

H.S. *Gwaith Barddonol Howel Swrddwal a'i fab Ieuan*—edited by

the Rev. J. C. Morrice, M.A. Bangor Welsh MSS. Society. 1908. (fl. 1430-1460.)

I.D. Casgliad o waith Ieuan Deulwyn—edited by Ifor Williams, M.A. Bangor Welsh MSS. Society. 1909.

I.G. Gweithiau Iolo Goch gyda nodiadau hanesyddol a beirniadol gan Charles Ashton. Croesoswallt. 1896.

Iolo MSS. : Iolo Manuscripts. A Selection of Ancient Welsh Manuscripts, in prose and verse, from the collection made by the late Edward Williams . . . Llandovery. 1848.

J.M.J. A Welsh Grammar . . . by J. Morris Jones, M.A. Oxford. 1913.

K.H. (Kyfreithau Howel Da). The Laws of Howel Dda, edited by Timothy Lewis, M.A. London. 1912.

L.A. The Elucidarium and other tracts in Welsh from Llyvyr Agkyr Llanddewivrevi, A.D. 1346, ed. by J. Morris Jones, M.A., and John Rhys, M.A. Oxford. 1894.

L.G.C. The poetical works of Lewis Glyn Cothi, edited by the Rev. Walter Davies . . . and the Rev. John Jones, M.A. . . . Oxford. 1837.

M.A. The Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales . . . 3 vols. London. 1801-1807.

Medd. An. Y Meddyg Anifeiliaid : yn cynnwys achosion, arwyddion a thriniaeth afiechyd sydd ar wartheg, ceffylau a defaid. Wrexham. No date.

M.F. Myrddin Fardd (J. Jones). Gwerin-eiriau Sir Gaernarfon : eu hystyr a'u hanes. Pwllheli. 1907.

M.Ll. Gweithiau Morgan Llwyd o Wynedd. Vol. I, ed. by Thomas E. Ellis. Bangor and London. 1899 ; vol. II, ed. by John H. Davies. Bangor and London. 1908.—b. 1619, d. 1659.

N.E.D. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, edited by James A. H. Murray, LL.D. Oxford. 1888-

O.P. A Dictionary of the Welsh Language by W. Owen Pughe, D.C.L., F.A.S. 2nd ed. Denbigh. 1832.

Pedersen. Vergleichende Grammatik der Keltischen Sprachen von Holger Pedersen. Göttingen. 1908-

P.G.G. Pattrwm y Gwir-Gristion neu Ddilyniad Iesu Grist . . . Wedi ei droi yn Gymraeg Gan W.M. A.B. Argraffwyd yn' Ghaerlleon . . . 1723. Reprint ed. by H. Elvet Lewis. Bangor. 1908.

P.P. Promptorium Parvulorum [1440]. Early English Text Society. 1908.

R. Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ Thesaurus being a British, or Welsh-English Dictionary . . . by Thomas Richards, Curate of Coychurch. Bristol. 1753.

R.B. (Red Book). Y Llyvyr Coch o Hergest. Vol. I (The

Mabinogion). Edited by John Rhŷs, M.A., and J. Gwenogvryn Evans. Oxford. 1887.

R.B. II. Do., Vol. II. The Text of the Bruts from the Red Book of Hergest. Edited by John Rhŷs, M.A., and J. Gwenogvryn Evans. Oxford. 1890.

Rhŷs. Celtic Folklore Welsh and Manx, by John Rhŷs, M.A., D.Litt. Oxford. 1901. (In two volumes.)

Rowland: A Grammar of the Welsh Language . . . by Thomas Rowland . . . Fourth edition. Wrexham (1876).

S. Strachan: An Introduction to Early Welsh. By the late John Strachan. Manchester. 1909.

S.E. A Dictionary of the Welsh Language by D. Silvan Evans, Carmarthen. 1893-1896. A to Ennyd. [An asterisk denotes that a quotation is given indicating the use of the word at least as early as the seventeenth century.]—Also An English-Welsh Dictionary by D. Silvan Evans. Denbigh. 1852.

S.G. Y Seint Greal . . . Edited . . . from the copy preserved among the Hengwrt MSS. . . by the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A. . . London. 1874.

S.J.E. Studies in Welsh Phonology by Samuel J. Evans. London and Newport. 1909.

Sweet. Spoken North Welsh in the Transactions of the Philological Society, 1882-4. (Pt. III.) pp. 409-484.

T.G.G. Transactions of the Guild of Graduates (of the University of Wales). Cardiff.

T.N. Gwaith Thomas Edwards (Twm o'r Nant). Liverpool. 1874.—b. 1735, d. 1810.

Welsh Orthography. The Report of the Orthographical Committee of the Society for utilizing the Welsh Language. [Reprint.] Carnarvon. 1905.

W.Ll. Barddoniaeth William Llŷn a'i Eirlyfr, ed. by the Rev. J. C. Morrice, M.A. Bangor. 1908.—b. 1535, d. 1580.

W.M.M. A Glossary of the Demetian Dialect of North Pembroke-shire (with Special Reference to the Gwaun Valley) by the Rev. W. Meredith Morris, B.A. Tonypandy. 1910.

W.S. A Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe by Wyllyam Salesbury. [1547.] (Reprint by the Cymmrodorion Society, 1877.)

Yny lhyvyr hwnn. Yny lhyvyr hwnn a Ban o gyfreith Howel. Dan olygiaeth John H. Davies, M.A. Bangor and London. 1903. (The original title-page of the first tract reads: Yny lhyvyr hwnn y traethir. Gwyddor kymraeg. Kalandyr. Y gredo, ney bynkeu yr ffydd gatholig . . . 1546.)

All words from English dialects have been taken from Wright's English Dialect Dictionary, except when otherwise stated, and, needless to say, I have also constantly referred to Murray's Dictionary.

INTRODUCTION

THE signs I have employed are the following :—

Sign	Usually written	As in	Sign	Usually written	As in
<i>a</i>	a	rhan	<i>ŋ</i>	ng	sang
<i>b</i>	b	bara	<i>ŋ̣</i>	ng	ngenau
<i>d</i>	d	da	<i>ŋ̣</i>	ng(h)	nghof
<i>ð</i>	dd	lladd	<i>ŋ̣̣</i>	ng(h)	nghefn
<i>e</i>	e	pen	<i>o</i>	o	llon
<i>ë</i>	e	gwneud	<i>ö</i>	o	coeden
<i>f</i>	ff	ffa	<i>ø</i>	a, y	mawnen, cywarch
<i>g</i>	g	gardd			
<i>g̣</i>	g	genau	<i>þ</i>	p	pen
<i>h</i>	h	haf	<i>r</i>	r	garw
<i>i</i>	i	dim	<i>ṛ</i>	r(h)	rhaw
<i>ị</i>	i	iawn	<i>s</i>	s	saith
<i>ç</i>	i	hiaith	<i>ſ</i>	si	siarad
<i>k</i>	c	coll	<i>ſ̣</i>	si	trwsio
<i>ḳ</i>	c	ci	<i>t</i>	t	tad
<i>x</i>	ch	llwch	<i>θ</i>	th	nyth
<i>l</i>	l	malu	<i>u</i>	w	pwll
<i>ḷ</i>	l	clo	<i>v</i>	f	barf
<i>ḷ̣</i>	ll	lle	<i>w</i>	w	gwyn
<i>m</i>	m	mam	<i>ẉ</i>	w(h)	whatch
<i>ṃ</i>	m(h)	mhen	<i>y</i>	u, y	dull, llyn
<i>n</i>	n	nyth	<i>ø</i>	y	dynion
<i>ŋ</i>	n(h)	nhad	<i>z</i>	z, s	Eng. azure, pleasure

: indicates that the preceding vowel is long, e. g. *ta:d*, tad.

· before a syllable indicates that that syllable is stressed, e. g. *kəm·ra:ig*, Cymraeg. This sign is not used when the stress is regular, i. e. on the penultimate.

— below a consonant, i. e. *Ḷ*, *ṛ*, indicates that that consonant is long, e. g. *kaḶon*, calon; *toṚi*, torri.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Welsh in this district is spoken on a higher key than English. The syllable following the stress often has a tendency to rise, and is pronounced with much greater force than in English. The organs of speech are slightly tenser than in English, but not nearly so much so as in French. The soft palate is pressed back so that nasalization is extremely slight. It is in fact possible to close the passage of the nostrils without causing any appreciable effect on the sounds, except, of course, those of the nasal consonants.

THE VOWELS.

Vowels in monosyllables may be long or short. In stressed penultimates, vowels are appreciably longer before a single voiced consonant than before voiceless or double consonants.

We take the vowels in the following order :—

Back vowels: *a, o, u.*

Mixed vowels: *y, ë, ö, ø, ø.*

Front vowels: *i, e.*

Back Vowels.

a. Sweet's mid-back-wide-outer. Slightly more forward than English 'a' in 'father', but not so much as French 'a' in 'rage'. In unstressed syllables *a* often tends towards the obscure sound of *ə* as in *gavëyloð*, *gafaelodd*, 'he took hold'.

a: is the same sound lengthened. This sound often represents 'ae' in monosyllables, as *la:θ* beside *la:yθ*, *llaeth*, 'milk'. This, however, is not the case when 'ae' form the last letters in the word, except in *ma:*, sometimes for *ma:y*, *mae*, 'is'.

o is the rounded form of *a*, nearly the same as Eng. 'o' in 'boy', or French 'o' in 'note'.

o: is the same sound lengthened, but somewhat closer. The difference, however, is only slight, and not nearly so appreciable as I have heard it from some speakers from South Wales. Intermediate between *o* and *o:*, both as regards length and closeness, is *o* before a single voiced consonant in a stressed penultimate, e.g. *bona*, *bonau*, 'stumps'. I have used only one sign to represent these 'o' sounds, because the difference between them is slight, and is

always governed by fixed rules. *o:* often represents 'oe' (= *oy*) in monosyllables, as *o:ð* beside *o:yð*, oedd, 'was'. This, however, is not the case when the letters 'oe' are final, as in *no:y*, noe, 'a dish used in making butter'.

u. Sweet's high-back-narrow-round, like French 'ou' in 'tout', but less rounded. This sound often represents 'wy' in final syllables, as *eglus* beside *egluys*, eglwys, 'church'; *annul* beside *annuyl*, anwyl, 'dear'. This is sometimes the case even when 'wy' is final, e. g. *ëyru*, aerwy, 'a cow-house yoke'; *·dëydsonu*, 'dywedasant hwy, 'they said'.

u: is the same sound lengthened. This sound occasionally represents 'wy' in monosyllables, e. g. *du:n* beside *du:yn*, dwyn, 'to steal'. This is never the case when 'wy' is final except in *·p̃hu:*, hwyntwy, 'they'.

Mixed Vowels.

y. Sweet's high-mixed-narrow, i. e. the middle of the tongue comes into close contact with the palate. The lips are in the *i* position.

y: is the same sound lengthened. A slightly lowered and rounded form of this sound is sometimes heard in the exclamation *dy:!*, a euphemism for *dyu*, Duw, 'God'.

ë. Sweet's mid-mixed-narrow. The middle of the tongue is lowered from the *y* position. This sound only occurs in the diphthongs *ëi* and *ëy*. [See diphthongs.]

ö. Sweet's mid-mixed-narrow-round. This is a rounded form of *ë*. It occurs, properly speaking, only in the diphthongs *öi*, *öy*, but sometimes it represents *o* in stressed penultimates, especially before syllables containing *o* or *u*, as *döduy*, dodwy, 'to lay (eggs)'. It also sometimes represents 'oe' in the stressed penultimates of compound words, as *t̃röðvað*, troedfedd, 'foot' (measure); *kösnoð*, coesnoeth, 'bare-legged'.

ə. Sweet's low-mixed-narrow. This is the short form of the vowel sound in Eng. 'sir', and quite distinct from Eng. 'u' in 'but'. For the sake of convenience I have used the same sign to express the so-called irrational vowel which occurs so frequently in unstressed antepenultimates, e. g. *kəfəla*, ceffylau, 'horses', as it is difficult to analyse these very short unstressed vowel sounds. The sound in such cases seems often to be nearer that of 'er' in Eng.

'better', but slightly more advanced. Sweet ('Spoken North Welsh') often omits the vowel in these cases, but, though such pronunciations do no doubt sometimes occur in quick speech, they are not, in my opinion, characteristic of this district, except in certain combinations of letters, e. g. *lgada*, 'eyes'.

ø. I use this sign to express two very similar 'o' sounds. The first is a rounded form of *ə* (Sweet's low-mixed-narrow-round), which represents 'y' before a consonantal 'w' in stressed penultimates, e. g. *løywd*, *bywd*, 'life'. Otherwise it only occurs in diphthongs. The other sound may be described as a rounded form of the first element in the diphthong 'ow' in Eng. 'how' (Sweet's low-mixed-wide-round). This sound represents 'aw' in stressed penultimates. [See diphthongs.]

Front Vowels.

i. Sweet's high-front-narrow, like French 'i' in 'dit', but slightly lower (more open).

i: is the same sound lengthened.

e. Sweet's mid-front-wide, very slightly lower (more open) than Eng. 'e' in 'pen', as *het*, 'hat', *meθy*, *methu*, 'to fail'. Before a single voiced consonant in stressed penultimates the sound is slightly higher (more closed) than English 'e' in 'pen', as *gweny*, *gwenu*, 'to smile', *medul*, *meddwl*, 'to think'. As in the case of *o* I have used only one sign to represent the sounds, because the difference is very slight and is always governed by fixed rules.

e: is the lengthened form of the second of the above-mentioned sounds, but perhaps slightly more closed.

THE DIPHTHONGS.

The diphthongs are *ai*, *a:i*, *au*, *a:u*, *ay*, *a:y*, *eu*, *e:u*, *ëi*, *ëy*, *iü*, *i:u*, *oi*, *oy*, *öi*, *öy*, *øu*, *ui*, *u:i*, *uy*, *u:y*, *yu*, *y:u*.

ai represents 'ai' in monosyllables, e. g. *taid*, 'grandfather'. It occurs also in a few final syllables, as in *arwain*, 'to lead'. Final 'ai' usually becomes *a*.

a:i represents 'ae' before 'g', as in *kəmra:ig*, *Cymraeg*, 'Welsh'.

au represents 'aw' in monosyllables ending in a consonant, e. g. *maur*, *mawr*, 'great'. It also occurs in a few final syllables, as *darlau*, *darllaw*, 'to brew'; *distau*, *distaw*, 'silent'. It sometimes represents 'ow', as in *taur*, *töwr*, 'thatcher'; *traur*, *tröwr*,

'ploughman'. It does not generally occur in stressed penultimates except before *j*, e.g. *kaujo*, bancawio, 'to fasten (a fish-hook) to the gut'. It is heard, however, in *tauson*, and some other forms from *tewi*, 'to be silent'.

a:u represents 'aw', when final, in monosyllables, e.g. *la:u*, llaw, 'hand'. It occurs also in *nosta:uχ*, nosdawch, 'good night'.

ay represents 'au' in monosyllables, e.g. *hayl*, haul, 'sun'; and in final stressed syllables as *ka:say*, cashau, 'to hate'. It represents 'ai' in *bayχ*, baich, 'burden', and *brayχ*, braich, 'arm'.

a:y represents 'ae' in monosyllables, e.g. *ha:ył*, hael, 'generous'; 'au' in a few cases as *pa:yn*, paun, 'peacock'; and sometimes Eng. 'a, ai', as *pa:yn*, 'pane'; *pla:yn*, 'plain'; *pa:ynł*, 'paint'.

eu represents 'ew' in monosyllables, except when final, and in stressed penultimates followed by a consonant, as *teuχ*, tewch, 'be silent'; *teudur*, tewdwr, 'thickness'. It occurs in a final syllable in *kotteu*, 'stiff' (of liquids); *pendeu*, pendew, 'thick-headed, dull'.

e:u represents 'ew' when final in monosyllables, as *te:u*, tew, 'fat'.

ēi represents 'ei' in stressed penultimates, as *kēinjog*, ceiniog, 'penny'; 'ae, eu' in stressed penultimates when followed by a consonant + *i* or *j*, as *gwēiði*, gwaeddi, 'to cry out'; *dēigjan*, deugain, 'forty'; 'ai' in a few monosyllables, as *rhēi*, rhai, 'some'; *nēid*, naid, 'leap'; and Eng. 'i' as *prēivat*, 'private'. In monosyllables the *ē* element is very distinct, but in stressed penultimates the *i* is generally predominant. Thus *gwēiðjo*, *pēidjo* often sound to an unaccustomed ear like *gwi:ðjo*, *pi:djo*. Sometimes the *ē* undoubtedly disappears, as in *īsta*, eistedd, 'to sit'; *īfo*, eisieu, 'want'; *tī:io*, treio, 'to ebb', 'to try'.

ēy represents 'ae', 'eu' and 'ey' in stressed penultimates (but see under *ēi*), as *ēylod*, aelod, 'member'; *bēydȳ*, beudy, 'cow-shed'; *dēyd*, dweyd, dywedȳd, 'to say'. It occurs also in a few monosyllables, as *gwēy*, gweu, 'to weave'; *hēy* beside *hay*, hau, 'to sow'. In monosyllables the *ē* element is very distinct, but in stressed penultimates the *y* is predominant. Sometimes the *ē* disappears, as in *frȳ:io*, 'to quarrel' (Eng. 'fray', 'affray').

iu represents 'iw' and 'yw' and Eng. 'u' and 'ew'. The existence of the sound *iu* in Welsh (though contrary to the opinion of Sweet, 'Spoken North Welsh,' p. 417) is sufficiently proved by the literary word 'gwiw', which is undoubtedly pronounced

gwiu, and could scarcely be pronounced otherwise. This sound may be distinctly heard when it occurs initially as in *ius*, 'use'; *iũfo*, 'to use' (but *jurχ*, *iwrch*, 'roebuck'). Other examples are *niul* (which Sweet writes *njuul*, i. e. *nju:l*), *niwl*, 'mist'; *liu*, *lliw*, 'colour'. This diphthong has replaced *yu* in a great number of words, as *liu*, *llyw*, 'helm'; *ghiu*, *rhyw*, 'some'. *iu* also occurs in *diujol*, *duwiol*, 'godly'. Cf. also *ædi*, *ydyw*, 'is'. The literary 'yw', 'is', is always pronounced *iu*.—On the other hand we have *saiθ njurnod*, *saith niwrnod*, 'seven days'.

iu occurs in *tri:uχ*, *triwch*, 'try'; *gwni:uχ*, 'sew', etc.

oi represents 'oi' in monosyllables, as *troi*, *troi*, 'to turn'; and in stressed final syllables as *para:toi*, *paratoi*, 'to prepare'.

oy occurs very rarely as representing 'oe' in final syllables in compound words, e. g. in *kraggoyd*, *crachgoed*, 'the shoots which grow out of the stump of a tree which has been sawn off'. Even in such cases *oy* more often tends to become *o* or *öy*.

oy represents 'oe' in monosyllables, as *ko:yd*, *coed*, 'wood'. The consciousness of incorrectness in substituting *o:* for *oy* (see under *o:*), e. g. *kro:n* for *kro:yn*, *croen*, 'skin', sometimes leads to the opposite process of substituting *oy* for *o:*. Thus *fo:ys* is a very common pronunciation of *fo:s*. I have also heard *bo:yn* for *bo:n*, *bon*, 'stump, stem' (J.J.).

öi represents 'oi' in stressed penultimates, as *löia*, *loi*, 'calves', and 'oe' in stressed penultimates followed by a consonant or consonants + *i* or *j* as *köidjo*, *coedio*, 'to timber'.

öy represents 'oe (oy)' in stressed penultimates (but cf. *öi*), as *köydan*, *coeden*, 'tree'; *köysa*, *coesau*, 'legs'. This is the prevailing pronunciation of the district, but *uy* is sometimes heard instead, thus *kuydan*, *kuysa* (O.H. had *uy* very frequently). The forms *möytha* and *muytha* appear also in literature, viz. 'moethau' and 'mwythau'. On the other hand *öy* is occasionally heard for *uy*, as *höyls* for *huylys*, 'convenient'. Before 'u', *öy* tends to become *ëy*, as *glëyu* beside *glöyu*, *gloyw*, 'bright'; *krëyu* beside *kryyu*, *croyw*, 'clear'.

œu. For the two varieties of this diphthong cf. under *œ*. The first variety where *œ* is a rounded form of *ə* (Sweet's low-mixed-narrow-round) represents 'yw' in a stressed penultimate before a consonant, as *bœujog*, *bywiog*, 'lively'; *ghœujog*, *rhywiog*, 'kindly'. The second variety where *œ* is approximately a rounded form of

the first element of the Eng. diphthong 'ow' in 'how' (Sweet's low-mixed-wide-round) represents (1) 'ow' in monosyllables, as *dəuχ*, dowch for deuwh, 'come'; *rhəud*, rhowyd for rhoddwyd, pret. pass. of rhoddi, 'to give'. (2) 'aw' followed by more than one consonant in *məurθ*, Mawrth, 'March', and *dy:ð məurθ*, dydd Mawrth, 'Tuesday'. (3) It is heard also in *kəuk*, 'one of the turned down ends of a horse-shoe', and *rhəuk*, 'a rut'. (4) It generally represents 'aw' in stressed penultimates, as *məinan*, mawnen, 'a piece of peat'. (5) Eng. 'ou', as *sləut*, 'plucky'.

ui represents vocal 'w' + 'y' before a consonant + *i* or *j*, as *rhuidi*, rhwydi, 'nets'; *luidjon*, pl. of *luyd*, llwyd, 'brown'.

u:i represents 'ywi' in *klu:is*, clywais, 'I heard'.

uy represents vocal 'w' + 'y' in all positions except in monosyllables and the cases mentioned above under *ui*. Final 'wy' followed by a consonant, however, often becomes *u* (see under *u*). 'Ydwyf' always becomes (ə)*du*. The change from *uy* into *u* sometimes, by a contrary process, produces a change from *u* into *uy* (cf. under *o:y*), e. g. *manuyl*, manwl, 'careful, detailed'.

u:y represents vocal 'w' + 'y' in monosyllables, as *du:y*, dwy, 'two'. *u:y* occasionally becomes *u:* (except when final) or *u:* followed by a glide. An instance of the contrary process is *hu:ynt*, hwnt, 'beyond'.

yu represents 'uw' and 'yw'. Cf., however, under *iu* the large number of cases in which 'yw' is represented by *iu*. A slightly lowered form of *y* is often heard in *dyu*, Duw, 'God'. Cases of *yu* representing 'yw' are *byu*, byw, 'to live'; *klyu*, *klyuχ*, clyw, clywch, 'hear'.

y:u occurs in *dy:uχ*, duwch, 'blackness'.

THE CONSONANTS.

Preliminary remarks. The voiced consonants are more complete in their vocality, especially when initial, than their English equivalents, and approach very nearly the corresponding French sounds. (Cf., as regards *d*, Rousselot, 'Principes de Phonétique expérimentale', vol. i, pp. 500-1.) For exceptions to this general rule see below, especially as regards *sz*, *sg*, and final *b*, *d*, *g* in monosyllables after a short vowel. Final consonants in monosyllables after a short vowel are long.

We deal with the consonants in the following order :—

(a) *h, j, ç, w, w̥*.

(b) the liquids and nasals, *l, l̥, l̥¹, n, ñ, r, ʀ, m, m̥, y, y̥, y̥̥*.

(c) the spirants, *ð, θ, f, v, χ, s, ʃ, ʃ̥, ʒ*.

(d) the labial, dental, and guttural stops, *p, b, t, d, k, k̥, g, ɡ̥*.

h does not differ materially from the Eng. 'h', but is pronounced rather more forcibly in monosyllables, whether initially or after *m̥, ñ, y, y̥*, and *ʀ*. When enclitic, as in *hi* after a noun, the *h* is very slight, and often disappears. 'H' following *l, d, g*, and sometimes *v*, causes these letters to become voiceless, and the 'h' itself, when not stressed, disappears. Thus we have *i m̥ha:p i*, 'her son'; *i θa:t i*, 'her father'; *i χe:k i*, 'her mouth' (or, more correctly, *i m̥ha: pi*, etc.); *gn̥y̥t hyn*, 'to do this'; *dr̥ək̥kin*, from 'drwg' and 'hin', 'bad weather'; *f hy:n*, *fy hun*, 'myself'; *k̥r̥ʃhay*, *cryfhau*, 'to strengthen'. When *i* follows *h* the tongue is so close to the palate that friction is set up.

j is the consonant corresponding to *i*, and differs from Eng. 'y' only in the greater tenseness of the tongue ('narrow' instead of 'wide').

ç is the voiceless sound corresponding to *j*. It undoubtedly occurs sometimes, as in *i hçaiθ*, *ei hiaith*, 'her language', but it appears to be rather an individual peculiarity than the general rule, and the ear is satisfied whether *j* or *ç* is used. Instances where the sound may occur are, moreover, very rare.

w is the consonant corresponding to *u*. It differs from English 'w' only in the tongue being tenser and the lips more rounded. For the pronunciation of *gw* before a consonant see *g*.

w̥ is the voiceless form of *w*, like the sound sometimes heard in Eng. 'what', but it is always followed by a distinct *h* sound. This sound is very rare, and only occurs in the mutation of words beginning with *w* derived from English, as *i w̥hatf*, 'her watch'.

The liquids and nasals, *l, l̥, l̥¹, n, ñ, r, ʀ, m, m̥, y, y̥, y̥̥*.

It should be stated that when a voiced consonant stands after a stressed syllable between two vowels the preceding vowel is slightly lengthened, and the consonant, which opens the next syllable, is naturally short (except in the case of *m*, which is always doubled

¹ *l̥¹* is really a spirant, but it will be more convenient to treat it with the other *l* sounds.

in this position and the preceding vowel short). But among voiced consonants *l* and *r* have the peculiarity that they may be either long, preceded by a short vowel, or short, preceded by a slightly lengthened vowel. Hence, in the case of these two consonants it is necessary to mark the length when it occurs (*l̄*, *r̄*). *n*, on the other hand, may be either single, preceded by a slightly lengthened vowel, or double, preceded by a short vowel.

l differs little from Eng. 'l'. The back of the tongue is raised, producing (but in a lesser degree) the "dull" sound of the letter as heard in English, but the tip of the tongue is nearer the upper teeth than in the English sound, and is more spread out. Long *l* occurs in only a few words, as *kal̄on*, calon, 'heart'; *kal̄yn*, canlyn, 'to follow'; *kol̄yn*, colyn, 'sting'; *kul̄a*, cwla, 'poorly'; *lol̄yn*, fem. *lol̄an*, 'a foolish talker'; *tal̄ax*, comp. of *tal*, 'tall'; *dal̄iθ*, 3. s. fut. of *dal*, 'to hold'. It is also distinctly heard after a short vowel at the end of monosyllables before the enclitic pronouns *i* and *o*, as *i nal̄i*, *i dal̄o*, 'to hold me, hold him'. A variety of *l* occurs after *δ* and *θ*, the point of contact being the surface of the tongue a short distance from the tip instead of the actual tip, e.g. *f̄ad̄lon*, ffyddlon, 'faithful'; *m̄yθlon*, maethlon, 'nutritious'.

ḷ is the voiceless sound corresponding to *l*, resembling the sound used by some French speakers in such words as 'peuple', 'cycle'. This sound occurs after *k*, *p*, *t*, *m̄h*, *n̄h*, *ŷh*, as *kly:st*, clust, 'ear'; *ply:*, plu, 'feathers'; *tl̄aud*, tlawd, 'poor'; *ə m̄l̄hi:θ*, ymbliθ, 'among'; *ə n̄lhodi*, fy nhlodi, 'my poverty'; *ə ŷl̄hy:st*, 'my ear'. The *h* in these latter instances, it will be observed, follows the *l*.

l̥ is a voiceless 'l' sound with no corresponding voiced sound. The tip of the tongue is in the same position as for *l*, but the back of the tongue is not raised. The lips are in the *i* position. The sides of the tongue come into contact with the upper teeth, and the air is emitted through the teeth on one side, generally on the right, but in the case of some speakers, on the left.

n is the same as English 'n' except that the tip of the tongue is nearer the teeth. *n* is completely voiced after *k* and *p*, as in *knaud*, cnawd, 'flesh'; *pnaun*, prydawn, 'afternoon'. The use of *nn* corresponds very closely with older literary usage, except that the doubled letter only occurs after a stressed syllable. *nn* is also distinctly heard when *n* occurs at the end of a monosyllable after a short vowel, and is followed by one of the enclitic pronouns *i* or

o, as *ə mheni*, fy mhen i, 'my head'; *i benno*, ei ben o, 'his head'. As in most languages *n* normally becomes *m* before *p* and *b* and *ŋ* before *k* and *g*, especially in very common connections, as *əm brav*, yn braf, 'fine'; *kiŋ glettad*, cyn caleted, 'as hard'. Even *hem bobol*, hen bobl, 'old people'; *hogam ba:χ*, hogen bach, 'little girl' (with a very short *m*) are occasionally heard. Before *δ* and *θ* the point of contact is the surface instead of the tip of the tongue, as in *hogan δa:*, hogen dda, 'good girl'.

ŋ is the voiceless sound corresponding to *n*. It is always followed by a full, distinctly enunciated *h*, as (*ə*) *ŋha:d*, fy nhad, 'my father'. *ŋh* however does not always correspond to Welsh 'nh', e.g. *brenhinoδ*, brenhinoedd, 'kings'. *n* is not affected when it precedes the verbal termination *-hay*, as *twnhay*, tynnhau, D., 'to tighten'; nor by the stressed prefix *an-*, as *an'hwyls*, anhwylus, 'inconvenient'. Even when *an-* is followed by an etymological 'nh' no *ŋ* is heard (except possibly in the case of unusual emphasis), as *an'heilum*, annheilwng, 'unworthy'—unless the second element consists of a monosyllable, as *an'ŋhe:g*, annheg, 'unfair'. Nor does *ŋh* occur in an unstressed syllable in the body of a word, e.g. *manoll*, manhollt, in *ky:n manoll*, 'a fine-splitting chisel'. Cf. also *anδ*, 'difficult', from 'an-' and 'hawdd'. 'Nhr' is pronounced *nrh*, as *ə nrho:yd*, fy nhroed, 'my foot'. Occasionally the *ŋ* is not heard in such cases, and we have *ə rho:yd*.

r is the sound of Eng. 'r' in 'parallel', but the point of contact with the tongue is slightly further back. *r̄* represents a long or trilled *r*. Its use corresponds very closely to the 'rr' of older literary usage.

ʃ is the voiceless sound corresponding to *r*. It occurs after *k*, *p*, and *t*, as *kʃo:yn*, croen, 'skin'; *pʃin*, prin, 'scarce'; *tʃo:yd*, troed, 'foot'. Otherwise *ʃ* only occurs at the beginning of a word or stressed syllable (or after initial *m* or *ŋ*), where it is always followed by a full, distinctly enunciated *h*. The verbal termination *-hay* does not affect *r*, e.g. *bər'hay*, byrhau, 'to shorten'.

m resembles very closely Eng. 'm'. After a stressed syllable between two vowels *m* is always doubled, except after a diphthong. A variety of *m* sometimes occurs in which the lower lip comes into contact with the upper teeth (instead of with the upper lip) as frequently in German in such words as *Kampf*, *fünf*, etc. (cf. Jespersen, 'Lehrbuch der Phonetik', p. 19). This sound may be

not unfrequently heard when *n* precedes *v*, as in *di:olχ en vaur*, *diolch yn fawr*, 'thank you very much'.

m̥ is the voiceless sound corresponding to *m*, and is always followed by a full, distinctly enunciated *h*. It occurs only initially as the mutated form of *p*, and in a few aphetic forms such as *m̥hary*, *amharu*, 'to injure'; *m̥hëythyn*, *amheuthun*, 'dainty'; and sometimes in *m̥haran*, *maharen*, 'ram'. When followed by *n* or *r* the *h* follows these sounds, as *a m̥nhelin*, *fy mhenelin*, 'my elbow'; *a m̥nrhes*, *fy mhres*, 'my money'. When unstressed *m* sometimes takes the place of *m̥h*. O.H. had *am mulheli*, *ym Mhwillheli*, 'in Pwllheli'.

ŋ is the sound corresponding to 'ng' in Eng. 'rang', but the point of contact between the back of the tongue and the palate is somewhat further back.

ʃ is formed in the same way as the above but much further forward, the middle of the tongue coming into contact with the middle of the hard palate. It is followed by a slight *j*-like sound. *ŋ* occurs only before the vowels *e*, *ë*, and *i*, and before *a* in the mutation of words derived from English beginning with *g*, as *ʃamjo* from *gámjo*, 'to make fun' = Eng. 'game'.

ŋ̥ is the voiceless sound corresponding to *ŋ*, and represents 'ngh', but only occurs initially as the mutated form of *k*, as *a ŋhalon*, *fy nghalon*, 'my heart'; but *ay'hovjo*, *anghofio*, 'to forget'; *ay'fredin*, *anghyffredin*, 'uncommon'. *ŋ̥* is always followed by a full, distinctly enunciated *h*, but when followed by *n* or *r*, the *h* follows these sounds, as *a ŋ̥ghaud*, *fy nghnawd*, 'my flesh'; *a ŋ̥rhys*, *fy nghrys*, 'my shirt'.

ʃ̥ is the voiceless sound corresponding to *ʃ*, and occurs only before *e*, *ë*, and *i*, and sometimes before *a* in certain words derived from English, as the mutated form of *k*. Like *ʃ*, *ʃ̥* is always followed by *h*.

The spirants, *ð*, *θ*, *f*, *v*, *χ*, *s*, *ʃ*, *ʃ'*, *z*.

ð is a sound resembling the Eng. 'th' in 'the', but the tip of the tongue touches the back of the lower teeth while the surface of the tongue comes in contact with the points of the upper teeth. The contact, however, is slight, hence its tendency when final to disappear, as in *ista*, *eistedd*, 'to sit'; *gar* beside *garð*, *gardd*, 'garden'; *for* beside *forð*, *ffordd*, 'road'. Final *ðv*,

which occurs in the semi-literary words *dēðv*, *dēddf*, 'law, ordinance', and *lēðv*, *lleddf*, 'flat' (in music), is pronounced with gradually falling breath, and does not in the remotest degree suggest two syllables.

θ is the voiceless sound corresponding to *ð*, but is pronounced with more force. It resembles the sound of Eng. 'th' in 'thin'.

f is the same sound as Eng. 'f', but pronounced with slightly greater force.

v is the same sound voiced, but the contact between the upper teeth and lower lip is very slight. When final and not preceded by a consonant it generally disappears. It remains, however, as a rule in the first pers. pres. sing. fut. when standing alone or following *na:(g)* in answering a question, as *neuſi branny hun?* *gna:v*, 'will you buy this? Yes'. It remains also in a few other words, as *bra:v*, *braf*, 'fine'; *do:v*, *dof*, 'tame'; *gwi:v*, *gwif*, 'lever'; *ghu:vyv*, *rhwyf*, 'oar'. In final *vn*, *vr*, as in *kevn*, *lyvr*, the sound gradually dies away, and the two letters do not in the slightest degree produce the impression of forming two syllables. This is, however, not the case with *vl*, as in *gwevl*. Here the *v* and *l* have practically equal stress, as in the Eng. 'level'.

χ is the voiceless guttural spirant like the German 'ch', formed with the back of the tongue against the soft palate. The friction is very strong. In the combination *χv* the *v* is pronounced quite separately.

s. In this sound the tip of the tongue is close behind the upper teeth, and the breath passes along the centre of the blade of the tongue and between the upper teeth. It has a much "softer" or less hissing sound than Eng. 's', and is slightly aspirated. In the treatment of *s* followed by a labial, guttural, or dental stop I have followed the recommendation of Professor J. Morris Jones, 'Welsh Orthography', pp. 26, 27, and write *sŵ*, *sg*, but *st*. In *sŵ* and *sg* the *ŵ* and *g*, instead of having the usual full vocalicity, have a voiceless on-glide like that heard in English 'b' and 'g', especially when initial. In *st* the *t* is entirely voiceless, but it loses its strong aspiration and resembles French 't'. When the order is inverted I write *bs*, *ks*, and *ds*. In these cases *ŵ* and *d* have a voiceless off-glide, while *k* retains its voiceless character like *t* as stated above, but without its usual strong aspiration.

ſ, *ſʰ*. These sounds are in a state of transition. They are of

late introduction, and individuals are still occasionally to be met with who are unable to pronounce them, and substitute *s* or *sj*. The prevailing pronunciation of *ʃ* resembles very closely that of Eng. 'sh', but the point of contact is slightly further forward, i.e. on the arched rim instead of behind it. Before *a*, *o*, and *u* in final syllables the tongue is slightly more arched, producing the palatalized sound *ʃ'*. Other speakers seem to pronounce *ʃ* exactly like Eng. 'sh', and these make no distinction between *ʃ* and *ʃ'*. After the borrowed sound *tʃ*, *ʃ* appears never to be palatalized.

g is the voiced sound corresponding to *ʃ*, but it is never palatalized. This sound occurs only in the combination *dg*, as in *dgug*, 'jug'.

The labial, guttural, and dental stops, *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *Ʒ*, *g*, *g'*.

Note. When Old and Middle Welsh 'p', 't', 'c' form combinations with one another in the body of a word, the first letter remains voiceless (losing, however, its strong aspiration); but the second becomes voiced with a voiceless on-glide. But when 't' forms the second element, though it remains voiceless, it loses its strong aspiration and resembles French 't'. I write, therefore, *pt*, *pg*, *tb*, *tg*, *kb*, *kt*.

When the *tenuis* follow voiceless spirants (including *ʃ*) the same phenomenon takes place, except that after *θ* we have *d* preceded by a voiceless on-glide instead of *t*. Thus we have *ʃb*, *ʃg*, *ʃt*; *θb*, *θg*, *θd*; *f b*, *f g*, *f t*; *χb*, *χg*, *χt*; *sb*, *sg*, *st* (cf. Morris Jones, 'Welsh Orthography', pp. 25, 26). See also under *s*.

When final *b*, *d*, *g* come before a word beginning with the same letter respectively, both letters frequently become voiceless, especially among old speakers (cf. the well-known rule in *cynghanedd*), e.g. *po:p pluyðyn* (O.H.); *ne:p pyθ* (O.H.); *gubot tim* (J.J.); *n to:ʔ*, *onid do?* (J.J.); *dim ont tu:r*, *dim ond dwr* (O.H.); *əvat tu:r* (O.H.); *əsbryt tɣu:g* (O.H.); *klu:at tim* (O.H.); *nəuəvat ty:ð* (O.H.); *dëyt təwinjəθ* (O.H.); *tebik kin i*, *tebyg genyf*, 'I suppose'. *g* also becomes *k* in *rhak kwilid t*, *rhag cywilydd t*, 'for shame!'

p is like Eng. 'p', but the lips are more tightly compressed and the emission of breath is much greater, and the consequent breath-glide (except in the cases mentioned above) is much more marked, and renders completely voiceless a succeeding *l* or *r*. This

strong emission of breath does not, however, produce the impression of 'h', as in Irish. At the end of a stressed syllable, between two vowels (except after a diphthong), *p* is always doubled.

b is the same sound voiced, but the strong aspiration is, of course, absent. When final after a short vowel, *b* is very short, and has a voiceless off-glide, e.g. *heb*, 'without'. In final *bl* the two letters are sounded with practically equal stress, e.g. *nobl*, Eng. 'noble'. The same is the case with the semi-literary *gwobr*, 'reward, prize'.

t is pronounced by contact of the tip of the tongue with the upper teeth. As regards breath, all that has been said with regard to *p* applies equally to *t*. Even when final, a strong breath-glide is heard after it. This is one of the most noticeable points to an English ear in Welsh speakers of English.

d is the same sound voiced, but the strong aspiration is, of course, absent. According to Rousselot, 'Principes de Phonétique expérimentale', p. 596, *d* is pronounced with greater lingual energy than *t*. When final after a short vowel *d* is very short and has a voiceless off-glide, e.g. *sad*, 'firm'. In final *dl* the two letters are sounded with practically equal stress, e.g. *anadl*, 'breath', *banadl*, 'broom'.

k. In this sound the contact of the back of the tongue with the palate is slightly further back than in English, but not so far back as in Irish. As regards breath all that has been said about *p* and *t* applies equally to *k*, and like them it is doubled at the end of a stressed syllable, between two vowels, except after a diphthong.

Ʒ is the same sound as *k*, but the contact of the tongue and the palate is much further forward than in English, and is followed by a *j*-like glide (not to be confused with *kj*). *Ʒ* occurs only before the vowels *e*, *ë*, and *i*, and before *a* in certain words derived from English. The glide above mentioned is always noticeable before *e*, *ë*, and *i*, but before *a* it varies considerably in different speakers. In *kj* the *k* seems to occupy an intermediate position as to the palate between the ordinary *k* and *Ʒ*; and the same may be said when *k* is preceded by *e* or *i* and is followed by *Ʒe* or *Ʒi* as in *pikkin*.

g is the same sound as *k*, but voiced, and without its strong aspiration. When *g* is final, in a monosyllable, after a short vowel, it is very short, and has a voiceless off-glide. Final *g* after *s* is whispered (cf. Sweet, 'Spoken North Welsh', p. 420). In *gw* before a consonant the *g* is pronounced with the lips in the *w*

position. After *i* a very slight glide may be heard before *g* in deliberate pronunciation, as e.g. in *Ki:g*.

ġ is the same sound as *k*, but voiced, and it occurs in the same positions.

NOTE AS TO DOUBLE LETTERS.

There can be no reasonable doubt that *k*, *p*, *t*, and *m* are doubled at the end of a stressed syllable before a vowel, and that the doubling of these letters in general written usage until recently represents an actual fact. The use of *nn* also coincides very closely with the older spelling. The difference between *n* and *nn* is marked by a difference in the preceding vowel also. Before *nn*, as already stated, the vowel is very short; before *n* the vowel is half-long, and in the case of *e* and *o*, closer than before the doubled letter. Any native with an ear for sound can distinguish between *n* and *nn* without hesitation. At the same time the distinctness of these double letters is not nearly so great as e.g. in Italian, because the first element is shorter. It is certainly not the case, as Sweet implies ('A Primer of Phonetics', § 159), that the doubling of the *t* sound, e.g. in *etto*, is merely apparent—the effect produced upon the ear by a fresh stress or a new impulse beginning on the consonant. The stress on the *e* and the second *t* is, it is quite true, nearly equal, but the other *t* before the latter is as distinctly heard as e.g. in Eng. 'a right to'. Thus the Welsh pronunciation of the Eng. 'pretty' is certainly *pritti*. In 'cadw' (*kadu*), the instance of "open stress" mentioned by Sweet, the case is quite different. The *k* and *d* here also have almost equal stress, but the *a* is half long, and there is nothing which suggests doubling of the consonant, whereas in *etto* the first vowel is extremely short.

In the case of *l*, *r* (after short consonants), and the voiceless spirants, the matter is not so easy to decide, as length and doubling in these sounds are more difficult to distinguish. In old usage 's' was generally doubled, but there were obvious reasons against doubling such digraphs as 'ch', 'ff', 'll', and 'th'. My own conclusion is that these letters are long (not doubled) in the stressed position, but that owing to the relatively strong stress with which final syllables are pronounced, they are occasionally doubled in cases of unusual emphasis; and the same may be said of *k*, *p*, *t*, *f*, when preceding a liquid or *j*, as *bylŷra*, *Kikkjo*, for *bylŷra* and *Kikjo*.

THE VERB.

gweld, gwelad, 'to see'.

Present and Future.

Sing.	1.	<i>gwela(v)</i>
	2.	<i>gweli</i>
	3.	<i>gweliθ, gwelif, gwe:l</i>
Pl.	1.	<i>gwelan, gwelun</i>
	2.	<i>gwelux</i>
	3.	<i>gwelan</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	1.	<i>gwelun</i>
	2.	<i>gwelat</i>
	3.	<i>gwela</i>
Pl.	1.	<i>gwelan</i>
	2.	<i>gwelaχ</i>
	3.	<i>gwelan</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	1.	<i>gwelis</i> ¹
	2.	<i>gwelist</i>
	3.	<i>gwelod</i>
Pl.	1.	<i>gwelson</i>
	2.	<i>gwelsoχ</i>
	3.	<i>gwelson</i>

Pluperfect.²

Sing.	1.	<i>gwelsun</i>
	2.	<i>gwelsat</i>
	3.	<i>gwelsa</i>
Pl.	1.	<i>gwelsan</i>
	2.	<i>gwelsaχ</i>
	3.	<i>gwelsan</i>

¹ Very rare instances of *-as* occur as *kadjas, kəmoutas*.² I retain this name for purposes of convenience, but the tense is used only in a conditional or past conditional sense.

Pres. Subjunctive.

Sing.	1.	[<i>gnelo(v)</i>] from <i>gnëyd</i>
	2.	—
	3.	[<i>gnelo</i>]
Pl.	1.	[<i>gnelon</i>]
	2.	[<i>gneloχ</i>]
	3.	[<i>gnelon</i>]

Imperative.

Sing.	1.	—
	2.	<i>gwe:l, gwela</i>
	3.	<i>gwelad</i>
Pl.	1.	<i>gwelun</i>
	2.	<i>gwelux</i>
	3.	<i>gwelan</i>

Passive.

Present	<i>gwelir</i>
Imperfect	[<i>klu:id</i> from <i>klu:ad</i> with pret. meaning]
Preterite	<i>gweluyd</i>
Pluperfect ¹	[<i>lesid</i> from <i>galv</i>]

¹ I retain this name for purposes of convenience, but the tense is used only in a conditional or past conditional sense.

a

a, conj. and prep., *ag* before vowels, the letter *j*, *may*, *mi* (particle), *nid*, *r* (particle=*yr*), *vel*, *vely*, and sometimes *wedi* and *wedyn*. [*a* *χwedi*, *a* *χwedyn* are also still often heard among old people. Cf. also *a* *χno vo* by the side of *a* *gno vo* = a ganddo fo.] The radical is often heard after *a* instead of the spirant mutation.

I. 'and', written 'a' and generally 'ac' at all periods, but sometimes 'ag': *gwi:r a* *χeluyð*, 'truth and falsehood'; *klo: a* *χlikjad*, 'lock and latch'; *trol a* *χefyl*, 'cart and horse'; *day a* *θair*, 'two (shillings) and three(pence)'; *bara kaus* (*χaus*), 'bread and cheese'; *a fe:θ arað*, 'and what is more'. Occasionally *a:*, *a:g* when emphatic: *i vjaun a:g alan*, 'inside and outside'. (2) in a verbless clause, the whole having a relative or adjectival force, 'and, with': *dyn a* *θavod de:u* (*te:u*) *gno vo*, 'a thick-tongued man' (i.e. a man who speaks thickly); *het a* *θolk ani hi*, 'a dented hat'; *mi* *ðo:θ o adra ag iðo bu:yd arno vo*, 'he came home hungry'; *kəulad ba:χ a i gwasgy n dyn* (*den*), 'a small armful, pressed well together'. (3) 'when, while, though, on condition of, considering that': *r o:ð əŋ gwilið iðo vo bēidjo taly a gno vo gīmmint o arjan*, 'it was a shame for him not to pay considering that he had so much money'; *pu:y vasa n meðul ə va:θ be:θ a vənta mor wastad?*, 'who would have thought such a thing, considering that he is such a steady-going individual?'; *χəmmun i lawar a tɾi:o i aχyb o*, 'I would not try and save him for a great deal'; *a minna ŋ govyn iðo vo am bēidjo bo:d m hi:r heb alu etto*, 'though I asked him to call again soon'; *a i gəmmyd o i gi:d*, 'taking it all together'.

II. 'as', generally written 'ag' before vowels in Mod. Welsh. (a) before nouns, infinitives, or pronouns after *kin*, *mor*, 'as', *r y:n*, 'the same', etc.: *kin luyttad a kalχan* (*χalχan*), 'as pale as a sheet' (lit. piece of lime); *mor haud a tənny* (*la:u hyd ə gweynab*), 'as easy as winking'; (*gan mod i*) *mor hy: a govyn*, 'if I may make so bold as to ask'; *r y: va:θ a vi: (mi:, vinna, minna)*, 'the same as I'; *daχi gəstal kəmo a vinna*, 'you are as good a Welshman as I am'. (b) before finite verbs. (Here *a* stands for *ac* + *a*, relative. Cf. W.B. col. 22. 20. kymeint *ac a* *ercheist*): *dim n agos kīmmint a vəða*, 'not nearly as many as there used to be'; *kəntad a vəduχi m barod*, 'as soon as you are ready'. (c) before a clause: *t ədi r ta:n dim əŋ kənnə kəstal a pen vy:ð ə du:yð ən sy:χ*, 'the fire does not light so well as when the weather is dry'.

III. 'with'. In Old and Mid. Welsh 'a', 'ac'; in Mod. Welsh generally 'â', 'ag'. (a) expressing instrumentality: *tori a fladyr*, 'to cut with a scythe'; *hiro sgïdja a saim*, 'to grease boots';—after *gnëyd*:—*be daxi wedi nëyd a vo: (hevo vo)?*, 'what have you done with it?' (b) 'in company with, together with', used with verbs of motion to express bringing or taking: *dauχ a vo: i laur*, 'bring it down'; *mi a: i a vo: n i o:l*, 'I will take it back'; *dos a vo: le kēisti o*, 'take it back where you found it'; *keruχ a glo: i vny a grifa*, 'take some coal upstairs'. (c) in phrases like *i fur a vo:*, 'away he went'; *adra a vo:*, etc. (d) with certain verbs as *kwarvod*, 'to meet'; *ka:yl madal*, 'to get rid (of)'; *meθy*, 'to fail'; *pëidjo*, 'to cease', as *pëidjuχ a kəboli (χəboli)*, 'do not talk nonsense'; *daxi wedi kal madal a χ annuyd?*, 'have you got rid of your cold?'; *mi veθis a χa:l*, 'I failed to get'. (e) with certain adverbs as *bron*, *digon*, *dgest*, *gwastad*, *kuderbyn (kæverbyn)*, etc., q.v. Cf. also *gïd a*.

a, relative, a, D., 'who, which'. Scarcely used in popular speech, except in proverbs and a few other stereotyped expressions. It usually, however, leaves its trace in the mutation of the verb as *hanny na:θ i*, '(it is) this (which) she did'. When the omitted words are 'a'i' (i. e. relative + 'ei' = 'his', 'her', 'it') there is no mutation, e.g. *hanny kodoθ o*, '(it is) this (which) caused it'. Where literary 'a'i' or 'a'u' would occur before a verb beginning with a vowel, *h* is prefixed to the verb, as *avo: hordroθ hi*, '(it is) he (who) ordered it'.—Examples of *a* are: *beθ bənnag a neuχi* (= *beθ bənnag neuχi*), 'whatever you do'; *məurθ a la:ð*, *ebrił a vliχ* (prov.), 'March slays, April flays'; *χ he:n a u:yr a r ivayk a dəbja* (prov.), 'the old man knows, and the young man thinks (he knows)'; *dy:n a i helpo!*, 'God help him!'; *dy:n a i sərjo!*, 'poor fellow!' (lit. 'may God consider him').

a, interj., ah, D., s.v. 'ehem'; 'ah!'

abal, adj., abyl, W.S.; abl, D.; cf. D.G. ccxxxix. 10; 'able': *dy:n abal*, 'able man' (= *galy:og*); *dim ən abal i ənnił i tammad*, 'not able to earn their living'.

abar, s., aber, D., 'confluence'. Except in place-names this word is only used by fishermen, etc., when referring to the mouth of the river Saint at Carnarvon, e.g. *křöisi r abar*.

abuyd, s.m., abwyd, D. (1) 'a bait for catching fish or setting a trap'; *may o wedi mynd a r abuyd i gïd*, 'it (the fish) has carried off the whole bait'; *gosod abuyd i ðal luynog*, 'to set a trap for a fox'. (2) 'lugworms' (*Arenicola piscatoria*). Two varieties are distinguished, *abuyd dy:* and *abuyd lu:yed*, the difference in colour depending on the nature of the shore; *abuyd melys*, 'large worms found in the sand of the sea-shore and used as bait' (*Eunice sanguinea*). (3) 'shred, particle, vestige': *t o:s na ðim abud o hono vo, may o wedi mynd*, 'there is not a trace of him, he has gone'; *mi gəmmis i ðu:y valwan dy: a dəmma vi n dğobjo nu nes o:ð na ðim*

abuyd o 'honynu (O.H.), 'I took two slugs and squashed them (in my hands) until there was not a whole particle of them left' (as a remedy for warts).—Cf. T.N. 169. 37.

a:d (I.W.; O.H.), *aid* (E.J.), *ja:d* (J.J.; W.H.), s.m., iâd, D., 'the vault of the head'.

adag, s.f., pl. *adega*, *adeg*, D., 'time, a stated time or season'; *r y:n adag daxi η kemmyd brekwast vory*?, 'will you have breakfast at the same time to-morrow?'; *adag kinjo, adag te*, 'dinner time, tea time'; *mi do:θ o r y:n adag a xi*, 'he came the same time as you'; *t öyðun i dim ηy gubod pa: adag o:yð i, na le: r öyðun i, na dim by:d*, 'I didn't know what time it was, nor where I was, nor anything'; *r adag ma vory*, 'this time to-morrow'; *daxi wedi penny r adag*?, 'have you settled the time?'; *ar ær adag honno*, 'at that time'; *daxi η gweld ær adag m hi:r*?, 'does the time seem long to you?'; *ma r adag m pa'fo η gynt uθ i mi du:ad i ðëyd strëyon*, 'the time passes quicker when I come and tell stories'; *adag 'anivir jaun ar æ vluyddyn*, 'a very unpleasant time of year'; *may m buru ar adega*, 'it is raining at intervals'.

adan, s.f., *adain*, D., but *aden*, s.v. 'ala'—pl. *adenyð*: (1) 'wing' (but *asgal* is commoner); *adenyð plug*, 'the feathers of a plug' (in slate-quarrying, etc.). (2) 'fin'. (3) = *stəlan bri:ð*, 'mould-board of a plough'. (4) pl. *edyn, hedyn*, 'spoke'. (O.H. always uses this word, but *sboksan* is more generally employed.)

adar, s.pl., sing. *deryn*, m., *adar*, D., 'birds': *adar (æ) to*, 'sparrows'; *adar (ær) ëira*, 'fieldfares (*Turdus pilaris*)'; *deryn korf* = *dəly:an*, 'owl'; *deryn bun*, 'aderyn y bwn' 'bittern' (but remembered only as in use long ago as a term of reproach. O.H.); *adar penwaig*, applied to terns of all species = *gwenoljad æ mo:r*; *deryn sgləvëyðys*, 'bird of prey'; *adar di:arθ*, 'migratory birds'; *deryn m sevył ar æ vriga*n, 'a bird sitting on the branch'; *mæn deryn*, expletive; *gwel y:n deryn meun la:u na day meun lu:y*n (prov.), 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush'; *la:ð day deryn ag y:n ergid* (prov.), 'to kill two birds with one stone'; *ma na adar dy:on m mho:b təluyθ* (prov.), 'there are black sheep in every family'.

adëiljad, s.m., *adeilad*, D., s.v. 'aedificium'; 'building' (semi-literary = *bildin*).

adëiljady, v., *adeiladu*, D., s.v. 'aedifico'; 'to build' (semi-literary = *bildjo*).

adlod, s.m., *adladd*, D., 'aftermath'.

adnod, s.f., pl. *adnoda*, *adnod*, D., 'verse of the Bible': *pləgy r adnod i r drevn*, 'to twist a verse of the Bible to make it fit the system'.

adra, adv., *adref*, D., 'home; at home': *mynd adra*, 'to go

home'; *adi o adra?*, 'is he at home?'; *taly r exuyn adra*, 'to retaliate' = *taly r pu:yθ an o:l*.

aduy, s.f., pl. *aduya*, *aduyon*, *adwy*, D., 'gap', e.g. for a way to pass through; *aduy i lidjart*, 'a gap for a gate'; *tori aduy i vildjo ty:*, 'to take down a piece of wall or hedge to build a house'; *kay aduy boljon*, *gnëyd aduy wry:sg*, 'to close a gap by means of fixing stakes in the ground and twining branches between them'. Fig. *may o m mho:b aduy*, 'he is to be depended upon in any emergency'. Cf. *bulx*.

aduyθ, s.m., *adwyth*, D., 'hurt, disease': *ma: riu aduyθ arno vo*; *may o wedi ka:l riu aduyθ*.

adyn, s.m., *adyn*, D., 'a poor wretch, a pitiable creature': *wedi kayl i adal an y:n adyn ar i ben i hy:n*; *adyn tryenys*.

ada, *Adda*, 'Adam'. *ada g'eva* (i.e. 'Adam and Eve'), a plant-name (O.H.). I am informed that this term is applied here to 'monkshood' (*Aconitum Napellus*), but in Anglesey it is applied to the 'cuckoo-pint' (*Arum maculatum*), and in S. Carnarvonshire to the 'early purple orchis' (*Orchis mascula*); *maip ada*, 'the roots of the black bryony' (*Tamus communis*); *dagra ada*, 'Sedum sieboldi'.

adewid, s.f., *addewid*, D., 'promise': *tori, kadu adewid*, 'to break, keep a promise'. Cf. *gado*.

adod, *addod*, D.—*u:y adod*, 'nest egg' (I.W.).

adoli, v., *addoli*, D., 'adore, admire highly': *du i n lëikjo ka:l v adoli*, 'I like to be admired'.

aduyn, adj., *addfwyn*, D.; *addwyn*, W.Ll. liv. 89, 'gentle': *aduyni vel o:yn*.

advad, adj., comp. *advettax*, *addfed*, D., 'ripe'.

advedy, v., *addfedu*, D., 'to ripen'.

afliu; *wafliu* (O.H. frequently), s., *affliw*, S.E., 'shred, particle': *du i wedi losgi vo i gi:d, t o:s na dim afliu o hono vo*, 'I have burnt it all, there is not a shred of it left'; *tori rubaθ an afliu*;—*dim afliu o wunt*, 'not a breath of wind'; *t o:δ o dim m brivo r y:n afliu*, 'it did not hurt in the slightest'; *t o:δ na dim afliu o hono vo*, 'there were no signs of him (he had absolutely disappeared)'.

agan, s.f., pl. *agenna*, *agen*, D., 'a natural cleft, e.g. in a rock or in the earth': *may o wedi tori agan ar i la:u*, 'he has cut his hand open'. Also *hagan* (O.H.).

agor, *agoryd*, v., *agori*, D., but *egoryd*, *agor*, s.v. 'aperio'. Fut. S. 1. *gora*, 2. *gori*, 3. *goriθ*. Pl. 1. *goran*, 2. *gorux*, 3. *goran*. Pret. *goris* (no pl.). Imperative, *agor*; *gorux*, 'to open (in all senses)'. *agor dru:s, fenast, boks*, 'to open a door, window, box'; *agor ki:l dru:s*, 'to put a door ajar'; *agor keg*, 'to gape';

loy wedi agor truiði, 'a ship completely split open'; *loy wedi agor en du:y*, 'a ship split in two'; *mi gorod a pot en day*, 'the pot came in two'.

agor, s.m., pl. *agoryð*, (in slate quarries) 'the opening of a bargain'; *y:n medrys o r agor i r kar*, 'a workman who is skilled in all the operations of a slate quarry (from the opening of a bargain to the tipping of the rubbish)'.

agorad, *gorad*, adj., *agored*, D., 'open': *wel i xi bēidjo gadal a fenast en agorad*, 'you had better not leave the window open'; *loft agorad*, 'loft open to the air'; *gadux a dru:s ey gi:l gorad*, 'leave the door ajar'; *þadan gorad*, 'wide open'; *hu:χ gorad* = *hu:χ vagy*, 'brood sow'.

agos, adv., comp. (*a*)*gosax*, *agos*, D., 'near, close; nearly': *ista, mynd, en agos i r ta:n*, 'to sit, go, near the fire'; *mi vasa hanny n agosax i r gwi:r*, 'that would be nearer the truth'; *en agos i bymp*, 'nearly five (o'clock)'; *er s n agos i du:y vlnad*, 'since nearly two years'; *planny n rhy: agos*, 'to plant too close'; *dim n agos kastal fort o wēibjurs*, 'not nearly such good workmen'.

ai, ai, D. (1) interrogative particle. Very often used in the expression *ai 'je l*, 'really!', 'you don't mean it!', e.g. *du i n mynd vory*. Ans. *ai 'je l*. Sometimes occurs also before nouns and adjectives as: *ai kany may o r*, 'is he singing?'; *ai ko:χ di o r*, 'is it red?', to express emphasis instead of the ordinary *adi o η kany*, etc. It is, however, far more often omitted in such cases. (2) in dependent questions, 'whether', in sentences of the form: *on i dim ey gubod ai xvo: o:yð o*, 'I did not know whether it was he'. (3) conj. representing the second 'ai' in 'naill ai . . . ai', Lat. 'an', used only with *þēidjo* to express 'or not' after 'whether': *wyða hi dim o:ð o əmma ai þēidjo (fēidjo)*, 'she did not know whether he was here or not'.

ail, adj., *ail*, D., 'second': *ail u:r*, *ail wraig*, 'second husband, second wife'; *bo:b en ail*, 'alternately' (Anglo-Welsh, 'every other'); *bo:b en ail durnod*, 'every other day'. Prefixed to verbs to express repetition of an action, e.g. *'ail 'dri:o*, 'to try again'; *'ail-dummo*, 'to warm up again'; *'ail-nēyd*, 'to make again', etc., e.g. *wedi ail i nēyd*, 'made over again'; *rhaid i mi 'ail-nēyd o vory*, 'I must cook it again to-morrow'; *wedi 'ail-ga:l annuyd*, 'to have caught cold again'; *wedi ail i ga:l o*, 'to have caught it again'.

'ail-vedul, v., 'to change one's mind'.

ais, s.pl., sing. *ēisan*, f., *ais*, D., 'laths, esp. those to which slates are attached on a roof, and which themselves are attached to the *sbarailf*'.

akkar, s.m.f., pl. *akeri*, acr, T.N. 9. 39, 'acre': *akkar o dir*, 'an acre of land'; *akkar o wair (di:r gwair)*, 'an acre of hay'.

akku, when enclitic *aku*, *əku*, *ku*, adv. accw, D., 'there, yonder': *ə ty: akku daxi n vedul ʔ*, 'is it *that* house you mean?'; *əluxi ə ty: aku ʔ*, 'do you see that house?'; *akku əm maygor*, 'over in Bangor'; *ə ru:m i vəny ku*, 'the room upstairs there'; *be sy ʔgin ti ku ʔ*, 'what have you got there?'. Often equivalent to 'at home': *sy ma: r tēyly aku ʔ*, 'how are you all at home?'

ak'sëis, s., 'exercise'.

aksëifo, v. (1) 'to exercise, drill'. (2) 'to challenge, incite by throwing the arms about', etc.: *aksëifo dy:n i gufjo*, 'to incite a man to fight'.

aksis, s., acsus, G.O. ii. 194. 21, Eng. (Dial.) access. Cf. Fr. accès. Only in the exp. *krynny r aksis*, 'a fit of the ague'. Cf. *kry:d*.

a:χ, s., pl. *aχa*; *ja:χ*, pl. *jaχa* (O.H.) ach, D.; iach C.C.M. 90. 24; 385. 26; G.R. 9. 10, generally used in the plural: 'origin, antecedents'. *tasaxi η gubod i haχa vasaxi dim ən tʔoi n i my:sg*, 'if you knew their antecedents you would not associate with them'; *holi aχa vo*, 'to inquire about his antecedents'.

aχ, interjection implying disgust: *aχ (ə) boxi!* (used in speaking to children).

aχan, sometimes for *vaxgan*, 'my lad'.

aχlod, s.f., achlod, T.N. 322. 15, only in the interjection *r aχlod vaur!* implying surprise = nearly, *di:ar annul!*

aχlyst, s., achlust, R., 'report, vague rumour': *ka:l aχlyst = ka:l riu əugrym, riu grap*.

aχos, s.m.; pl. *aχofon*, achos, D., 'cause': *heb raid nag aχos ido nēyd o*, 'without any cause or necessity for him to do so'; *t o:s dim aχos i xi gwyno am mo:d i n hu:yr heno*, 'you have no cause for complaint because I am late to-night';—also in religious sense: *gwe:di:o am luidjant ar ər aχos*, 'to pray for success for the cause'.

Conj., 'because': *ma:y y:n o r sgoljon wedi χay aχos bo:d ə vre:χ go:χ o gumpas*, 'one of the schools has been closed because there are measles about'; *aχos bod nu η kay gwëiθjo*, 'because they won't work'. Cf. R.B. 114. 14; L.A. 158. 4.

aχosi, v., achosi, S.E., 'to cause'.

aχuyn, v., achwyn, D., s.v. 'queritor'. Pret. *χuinis, χunis*, 'to tell tales': *ma: r plant ən aχuyn ə nail ar ə laʔ*, 'the children tell tales about one another'; *ka:l bara me:l am aχuyn*, 'to get bread and honey for telling tales'; *pëidjuχ aχuyn arno vo*, 'don't split on him'.

aχyb, v., achub, D. Pret. S. (1) *χibis*, (2) *χibist*, (3) *χyboð*. Pl. 3 *χybson*. Imperative *χyba*. (1) 'to seize': *aχyb ə kəvlēystra*, 'to seize the opportunity'; *aχyb ə bla:yn*, 'to anticipate, forestall'; *aχyb bla:yn ə gheuja*, 'to forestall the frost'; *aχyb i gam*, 'to defend

oneself' *ne:s i axyb ə ɣham hevo vo*, 'I defended myself from him (e.g. by striking first)'. (2) 'to save': *axyb i vøwyd*, 'to save his life'.

alarχ, s.m., pl. *elyrχ*, alarch, D., 'swan'.

ali, s., alei, W.S. [alley] 'passage between seats in a chapel'.

aljokar, s., 'yellow-ochre'.

altrəd, s.m., 'alteration'.

altro, v., *altro*, C.C. 88. 15; T.N. 187. 27, 'to alter, change' (either for good or bad): *may r døwyð wedi altro hēidju—am la:u*, 'the weather has changed to-day—for rain'; *may o wedi altro n aru*, 'he has changed very much'; *altro i su:n*, 'to change its sound'.

ałan, adv., *allan*, D., 'out': *mynd ałan*, 'to go out'; *may o ałan*, 'he is out'; *o:ð ałan*, 'on the outside'; *ałan o le:*, 'out of place, wrong', e.g. *ma na rubað ałan o le:*;—*ałan o r golug*, 'out of sight'; *ty: xwiðig ałan*, 'wrong side out'.

a:l [ga:l].

altidjo, v., *alldudiaw*, C.Ch. 46. 5; *altudo*, D., 'in exilium pellere'. Used as a threat with no definite meaning attached: *mi altidja i di os gnēi di o* (O.H.).

am, prep., am. With pronouns: S. 1. *am dana (i)*, 2. *am ·danat(i)*, 3. *am dano (vo)*, *am dani (hi)*. Pl. 1. *am ·danon(i)*, *am ·danan(i)*, 2. *am ·danoχ(i)*, *am ·danax(i)*, 3. *am ·danyu(u)*. Followed by the vocalic mutation, except in *am byð*.

1. 'around, round': *kłmmy am*, 'to twist round (of a creeping plant)'; *tønny ə kroy:n o:ð am rubað*, 'to take the skin or peel off something'; *mi ro:θ o bappyr am ə lyvr*, 'he put paper round the book'.—Esp. with regard to articles of clothing: *may hi y gwisgo am dani*, 'she is getting dressed'; *ɣhaid i ni wisgo am danan*, 'we must get dressed'; *ɣhoid sɣidja am ə nɣha:yd*, 'to put boots on'; *ɣhəux əχ kap am əχ pen*, 'put your cap on'; *tønny ɣho:t o:ð am dana*, 'to take my coat off'; *mi dønнис i golar o:ð am i uðu vo*, 'I took his collar off'.

2. 'on the other side of': *may o m byu am ə parad a vi:*, 'he lives next door to me'; *am ə for a ni:*, 'on the other side of the road to us'.

3. 'about, concerning, of': *·glu:soxi so:n am dano vo?*, 'have you heard (speak) of him?'; *dēyd ə gwi:r am dano vo*, 'to tell the truth about him'.

4. 'with regard to': *may o n lukkys am waiθ*, 'he is lucky with regard to (getting) work'; *r o:ð m le: da jaun am y:n pē.θ*, 'it was a very good place for one thing'. Cf. also the adjectives *·ano·bēiðjol am*, 'in despair at'; *garu am*, 'fond of, great at'; *həyl am*,

'generous with'; *da: am*, 'good at'; *wa:yθ am dano vo*, 'never mind'.

5. 'at (of time)': *am day (o r glo:x)*, 'at two (o'clock)'; *am vaint o r glo:x gæmmuxi de: ?*, 'at what time will you have tea?'

6. 'for, for the space of (referring to time)': *am dridja*, 'for three days'; *gwëiltjux am vynyð*, 'wait a minute'; *am vaint (ə) pariθ o ello ?*, 'how much longer will it last?'; *am byθ*, 'for ever'.

7. 'for, for the distance of': *mi auni am villir ello*, 'we will go (for) another mile'. Cf. *mynd am dro:*, 'to go for a walk'.

8. 'for' (of a number of times): *am ə tjo: kənta*.

9. 'for' (of price): *be daxi y godi am ə ɣhëi n ?*, 'how much do you charge for these?'

10. 'for, in exchange for, instead of': *ga: i day xwe:x am su:lt ?*, 'may I have two sixpences for a shilling?'; *ka:l bara me:l am axuyn*, 'to get bread and honey for telling tales'; *be di r kəmra:ig am . . . ?*, 'what is the Welsh for . . . ?'

11. 'for' (indicating direction): *mynd am i gartra*, 'to make for home'; *tjo: i vny am ə wla:d*, 'to turn up (out of a high road), to get into the country'; *mynd am vaŋgor*, 'to make for Bangor'.

12. without a verb of motion, implying a desire of getting something or of going somewhere, expressed sometimes in English by 'for', as 'are you for London?' = *daxi am lyndan ?*; *daxi am ɣluyz, am gappal ?*, 'are you going to church, to chapel?'; *vel ka:θ am leiriθ*, 'like a cat after milk'; *daxi am xwanag ?*, 'are you going to have some more?' (lit., 'are you for more?').

13. followed by a verb, 'about to': *may hi am vuru*, 'it is going to rain'; *daxi am vynyð aŋan ?*, 'are you going out?'; *daxi am denig hërdju ?*, 'are you off anywhere to-day?'; *t oyd ne:b am venfro*, 'no one would venture'.

14. without a verb expressed, implying an occurrence impending, especially in connexion with the weather: *may hi am la:u*, 'there's rain coming'; *may hi am xwanag o ëira*, 'there's more snow coming'; *may hi am ðurnod po:yθ*, 'it's going to be a hot day'.

15. 'for, for the purpose of': *pc:θ garu ədi darŋan am godi iŋo kəsgy*, 'reading is a dreadful thing for making one sleepy'; *mi do:θ o am venθig kɣaθ*, 'he came to borrow a knife'; *am ə gora*, 'in emulation' (Fr. 'à qui mieux mieux', Anglo-Welsh, 'for the best'), e.g. *ɣhedag əno am ə gora*, 'to see who can get there first'; *mynd am ora ra:s hevo mi*, 'to run a race with me'; so also:—*gwërdi am ə r ɣxa*, 'to shout in emulation; to see who can shout the loudest'; *xwara am ə sala*, 'to play a rotten game'.

16. 'for, as far as concerns': *ta wa:yθ am hənny*, 'for the matter of that'; 'if that is anything' (lit. if it were worse as concerns that); *am un i*, 'as far as I know, for (what) I know'.

17. 'at the risk of': *kovja am də vəwyd !* 'mind you remember' (i.e. if you value your life).

18. 'because of': *am (ə) mo:d i n meðul*, 'because I thought';—

also used as a conjunction before *na(d)*—*am na vedrun du:ad æy gynt*, 'because I could not come sooner'.

19. with *ben*, 'over; at': *r o:ð hi n tavly du:r am æ mhenni*, 'she was pouring water over me'; *χwerðin am i benno*, 'to laugh at him'; *gnëyd sbort, ka:l hu:yl am i benno*, 'to make fun of him'.

20. after certain nouns as *di:olχ am*, 'thanks for'; *ovn am*, 'fear for', etc.

21. after certain verbs difficult to classify, as *'ay'hovjo am*, 'to forget about'; *dëyd uθ ru:in am . . .*, 'to tell somebody to . . .'; *disgul am*, 'to wait for'; *edraχ am*, 'to see (some one), to call upon, to look for'; *galu am*, 'to call for'; *gobëiθjo am*, 'to hope for'; *govaly am*, 'to take care of'; *govyn am*, 'to ask for'; *govyn i ru:in am . . .*, 'to ask some one to . . .'; *gweði:o am*, 'to pray for'; *gweld bai am*, 'to blame for'; *gweld æ werdon am*, 'to wait long for, to long for'; *hirëyθy am*, 'to long for'; *kovjo am*, 'to remember about'; *χwiljo am*, 'to look for'; *morol am*, 'to bear in mind to'; *medul am*, 'to think of', etc.

ambaļ, adj. and adv., *ambell*, D., s.v. 'rarus'; 'now and then, occasionally' (but always with a substantive): *ambaļ i ðy:n*, 'here and there a man'; *ambaļ (i) dro:*, 'occasionally'; *ambaļ y:n*, 'an occasional one'; *may hi m bra:v ambaļ i ðurnod*, 'it is fine on occasional days'; *may hi n wel ambaļ i usnos na i ġilið*, 'it is better some weeks than others'; *may hi y gnëyd ambaļ i gavod*, 'there is a shower now and then'.

amdo, s.f., *amdo*, D., 'shroud'.

amðifn, v., *amddiffyn*, D. Fut. *amðifæna*, 'to defend': *amðifn i blaid*, 'to stick up for his party'.

amðivad, adj., *amddifad*, D., s.v. 'orphanus'; 'destitute' (followed by the preposition *o*): *plentyyn amðivad*, 'orphan'.

amðivady, v., *amddifadu*, D., s.v. 'orbo'; 'to deprive': *amðivady o jexid, vøwyd*.

amgorn, s.m., *amgarn*, D., 'a ring of metal round the handle of a scythe or knife where the blade meets it; round the end of the handle of a hammer; round the tip of a cow's horn', etc.; also 'ferrule': *amgorn ar vla:yn fon*.

am'hëyaθ, s.m., *ammheuaeth*, D., s.v. 'dubitatio'; 'doubt': *t o:s na ðim am'hëyaθ am dano vo*, 'there is no doubt about it'; *meun am'hëyaθ*, 'in doubt'.

am'hëys, adj., *ammheus* D., s.v. 'dubitosus'; 'doubtful': *may o n am'hëys o hona i*, 'he is doubtful of me'; *r o:ð o n ðistau, vely r o:ð o n am'hëys gænonu*, 'he was quiet, so they did not know what to make of him'.

'am'hosið, adj., *ammhosibl*, D., s.v. 'impossibilis'; 'impossible'.

'am'hosi'bilrudyð, s.m., 'impossibility'.

amkan, s.m.; pl. *amkanjon*, *amcan*, D., (1) 'purpose, object': *ma: ġin i riu amkan i vynd*, 'I have some object in going'; *be o:ð əx amkan uθ vynd?*, 'what was your object in going?'; *mynd əno dan ər amkan o i wæld o*, 'to go there with the object of seeing him'; *may o wedi drəsy ən i amkanjon bədol*, 'his affairs have become embarrassed'; *wedi meθy i amkan*, 'to have failed in one's object'. (2) 'conjecture, guess, inkling': *ma: ġin i riu amkan pu:y sy wedi əry o*, 'I have some idea who sent it'; *əwyðoxi amkan ġe may o?*, 'have you any conjecture as to where it is?'. (3) 'conjecturing faculty': *amkan ə tʃaur ədi i ləgad o*, 'the conjecturing faculty of the ploughman is in his eye'; so also *amkan go:*; *ə go: əy gweithjo uθ i amkan*; *amkan ġəgad*.

amkanys, adj., *amcanus*, M.A. ii, 255. 39, 'resourceful, deft': *may o n rēit amkanys*, 'he has a very good idea how to set about things', said e.g. of a beginner = *sgilgar*.

amlug, adj., *amlwg*, D. (1) 'clear, evident': *may n amlug jaun hēiðju*, 'it is very clear to-day' (of an object); *grweld ən amlug*, 'to see clearly'; *may n amlug (= egl̥yr) i mi*, 'it is clear to me': *kl̥u:ad ən amlug*, 'to hear clearly'. (2) 'exposed': *ġe: amlug*; *ġe: amlug i r gwynt*. Cf. G.R. 3. 12.

amləgy, v., *amlygu*, D. (1) 'to explain, make plain': *vedruxi amləgy vi?* (for 'i mi'), 'can you enlighten me?'. (2) 'to disclose': *paid ti amləgy dim am ə p̥e:θ du i n i d̥əyd*.

amma, v., *ammau*, D., s.v. 'dubito'. Pret. *amh̥əyis*. (1) 'to doubt': *t ədu i ðim ən amma na nəiθ i glirjo*, 'I don't doubt it will clear up'; *t ədu i ðim ən amma na gn̥əyd ən jaun ðary o*, 'I don't doubt he did right'; *t ədu i ðim ən amma na nəiθ o m ono vo*, 'I don't doubt he will not do it'.—With a person as direct object: *may o n v amma i*, 'he doubts me'. (2) 'to suspect, expect, imagine': *r ədu i n amma*, 'I dare say it is', 'I expect it is'.

ammal, adv., *aml*, D., comp. *amlax*, 'often': *may hi n diguð ən ammal vely*, 'it often happens so'; *dəna be glu:xi amla*, 'that's what you hear most often', 'that is the expression generally used'; *ghan amla*, 'for the most part'.

ammod, s.f., *ammod*, D. (1) 'agreement, covenant, condition': *gn̥əyd ammod i n̥əyd rubaθ*, 'to make an agreement to do something'; *ar ər ammod o ðu:ad (iðo vo ðu:ad) ən o:l am u:yθ*, 'on condition of his coming back at eight'; *ammod pr̥jodas*, 'promise of marriage'; *tozi ammod pr̥jodas*, 'breach of promise'. (2) used of a cow expected to calve: *ammod byuχ i ðu:ad a ġo:*;—*pr̥y:d may i hammot i?*, 'when is she expected to calve?'; *may hi bron ar ben i hammod*. Cf. D.G. cx. 5.

ammuys, adj., *amwys*, D., 'ambiguous, equivocal': *riu air ammuys ədi o*, 'it is an ambiguous expression', e.g. it need not necessarily be taken in a bad sense. Also of persons: *dy:n*

ammuy's jaun ædi o, distau, ar i ben i hy:n, 'he is a man you can make nothing of, quiet, keeping to himself'.

ammyd, s., *amyd*, D., 'far, frumentum'; only in *bara ammyd*, explained by J.J. as bread made of wheat or barley as distinguished from that made of oats or rye.

amrant, s.f., pl. *amranta*, *amrant*, D., 'eyelid'.

amriu, *amryw*, D., 'several': *amriu o ëirja*.

amsar, s.m. (but *r amsar hunnu, honno*, or *henny*), pl. *amsera*, *amserod*, *amser*, D., 'time': *na i darlan o pey ga: i amsar*, 'I will read it when I have time'; *æ nhen amsar*, 'after a certain time'; *ma: r amsar dgest i ben*, 'the time is just up'; *may amsar garu*, 'there is plenty of time'; *vaint o amsar nêið o bara?*, 'how long will it last?'; *amsar kinjo*, 'dinner time'; *ar o:l i amsar*, 'late'; *o vla:yn i amsar*, 'early'; *i r amsar*, 'punctual', e.g. *daxi i r amsar hëidju*, 'you are punctual to-day'; *mi ðo:ð æn lögad i amsar*, 'he came at the nick of time'; *bo:b amsar*, 'always', e.g. *may r vre:x go:x æy gadal rubað ar i ho:l bo:b amsar*, 'measles always leave some effect behind them'.

an-, *an-*: a negative prefix always bearing full stress. Before another 'n' the 'n' is doubled when the word is pronounced with unusual emphasis, as *an'nivir*,—otherwise *an'nivir*.

ana, s.m., *anaf*, D., 'deformity': *væðanu æ kəmmyd ne:b a riu ana no vo*, 'they take no one who has any deformity'; *may ana arno vo er i enedigað*, 'he is deformed from birth'.

anadl, s.f., *anadl*, D., 'breath' (more often expressed by *gwynt*).

anadly, v., *anadlu*, D., 'to breathe'.

anair, s.m., *anair*, D., 'calumny': *rhoid anair i ru:in*, 'to calumniate some one, to blacken some one's character'.

an'ammal, adv., *anaml*, D., s.v. 'raro'; 'seldom': *æm by:r an'ammal*, 'very seldom'.

ana'tirjol, adj., *annaturiol*, C.C.M. 157. 31, 'unnatural'.

anavys, adj., *anafus*, D., 'painful': *ma nu n anavys jaun; ædi o n anavys jaun gin ti?* Cf. *navod*, *navy*.

andros, s., *andras*, D.G. ccxx. 42, mild equivalent of *djaul*, 'deuce': *mynd vel ær andros*, 'to go like the deuce'; *xwara r andros*, 'to play the deuce'; *ma r andros æn i gordi o*, 'the devil is in him'.

anduyo, v., *amdwyo*, M.Ll. i. 5. 1; *andwyo*, C.C. 148. 15; T.N. 47. 28; 138. 16 (Eng. 'undo'), 'to spoil, injure': *ma: r gwynt o:yr ma wedi handuyo nu*, 'this cold wind has spoilt them' (e.g. the flowers); *anduyo plentyn*, 'to spoil a child' = *dveða plentyn hevo möyða*.

anduyol, adj., andwyol, S.E., 'harmful, injurious': *ma na day be:θ an anduyol i r y:d*.

'a'nedyd, *'a'nədyd*, adj., annedwydd, D., 'unpleasant, disagreeable', in the old saying *tri: fe:θ 'a'nedyd—ty: mæglyd, devni, gwraig riyklyd* (O.H.), 'three disagreeable things—a smoky house, drops, and a scolding woman'. Cf. Prov. xxvii. 15; M.A. iii. 259 a. 31.

'anesmuyθ, adj., anesmwyth, W.B. col. 59. 23. (1) 'uneasy, anxious': *'anesmuyθ an vā medul; mynd an 'anesmuyθ ar ə għəunt i*. (2) 'uncomfortable': *krys 'anesmuyθ*.

'anesmuyθo, v., anesmwytho, R., 'to become uneasy, anxious'.

'a'neθa, adj., annethe, T. N. 4. 16; 73. 16; 405. 23; anneheu, D., s.v. 'sinister'; 'bungling' = *ləuxwiθ, xwiθog*.

'an'favrjol, adj., anffafriol, S.E.; anffafrol, C.C. 454. 31, 'unfavourable'.

'anfor'lynys, adj., anffortunus, S.E.*, 'unfortunate'. Seldom used = *'an'lukkys*.

'ar'happys, adj., unhappus, 2 Esd. xv. 59. Cf. D.G. cli. 15, 'unhappy'.

'ar'hebig, adj., annhebyg, D., s.v. 'dissimilis'; 'unlike'.

'ar'hēilum, *'ar'hēiluy*, adj., annheilwng, D., s.v. 'indignus'. (1) 'dishonest': *mynd an 'ar'hēilum a pe:θ*. (2) 'gained by dishonest means': *kēinjog 'ar'hēilum eiθ a du:y a hi*: (prov.), 'a penny dishonestly gained will take away two with it', i.e. 'honesty is the best policy'.

'ar'həustar, s.m., anhawsder, D., 'difficulty'.

'an'huyldab, s.m., anhwyldeb, S.E. (1) 'a derangement of the functions of the body or mind': *riu 'an'huyldab odi vjaun ido vo; 'an'huyldab ar gēfyl*. (2) 'unpleasantness', e.g. such as might arise though a dispute: *pobol əy gnēyd 'an'huyldab an ə gwaiθ*.

'an'huylys, *'an'höyls*, adj., anhwylus, D. (1) 'difficult to manage or deal with': *dy:n, kefyl 'an'huylys*. (2) said of tools, etc., which work badly: *gwēiθjo n 'an'huylys*. (3) 'inconvenient': *may n 'an'huylys jaun i mi vynd*. Cf. *'ayr'vlēys*.

'an'həvryd, adj., anhyfryd, D., s.v. 'insuavis'; 'unpleasant'.

'a'niban, adj., anniben, D., 'slow, dilatory': *kērdad an 'a'niban, 'a'niban an dasgy, 'a'niban i vynd i r kappal, gwēiθjo n 'a'niban; —mendjo n 'a'niban*, 'to improve slowly (in health)'.

'a'nīdan, adj., anniddan, D., s.v. 'illaetabilis'; 'dull, not entertaining': *dy:n 'a'nīdan*.

'a'nīdig, adj., anniddig, R., 'cross, bad-tempered, crabbed', esp. of children.

ˈaːniujol, adj., annuwiol, D., s.v. 'impious'; 'ungodly, profane'. Used also facetiously as an intensifying adverb as *bli:n ˈaːniujol*, 'terribly peevish'.

anival, *nival*, s.m., pl. *anivēiljad*, *nivēiljad*, anifail, D., 'animal': *may o vel nival*, 'he is a brutish man'.

ˈaːnivir, adj., anifyrr, D., s.v. 'iniucundus'. (1) 'nasty, unpleasant': *ʒe ˈaːnivir ar i ben i hy:n*, 'an unpleasant lonely place'; *durnod smit ˈaːnivir*, 'an unpleasant rainy day'; *dy:n ˈaːnivir*, 'an unpleasant man'; = *dy:n ka:s*, *dy:n bli:n*. (2) 'uncomfortable (in mind)': *o:n i n tēimlo n ˈaːnivir jaun*, 'I was feeling very uncomfortable'.

anjal, adj., anial, D., 'deserted, lonely': *ʒe: anjal*.

anjalux, s.m., anialwch, D., 'wilderness', e.g. a place overgrown with trees in their wild state: *dim ond anjalux a drasni*; *ko:yd ag anjalux*. (Perhaps a scriptural reminiscence, but frequently used by O.H. Cf., however, the true popular form *njalux*.)

ˈanjoːðevol, adj., annioddefol, S.E., 'unbearable'.

ˈaːnjolxgar, adj., anniolchgar, D., s.v. 'ingratus'; 'ungrateful'.

ˈaːnluk, s.f., anlwcc, C.C.M. 43. 33, 'bad luck, mishap': *ˈaːnluk o:ʒd o*.

ˈaːnlukkys, adj., anlwccus, C.C.M. 451. 20, 'unlucky'.

ˈaːnləgys, adj., anolygus, D., s.v. 'indecent'; 'unsightly': *bara ˈdiːˌolug*, *ˈaːnləgys*; *dy:n ˈaːnləgys ən debig i vugan brain*, 'an ugly fellow like a scarecrow'.

ˈaːnɲhe:g, adj., annheg, M.A. i. 490 a. 28, 'unfair'.

annos, *hannos*, v., annos, D. (1) 'to set on': *annos ki:*. As compared with *həfo*, *hannos ki:* is to make a dog drive the sheep on (*ən i blēyna*) or away from some place, *həfo* is to make him catch hold of them (*ga:l iðo vo gədjad ˈənynu*). In the first case the dog barks, in the second he does not (O.H.). Cf. also *kōiði*. (2) Also used of the act of driving, e.g. *hannos nu aʒan o r tiir pōri*, 'to drive them (by means of a dog) out of the pasture'.

ˈaːnɲrhevn, s., annhrefn, D., 'disorder'.

annuyd, s.m., annwyt, W.B. col. 6. 21; *anwyd*, D. (1) 'a cold': *du i wedi ka:l annuyd* (sometimes *r annuyd*), 'I have caught cold'; *may o wedi ka:l annuyd ən o: drum*, 'he has caught rather a bad cold'; *annuyd ən i dru:yn*, 'a cold in his nose'. (2) 'cold (generally)': *kronny ʒin annuyd*, 'to shiver with cold'; *o:s naʒi annuyd?*, 'are you cold?'

annuyd, adj., anwyl, D. (1) 'dear'. (2) 'pleasant, delightful, e.g. of weather'. (3) 'lovable, lovely': *ma: na rubaθ annuyd jaun ən i forð o*, 'there is something very lovable in his ways'; *gwynab annuyd*, 'a lovely face'. (4) with variations of the word *dyu* as an

exclamation of surprise (cf. du lieber Gott!), *dyu annul l*, *dyuks annul l*, *di:ar annul l*, *pobol (bobol) annul l*, *ta:d annul l*, *taid annul l*, 'good gracious!' (The form in *u* occurs especially often in the last-named expressions.)

·an·obaiθ, s.m., anobaith, D., 'despair': *r öyðun i wedi mynd i 'an·obaiθ am ·danoxi*, 'I had begun to despair about you'.

·an·bëiθjo, v., anobeithio, D., 'to despair'.

·an·bëiθjol, adj., anobeithiol, D., 'hopeless': *wedi mynd en 'an·bëiθjol* (of a sick person), 'beyond hope of recovery'.

anod, *hanod*, adj., comp. *anos*, ·an·həudaχ, sup. ·an·həuda, ·an·həusa, anhawdd and anodd, D. (cf. anawd, L.A. 90. 26), 'difficult': *may kəm·ra:ig en anos na fo:b jaiθ arał*, 'Welsh is more difficult than any other language'; *ma: n anod kodi en ə bora*, 'it is difficult to get up in the morning'; *du i n anod ə mhləfo*, 'I am difficult to please'; *anod tenny kast o he:n gefyl* (prov.), 'it is difficult to cure an old horse of tricks'; *anod tenny dy:n o:ð ar i dəluγθ* (prov.), 'what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh'.

·an·rhevnys, adj., annhrefnus, D., 'disorderly; in disorder'.

·an·rhëγθol, adj., annhraethol, D., s.v. 'inenarrabilis'; 'inexpressible': ·an·rhëγθol o dry:d, 'excessively dear'.

ansad, adj., ansad, S.E., 'unsteady' (e.g. of a vase): *ansad i vedul*, 'wavering of mind'.

·ansa·θredig, adj., ansathredig, S.E., *gëirja 'ansa·θredig*, 'out-of-the-way words'.

·an·sbarθys, adj., annosparthus, D. (1) 'turbulent' (of persons). (2) of something done in a rough, awkward, haphazard fashion: *tynnu gwla:n o:ð ar ðavad en 'an·sbarθys*.

·anse·vədlog, adj., ansefydlog, D., s.v. 'inconstans'; 'unsteady, unsettled': *ma: r dəwyð en 'anse·vədlog*, 'the weather is unsettled' = ·an·wədal.

·an·stəwəłt, adj., anystywallt, D.; cf. also D., s.v. 'ferox', 'infrænus'; 'churlish, unmanageable': *dy:n 'an·stəwəłt = anod i drin*.

·an·stərjaθ, s.m., anystyriaeth, B.C. 141. 4; 'thoughtlessness, heedlessness, inconsiderateness'.

·an·stərjol, adj., anystyriol, D., s.v. 'inconsiderans'; 'thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate'. (Fr. étourdi.)

antirjaθ, s.f., anturiaeth, D., s.v. 'temeritas'; 'enterprise, venturesomeness, speculation': *antirjaθ i ventro pre:s*, 'venturesomeness in risking money'.

antirjo, v., anturio, D., 'to venture' = *mentro*: *antirjo i wla:d arał*, 'to go abroad as a speculation'.

antyr, s., antur, D., 'venture' in the phrase *ar antyr*, 'as a venture'.

anwydog, adj., anwydog, D., 'sensitive to cold'.

anwydys, anwydus, S.E., 'sensitive to cold'.

anŷantas, s.f., anŷantais, S.E.; anŷontais, D.P.O. 30. 4, 'disadvantage'.

anŷantŷifol, adj., anŷanteisiol, S.E., 'disadvantageous'.

anŷarð, *anŷað*, adj., sup. *verða*, anferth, D., s.v. 'monstrum'; 'monstrous, enormous, terrible': *pentur anŷað*, *gwynt a gla:u anŷarð*, *karag vaur anŷarð*;—*ŷ hu:yl verða welis i ri:oyd*, 'the greatest fun I ever saw'; *helynt verða v:yu*, 'a terrible row'.

anŷvodlon, adj., anŷoddawn, D., but anŷodlon, s.v. 'offensus'; 'discontented'.

anŷod, s., anŷodd, D., 'unwillingness' in phrase *o i anŷod*, 'against one's will'.

anŷon, v., anŷon, D., s.v. 'mitto'. Pret. S. *anŷonis*, etc. No plural. Plup. *anŷonsun*. Imperative S. 2. *anŷon*. (1) 'to send' (more often *gery*). (2) 'to take, accompany' (Anglo-Welsh 'to send'): *anŷon ru:in i r steŷon*, 'to take some one to the station'.

anŷadal, adj., anŷadal, D., 'inconstant, changeable': *tu:yd anŷadal gwy:ŷt*, 'stormy, unsettled weather'; *dy:n anŷadal an i waið*.

anŷwarað, adj., anŷwaraid, S.E., 'savage, uncivilized; wild (e.g. of untrained horses); brutal (e.g. of one who illtreats animals)'. (J.J., O.H., frequently.)

anŷwedig, adj., enwedig, D., s.v. 'praesertim'; anwedig, H.S. 25. 4; G.R. (3). 5; 57. 3: *an anŷwedig*, 'especially'.

anŷwirað, s.m., anŷwiredd, D., s.v. 'iniquitas'; 'falsehood, lie': *dēyd anŷwirað* = *dēyd keluyð*.

anŷwybodað, s.f., anŷybodaeth, D., s.v. 'inscitia'; 'ignorance'.

anŷwybodol, adj., ? anŷmwybodol, S.E.; 'unconscious': *mi a:ð o n anŷwybodol o hono i hy:n*, 'he became unconscious'.

anŷwybōdys, adj., anŷybodus, R.B. II. 392. 20, 'ignorant'.

anŷwybēdys, adj., anŷybuddus, S.E., 'unconscious': *anŷwybēdys o hono i hy:n* (O.H.).

anŷvryð, adj., anufudd, D., s.v. 'inobsequens'; 'disobedient'.

anŷmynol, adj., anŷmynol, S.E., 'unpleasant', esp. of persons; *dy:n anŷmynol* = *dy:n ka:s*.

anŷnad, adj., anŷnad, D., 'peevish, morose, crabbed' (understood, but seldom used).

aŷa, s.m., angau, D., 'death'. As distinguished from *marwolað*, *aŷa* is generally death more or less personified, but not always, e.g. *mi ðo:ð i aŷa m sodyn jaun*. Cf. *marwolað*.

aŷal, s.m., pl. *aŷaljon*, angel, D., 'angel'.

aŷan, s.m., angen, D. (1) 'need, necessity': *may n aŷan ȝhoid iði hi*, *may hi n dȝoda iŷo*, 'it is a necessity to give to her, she is suffering from want'; *meun gwi:r aŷan am dano*, 'in real want of it'. (2) 'want': *ȝugy o aŷan*, 'to be dying from want'.

aŷanrħeidjol, adj., angenrħeidjol, D., s.v. 'necessarius'; 'necessary'.

aŷgar, s.m., ager and agerdd, D., 'steam, vapour, exhalation': *pen ma nu ȝ gnëyd ȝe: i gadu gwair*, *ma nu ȝ gnëyd riu fuestri ba:χ*, *ga:l i r aŷgar vȝnd aȝan*, 'when they make a place to keep hay in, they make some small windows to let out the vapour'; *ma: na riu aŷgar o:yr ȝȝ kodi oði ar varig ne avon*, 'there is a sort of cold vapour rising from hoar-frost or a river'; *po:b ȝ:n m i aŷgar i hy:n*, 'every one "stewing in his own juice"'; so, *aŷgar a bobol*.

aŷħafal, s.m., anghaffael, S.E.*, 'difficulty, hindrance, e.g. such as would prevent the carrying out of an engagement'; *os na ða:n riu aŷħafal*, 'if no difficulty arises'; *o:ys na riu aŷħafal arno vo ru:an?*, 'is he in some difficulty now?' Cf. T.N. 305. 18.

aŷħenys, *aŷħennys*, adj., anghenus, D., 'needy'.

aŷħöiljo, v., anghoelio, D., s.v. 'dubito'; 'to disbelieve': *daχi n aŷħöiljo vi?*

aŷħovjo, v., anghosio, D., s.v. 'obliviscor'. Pret. S. 1. *aŷħovis*, 3. *aŷħovjoð*. Imperative *aŷħovja*; *aŷħovjuχ*, 'to forget': *ȝu:soχi r sȝidja?* *na: ðo: wi:r*, *rëit dru:g*, *ðary mi aŷħovjo n la:n*. *mi a: i vory*, *rëit fu:r*, 'did you get the boots?' 'No, indeed, I am very sorry: I entirely forgot. I will be sure to go to-morrow'; *du i wedi aŷħovjo am a ȝu:y*, 'I have forgotten the spoon'; *aŷħovjo ðary mi roi ȝlo: arno vo*, 'I forgot to put coal on it'.

aŷħannas, adj., anghynnes, D., s.v. 'frigidus'; 'repulsive, loathsome'. Cf. P.G.G. 71. 22.

aŷħasbaȝ, adj., anghysbell, D., 'out-of-the-way, remote': *ȝe: aŷħasbaȝ*.

aŷħasyr, s.m., anghyssur, D., s.v. 'demissio'; 'discomfort'.

aȝlod, s.m., anglod, D., s.v. 'ignominia'; 'disgrace': *t o:ð hi ðim m aȝlod iðo vo*, 'it was no disgrace to him'. Emphasized: *ȝ:n ȝȝ ka:l kȝo:d a r ȝaȝ ȝȝ ka:l aŷȝlho:d*.

aŷȝhesol, adj., anghynhesol, S.E., 'repulsive'.

aȝo, s., angof, D., s.v. 'obliuio'; in phrase *ȝuȝun aȝo* (i.e. *gollwng yn angof*), 'to forget'.

ayor, s.m., pl. *ayorjon*, angor, D., 'anchor'.

ayori, v., angori, S.E.*, 'to anchor'.

'ayrhedy, v., anghredu, D., 'to disbelieve': *daẖi n 'ayrhedy vi?*, 'do you disbelieve me?'

'ayrhjadys, adj., anghariadus, D., (Prov.) 'uncharitable'.

'ayfredin, adj., anghyffredin, D., s.v. 'arus'; 'uncommon, extraordinary'. Often used adverbially to intensify an adjective, e.g. *ay glu:s 'ayfredin*, 'uncommonly pretty'. [Occasionally pronounced *'ayfredin*, with strongly breathed voiceless glide between *y* and *f*.]

'ayfærdys, adj., anghyffyrddus; cf. angonffordd, W.S. [Discomfort], 'uncomfortable'. [For pronunciation cf. above.]

ayelas, s.f., angyles, G.I. xxiv. 53, 'angel' (as term applied to a woman).

'ayssyrys, adj., anghyssurus, M.Ll. i. 115. 7, 'uncomfortable': *le: 'ayssyrys*.

'ayvvlëys, adj., anghyfleus, Acts xxvii. 12, 'inconvenient': *ty: 'ayvvlëys*, 'an inconvenient house, e.g. as to position' (but *ty: 'an'huylys*, 'inconvenient as to internal arrangements', etc.); *may n 'ayvvlëys i mi vünd*, 'it is inconvenient for me to go' (as to circumstances). Here *'an'huylys* would imply, rather, bad communication.

appad [attab].

ar, prep. ar. With pronouns. S. 1. *arna (i)*, 2. *'arnat(i)*, 3. *arno (vo)*, *arni (hi)*. Pl. 1. *'arnon(i)*, 2. *'arnox(i)*, *'arnax(i)*, 3. *'arnyn(u)*. Emphasized: *arna i:*, etc. Pl. 2. *arno'xi:*, *arna'xi:*, 3. *arnynhu:*. Shortened enclitic forms: S. 1. *na i*, 2. *nati*, *ant(i)*, 3. *no vo*, *ni hi*. Pl. 1. *nani*, 2. *nox(i)*, *nax(i)*, *axi*, 3. *nynu*. (For the use of these see below, 1 (b).) Followed by the vocalic mutation; but *igjan*, 'twenty', takes *h* as *day ar higjan*.

1. 'on'. (a) 'on' (of rest or motion): *sevył ar ə graig*, 'to stand on the rock'; *kodi ar i dra:yd*, 'to stand up'; *ar ben*, 'on the top', as *ar ben r a:lt*, 'on the top of the hill'; *ar ə ðe:*, 'on the right'; *ar ə xwi:θ*, 'on the left'.—Where English usage requires 'in', as *ar i helu*, 'in his possession'; *ar i wedi*, 'in his prayer'; *ar i bregaθ*, 'in his sermon'; *rhoi dur ar ə levrith*, 'to put water in the milk'.—Where English usage requires 'by': *vaint i o r glo:x ar ə x watf xi:?*, 'what time is it by your watch'. (b) after nouns expressing want, desire, hunger, thirst, fear, etc.: *be s axi ifo?*, *be s naxi ifo?*, *be sy nox ifo?*, i.e. beth sydd arnoch chwi ei eisieu?, 'what do you want?'; *ma na i ifo*, 'I want'; *alan sy no vo ifo mynd*, 'he wants to go out'; *os noxi ifo rubaθ?*, 'do you

want something?'; *ma na i ifo buyd, di:od*, 'I am hungry, thirsty'; *ma na i o:n*, 'I am afraid'; *ma na i vly:s o*, 'I have a great desire for it'; *o:s anti amuyd?*, 'are you cold?' (c) after nouns expressing colour, shape, taste, smell, etc.: *may gwa:ur la:s ar ær awyr*, 'the sky has a blue tinge'; *t o:s na ðim by:n arno vo*, 'it has no shape'; *ma na hōgla dru:g arno vo*, 'it has a bad smell'. (d) after nouns expressing character, disposition, humour, state, etc.: *syt huy:l sy 'arno:xi heno?*, 'how do you feel to-night?'; similarly: *dəmma syt æ may arna i:*, 'that is how I am situated'. (e) after nouns expressing appearance: *may golug ēira arni hi*, 'it looks like snow'; *fufun olug o:ð arno vo?*, 'how did he look?'; similarly: *vasun i ðim æn meðul hōnny arni hi*, 'I should not have thought that by the look of her'. (f) after nouns expressing fault or blame: *ghoi bai ar*, 'to blame'; *arno:xi: ma r bai*, 'it is your fault'. (g) after nouns expressing hurt, illness, disease, defect, etc.: *be:s anti?*, 'what is the matter with you?'; *t o:ð ðim by:d arno vo*, 'there was nothing the matter with him'; *may attal dēyd arno vo*, 'he stammers'. (h) after nouns expressing name, reputation, etc.: *t oys ðim enu arni hi*, 'it has no name'; *enu dru:g ar ðnas*, 'a disparaging term for a woman'. (i) after nouns expressing duty, care, etc.: *govol æ rum o:yð arni hi*, 'she had to look after the room'. (j) after a verbal noun whether of transitive or intransitive force. In the former case this usage is restricted to negative clauses of the form *t oys na ðim troi arno vo*, 'he is a resolute man' (lit. 'there is no turning him'); *t oys na ðim tusy na θagy arno vo*, 'he is impossible to deal with' (lit. 'there is no leading him nor choking him'). An example of the latter is *may muy o vyznd 'arnynnu*, 'there is more demand for them' (lit. 'go on them').

2. with nouns expressing time or weather, considered in their relation to a person: *may hi wedi bo:ð æn hi:r jaun kin dexra r ha: 'arnoni*, 'the summer has been a long time coming'; *mi ēiθ æn no:s arno vo kin ðo vo du:ad*, 'it will be night before he comes'; *dəmma hi n niul arna i:*, 'I was caught in the mist'.

3. with certain adjectives: *may n dru:g ar i għieni*, 'it is hard on their parents'; *may n wel arno:xi: nag arny'ghu:*, 'you are better off than they are'; *ka:s jaun 'arno:xi*, 'very nasty for you'; *ma n vain jaun arno vo*, 'he is in very straitened circumstances'; *may n wel arno vo ru:an nag o:yð hi ri:oyd*, 'he is better off now than he ever was'; *may hōnny n o le:u arna i*, 'I am all right as far as that is concerned'.—Somewhat similar is the expression *may hi wedi darvod arno vo*, 'he is done for'.

4. 'on the point of': *du i 'ar 'darvod ru:an*, 'I am just finishing now'; *pen o:n i 'ar 'nēyt hōnny*, 'when I was on the point of doing that'.

5. with an infinitive expressing potentiality: *dōna le: vasa (basa) vo ar ga:l*, 'that is where it would be likely to be found'.

6. expressing an object for which a thing is intended: *ar osod*, 'to be let'; *ar werθ*, 'to be sold'.

7. expressing the means for the attainment of an end: *ford ar i hagor nu*, 'a way to open them'.

8. expressing debt: *vaint sy arna i?*, 'how much do I owe?'; *may arna i du:y gēinjog i xi:*, 'I owe you twopence'.

9. of time or weather, 'on, at, in': *ar ar y:n adag*, 'at the same time'; *ar dy by:n*, 'on a Monday'; *ar dewyð po:yθ*, 'in hot weather'.

10. 'on, of, concerning, about': *farad ar*, 'to speak about'; *gnëyd ka:n ar*, 'to make a song about'.

11. 'for, as far as concerns': *wa:yθ boxti wedi kodi am u:yθ ar ðim r u:ti wedi nëyd*, 'you might just as well have got up at eight for anything you have done'.

12. in numerals before *de:g*, *pamθag* and *igjan*, as *tri ar de:g*, *pedwar ar bamθag*, *pymþ ar higjan*; or takes the place of *ar* in *y:n* or *de:g*, 'eleven'.

13. sometimes *ar* expresses the relation of a part to the whole: *r adag emma ar a vlu:yðyn*, 'this time of year'; *en ista a van ma ar a burð*, 'sitting at this part of the table'.

14. where in English the direct object is followed by an adverb of quantity, etc., the latter is expressed by a substantive followed by *ar*, as *beruð dippin arno vo*, 'boil it a little'; *na i iſo kobljō tippin ar a sgīdja*, 'I want to cobble my boots a bit'. The order may also be reversed, e.g. *berwi arno vo dippin*. Similarly: *daxi ðim wedi bytta lawar arno vo*, 'you have not eaten much of it'. Cf. L.A. 51. 1.

15. in conjunction with nouns, forming prepositions or adverbs (or their equivalents), e.g. *ar i ben i hy:n*, 'alone'; *ar vry:s*, 'in a hurry'; *ar draus*, 'across'; *ar dād*, 'on the point of'; *ar ðamwain*, 'by chance'; *ar ganol*, 'in the middle of'; *ar garlam*, 'at full speed'; *ar gəunt*, 'because of'; (*mynd*) *ar gol*, 'lost'; *ar i ora*, 'in best form'; 'straining to the utmost (and barely succeeding)'; *ar gruydyr*, 'wandering'; *ar gəvar*, 'against'; *ar gəwyl*, 'near'; *ar hy:d*, 'along, throughout'; *ar laur*, 'down'; *ar i laur*, 'downwards'; *ar le:d*, 'breadthwise'; *ar le:s*, 'for the good of'; *ar o:l*, 'after, behind'; *ar oriwarad*, 'down'; *ar i vəny*, 'upwards'; *ar vi:n*, 'on the point of, on the brink of'; *ar wëyθa*, 'in spite of'; *ar wi:b*, 'at a run'; *ar a kənta*, 'at first'; *ar (ə) injon*, 'straight on'; *ar ymwaθ*, 'at once', etc., etc.

16. after various verbs or verbs in connexion with nouns, e.g. *avlonədy ar*, 'to disturb'; *byu ar*, 'to live on'; *dəxra ar*, 'to begin (something)'; *di:al ar*, 'to take vengeance on'; *diwlasy ar*, 'to get tired of'; *dalanwady ar*, 'to have an influence on'; *edraχ ar*, 'to look at'; *efēiθjo ar*, 'to have an effect upon'; *galu ar*, 'to call, to wake'; *gnëyd mistar ar*, 'to master'; *bo:d ən gāmlar ar*, 'to be skilful in'; *gnëyd tfevn ar*, 'to set to rights'; *gweidi ar*,

'to shout to'; *kay i ðurn ar*, 'to shake one's fist at'; *kodi kwilið ar*, 'to make ashamed'; *kodi ovn ar*, 'to frighten'; *koñi arno i hy:n*, 'to lose control of oneself'; *krevy ar*, 'to implore'; *kæmmyd mantas ar*, 'to take advantage of'; *la:ð ar*, 'to run down, depreciate'; *manteiſo ar*, 'to have the advantage over'; *nabod ar*, 'to know by'; *ghoi enu ar*, 'to name'; *ghoi keryð ar*, 'to reprove'; *ghoi klek ar* (ə *maud*), 'to snap (the fingers)'; *ghoi klep ar*, 'to bang'; *ghoi mi:n ar*, 'to sharpen'; *sbi:o ar*, 'to look at'; *tendjo ar*, 'to attend'; *to:ri ar*, 'to shorten, interrupt'; etc., etc.

a:r, *a:yr*, s., âr, D. (1) in *tî:r a:r*, 'ploughed land'. (2) (in the game of rounders) *ar ær a:yr*, 'at the post' (I.W.).

ara, adj., *araf*, D., 'slow' (generally with the addition of *de:g*): *mi ða:u hi n ara de:g*, 'she will come along slowly'; *æn ara de:g may mynd æ mhel* (prov.), 'slow but sure wins the race'; *kæmma n ara* 'take your time'; *æn ara de:g !*, 'gently!'

arad, s.m., pl. *eryd*, *aradr*, D., 'plough'. (For parts of plough see *arnod*, *durn*, *gwadan*, *kly:st*, *korn*, *kułtur*, *stəlan*, *su:χ*.) This word is used in Aber and Llanfairfechan, but *gwy:ð* takes its place in Pentir and Tregarth.

arał, occasionally *araθ* (I.W.), adj., pl. *erił*, *arall*, D., 'other': *dy:n arał*, 'another man'; *æ dy:n arał*, 'the other man'; *i ben arał æ burð*, 'at the other end of the table'; *Kimmint arał*, 'as many again'; *ru:in arał*, 'some one else'; *rubæθ arał*, 'something else'; —adverbially: *dim by:d arał*, 'nothing else'; *bə nauni arał?*, 'what else shall we do?'; —as pronoun: *wëiθja vel hy:n*, *wëiθja vel arał*, 'sometimes one way, sometimes another'; —*vel arał* = also 'otherwise': *ma: nu ŋ gnëyd vel arał*, *meðul vel arał*.

aran, s., pl. *renna*, *aren*, D., 'ren'; 'testicle'.

araθ, s.f., *araith*, D. (1) 'speech, language': *ma: gəno vo araθ dru:g jaun*, *æy kably a r̥hegi*, 'he uses very bad language,—cursing and swearing'. (2) 'a speech': *guëyd araθ*, 'to make a speech'. (3) 'delivery': *araθ dila*, *araθ wantan*, 'feeble delivery'.

arbað, v., *arbed*, D., 'to spare': *pëidjo arbað i hy:n*, 'not to spare oneself'; *rhaid i ti arbað də hy:n ne mi ladi di də hy:n*, 'you must spare yourself or you will kill yourself'.

ardal, s.f., pl. *ardaloð*, *ardal*, D., 'district, neighbourhood': *æn ær ardal* (= *kæmdogaθ*) *æmma*, 'in this neighbourhood'; *meun ardal wledig*, 'in a country district'.

arðal, v., *arðdelw*, D., 'to acknowledge': *na: i m o i arðal o*, 'I won't acknowledge it'; *gu:r bnedig dim æn lëikjo arðal riu he:n gardottyn llaud sy m perðyn ido vo*, 'a gentleman not liking to acknowledge some poor old beggar who is related to him'; *dyu æn*

arðal i wa:s, 'God acknowledging his servant' (i.e. by giving him unction).

arðeljad, s.m., arddeliad, S.E., 'unction' (e.g. of a preacher): *farad dan arðeljad nēylly:ol*, 'to speak with peculiar unction'.

arderxog, adj., ardderchog, D., 'splendid, magnificent': *təwyð arderxog*, 'magnificent weather'; *forð arderxog i sēiklō*, 'a splendid road for cycling'.

arður, s.m., arddwr, D., 'ploughman' = *təaur*, *təaur*.

arēiðjo, v., areithio, D., 'to make a speech'.

arfad, s., arffed, D., 'pudenda' = *gwendid*.

argay, s., argae, D., 'dam': *rhoid argay ar draus er avon*, 'to dam the river'.

argjan, s.f., in exclamations of astonishment, etc., as *er argjan vaur!*; *er argjan annul, na:k i!*; *en enu r argjan vaur!*

arglwyð, s.m., pl. *arglwiði*, *arglwydd*, D., 'Lord'.

arjan, arian, D. (1) s.m. 'silver': *arjan byu*, 'quicksilver'; *dail arjan*, 'silverweed' (Potentilla anserina). (2) s. pl., 'money': *arjan pre:s* (= *arjan ko:x*, seldom used), 'copper coin'; *arjan gunjon*, 'silver coin'; *arjan melyn*, 'gold coin'; *arjan saxon*, 'cash'; *wedi ennul arjan ne wedi ka:l rēi*, 'having made money or having obtained some'; *os by:ð ġin ti arjan, paid a i siykjo nu n dō bokkad* (O.H.), 'if you have money do not let it lie by'; *rhoid arjan maur en venðig ido vo*, 'to lend him a large sum of money'; *may hi m byu ar i harjan*, 'she has private means, she lives on her own means'; *ma: gəno vo arjan ar e ti:r*, 'he has a mortgage on the land'; *newid en arjan ma:n*, 'to change into small coin'; *knilo arjan, sbarjo arjan, troi arjan hēibjo*, 'to save money'; *gwarjo arjan*, 'to spend money'; *gwastrafy arjan*, 'to squander money'.

arx, s.f., pl. *ēirx*, arch, D., 'coffin'.

arxol, s.f., pl. *arxoljon*, archoll, D., 'wound': *may o wedi tori arxol vaur ar i ben* (O.H.). [The usual word for 'wound' is *briū*.]

arxva, s.f., archfa, B.C. 88. 15, 'a bad smell': *may na arxva dru:ğ en e ru:m ma*, 'there is a bad smell in this room'; *daxi y klū:ad er arxva?*, 'do you notice the smell?'; *riu arxva drom*.

arxwað, s., archwaeth, D., s.v. 'gustus'; 'taste' in the sense *dim arxwað at vu:yd*, 'no taste for food'.

arlais, s., pl. *arlēif'a*, arlais, D., 'temple' (of the head).

arlōisi [*lōisi*].

armal, s.m., armael, O.P.; S.E.; armel, S.E., 'the second milk at milking time'. Cf. *blēinjon*, *tikkal*.

arnodb, s.m., arnodd, D., 'plough-beam'.

aron, s., pl. *arons*, 'the common guillemot' (*Urca troile*).

aros, v., *aros*, D. Fut. S. 3. *ḡhosið*. Pret. *ḡhosis*. Imperative, *aros*; *ḡhosuð*. (1) 'to stay, stop': *aros an a ty*, 'to stop in the house'; *aros tan dy* (*ðy*) *sadurn*, 'to stay until Saturday'; *wayð ḡin i aros na fëidjo*, 'it is all the same to me whether I stay or not'; *aros dros a nos*, 'to stay overnight'. (2) 'to wait for': *an aros i r ðëyar guesy*, 'waiting for the earth to get warm'; *brextan i aros pty:d*, 'a piece of bread and butter to keep one going till a meal is ready'; *i aros*, 'meanwhile' (Anglo-Welsh: 'to wait').

ar:s (Eng. 'airs'), s., 'animal spirits': *laun ar:s*.

arsuyd, s.m., *arswyd*, D., 'terror': *ma na i (ḡin i) arsuyd mynd*, 'I am afraid of going'; *kodi arsuyd ar*, 'to terrify'; *i o:ð na i ðim arsuyd ovn*, 'I had no fear'.

arsuydo, v., *arswydo*, D. (1) 'to be terrified': *wedi klu:ad rubað nes may o n arsuydo*. (2) 'to be filled with horror': *kayl i arsuydo uð weld riu ðamwain*.

arsuydys, adj., *arswydus*, D., s.v. 'formidolosus'; 'terrible': *ma: n o:yr arsuydys*, 'it is terribly cold'; *o:ð am beð arsuydys*, 'it was terrible'.

arθ, s.f., pl. *ëirθ*, arth, D., 'bear': *vel r arθ wy:lt o r ko:yd* (J.J.), 'like a wild bear out of the wood', i.e. raging.

arθas, s.f., arthes, D., s.v. 'ursa'; 'a noisy, surly woman, who shouts at one' (J.J.).

arθḡi, s.m., arthgi, S.E.*, 'a noisy, surly fellow, who shouts at one': *ta:u r he:n arθḡi ḡwirjon* (O.H.).

arθjo, *harθjo*, v., arthio, S.E., 'to shout at, to speak loud and gruffly' = *ḡwëiði n hyl a fërnig* (O.H.); *may o n arθjo arna i*; *paid ag arθjo*.

arθrag, s.f., i.e. arthwraig = *arθas*: *he:n arθrag o he:n ðnas* (O.H.).

aruyð, s.m., pl. *aruiðjon*, arwydd, D., 'sign': *aruyð gla:u*.

arva, s.pl., sing. *erwyn*, arf, pl. arfau, D., 'implements'.

arvar, s.f., arfer, D., 'habit, custom': *an o:l i harvar*, 'according to their custom';—adverbially: *may o n huyrað nag arvar*, 'he is later than usual'.

arvar, v., arfer, D., s.v. 'consuesco'. (1) 'to be accustomed, to be used (to)': *r öyðun i n arvar kayl vannod nes bæðun i dgest a mynd o ḡho: (la:s)*, 'I used to get toothache so badly that it used nearly to drive me mad'; *du i n dexra arvar hevo vo*, 'I am beginning to get accustomed to it'. (2) Transitively: *arvar dë hy:n i nëyt hanny*, 'get accustomed to do that'. (3) 'to use': *t adani ðim n arvar a gair ana*, 'we don't use that word'.

arverjad, s.m., arferiad, W.Ll. xlii. 98, 'custom': *he:n arverjad*, 'an old custom'.

arverol, adj., arferol, D., s.v. 'usualis'; 'usual': *vel arverol*, 'as usual'.

arvod, s.f., pl. *arvoda*, arfod, D., 'ictus teli'; 'what is cut by one sweep of a scythe reckoned forward' (cf. *gwana*): *mi doris i v̄ hy:d ar dair arvod*, 'I have cut my length in three strokes' (so said an old man to O.H.); *kōmmar di arvod go vexan*, 'take a moderate sized stroke'.

arwain, v., arwain, D., 'to lead' (not very frequent, and semi-literary, cf. *tusy*); *arwain kany*, 'to lead singing'.

arwin, adj., ? gerwin, D., 'terrible' (as intensifying word): *ghiu glepjan arwin o hy:d* (J.J.), 'a terrible clattering continually' (O.H. does not know this word). For gerwin, cf. T.N. 222. 11, Dyna f'yntau 'n troi 'i fontin, tan ddiawlio yn erwin. Also 115. 29; 137. 13.

arwinol, adv., ? arwynol, W.Ll. (voc.), dihafarch. Cf. D. *arwynawl, 'terrible' (as intensifying word): *ma: n o:yr arwinol*, 'it is terribly cold'.

aryθrol, adj., aruthrol, D., 'terrible' (as intensifying word), 'extremely': *r o:ð an warθ pryt hanny aryθrol*, 'it was looked upon as a terrible disgrace at that time'; *an diwrivrol aryθrol*, 'extremely serious'; *aryθrol o va:n*, 'extremely small'; *an yux i vany peθ aryθrol*, 'ever so much higher up'.

as, er ys, *as talum*, 'long ago'.

asan, s.f., pl. *senna*, asen, D., 'rib; rib of a boat or basket': *dna be sevitθ at x̄ senna xi*, 'that will set you up'; *asan vra:n*, *asan vra:s*, 'spare rib'.

asgal, s.f., pl. *esgīl*, *asgēli*, *asgēloð*, asgell, D. (1) 'wing' (this is the common word, cf. *adan*): *asgal arjan*, 'chaffinch' (*Fringilla coelebs*) = *pu:ynt*; *ledy i esgīl*, 'to spread the wings': fig. 'to put on airs of importance, to show off'; *kodi esgīl*, 'to take wing'. (2) 'fin'. (3) *asgal a kordur*, 'the beater of a churn'. (4) 'sail' (of a windmill). (5) 'thistle' (corruption of 'ysgall'). (6) *asgal a wynyl̄*.

asgan, s.f., ? asgen, D., 'noxa, laesio'. (1) 'tendency, natural inclination': *ma na riu asgan ano vo ri:o:d i ðu:n* (O.H.), 'he has a kind of natural inclination to steal' (= *elvan*); *asgan gwēiðjo*, 'love of work' (I.W.). (2) *he:n ðy:n am pigo pobol* (O.H.). (3) *he:n asgan ædi o*, 'he is a tough customer' (I.W.). (4) 'a wiry person' (I.W.).

asgurn, s.m., pl. *esgyrn*, asgwrn, D., 'bone': *dim ond k̄ro:yn ar ar asgurn*, 'nothing but skin and bone'; *may i esgyrn dgest tru i*

gro:y'n iðo vo, 'his bones are almost through his skin, he is like a skeleton'; *asgurn pen*, 'skull'; *asgurn koyl*, 'the bone of divination', i.e. 'the shoulder-blade of animals'—also of human beings (so called, according to E.J., because supposed to indicate whether a baby about to be born will be a boy or a girl), esp. 'the shoulder-blade of a sheep, formerly placed over the door of a house' (O.H., who, however, was unable to give any clear account of its supposed occult powers); *r esgyrn a'y gustun*, referring to the hind hip-bones of a cow before calving; *asgurn pæsgodyn*, 'fish-bone'; *may o n asgurn o ðy:n*, 'he is a strong man'; *mæn ær asgurn!*, asseveration; *may o wedi koyl asgurn i gravy arno n van na*, said of some one who has married a worthless wife, or has gone to live in some poor position.

afad, s., *asiad*, D., s.v. 'ferrumen'; 'a join'.

afo, v., *asio*, D., s.v. 'ferrumino'; 'to join'.

at, prep., at. With pronouns S. 1. *atta i*, 2. *'attat(i)*, 3. *atto (vo)*, *atti (hi)*. Pl. 1. *'atton(i)*, 2. *'attox(i)*, *'attax(i)*, 3. *'atlyn(u)*. Takes the vocalic mutation. 1. 'to, towards': "denotes proximity, but not entrance; hence it is used before persons; and also before places and things, when entrance into them is not implied: 'i' = 'to', 'into', denotes motion towards a place or object, into which an entrance is made."—"At' is opposed to 'oddi wrth'; 'i' is opposed to 'o'" (Rowlands, 'Welsh Grammar', 4 ed., pp. 213, 214, § 736). *mynd i r gwely*, 'to go to bed'; *mynd at a gwely*, 'to go to the bed'; *mynd i r tŷen*, 'to get into the train'; *mynd at a tŷen*, 'to go to the train'; *mynd i r môr*, 'to go to sea'; *mynd at a môr*, 'to go to the sea'; *mynd i r dre*, *mynd at a dre*, 'to go to the town'; *dəux əmma at a ta:n*, 'come here to the fire'; *mi'əf i n nɛs atto vo*, 'I went nearer him'; *kŷəsbas wlanan nesa at a kŷo:y'n*, 'a flannel shirt next the skin'; *tŷoi a dur at i velin i hy:n*, 'to turn the water to one's own mill', i.e. 'to turn something to one's own advantage'; *mi a:nu at i ġilid otto*, 'they will make it up again'; *kŷəvəux at a tattus*, 'reach to the potatoes', i.e. 'have some'; *hel at i ġilid*, 'to shrink up, to huddle together'; *kayl a ðay pen linin at i ġilid* 'to make two ends meet'; *ŷhaid i xi gayl meġin atto vo*, 'you must get a pair of bellows to it'.

2. 'against a certain time, by': *hurax mi ða:u i godi at a pnaun*, 'perhaps it will clear up by the afternoon'.

3. 'for, as a provision for': *da:xi iŷo ki:g at a syl:ə*, 'do you want meat for Sunday?'

4. 'for, for the purpose of, in the interests of, as a remedy for': *dim ən fərdʒo su:l at rubaθ*, 'not being able to afford a shilling for something'; *kæl pe:θ at vyu*, 'to get something to live upon'; *ŷhoid arjan at axos da*, 'to give money for a good cause'; *may ən lyndan vediginjaθ at bo:b pe:θ ond ŷhak hiraθ*, 'in London there is a remedy for everything except for longing'.

5. 'about, round about, towards': *hogyn at v o:yd i*, 'a boy of about my age'; *hogyn at i vaint o*, 'a boy of about his size'; *at glayŋġeya*, 'about, towards the thirteenth of November'. Similarly, *kodi at ə tattus*, 'to earth up potatoes'.

6. 'up to, as far as', generally preceded by *d* (*hy:d*): *dani wedi ka:yl tēwyð da: d at hyn*, 'we have had fine weather so far'; *may o ŋ koxi (d) at i glistja*, 'he is blushing to the roots of his hair', lit. 'to his ears'; *mi ləxiθ ə tēwyð ma at ə kŋo:yn*, 'this weather wets to the skin'; *r o:ð ə r ėira n du:ad at gorn ə guðu*, 'the snow was up to the neck'.

7. preceded by *ty: ag*, 'towards, with regard to': *wedi gnēyd ə ŋora ty: ag atto vo*, 'having done my best for it'.

8. after certain verbs, as *dəxrɣn at*, 'to be frightened at'; *kovjo at*, 'to remember (somebody) to'; *sgwenny at*, 'to write to'; *senny at*, 'to be astonished at'.

atebjad, s.m., *atebiad*, S.E.*, 'answer': *t o:ys na ðim atebjad*, 'there is no answer', e.g. to a note.

atebol, adj., *atebol*, S.E., 'answerable': *atebol drosto i hy:n*, 'answerable for himself'. Cf. *tebol*.

atgas, adj., *atgas*, D., s.v. 'execrabilis'; 'hateful, execrable': *ma: n atgas ġin i*, 'I can't bear him'; *may n taro n atgas*, 'it strikes (the ear) most unpleasantly'; *gwēiðrad atgas*; *su:n atgas*; *sunjo n atgas*;—in a milder sense, 'sharp': *ən atgas ən i appad*;—*nt o:ð turna hun a hun ən atgas?*—*tŋo: atgas*, 'an unpleasant experience', e.g. 'a disappointment': *wel, syt ma: hi, vaχgan ə wel, welis i rotsun be:θ, mi ġe:s dro: atgas* (O.H.).

atgo, s., *atgof*, D., s.v. 'recordatio'; 'remembrance': *may hanny braið ən atgo ġin i*; *may ġin i riu atgo am dano vo*, 'I have a slight remembrance of it'.

atgoŋa, v.tr., *atgoŋa*, D., s.v. 'recordor'; 'to recall to mind': *atgoŋa he:n beða*; *atgoŋa hanny iðo vo*, 'to remind him of this'.

atgovjo, v.intr., *atgovio*, D., s.v. 'reminiscor'; 'to recall to mind': *ðary mi atgovjo*, 'it came back to my mind'.

atsad, *alfas*, in exp. *mynd i u atsad o*, 'to come full upon him suddenly'; *mi ėis ən injon i u atfas o ən nru:s ə kappal*.

attab; *appad* (O.H. always), v., *atted*, D. Fut. S. 1. *teba*, 2. *tebi*, 3. *tebiθ*, etc. Imp. *tebun*. Pret. *tebis*. No pl. Imperative *attab*; *tebuχ*, 'to answer': *ðeba vo ðim*, 'he would not answer'; *t ədi o ðim ən sa:l, ðary o v attab i*, 'he is not ill, he answered me'; *attab ə diban*, 'to answer the purpose'; *r o:ð ə peða n attab i ġilið ən jaun*, 'the articles suited admirably, fitted in nicely'; *karag attab*, 'echo'.

attab, *appad*, s.m., pl. *atebjon*, *atted*, D., 'answer'.

attal, v., *attal*, D., 'to impede, hold back': *t o:ys gano vo ðim*

daint i attal i davod, 'he always speaks out, says what would be better left unsaid' (rarely used except in this phrase).

attal, s., attal, D., 'impediment': *may attal dëyd arno vo*, 'he stammers'.

audyrdod, s.f., pl. *audyrdoda*, awdurdod, D., s.v. 'auctoritas'; 'authority'; *r audyrdoda*, 'the authorities'.

audyrdodol, adj., awdurdodol, T.N. 243. 24, 'authoritative, dictatorial'.

aux, s.m., awch, D., 'sharp appetite, eager desire': *ma: d aux en vaur am vuyd*, 'you have a sharp appetite'.

aur, s.f., pl. *orja*, awr, D., 'hour': *ma: r dy:ð en mäslyn aur erbyn kanol jonaur*, 'the days are an hour longer by the middle of January'; *xwartar aur*, *hannar aur*, 'a quarter of an hour, half an hour'; *hannar aur wedi day*, 'half past two' (but *xwartar wedi day*); *aur a hannar*, 'an hour and a half'; *gwaið aur*, 'an hour's work, an hour's walk'.

aust, s.m., Awst, D., 'August'.

avjaχ, adj., afiach, D., s.v. 'insalubris': 'unhealthy, unwholesome, sickly': *təwyð avjaχ*, 'unhealthy weather'; *baχgan avjaχ o:ð o əri:oyd*, 'he was always a sickly youth'.

avjaθ, s., afaith, D., 'lightness of heart': *sy daχi həiðju? du i n və avjaθ*, i. e. *du i wedi kayl bayχ o:ð ar ə jhəvn* (O.H.); *mi' dëydis i hanny en və avjaθ*, 'I said that in the lightness of my heart' (O.H.).

avjexid, s.m., afiechyd, D., 'unhealthiness, disease': *avjexid ar ben glin*, 'a disease on the knee'.

avlan, adj., aflan, D., s.v. 'spurcus'; 'unclean'. (Scarcely colloquial but cf. *gavr*.)

avlavar, adj., aflafar, D. (1) 'unseemly of speech': *riu he:n sgurs avlavar* (O.H.). (2) 'discordant': *su:n avlavar, ļais avlavar*.

avlawan, adj., aflawen, D., s.v. 'illaetabilis'. (1) 'peevish, cantankerous'. (2) 'extremely': *en o:yr avlawan* (I.W.).

avlonyð, adj., aflonydd, D., s.v. 'inquietus'; 'restless, fidgety': *kryjadyr, plenty:n, tmmar avlonyð*.

avlonəðy, v., aflonyddu, D., s.v. 'inquieta'; 'to disturb': *du i n du:ad i avlonəðy 'arnoχi*, 'I am coming to disturb you'.

avlhyd, s., aflwydd, D. (1) 'bad luck': *r o:ð ər avlhyd 'ganoni həiðju* (E.J.), 'we had bad luck to-day'. (2) 'defect, drawback, imperfection': *ma na riu avlhyd arno vo* (J.J.), 'there is some imperfection in it'; *ma: ba:u (= χwyn) en avlhyd* (J.J.), 'weeds are a drawback, imperfection'. (3) as expletive: *be avlhyd sy əno vo, du:χ?* (E.J.), 'I wonder what on earth is the matter with it';

so, *be avluyð sy 'arnaxi?*—Similarly *riu he:n gerig æn avluyð o vydyr*; *tattus æn avluyð o va:u*; *ær y:d æn avluyð o æsgal a xwryn* (all O.H.).

avol, s.m., pl. *vala*, afol, D., 'apple': *vala sirjon*, 'crab-apples'; *vala per*, 'apples, as distinguished from crab-apples'; *avol ko:x æ baxgan* (*æy go:x i gi:d drosto, melys*), E.J.; *avol kroy:n ær hu:x*, 'russet'; *avol xweru* (J.J.), 'bitter-sweet' (?); *avol pi:g æ glomman* (O.H.), term applied to apples with an excrescence at the stalk; *avol æ ro*: (so called from Ro Wen), O.H.; *avol deru*, 'oak-apple'; *köydan vala*, 'apple-tree'; *köydan vala sirjon*, 'crab-apple tree'; *diykod avol*, 'pips of an apple'; *plikjo avol*, 'to peel an apple'; *ma: r avol wedi glëifo*, 'the apple is bruised, rotten'; *te:u vel avol*, 'as fat as a dumpling'; *vedruxi dim karl æx avol i xwara a:g i vytta* (prov.), 'you can't eat your cake and have it'; *ma r jeir æy kluydo r y: va:θ a vala ar bren* (E.J.), 'the hens are roosting like apples on a tree'; *kodi vala du:r*, 'the game of extracting apples from water with the teeth'.

avon, s.f., pl. *avonyð*, afon, D., 'river': *avon dolennog*, 'a winding river'; *glan ær avon*, 'the bank of a river'; *mi:n ær avon*, 'the brink of the river'; *mynd i no:l du:r tross avon* (prov.), 'to go a long way for something which can be got close at hand'.

avrad, adj., afraid (?), 'wasteful'. Only in the popular rime *by:m æm byu æy gënnil gënnil | a:θ y:n ðavad i mi n ðuivil | tross i vry æn avrad avrad | a:θ æ ðuivil æn y:n ðavad*.—The word seems to be used in the same sense in C.C. 188. 23, *Nâd i afraid ieuungtid hala Bol mewn henaint i gardotta*. Cf. *afradlon*, 'prodigal'.

avriolað, adj., *afreolaidd*, S.E., 'irregular': *æ galon æn mynd æn avriolað* (O.H.).

avriolys, adj., *afreolus*, D., s.v. 'perbacchor'; 'unruly': *plant avriolys*, 'unruly children';—*kefyl avriolys*;—*byu æn avriolys*, 'to live a dissolute life'.

avrosgo, adj., *amrosgo*, D., 'clumsy, unwieldy': *dy:n avrosgo*, 'a hulking fellow'; *pe:θ maur avrosgo*, 'a great, clumsy thing'; *Kerðad æn avrosgo*.

avrøujog, adj., *afrywiog*, D., s.v. 'contumax'; 'churlish, crusty, harsh, unpleasant': *tëmmar (tempar) avrøujog*, 'a churlish temper'; *tøwyð avrøujog*, 'cold, stormy weather'; *golug avrøujog*, 'a churlish, unattractive appearance'.

awal, s.f., pl. *awelon*, awel, D., 'breeze': *ma na awal ða: o wynt hëidju*, 'there is a good breeze to-day'; *awal galad*, 'a stiff breeze'; *awal wnynyld*, 'a biting wind'; *kalyn po:b awal o wynt* (fig.), 'to trim one's sails to every breeze'.

awan, s.f., pl. (*a*)*wenna*, awen, D., 'bridle-rein'. In the general sense of 'reins' only in such stereotyped expressions as *may*

r awenna n dō la:u di, 'the reins are in your hand', i. e. 'you have the upper hand'. [The usual word is *re:ns*.]

awyð, s.m., *awydd*, D., 'desire': *heb awyð gnēyd dim*, 'no desire to do anything'.

awyðys, adj., *awyddus*, D., 'eager, anxious'.

awyr, s., *awyr*, D. (1) m. 'air': *r awyr agorad*, 'the open air'. (2) f. 'sky': *r awyr la:s*, 'the blue sky'; *awyr go:χ*, 'red sky'; *tṛa:yθ awyr*, 'a formation of clouds like ribbed sand when the tide is out'.

ayl, s.f., pl. *ēilja*, ael, D., 'brow': *ṫēidjux a kixjo χ ēilja arna i*, 'don't frown at me'; *kuffjo nes o:ð o n wayd ar ayl*, 'to fight till his forehead was covered with blood' (I.W.); *i ḡe:g o n wayd ar ayl* (O.H.); *ayl a bryn*, 'brow of the hill'.

ayr, s.m., *aur*, D., 'gold': *nid ayr po:b pe:θ melyn* (prov.), 'all is not gold that glitters'.

ayr, s.m., pl. *ēyroð*, aer, W.Ll. ii. 9; B.C. 97. 14, 'heir'.

ayr, s.m., aer, C.C. 396. 18, 'air': *tan r ayr*, 'in the open air'; *mynd am newid ayr*, 'to go for a change of air'.

b

babi, s.m., pl. *babis*, *babi*, C.C.M. 197. 21, 'baby'.

badlan, s.f., in such phrases as *s ḡin i r y:n badlan go:χ a delyn*, 'I haven't a brass farthing'; *mi waris i bo:b badlan go:χ* (O.H.); *du i n mēindjo r y:n badlan arnati*, 'I don't care a button for you'.

bag, s.m., pl. *bagja*, 'bag'.

bagal, s.f., pl. *bagla*, *bagl*, D. (1) 'crutch': *mynd uθ i vagla*, 'to go on crutches'. (2) 'handle': *bagal fon, embarel, ṛhan, forχ*, 'handle of a stick, umbrella, spade, fork' (in this sense sometimes m.—*bagal maur*, O.H.). (3) 'drawback': *vy:ðən vagal garu (aru) arnati*, 'it will be a great drawback to you'. (4) m. in slate quarries, 'a corner at the entrance of each shed (*ḡwal*) where long slabs of slate (*kḷtja day hy:d*, etc.) are placed, ready to be divided into the proper lengths' [*ḡwal*].

bagal [*magal*].

bagaldjo, v., *bragaldio*, S.E.*; cf. *bagaldio*, M.F., 'to prattle, babble'. Said of children who are just beginning to talk, or of grown-up people who talk in an incoherent fashion'. Also *bagaldjo farad*.

bagatf, s. (1) 'portable property' (in disparaging sense), 'lumber'

= *he:n dakla*, — *hel dɔ vagatʃ a fur a ti:*. (2) as a term of reproach: *he:n vagatʃ o bobol ʔdynu*.

bagjad, s.m., pl. *bagʕidja*, ‘bagful’.

baglan, s.f., *baglan*, S.E.* = *bagal* in the sense of crutch. Also ‘a snare’: *baglan i dal gwenjan* (O.H.) = *magal*.

bagly, *magly*, v., *maglu*, D. (1) ‘to catch’ (of the foot): *bagly ʔ tʃo:yd meun rubaθ*; *magly ʔ tʃa:yd ʔn i ǵilið*; also abs. *mi vaglis*. (2) ‘to stumble’: *magly uθ drawo ʔ tʃo:yd uθ garag*; — trans. ‘to cause to stumble’: *mi vagloð drēynan vi*. (3) ‘to snare’.

bai, s.m., pl. *bēia*, *bai*, D. (1) ‘fault’: *arno:χi: ma r bai*, ‘it’s your fault’; *heb i vai heb i eni* (prov.), ‘no one is without his faults’; *r ʔyðati ar vai*, ‘you were at fault’; *may r bai n sevyɫ ar i ǵhieni*, ‘their parents are to blame’; *gweld bai*, ‘to find fault’; *ma nu ʔ gweld bai ʔarmoni os nauni durdjo nu*, ‘they take it amiss if we scold them’; *ʔ kəθral ʔn gweld bai ar bexod* (prov.), ‘the pot called the kettle black’; so also *hel bēia, kodi bēia*; — *səθjo ar i vai*, ‘to acknowledge one’s fault’. (2) ‘blame’ (Anglo-Welsh ‘fault’): *ʔvo: sy ʔn ka:l ʔ bai*, ‘he gets the blame’; *ǵhoi bai ar*, ‘to blame’. (3) ‘defect, blemish’.

bakjo; *bagjo* (O.H.), v., *bacio*, T.N. 474. 4, ‘to back’ (said to horses): *bakja t* ‘back!’ (*bag*, O.H.).

bakko, s.m., ‘tobacco’: *dgo:y o vakko ʔn ǵhi:l i vo:χ*, ‘a plug of tobacco in his cheek’; *bakko main*, ‘twist’; *bakko rega:reg*, ‘plug tobacco’ (W.H.—App. not known at Llanfairfechan = *bakko kalad*); *blu:χ, purs, pultf bakko*, ‘tobacco-pouch’.

bakkun, s.m., *bacwn*, G.C. 128. 18; *backwn twrch*, W.S.; *baccwn*, D.; Mid. Eng. *bacoun*, ‘bacon’ = *bekn, k̄i:g mo:χ*.

bakstandjo, v., ‘to scold’: *paid a bakstandjo n wirjon*; *mi ǵe:s və makstandjo n aru*.

bakstreljo, v., ‘to scold’.

bakfa, s.pl., sing. *baksan*, f., *bacseu*, D. (1) ‘a footless stocking’: *klokʃa a bakfa*, ‘clogs and footless stockings’; also, ‘the legs of a stocking worn outside the boots in order to walk on ice’. (2) ‘any old, worn-out stocking’: *t o:ys na ðim ond he:n vakʃa am i dra:yd o*, ‘he has nothing but old stockings on his feet’; *kadu arjan meun riu he:n vaksan*, ‘to keep money in some old stocking’ (cf. T.N. 22. 35); *dim y:n baksan beni* (O.H.), ‘not a farthing’.

bakʃog, adj., applied to horses and fowls which have long hair round the feet: *kɛʃyl bakʃog, jëir bakʃog*.

ba:χ (rarely shortened as *hynna baχ t* ‘so little as that!’), *bâch*, D., adj., comp. *lai*, eq. *lëiad, li:ad*, sup. *lëia, li:a*. The radical is nearly always used after fem. nouns. (1) ‘little’: *hogyn, hogan ba:χ*, ‘little boy, girl’; *tippin ba:χ*, ‘a little bit’; *may pɛ:θ ba:χ ʔn diðany*

hi, 'a little thing comforts her'; *gweiljux am vynydd ba:χ*, 'wait a moment'; *hynna ba:χ o amsar dachi y ga:l?*, 'is that all the time you get?'; *dy:n bəxan ba:χ te:u*, 'a tiny little fat man'. (2) term of endearment frequently used with proper names. (3) implying eulogy: *le: ba:χ divir*, 'a nice place'; *dy:n ba:χ klus adi o*, 'he is a nice little man'; *dənas ba:χ del*, 'a nice little woman'; *gu:r bneidig ba:χ rhadlon*, 'a pleasant-spoken gentleman'. (4) implying pity: *kradyr ba:χ!*, 'poor fellow!'; *peθ ba:χ!*, 'poor little thing!'. (5) implying contempt: *welis i rri:oyd dy:n ba:χ mor anivir a vo:!*, 'I never saw such a disagreeable man'; *he:n walχ ba:χ!*, 'you rascal!' (e.g. to a dog).

ba:χ, s.m., pl. *baxa*, bâch, D., 'hook': *ba:χ a dolan*, 'hook and eye'; *ba:χ sgidja*, 'button-hook'; *ba:χ kllyjad*, 'the hook which holds the latch of a door'; *strydd vaxa* (J.J.; O.H.), 'stilts'; cf. D., s.v. 'grallae', tudfachau, ystudfachau; *baxa i bəsgotta*, 'fish-hooks'; *rhaux a kroxon ar a ba:χ*, 'put the pot on the hook'. Used of the hands: *medy kadu i vaxa an lonyd*, 'to pilfer' = *may i la:u an vlewog*, *may o n ladroni*.

baxal, s., bachell, D.F. [91] 16: in *baxal vorduyd*, 'hollow of the thigh' (J.J.) (the usual word is *kesal vorduyd*) and *baxal asguyd*, 'the hollow between the shoulder-blades'. This word is a diminutive of 'bach', 'a hollow'; cf. the place-name *a va:χ* at Llandudno, now called 'The Happy Valley'.

baxgan, s.m., pl. *bəxgin*, bachgen, D., 'boy' (more often *hogyn*): *baxgan ivayk*, 'a young fellow'; *maxgan i*, 'my boy!, my lad!'. Cf. *axan!*

baxgennyn, s.m., 'bachgennyn', D., s.v. 'puellus'; 'a little boy'.

baxjad, s.m., pl. *baxjada*, bachiad, D., s.v. 'anfractus', 'flexura'. (1) 'sheep's ear-mark' [*no:d*]. (2) 'a certain flaw in slate': 'Mae rhyw fachiadau yn ochrau rhai o'r cerrig (clytiau); gan hynny mae yn gorfod marcio yr hollt yn yr ochr lle mae y bachiadau er mwyn ei chael ar ei hyd' (J.J.)—'faults in the sides of the blocks'. (3) 'a bite' (in fishing) (I.W.). (4) 'a job': *ge:sti vaxjad?*, 'have you got a job?'

baxog, adj., bachog, D., 'grasping': *dy:n baxog—am vaxy a kubul iðo i hy:n*.

baxur, s.m., bachwr, S.E., 'one who "buckles to", who works with energy and persistence': *may o n iðta baxur*, 'he is a very good workman' (O.H.).

baxy, v., bachu, D., 'to hook, catch': *ma: mhokkad wedi baxy*, 'my pocket has caught'; *r o:ð briga r ko:yd am baxy arnoni*, 'the twigs kept catching in our clothes'.—Applied to harnessing a horse: *amsar baxy*, 'the time the horses are harnessed for work in the fields'; *fry:d dary xi vaxy?*

baldary:o, v.; cf. *baldarddu*, R., 'to talk nonsense'.—Also *paldary:o* (O.H.).

balir, s.m., pl. *balira*, = *baril*, 'barrel'.

balχ, adj., balch, D. (1) 'proud': *wedi gwisgo n valχ*, said of the sole of a boot which has worn through in the middle (O.H.); *kin valχad a lusifar*, *kin valχad a siggo* (O.H.). (2) 'glad': *r ædu i n valχ bo χi n wel*, 'I am glad you are better'; *r öyðun i kin valχad o hono a tasun i wedi ka:yl byux a ʎo*, 'I was as glad of it as if I had got a cow and a calf' (E.J.).

balχtar, *balχtra*, s.m., balchder, D. (1) 'pride': *g he:n valχtar hyl na*, 'that unpleasant kind of pride'. (2) 'joy, gladness': *sboykjo o valχtra*, 'to leap for joy'.

balχi:o, v., balchio, D., 'to be proud': *paid a balχi:o dim*, 'don't be stuck up about it'.

balog, s.f., pl. *balogjon*, balog, D., 'perizoma'; 'the flap of the breeches': *du i wedi kolī bottum ar ə valog*; *kay də valog*.

banadl, s.m., banadl, D., 'broom' (*Cytisus scoparius*).

bannog, adj., bannog, D., 'notatus, notabilis', in *morgað vannog*, 'spotted ray' (*Raia maculata*).

bant, s., mant, D., 'maxilla': only in *bant gēyad*, 'close', in the sense of keeping silent about something: *may nu n digon bant gēyad hevo rubað lēikjanu* (I.W.), 'they can keep their mouths closed well enough when they like'.

bant, s., 'band': *bant ə glo:s* (O.H.), 'band at the top of the breeches'.

banu, adj., pl. *bēinu* (J.J.; O.H.), *banw*, W.S.; *banyw*, D., 'female': *ka:θ vanu*, *marljod bēinu*.

baygljo [*maygljo*].

bangor, Bangor.

bar, s.m., pl. *barja*, barr, I.D. xxix. 9: 'bar, bolt'.

bara, s.m., bara, D., 'bread': *bara kaus* (χaus), 'bread and cheese'; *bara menyn* (= *brextan*), 'bread and butter'; *du:y o vara menyn*, 'two pieces of bread and butter'; *bara sy:χ*, 'dry bread'; *bara fres*, 'new bread'; *he:n vara*, 'stale bread'; *bara bru:d*, 'bread fresh from the oven'; *bara pryn*, 'bought bread'; *taval o vara*, 'a slice of bread'; *furud o vara*, 'scraps of bread' = *bara ma:n*; *y:n o r bara*, 'one of the loaves of a baking',—so *saiθ o vara*, 'a batch of seven loaves'. See also *briufon*, *kilkin*, *kluf*, *krub*, *kræstyn*, *muidjon*, *torθ*, etc. Sorts of bread: *bara ammyd*, see *ammyd*; *bara bri:θ*, 'currant loaf'; *bara dan badał*, 'bread baked in an oven with a pan over it', 'pan loaf'; *bara day vlaud*, 'bread made of wheat and barley'; *bara gweniθ*, *gwyn*, 'wheaten

bread, white bread'; *bara haið*, 'barley bread'; *bara kan*, 'white bread'; *bara kanðrig* = *bara day vlaud*; *bara Keirχ*, 'oatcake'; *bara klatf*, 'bread badly risen, unwholesome, doughy, heavy bread'; *bara ko:χ* = *bara haið*; *bara kgi:*, 'bread made without barm' — usually cut into square pieces and practically the same as pastry; *bara kəmmysg* = *bara day vlaud*; *bara levan*, 'bread made with a sponge or lump of dough left over from the last baking' (in common use fifty years ago, J.J.); *bara pēiljad*, 'a kind of cake like a muffin made on a frying-pan'; *bara radał*, 'bread baked on a griddle on a peat fire with a pan over it and the whole covered with peat'; *bara rhiðjon*, 'bread made from wheat flour mixed with bran'; *bara rhanjon*, 'bread made of oats cleared of the husks'; *bara syrgeirχ*, 'bread made, like lightcakes, of wheat or barley mixed with oatmeal and barm added' (J.J.).

bara, v., 'it is barred, forbidden'; *bara səm* (in playing marbles), 'moving is forbidden' (I.W.); *bara Kiks*, 'another go is forbidden' (I.W.); *bara dokkyn* [*tokkyn*].

barbar, *barbur*, s.m., *barbwr*, I.G. 110 [55], 'barber'.

barbro, v., 'to do the work of a barber'; 'to dock trees' (I.W.).

bardun = *mardun* (J.J.).

barð, s.m., pl. *bēirð*, *bardd*, D., 'poet': *barð talkan slip*, 'a sorry rimester'.

bardonjaθ, s.f., *barddoniaeth*, D., 'poetry'.

bargan, s.f., pl. *bargeinjon*, *bargen*, D., D.G. clvi. 6; pl. *bargeinion*, B.C. 146. 22, 'bargain', esp. a 'bargain in a slate quarry', i.e. 'a part of the rock, generally seven or eight yards wide, let on special terms to three men, who are called *kriu bargan*'.

bargeinjo, v. *bargeinio*, D., s.v. 'depaciscor'; 'to come to terms, to settle a bargain': *daχi wedi bargeinjo?* *na: ðo: wi:r, ma na χwēigjan rhanjoni.*

bargod, s.f., pl. *bargodjon*, *bargoda*, *bargod*, D., 'eaves': *ma: r vargod ən dveryd*, 'the eaves are dripping'; *dur bargod*, 'water from the roof'; *may hi n rħewi n rħewjog, ag ma: n liχjo lyux ən yux na r vargod* (E.J.), 'it is freezing hard, and the snow is drifting above the eaves' (an alliterative saying).

bargodi, v., *bargodi*, S.E., 'to project, overhang', e.g. of slates or the covering of a haystack.

barig, s.m., *barrug*, D., 'hoar-frost': *ma: r barig əy ġen gwyn ar ə ðəyar*, 'hoar-frost is a white film on the ground'; *r oy:ð po:ð man ən wynn o varig*, 'everything was white with frost'; *ma: r niul əy kodi o:ð ar ə barig*, 'the mist is rising from the frosty ground'. Cf. *għe:u*.

baril, s.m., pl. *barila*, baril, D.; D.G. lxxiv. 41; O.F. baril, 'barrel'. Also *balir*.

barjaθ, s.m., bariaeth, D., 'greediness'.

barjo, v., barrio, M.Ll. i. 186. 32, 'to lock, bolt': *may gəno vo gorjad i vynd ən i bokkad ond i ni bēidjo varjo vo odi'veun*, 'he has a key to go in his pocket as long as we don't lock it (the door) inside'.

barkar, s.m., barcer, D., s.v. 'coriarius'; Acts ix. 43, 'barker'.

barkid, s.m., barcut, D., 'kite' (but according to Forrest this word is always used in North Wales for the common buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*): *mi do:θ o vel barkid ar ġiu*, 'he came suddenly, unexpectedly'; also *disġin vel barkid ar ġiu*;—*barkid gwynt*, 'kite' (artificial): *flēio barkid*, 'to fly a kite'.

barkjo, v. 'to strip off bark, to do the work of a barker'.

barklod, s.m., pl. *barklodja*, barclod, C.L.C. ii. 21. 11; Eng. barm-cloth; 'apron'.

barklodjad, s., barclodaid, S.E., 'apronful'.

barkty, s.m., 'tan-house, barkery'.

barkytlan, s.f., barcutan, D.G. ciii. 10, 'kite' (but see *barkid*); *barkytlan bappyr*, 'kite' (artificial).

barn, s.f., barn, D., 'judgment, opinion': *a varn gəwir*, 'the just judgment'; *ġhoi barn ar*, 'to judge of'; *ən o:l marn i:*, 'in my opinion'; *daḡi o r y:n varn a vi:?*, 'are you of the same opinion as I?'; *t ədanu dim o r y:n varn ar ə pe:θ*, 'they are not of the same opinion about the matter'.

barneifo, v., barneisio, W.S., 'to varnish'.

barnis, *bernis*, s., bernais, H.S. 20. 14; barnais, D.G. lxxvi. 25; D., s.v. 'encaustum'; 'varnish' (O.H.).

barny, v., barnu, D., 'to judge': *barny ən dənar, galad*, 'to judge kindly, harshly'.

barv, s.f., pl. *barva*, barf, D., 'beard': *tori barv*, 'to shave' (seldom used = *fevjo*); *barv ka:θ*, 'whiskers of a cat'; *barv deru* (J.J.), 'a kind of lichen growing on oak-trees'; *barv mo:r*, 'a kind of seaweed' (Desmarestia).

barvog, adj., barfog, D., 'bearded'.

barys, adj., barus, D., 'greedy': *pləntyn barys*. When used with *ka:θ* the word implies a tendency to steal; *anival barys*, 'an animal which is perpetually wandering from field to field' (J.J.).

ba:s, adj., 'bass': *lais ba:s*.

basġad, s.f., pl. *basġedi*, basket, W.S.; basged, D., 'basket': *gwrədyn basġad*, 'the handle of a basket'; *gwēylod, ti:n basġad*, 'the bottom of a basket'; *senna basġad*, 'the ribs of a basket'; *gwaiθ basġad*, 'wicker-work'.

basgedjad, s.f., pl. *basgædëidja*, basgedaid, S.E., 'basketful'.

basn, s.m., pl. *basns*, 'basin'.

bastart, s., pl. *bastardjad*, bastart, S.G. 377. 11; bastardd, D. (1) 'bastard': *bastart my:l*, pl. *bastardjad mælod*, 'mule'. Cf. T.N. 94. 30. (2) in slate quarries—'a kind of slate which is a mixture of pure slate and granite, and which does not admit of being split finely, but is often used for cheap roofing'. There are two varieties, *bastart galad* and *bastart røjog*, 'hard and soft greys'.

batjo, v., 'to use a mattock' (J.J.).

batl, s.f., pl. *batelod* (O.H.), bateil, S.G. 113. 25; battel, W.S.; pl. *battelocdd*, I.G. 216. [52], 'battle'.

battog, s.f., pl. *batoga*, 'mattock' (J.J.; O.H.). J.J. distinguished between *battog*, *kaib*, and *ho:v*.

ba:θ, s., a by-form of *ma:θ* used only in phrases like: *welis i ri'o:yd mo i ba:θ*, 'I never saw the like of her'; *heb i ba:θ*, 'unequalled' (fem.). Also in pl. *welsoxi ri'o:yd hogja o i baθa nu?*, 'did you ever see such boys?'

ba:u, s.m., *baw*, D. (1) 'dung': *ba:u devid*, *gwarθag*, *luynog*, etc.; *yn ba:u ja:r a r laʃ ba:u deryn*, 'six of one and half a dozen of the other'; *ry:ð o mo i va:u i r Ki:—wel gæno vo roid a garag arno vo*, said of a very niggardly person. (2) 'mud': *ma: ho:yl æx tra:yd æn a ba:u*, 'there are marks of your feet in the mud'; *tai ba:u*, 'mud houses'. (3) 'dirt, rubbish', e.g. in quarries = *rubal*, *sburjal*; *karjo ba:u*, 'to cart away rubbish'. (4) 'weeds' = *χwyn*. (5) *vedra i nÿd dim ba:u o hono vo*, 'I can make nothing of it'.

baud, s.m.f., pl. *bodja*, bawd, D. (1) 'thumb, great toe': *baud maur*; *doy. duy vaud*; —*rhoi klek ar a maud*, 'to snap my fingers'; *t ei di ryθ yuxla:u baud sæudul*; *vædi di byθ yux baud na sæudul*, 'you will never get on in the world' (cf. G.O. ii. 92. 5); *hevo 'bysabaud*, 'with finger and thumb'; *kadu dæ vodja*, 'do not pick and steal'; *byu o r vaud i r gena*, 'to live from hand to mouth'. (2) 'claw' (of a crab): *bodja kraykod*. (3) 'in slate quarries *bodja* (*la:yθ*) are certain flaws which, when the slate is split, have the shape of thumb-marks and the colour of milk' (J.J.). Cf. *smolja la:yθ* (the former affect the splitting and the latter do not). (4) in slate quarries the term *bodja* is also applied to the projections to which the ropes are attached which support a *burð* or hanging scaffold.

baujaχ, s.m., bawach, S.E., 'a worthless fellow': *he:n vaujaχ garu ædi o*.

bawa, v., bawad, S.E., 'cacare'. Cf. *ba:u* (1).

barwad, s.f., pl. *barwëidja*, mawaid, D., 'llonaid dwy law'. (1) 'handful': *derrux i mi vawad o hono vo*, 'give me a handful of it'; *du:y vawad*, 'as much as can be held in both hands'. (2) 'as far

as can be reached between finger and thumb in the game at marbles called *xwara t̃riθul̃* (W.H.).

bawað, adj., bawaid, G.O. i. 162. 3, 'sordid, stingy'.

ba:y, s.m., 'bay' (of the sea).

ba:yð, s.m., baedd, D., 'boar': *danvon ær hu:x at æ ba:yð*;—*mi godis æ ȝweræxyn vel ba:yð kændëirjog* (J.J.), 'I bristled up like a mad boar'; *ba:yð gwy:lt* (J.J., O.H.), 'wild boar'; *vel ba:yð gwy:lt o r ko:yð* (J.J.), 'raging'. (Cf. *arθ*.)

bayx, s.m., pl. *bëixja*, baich, D.; bauch, M.Ll. ii. 40. 32; 109. 14; baych, W.Ll. lxxvi. 42; lxxvii. 29. 32; cf. G.R. 27. 1, 'a load, burden': *bayx maur o brikja*, 'a heavy load of firewood'.—Also fig. *may hi wedi mynd æn vayx arno vo*, 'it has become a burden to him'.

ba:ys, adj.; comp. *bëysax*, bais, D., 'vadatio'; bâs, 'non profundus'; 'shallow': *du:r ba:ys*, 'shallow water'.

be: [*be:θ*].

bed, s., pl. *bedja*, 'bed (in slate quarries)'.

bedlan, s.m., in phrase *ar hy:d æ bedlan*, 'all the time'; *may o n sunjan am i suppar ar hy:d æ bedlan*, 'he keeps grumbling for his supper'; *paid a bregljax ar hy:d æ bedlan* (E.J.), 'don't keep jabbering all the time'; *luidjannys ar hy:d æ bedlan* (O.H.), 'successful all along the line'.

bedu, s.pl., sing. *bedwan*, f., bedw, D., 'birches': *briga bedu*, 'birch twigs'; *gjalam vedu*, 'birch rod'.

bedyð, s.m., bedydd, D., 'baptism': *bedyð esgob*, 'confirmation'. Cf. L.A. 145. 8; Yny lhyvyr hwnn [30].

bedðjo, v., bedyddio, D. Pret. Pass. *bedðjuyd*, 'to baptize': *ma: nu wedi ka:l i bedðjo ġin ær esgob*, 'they have been confirmed'.

be:ð, s.f., pl. *bedæ*, *bedi*, D., 'grave': *tori be:ð*, 'to dig a grave'.

begjo, v., begio, C.C. 163. 17, 'to beg': *vegja vo ðim arnoxi*, 'he would not beg from you'.

bëibil, s.m., pl. *bëibla*, bibl, D., s.v. 'biblion'; 'bible'.

bëidgar, adj., beiddgar, D., 'daring' (but cf. *mëiðjo*).

bëixjo, v., beichio, D., 'to bellow' (of a bull) = *py:o*. Also of human beings, 'to bellow, bawl': *r o:ð o m bëixjo (kri:o)* = *gnëyd nada*.

bëixjog, adj., beichiog, D., 'onustus, gravidus'; 'bulging', e.g. of setts when not cut square (O.H.) = *boljog*.

bëili, s.m., pl. *bli:od*, bayli, W.S.; pl. bailfaid, B.C. 120. 30; Mid. Eng. bailly; 'bailiff, sheriff's officer': *mor bræsyr a bëili meun safun*.

bëintin; *bëindin* (W.H.), s.f., Eng. binding. (1) 'binding round the edges of an article of clothing', etc. (2) 'what is given over and above the measure': *rhoi hyn æn vëindin*.

bëio, v., beio, D., 'to blame': *nid a bobol sy i vëio*, 'it is not the people who are to blame'.

bekkar, s.m., 'baker'.

bekkun, s.m., Eng. bed-gown, 'a woman's bodice' (now seldom worn): *pais a bekkun*.

bekkus, s.m., 'bake-house'.

bekn, s.m., 'bacon'. Also *bakkun*.

bekfo, v., fecsisio, T.N. 22. 35; Eng. vex, 'to worry'.

bela, s.m., pl. *belod*, bele, D., 'marten' (*Mustela martes*).

belifegor, s.m., Belphegor (name of demon. Cf. B.C. 143. 19; T.N. 457. 6.—'Beelphegor' is the form in the Vulgate corresponding to 'Baal-peor' in the A.V. Cf. Num. xxv. 3), term of reproach: *riu he:n velifegor drug*.

belax, adv., bellach, D., 'now, at last': *mi ðaljun inna gayl vð suppar belax*, *axos r ædu i wedi gwëiljo digon*, 'it's time I had my supper too by this time, as I've waited long enough'; *rhaid i ni vo:d æn ðjolxgar am bo:b durnod bra:v belax ga:ni rucan*, 'we must be thankful for every fine day we get now (from now onwards)'; *rhæux gora i x su:n belax*, 'stop your noise now'.

bendi'gedig, adj., bendigedic, Gen. ix. 26. (1) 'magnificent, soul-inspiring' (e.g. of an eloquent sermon or prayer). (2) 'excellent, splendid': *da:xi wedi gnëyd tro: bendi'gedig*.

bendið, s.f., pl. *bendiðjon*, bendith, D., 'blessing'. Used ironically in *do:s*, *bendið ðyu i ti: l*, *do:s o: na*, *bendið a ta:d i ti l*, *do:s*, *bendið ta:d l*, 'get away for goodness' sake'; *goryn bendið ar a bu:yð*, 'to ask a blessing on the food, to say grace'.

bendiðjol, adj., bendithiol, S.E., 'beneficial': *tro: bendiðjol*, 'a beneficial turn'.

benthig, s.m., benthyg, D.; cf. benthig, G.R. 57. 10, 'loan': *rhoi benthig a këmmyd benthig*, 'to lend and to borrow'; *goryn benthig (am venðig) su:lt*, 'to borrow a shilling'; *ga: i venðig su:lt 'gænoxi?*, 'will you lend me a shilling?'; *dørux i mi venðig honna, s gwelux æn da:*, 'lend me that, please'; *arjun benthig*, 'borrowed money'; *benthig rhuy la:u a la:u*, 'a loan without security'.

benthikka, *ðækka* (O.H.), v., cf. benthigio, D., 'to borrow'.

bëra, s.pl., berr, D.; cf. T.N. 146. 4, 'legs': *sëmmyd dë vera*, 'stir your stumps'; *mi trawoð o nes o:yð a i vera i vëny*, 'he knocked him sprawling'.

berdjo, v., in phr. *berdjo klauð (kërig)*, 'to place thorns on the top of a wall and keep them in position by placing stones on them'.—*kërig ar vlëyna a drain a r bona i vëny*.

berdyn, *berdiŋ*, s.m., 'thorns, etc., placed on the top of a wall, with stones to keep them in position'.

bernis [*barnis*].

beru, s.m., *berw*, D. (1) 'boiling': *døruχ ja:s o veru arno vo*, 'boil it slightly';—fig. *may hi n veru gwy:lt*, 'it is very lively (e.g. of a meeting)'. (2) 'foaming water'. (3) 'whim, fad, infatuation, muddle-headedness', i.e. *pen ma ru:in wedi kəmmyd riu y:n pe:θ ən i ben a dim ond hunna*;—*ma na riu veru ən i benno*.

beru, *berwi*, s.pl., *berwr*, D.: *beru du:r*, 'water-cress' (*Nasturtium officinale*); *beru frëinig*, 'cress' (*Lepidium sativum*).

berva, s.f., pl. *bervay*, *berfa*, D., 'wheel-barrow': *berva vrëiχja*, 'a wooden contrivance without wheels, with two handles at each end, for carrying stones, etc.'

bervayd, s.f., pl. *bervëidja*, *berfäaid*, S.E., 'wheel-barrowful'.

berwedig, adj., *berwedig*, D., s.v. 'assus'; 'boiling': *du:r berwedig*, 'boiling water'.

berwi, v., *berwi*, D. Pret. 3. *berwod*. Imperative *berwa*; *berwuχ*, *beruχ*, 'to boil': *ma: r du:r əm berwi*, 'the water is boiling'; *ma: r tekał əm berwi*, 'the kettle is boiling'; *berwi ŋ grəχjas*, 'to boil furiously'; *u:y wedi berwi*, 'a boiled egg'; *tənuuχ ə tekał i laur rħag iðo verwi n sy:χ*, 'take the kettle off or else it will boil away'; *t o:ys dim berwi arno vo*, 'it won't boil'. Figurative uses: *may ŋrħa:yð i m berwi*, 'my feet are tingling with heat'; *berwi i ben*, 'to take a fad about something, to get excited, talk excitedly';—'to swarm': *əm berwi o lay, o brəvad*, 'swarming with lice, with insects';—*may r lē: əm berwi i ġi:d hevo nu*, 'the whole place is swarming with them'.

betjo, v., 'to bet'.

betjo, v., Eng. debate (?), with *pəsljo*: *pəsljo a betjo* (*p r ģynta nēiθ o ai pëidjo*), O.H., 'to rack one's brains, to be at one's wit's end (as to whether one will do a thing or not)'.

be:θ, *be:*, *bēθ*, *be*, *beth* (for *pa beth*). (1) interrogative pronoun *be: ɾ*, 'what?', asking for the repetition of a remark (= *syt ɾ*, which is considered less polite), and in the other senses of the English word; *be di o ɾ*, 'what is it?'; *be sy: ɾ*, 'what's the matter?'; *be s ant ifo ɾ*, 'what's the matter with you?'; (= *be hary ti ɾ*); *be may o n dëyd ɾ*, 'what does he say?'; *be:θ o:yð ə testyn ɾ*, 'what was the text?'; *i be: may hunna n ða: ɾ*, 'what's this for?'—With *i* understood 'why?': *be na: i helkid o mor bēl ɾ*, 'why should I lug it so far?'; *be r a: i a vo: ɾ*, 'why should I take it?';—*be stad*, *stid* = *be sy wedi du:ad*, e.g. *be stad iðo vo ɾ*, 'what's the matter with him?'; *be stad i r hogan ɾ*; *be stid i r dɣ:n ɾ* (2) introducing indirect question: *hidjux be vo*, *hidjux be vo vo:*, 'never mind'; *way:θ be*

vo, 'it doesn't matter'; *dim ods be.*, 'it doesn't matter what'; *d un i dim be na: i, p ɣ ynta mynd ta pëidjo*, 'I don't know what to do, whether to go or not'; *may hun əm böyðax na d un i dim be.*, 'this is hotter than I don't know what'; *t o:ð i ðim əy gubod be ðeyda hi*, 'she did not know what to say'.—With *bənnag* (a) 'whatever': *beθ bənnag nəiθ o*, 'whatever he does'; *golux ə gannuył be bənnag neuχi*, 'light the candle whatever you do'; (b) 'at any rate' (Anglo-Welsh, 'whatever').

beθma, *y peth yma*, 'what d'you call it?': *r o:ð o n rëit beθma*.

bëydy, s.m., pl. *bərdai*, beudy, D., 'cow-house, cattle-shed'.

bëydy, v., baeddu, D. = *mëydy*, 'to maul, soil': *dənjon əm bëydy i ɡiłið*; *plant əm bëydy r ty*; fig. *bëydy kəmerjad dy:n*.

bëynyð, adv., beunydd, D., 'quotidie'; 'continually': *may o əmma bëynyð əy kłebran*;—*byθ a bëynyð*, 'for ever and a day'.

biðjol, adj., buddiol, D., 'advantageous, serviceable': *diład biðjol*;—*ɡwısgo n viðjol*, 'to wear serviceable clothes'.

bi:f, s.m., biff, W.S., 'beef'.

bigal, s.m., pl. *biğëiljad*, bugail, non bigail, D., 'shepherd'. Often *bigal devaid*.

biğëiljo, v., bugeilio, Cant. i. 7, 'to keep sheep': *biğëiljo devaid*.

bihavjo, *bəhavjo*, v., 'to behave' = *əmduyn*.

bik, call to a single pig (cf. *ɡis*). Also an endearing expression to a pig: *bik ba:χ!* (O.H.).

bildjo, v., bildio, T.N. 407. 11, 'to build'. Cf. *adëiljady*, *kodi*.

bili dukkar, s., 'razor-bill' (Alca torda). Also *bili dəuka*, *bili dukka*.

bilifudan, s., 'a kind of material': *kło:s o vilifudan*, *pais vilifudan*. Also a term of reproach: *ɣ he:n vilifudan ɡwırjon* (O.H.).

bilug, s.m., pl. *biluks*, bilwc cau, W.S. (a hedgyng byll), 'bill-hook'.

bi:tf, s., pl. *kə:yð bi:tf*, 'beech': *knay bi:tf*, 'beech-nuts'.

blumaras, *blumaras*, ə *bliu*, Buwmares, W.Ll. lxvii. 22, 'Beau-maris'.

biusful, adj., Eng. abusive; 'cruel, harsh, apt to ill-treat'.

biuslyd, adj. = *biusful*.

biufo, v., biwsio, T.N. 300. 24; Eng. abuse. (1) 'to abuse, insult'. (2) 'to ill-treat': *biufo anivëiljad*; *be u:ti m biufo młhant a i kyro nu?*

bjogan (*pjodan* at Tregarth, I.W.). s.f., pl. *bjogannod*, *pjogod* (O.H.), pioden and piogen, D., s.v. 'pi'; 'magpie' (*Pica rustica*): *kin sonkad a r bjogan*. Also a term of reproach for a woman.

blagyr, s.pl., blagur, D., 'young sprouts or shoots': *tavly r blagyr*, 'to sprout'; *blagyr ædi r touljad kenta*.

blagyro, v., blaguro, D., 'to sprout'.

blaid, s.m., pl. *blëidja(i)d*, blaidd, D., 'wolf'. (For pl. cf. M.Ll. ii. 118. 7; D.P.O. 160. 35.)

blakkan, s., 'a black': *kin dy:ad a blakkan*. Also a cow-name. Cf. T.N. 183. 5.

bla:s, s.m., blâs, D., 'taste': *may bla:s tŷiog arno vo*, 'it tastes of treacle'; *nt o:ys na vla:s da: arno vo?*, 'isn't it nice?'; *be di r bla:s drug sy ar hun?*, 'what makes this taste so nasty?'; *wedi mynd aŷan o i vla:s*, 'to have lost its (proper) taste, to have become sour, high, etc.'—Fig. *may bla:s ar da:n heno*, 'a fire is pleasant to-night'; *xe:s i dim bla:s ær'o:yd arno vo*, 'I never had any pleasure in it'; *xe:s i dim bla:s ær'o:yd i wrando arno vo*, 'I never had any pleasure in listening to him'.

blasterog, adj., sometimes for *brasterog*, 'fat'.

blasys, adj., blasus D., s.v. 'sapidus'; 'tasty, savoury': fig. *pregaθ vlasys*, 'a taking sermon'.

blasfo, v., blasio, 'to taste' = *provi: t ædi o dim ond i vlašo vo*. Cf. Y genau sydd yn ffailio iawn flassio pob melynion, B. 1747.

b la:u = *heb la:u* [*heb*].

blaud, s.m., blawd, D., 'flour': *blaud gwyn* = *pëiljad*, 'wheat-flour'; *blaud këirχ*, 'oatmeal'; *blaud fi:*, 'saw-dust'; *gwerθy blaud*, 'to flatter'; *dal blaud wynab*, 'to put the best face on matters', 'to put up with what cannot be prevented'.

bla:yn, s.m., pl. *blëyna*, blaen, D. (1) 'front, fore-part, tip, point': *bla:yn æ tŷu:yn*, 'the tip of the nose'; *ar vla:yn æ tŷa:yd*, 'on tip-toe'; *ar vlëyna χ tŷa:yd*, 'on tip-toe'; *bla:yn æ galaθ*, 'the point of the knife'; *blëyna æ bsað*, 'the tips of the fingers'; *bla:yn lanu*, 'the turn of the tide'; *bla:yn newyð*, said of the new moon: *mi ða:u penwaig hevo r bla:yn newyð* (O.H.), 'there will be herrings with the new moon'; *bla:yn æ mo:r*, 'the edge of the flowing or ebbing sea'; *deryn æy kaŷyn bla:yn æ mo:r*.—Common in place-names, e.g. *bla:yn æ ðalva* (between Pen Bryn Du and Y Drosgl); *bla:yn klënin* (i.e. Celynin—between Y Foel Fras and Pen y Dorth Goch). (2) 'priority' (of place or time): *pu:y ga:θ æ bla:yn?*, 'who was first?'; *axyb æ bla:yn*, 'to forestall'. (3) 'push': *t o:s ðim bla:yn æno vo*, 'he has no push in him', 'he is not quick in furthering his own interests'. Cf. also *blëinjôn*.

Adverbs and prepositions formed with *bla:yn* are the following:—

o vla:yn, prep., 'before' (of place, and sometimes of time): *ŷhoi klut o vla:yn æ ta:n*, 'to put a rag before the fire'; *ŷhoi æ drol o vla:yn æ këfyl*, 'to put the cart before the horse'; *tori tul o vla:yn hōylan*, 'to make a hole to put a nail in'; *un i ðim be ða:u o vla:yn*

ne ar i o:l o, 'I don't know what comes before or after it'; *o vla:y'n a ty:*, 'in front of the house'; *o mla:y'n i*, 'in front of me'; 'before me' (of time); *rhedux o n bla:y'n ni*, 'run on in front'; *o vla:y'n a gla:u*, 'before the rain'.

o r bla:y'n, adv., 'before, ago': *p(a)θevnos o r bla:y'n*; *r usnos o r bla:y'n*, 'the other week'; *'vy:oxi ano o r bla:y'n?*, 'have you been there before?'; *a tfo: o r bla:y'n*, 'last time'.

rhag bla:y'n, adv., 'at once, immediately': *may hi y kꝛꝛxy i dail rhag bla:y'n*, 'its leaves shrink up immediately'; *gwerθy po:b pe:θ rhag bla:y'n*, 'to sell everything at once'.

a mla:y'n, adv., 'forwards': *an o:l ag a mla:y'n*, 'backwards and forwards, there and back, to and fro'; *kerux an aχ bla:y'n*, 'go on'; *tyd a mla:y'n, an dā vla:y'n*, 'come on'; *mynd a mla:y'n hevo r gwaiθ*, 'to go on with the work'.

a mla:y'n la:u, adv., 'in front of, in the sense of anticipating or forestalling a person or thing': *mynd a mla:y'n la:u iðo vo*, 'to forestall him' (cf. *blēynlau*).

bla:y'n, adj., comp. *blēynaχ*, blaen, D., 'foremost, front': *koy:s vla:y'n*, 'fore-leg'; *daint bla:y'n*, 'front tooth'.

blēdyn in *klēda blēdyn*, cleddyf Bleddyn, D., 'spleen'.

blēind, s.m., pl. *blēinds*, 'blind' (O.H. has *kartan*).

blēinjo, v., blaenio, D., s.v. 'spiculo', 'to milk the first milk at milking-time'.

blēinjon, s., pl. blaenion, S.E., s.v. 'blaen'; cf. Neh. x. 37, 'the first milk at milking-time'.

ble:r, adj., after, D., vulgo pro afterw. (1) 'untidy': *rum vler:*; *du i n rhy: vler: i vrynd ałan*. (2) 'untidy in work, wasteful, unmethodical, lacking in promptitude': *ma: nu y gwēiθjo a χwaral an vler: jaun*, 'they are working the quarry very wastefully'; *dmas vler: an i gwi:sg a i gwaiθ*; — *r öydanu n vler: jaun* = *hir aχ kꝛꝛuyn* (E.J., speaking of the mourners at a funeral). (3) 'strange', implying the lack of something: *ly:ð an vler:*, 'it will seem strange without you'.

blerux, vlerux, s.m., afterwch, S.E., 'untidiness, wastefulness'.

ble:u, s.pl., sing. *blewyn* m. (which is sometimes also used collectively), blew, D. (1) 'hair' (of persons, except of the hair of the head—cf., however, *blewyn o wa:lt*—and animals): *ma: r ga:θ aχ kofj ble:u*, 'the cat's fur is coming out'; *blewyn maur*, 'long hair', e.g. of cattle which can stand the weather; *ble:u hꝛgad*, 'eyelashes'; *ble:u gēvr*, 'a peculiar formation of clouds' (J.J.); *mi dēydif i am bob blewyn o wa:lt an i fen i*, 'I told her over and over again'; *heb vlewyn ar i davod*, 'without mincing matters'; *tanny blewyn o i dru:y'n o*, 'to anger him'; *rhaid tanny r gwinað o r ble:u*, 'one must set to in earnest = *rhaid i χi vo:d uθi hi o ðivri, gımmint a vedruχi*; *wedi nēyd o i dru:χ a blewyn*, 'having done it to a

nicety'; *blewyn kam an mynd i r lŷgad*, 'an eyelash getting into the eye'. (2) used of grass: *blewyn gla:s*, 'fresh spring grass, unwholesome for sheep' (J.J.); *mi gorfennið blewyn gla:s a gwanwyn i*, said of a sheep, because such grass picks out the weakest (O.H.); *ble:u gla:s* = also grass such as grows up in a path and has to be removed. (3) '(not) the least, (not) the slightest bit': *ðary xi vriuo ? na:*, *dim blewyn* (O.H.), 'have you hurt yourself? No, not in the least'; *dim blewyn o la:u* (O.H.), 'not a drop of rain'; *wa:yθ i mi r y:n blewyn bēidjo* (O.H.), 'I might just as well not every bit'; *wa:yθ ġin i hun dim blewyn an a by:d* (O.H.), 'I should like that just as well'.

bleujaχ, s., pl. *blewiach*, D., 'hair (in a disparaging sense), down': *riu he:n vleujaχ ar i e:n o* (I.W.). Also 'small bones of fish' (I.W.).

blewemma, v. (?), *blewyna*, S.E., 'to hang about': *be u:ti n i vlewemma* (O.H.—obsolete).

blewog, adj., *blewog*, D., 'hairy': *dylo blewog*, see *la:u*.

blēynad, s., ? planed, D., s.v. 'planeta', in the sense of 'meteor' —in phrase *mynd vel blēynad*, 'to go hurriedly' (I.W.).

blēynbost, s., *blaenbost*, S.E., 'the post to which a gate fastens'.

blēynlŷu, adj., *blaenllaw*, D., s.v. 'praesignifico'; 'pushing, quick to further one's own interests'.

blēynlŷm, adj., *blaenlŷm*, D., s.v. 'cuspidatus', 'samius', 'satyricè'; 'sharp-pointed' (more often expressed by *bla:yn main*).

blēynor, s.m., *blaenor*, D., 'an elder in a chapel'.

blēynori, v., *blaenori*, D., s.v. 'excedo', etc., 'to take a prominent position, to take a leading part' (*meun*).

bli:n, adj., *blin*, D. (1) 'peevish, bad-tempered, cross': *kradyr ka:s bli:n*, 'an unpleasant, peevish creature'; *plenty:n bli:n*. (2) 'tiresome, unpleasant': *he:n waiθ go vlin: ædi o*, 'it's a tiresome job'; *ma:r dæwyð an ðigon bli:n uθ ðal vod o n sy:χ*, 'the weather is rather unpleasant, considering it is dry'. (3) 'tired': *tēimlo n vlin*.

blinedig, adj., *blinedig*, 'tired'.

blino, v., *blino*, D. (1) 'to be tired': *du i wedi blino*, 'I am tired'; *da:xi wedi blino ar ġi:g ?*, 'are you tired of meat?'; *du i wedi blino emma*, 'I am tired of being here' (Anglo-Welsh, 'I am tired here'). Fig. of land: *may r ti:r wedi blino*, 'the land is tired, used up as regards bearing crops'. (2) 'to tire'. (3) 'to annoy, aggravate, vex': *t ædi o m blino dim arna i*, 'it doesn't annoy me at all'.

bliyo, v., *blingo*, D., 'to flay': *mæurθ a la:ð, ebril a bliy* (prov.), 'March slays, April flays'; *bliyo a ki: (a ga:θ) erbyn i gumfon (χumfon)*, 'to squander, to become poor through being too free with one's money'; *bliyo r ko:yð* (O.H.), 'to slice off the surface of wood', e.g. with an adze (*nedā*) in ship-building.

bli:θ, s., blith, D., 'lactans, lactarius, lac praebens': only in *degum*
ə bli:θ, 'tithe on cattle, sheep, and poultry' (O.H.).

bloda, s.pl., sing. *blodyn*, m., blodeu, D., 'flowers': *ən de:u o vloda*, 'thick with flowers'; *ən i vloda*, 'flowering'; *bloda piso n ə gwely*, 'dandelions'. Cf. Fr. pissenlit.

blöiðjo, v., bloeddio, D., s.v. 'clamo'; 'to shout': *o:yð o m blöiðjo uθ farad*; *blöiðjo maur*.

blokkyn, s.m., pl. *blokja*. (1) 'block': *blokkyn pŕen*. (2) 'block-head': *he:n vlokkyn*.—Also *plokkyn*, q.v.

blonag, s.m., bloneg, D., 'pig's fat, lard': *ghaid i mi vvyu ar ə mlonag am usnos*, 'I must live on my own fat for a week' (being in straits); *hiro hu:χ de:u a blonag* (prov.), 'to give to one who already has plenty'.

blonhegan, s., blonhegen, D., 'fasciculus axungiae'; 'leaf' (of pork).

blonhegog, adj., blonegog, T.N. 15. 38, 'fat'.

blorjo, v. = *broljo* (E.J.). Cf. S.J.E., p. 108.

blotjog, adj., plotiog, T.N. 12. 29, 'variegated, of various colours': *gaun blotjog, fro:g goŕton vlotjog*.

blottyn, s.m., Eng. blot; 'speck, mark': *lyuχ wen a blottyn dy: ar i balkan i*; *blottyn dy: ar wymmada merχ, ar gi: gwyn*.

blo:yð, s.f., bloedd, D., s.v. 'clamor'; 'shout'.

blo:ysg, adj., bloesg, D., 'blaesiloquus, blaesus'; 'of thick utterance': *tavod blo:ysg*; *may i barabl o n vlo:ysg*.

bluiðjad, s.m., blwyddiaid, (pl.) Lev. xxiii. 18, 19, 'a yearling' (J.J.); adjectivally *devaid bluiðjad*, 'yearling sheep'.

blu:χ, s.m., pl. *bləχa*; *bləχod* (O.H.), blwch, D., 'box' (in fairly common use, but *boks* is more frequent): *blu:χ ə bigal*, 'a small, round, light wooden box formerly used by shepherds to hold butter, containing from a quarter to half a pound, carried with a piece of a loaf (in a wallet) and a can of buttermilk' (J.J.); *blu:χ bakko*, 'tobacco pouch'.

blu:yð, s.f., blwydd. (1) 'a year, in speaking of age': *be di o:yð o ? blu:yð a hannar*, 'how old is he? eighteen months'; *he:n wraig ən dair blu:yð i gant o:yð*, 'an old woman of ninety-seven'; *hannar blu:yð ədi o vory*, 'he is six months old to-morrow'; *pen i vlu:yð*, 'his birthday'; *dy sy:l duyθa o:ð hi γ ka:l pen i blu:yð ən y:n or de:g*, 'it was her eleventh birthday last Sunday'. (2) 'yearlings, things of a year old': *ma: r blu:yð ən la:ð ə dəvluyð* (O.H.), ' (frogs) of one year old kill those of two years old'.

bluyðyn, s.f., pl. *blənəðod*, *blənəða*, blwyddyn, D., s.v. 'annus'; 'year' (not used after cardinal numbers except *y:n*): *y:n vlu:yðyn*,

'one year'; *may o wedi maru er s blenæðod*, 'he died years ago'; *vlænæða ar vlænæða*, 'years upon years'; *kantod o vlænæðod æn o:l*, 'hundreds of years ago'; *bluyðyn newyð ða: i xi l ær y:n pe:θ (r y: va:θ) i xiθa*, 'a happy New Year to you! The same to you'.

bly:s, s.m., *blys*, D., 'longing, craving, desire': *ma na i vly:s o*, 'I am longing for it'; *ma na i vly:s gozyn iðo vo*, 'I have a great mind to ask him'; *n t o:s arnoxi ðim bly:s allgo ?*, 'haven't you any desire to change?' (i.e. your manner of living); *r o:ð arno vo vly:s bildjo ty:*, 'he wanted to build a house'; *kodi bly:s*, 'to excite a desire'.

blædar, s., pl. *blædars*, Eng. plover (?), the 'grey plover' (*Squatarola helvetica*).

blænæð, s.f., *blynedd*, D., s.v. 'annus'; 'year' (only used after cardinal numbers except *y:n*): *du:y vlænæð*, *tair blænæð*, *pedar blænæð*, *pym mlænæð*, *xwe blænæð*, *saiθ mlænæð*, *u:yθ mlænæð*, *na:u mlænæð*, *de:y mlænæð*, *igjan mlænæð*, *kan mlænæð*.

blænæðol, adj., *blynnyddol*, D., s.v. 'annuus'; 'annual'.

blæfo, v., *blysio*, D., 'to long for' = *bo:d æn awyðys*, *æuxys*.

blæfog, adj., cf. *blysig*, D., 'longing'.

bnaryd, *bnavyd*, v., *bynafyd*, S.E., 'to hurt, to hurt oneself' = *brivo*: *may o wedi bnaryd æn aru*; *mi lasun i bnaryd o n ovnady*, 'I might have hurt him very badly'.—Tan frethyn yn dy frathu y Nifel i'th fynafu, A. (T. Ellis Roberts).

bnarys, adj., 'painful' = *anavys*.

bneðig, *bñheðig*, adj., *bonheddig*, D., s.v. 'nobilis', only in *gu(:)r bneðig*, gwr *bonheddig*, 'gentleman'. Pl. *boneðigjon*, *boneðigjons*, *bðigjons*.

bnjarwid, *bñjarwid*, s.m., pl. *bnjarwæda*, *mynawyd*, D., 'pricker, awl'.

bo: s.m., *bo*, S.E., 'bogey'.

boba, s.f., epithet applied to an old woman (practically obsolete). Cf. *ewa*.

bo:d; *bod* (in rapid speech), v., *bôd*, D., 'to be'.

Present: S. 1. *ædu*, *du*, 2. *u:yt (u:t)*, 3. *ædi*, *di*, *i*; *ma:y (may, ma; ma)*; *o:ys (o:s, os, s)*. Pl. 1. *ædan*, *ædyn*, 2. *ædaχ*, *daχ*, *ædyχ*, 3. *ædyn*; (*æ*) *ma:y nu*.

Present (Relative): *sy:ð*, *sy:*, *sy*, *s*.

Present (Iterative) and Future: S. 1. *bæda(v)*, 2. *bæði*, 3. *by:ð*. Pl. 1. *bædan*, *bæðun*, 2. *bæduχ*, 3. *bæðan*.

Imperfect: S. 1. *öyðun*, *o:n*, *on*, 2. *öyðat*, 3. *o:yð*, *o:ð*. Pl. 1. *öyðan*, 2. *öyðax*, 3. *öyðan*.

Imperfect (Iterative) and Conditional: S. 1. *bæðun*, 2. *bæðat*, 3. *bæða*. Pl. 1. *bæðan*, 2. *bæðax*, 3. *bæðan*.

Imperfect (Impersonal) : *bədid*.

Preterite and Perfect : S. 1. *by:om*, *by:s*, 2. *by:ost*, *by:oxti*, 3. *by:*, *by:o*. Pl. 1. *by:on*, 2. *by:ox*, 3. *by:on*.

Pluperfect : S. 1. *basun*, 2. *basat*, 3. *basa*. Pl. 1. *basan*, 2. *basax*, 3. *basan*.

Present Subjunctive : S. 2. *boxti*, 3. *bo:*, *bədo*, *bəθo*.

Imperfect Subjunctive : S. 1. *baun*, 2. *ba:t*, 3. *ba:y*, *ba:* (*pe ba:vo*). Pl. 1. *ba:n*, 2. *ba:x*, 3. *ba:n*.

Imperative : S. 2. *by:δ*, 3. *bo:yδ*, *bo:d*. Pl. 2. *bəduχ*.

The following shows the use of the Present in detail :—

(a) Affirmative : S. 1. *du i*, *r ədu i* [*ən du:ad*], 2. *r u:(y)ti*, 3. (*ə*) *ma:y o* (rarely *ma:y vo*); (*ə*) *ma:y hi*. Pl. 1. (*ə*) *dani*, *r ədani*, 2. (*ə*) *daχi*, *r ədaχi*, 3. (*ə*) *ma:y nu*. The forms with *r* are often preceded by the particle *mi*; *r* is sometimes omitted as *mi du inna n du:ad*.

(b) Negative : S. 1. (*t ə*) *du i dim* [*ən du:ad*], 2. (*t*) *u:(y)ti dim*, 3. *t ədi o dim*; *t ədi hi dim*; —*t o:(y)s na dim*, 'there is not any'; *s ġini dim*, 'I have not any'. Pl. 1. (*t ə*) *dani dim*, 2. (*t ə*) *daχi dim*, 3. (*t ə*) *danu dim*.

(c) Interrogative : S. 1. *ədu i* [*ən du:ad*]?, 2. *u:(y)ti?* 3. *ədi o?*, *ədi hi?* Pl. 1. *ədani?* 2. (*ə*) *daχi?* 3. *ədynu?*—*o:ys na?*, 'is there?'

(d) Interrogative negative : S. 1. *nt ədu i* [*ən du:ad*]?, 'am I not [coming]?', etc.; *nt o:(y)s na?*, 'is there not?'; *du i n du:ad*, *nt ədu (i)?*, 'I am coming, am I not?'

(e) Answering a question in the affirmative : S. 1. *ədu*, 2. *u:yt*, 3. *ədi*. Pl. 1. *ədan*, 2. *ədaχ*, 3. *ədyn*, 'I am, etc.', equivalent to 'yes'; *o:ys*, 'there is', 'yes'. The pronouns are very seldom used with the above, and then only for the sake of emphasis. S. 3. and Pl. 3. when emphatic become respectively *ədi*, *ə ma:y o* (*o:ys*, *ə ma:y*); *ədyn*, *ə ma:y nu*.

(f) Answering a question in the negative : S. 1. *na:g ədu*, 2. *na:g u:(y)t*, 3. *na:g ədi*; *na:g o:ys*. Pl. 1. *na:g ədan*, 2. *na:g ədaχ*, 3. *na:g ədyn*, 'I am not, etc.', equivalent to 'no'. For pronouns cf. (e).

(g) Interrogative in answer to a statement, as in English : 'He is going. Is he?' S. 1. *ədu?*, *ədu i?* 2. *u:yt?*, *u:(y)ti?* 3. *ədi?*, *ədi o?*; *ə ma:y o?* (emphatic); *o:ys*. Pl. 1. *ədan?*, *əda'ni?* 2. *ədaχ?*, *ədyχ?*, *əda'χi?* 3. *ədyn?*, *ədynu?* (ʿ indicates a rise in the voice in the following syllable). [*aiʿje?* may be used instead of these when emphasis is required.]

(h) Interrogative negative in answer to a statement in the negative, as in English : 'He is not going.' 'Isn't he?' S. 1. *na:g ədu?* 2. *na:g u:yt?* 3. *na:g ədi?*, *na:g o:ys?* Pl. 1. *na:g ədan?* 2. *na:g ədaχ?*, *na:g ədyχ?* 3. *na:g ədyn?*—*na:g ədu*, *na:g ədu?*, 'No, I am not, am I?'; *na:g o:ys*, *na:g o:ys*, 'No, there is not, is there?' (*a* in the first *na:g* is longer than in the second).

The same with other tenses, e. g. Present Iterative or Future :—

- (a) (*mi*) *vəða i, bəða i*, (b) *vəða i dim*, (c) *vəða i ʔ* (d) *n vəða i ʔ*
 (e) *bəða(v)*, (*bəða i:*), (f) *na: vəða(v)*, (*na: vəða i:*), (g) *vəða(v) ʔ*
vəða i: ʔ (h) *na: vəða(v) ʔ* [except with the Preterite and Perfect :
 (d) *mi* 'vy:oxi əno, n 'do: ʔ (e) *do:*, (f) *na: do:*, (g) 'do: ʔ (h) 'na: 'do: ʔ]

The following are examples of the use of the tenses :

Present: *may o n du:r da: jaun; du:r da: jaun ədi o*, 'it is very good water'; *vaint i (ədi) o r glo:χ ʔ*, 'what time is it?'; *y:n o b le: di d vam ʔ*, 'where does your mother come from?'; *may m bo:yθ həiðju. ədi, ə ma:y*, 'it is hot to-day'. Ans. 'yes, it is'; *dim ə mhel wedi pedwar, ədi hi ʔ—de:ŋ mynyd,—o: ə ma:y hi*, 'not much after four, is it?'; 'Ten minutes'.—'Oh, it is, is it?'; *mynd vory may o*, 'he is going to-morrow'; *mynd vory may ʔ o ʔ*, 'is he going to-morrow?'; *sy daxi, s taxi, syl ər ədaxi, syl ər ədaxi ʔ*, 'how are you?'; *əxi: di mistar dgo:(n)s ʔ i:a*, 'are you Mr. Jones?'. Ans. 'yes'; *un i dim be ma n i vedul ədu i*, 'I don't know what he thinks I am'; *o:s na beθ ʔ*, 'is there some?' (vocalic mutation).

Present Relative: *be sy: ʔ*, 'what's the matter?'; *be s naxi ifo ʔ*, 'what do you want?'; *vaint sy: o:ð əmma i vaygor ʔ*, 'how far is it from here to Bangor?'; *veŋ s ifo gnēyd*, 'that's what you ought to do'; *ə pe sy n jaun sy n jaun*, 'what's right is right'; *kəm'ra:ig go wa:yl s ġini hi*, 'she speaks rather bad Welsh'.

Present Iterative: *r y: va:θ a vy:ð bo:b dy:ð*, 'the same as usual'; *vel ə vam vy:ð ə verχ* (prov.), cf. 'like father like son'; *vəða i byθ ən sa:l*, 'I am never ill'; *le: bənnag bəða i: by:ð ə ki:*, 'wherever I am the dog is'; *bəða i n ovnys jaun ən ə no:s*, 'I am very timid at night'; *le: by:ð peθ ər ɛiθ peθ* (prov.), 'money goes where money is'.

Future: *kədu kəunt vaint vy:ð o bo:b y:n*, 'count how many there are of each'; *os na by:ð dim aχos əy kodi*, 'if no cause arises'; *kəntad a 'vəduxi m barod*, 'as soon as you are ready'.

Imperfect: *pen do:θ o adra r o:ð o dgest a maru*, 'when he came home he was nearly dead'; *mi redif nes o:n i wedi kof i ywynt*, 'I ran till I was out of breath'; *r ɔyðani wedi χloi hi*, 'we had locked her up'; *kay berwi o:yð o*, 'it wouldn't boil'.

Imperfect Iterative: *r ɔyðun i n arvar ka:yl vannod nes bəðun i dgest a mynd o yho:*, 'I used to get toothache till I was nearly mad'; *dim n agos kimmint a vəða*, 'not nearly as many as there used to be'; *bəða ġin ə ŋhaid lawar jaun o strēyon*, 'my grandfather used to know a great many stories'; *mi 'vəðanu n dēyd er s talum, pen o:n (vəðun) i n hogan*, 'they used to say long ago, when I was a girl'; *mi vəða hunnu n du:ad i gzwelt i*, 'he used to come and see her'.—With conditional meaning: *pe ba:y r wyðwa y gaus veda n haus ka:l kosyn* (prov.), 'if Snowdon were made of cheese it would be easier to get some'; *mi vəða n ðigon am əχ həyðal χi vynd əno*, 'it would be at the peril of your life for you to go there'.

Preterite and Perfect: *ma: n bravjaḡ ru:an na by: tṛu: r dy:ð*, 'it is finer now than it has been all day'; *le: 'by:oxti?*, 'where have you been?'; *demma le 'by:onu n tṛoi bora ma*, 'this is where they have been ploughing this morning'; *mi vy:om i emma o r bla:y:n*, 'I have been here before'; *vy:o vo ðim emma er s tṛo: by:d*, 'he has not been here for a very long time'; *mi 'vy:osti n hi:r!*, 'you have been a long time!'; *by:o vo varu*, 'he died'; *vy:o r'ro:yð dru:g na vy:o n ðjoni i ru:in*, 'it is an ill wind that blows nobody good'.

Pluperfect. The simple pluperfect sense has been entirely lost. The tense is used: (1) in optative phrases of the form *pitti na vasun i eno!*, 'I wish I had been there!'. (2) to extenuate the force of a question, as *syt na 'vasaxi n dëyd rubað en a kwarvot?*, 'why didn't you say something at the meeting?'. (3) in conditional sentences, S. 1. *tasun* (=petaswn), 'if I had been, if I were', 2. *tasat*, 3. *tasa*; Pl. 1. *tasan*, 2. *tasax*, 3. *tasen*, e. g. *vel tasa*, 'as it were'; *'tasaxi n wejaḡ mi vasa n haus ax dæggy*, 'if you had been younger it would have been easier to teach you'; *tasa tippin o ëira n du:ad i laur*, *vasa y gnesax wedyn*, 'if a little snow fell it would be warmer afterwards'; *mi vasa n ða: ġin i tasa r he:n ðenas na n du:ad i xrogi*, *i ga:l darvot hevo hi*, 'I wish that old woman were coming (and be hanged to her), so as to be done with her'; sometimes the simple form is used, as *may hi n edrax vel basa hi am la:u etto*, 'it looks like more rain'. (4) with conditional or pluperfect conditional sense. The following are examples in addition to those given in (3): *'vasaxi n lëikjo i mi roi ta:n ar a lamp?*, 'would you like me to light the lamp?'; *mi 'vasaxi n mynd eno tan xbjany*, 'you would get there in a jiffy'; *r öyðun i n ovni 'vasaxi ðim en lëikjo nu*, 'I was afraid you would not like them'; *r ædu i n fu:r na vo: vasa a mistar*, 'I am sure he would be the master'; *r on i y gubod be vasa di:vot a gam*, 'I knew what would be the end of it'; *mi vasa hi n dëyd na xemma hi ðim doktor*, 'she would have said she would not have any doctor'.

Present Subjunctive: *da: bo: xi*, 'good-bye'; *le bænnag a bo:*, 'wherever it may be'; *be:θ bænnag bo: vo*, 'whatever it may be'; (m) *bo:yθ a bo: vo!*, 'may he be warm' (a curse); so, *bo:yθ a bo: xti!*; *wa:yθ be vo (vo:)*, *hidjux be vo (vo:)*, 'never mind'; *vel bo: r la:u en tufad a kro:y:n*, 'so that the hand may be touching the skin'; *linjo r gwadan vel bo: r tṛo:yð* (prov.), 'to cut one's coat according to one's cloth'; *dikka bo: r këljog kënta a ka:n* (prov.), 'the more angry a cock is the sooner he will crow' (said of people who sing to hide their anger); *kyro r hëyarn tṛa bædo vo m bo:yθ*, 'to strike the iron while it is hot'; *voθo ra:s i ti*, *mi 'vy:osti n hi:r!*, 'good gracious! what a time you've been!'; *voθo ra:s i ti! le: r uti wedi bo:d?*, 'good gracious! where have you been?'

Imperfect Subjunctive: *vasa r kæujon ðim haus uθ ga:l kræstyn oni bay: vo:d ar ja:r en i valy vo n digon ma:n yðynu*, 'it would be

no use for the chickens to get a crust of bread unless the hen made it small enough for them'; *mi 'vasaxi n 'ay'hoŋjo χ pen oni ba: i vo:d ən səund 'noxi*, 'you would forget your head if it wasn't fastened to your shoulders';—in conditional sense (= *bəðun*, *basun*), *am na baun i n medry*, 'because I should not be able';—in conditional clauses, S. 1. *taun*, 2. *ta:t*, 3. *ta:y*, *ta(:)*, *da(:)*. Pl. 1. *ta:n*, 2. *ta:χ*, 3. *ta:n*, more rarely *pe baun*, etc., e.g. *mi gəsgax ta drolja n mynd 'drostaxi*, 'you would sleep if carts were running over you'; *wa:θ ġin i ta:ti heb nəyd o am draguyðoldab a durnod dros ben*, 'I shouldn't care if you did not do it for ever and a day'; *ta (hə)ny n rubaθ*, *ta ny riu ods*, *ta vattar am hənny*, *ta wa:yθ (am hənny)*, 'for the matter of that, if that be anything'; *mi a: i ta hi m buru hən wəragað a fyn*, 'I'll go though it be raining cats and dogs'. Cf. also the expressions *taun i byθ (zyθ) o r 'van ma!* (asseveration), 'so may I never move from this spot!'; also as exclamation, 'upon my word!', etc.—So also *taun i maru!*, *taun i luy!*

Use of the infinitive: (1) to express the English 'that': *bo:d* = 'that . . . is (was)'; *bo:d (na)*, 'that there is (was)'.—With pronouns, S. 1. *mo:d i*, 'that I am', 2. *vo: ti*, 3. *vo:d o*, *bo:d o*; *bo:t i*. Pl. 1. *bo:d ni*, 2. *bo: xi*, 3. *bo:d nu*. Examples: *o:ys na:g o:ys, wi:r. r ədu i n dəyd bo:d*, 'There are'. 'No there are not, indeed'. 'I say there are'; *ma: n δa: ġin i bo xi n wel*, 'I am glad you are better'; *r on i n meðul bo:t i am la:u*, 'I thought it was going to rain'; *r on i n meðul bo:d na lawar o vara ar ə burð*. So also with (*v*) *əla*, *hurax*, 'perhaps'; *ond*, 'but that, only'; *pitti*, 'it is a pity'; (*v*) *əla vo:d o n ə ty:*, 'perhaps he is in the house'; *əla wi:r mai dona be sy:*, *ond bod ni ðim əy gubod*, 'perhaps that is what it is, only that we don't know'; *pitti bo:t i mor dəwyl*, 'it is a pity it is so dark'.—With *oni bo:*, *oni ba:y*, for examples see above.—With prepositions, to express conjunctions: *am i vo:d (am vo:d o)*, *gan i vo:d (gan vo:d o)*, 'because he is (was)'; *rhag i vo:d*, 'for fear that he be'; *ghag bo:d*, 'for fear that'; *t o:ys ðim mo:ð i ubod gan bo:t i wedi deġid*, 'there are no means of telling as she has got away'. (2) The infinitive preceded by *i* is used in a variety of senses which do not correspond with the Eng. 'to be', e.g. *vel na may o i vo:d*, 'that's how it should be'; *ma na saiθ i vo:d*, 'there ought to be seven' (Anglo-Welsh, 'there are seven to be'); *may hi i vo:d ən wastad*, 'it is supposed to be level' (but is e.g. warped); *daŋos i hy:n ən yux nag ədi i vo:d*, 'to make oneself out to be above one's station'; *t o:ð merxaid ðim i vo:d əno*, 'women were not supposed to be there'.

The verb *bo:d* is also used in the sense of 'to live, to exist', e.g. *trə by:ð i vammo*, 'while his mother is alive'; *darvod a bo:d* 'to be over', e.g. of a flower; *r o:ð o 'ən 'bo:d*, 'it *did* exist' (but does no longer), e.g. a word now obsolete; *du i ðim əy kredy vod o wedi bo:d*, 'I don't believe he ever existed'; *ðim əy kredy bod dyu meun bo:d*, 'not believing in the existence of God'.

bodan, s.f., cyffoden (?), D., 'sweetheart': *puy di dā vodan ru:an*?, 'who is your sweetheart now?'

bodjo, v., bodio, S.E.* (1) 'to thumb, to knead with the finger and thumb', e.g. putty; 'to play with something with the finger and thumb'. (2) 'to be slow in work' (J.J.).

bodlemma, v., cf. bedlema, M.F., Eng. bedlam, 'to wander aimlessly': *lē: ly:osti m bodlemma*? (O.H.).

bodlemman, s.f., term of reproach applied to a woman who wanders aimlessly: *he:n vodlemman vydyr* (O.H.).

bodlon, adj., boddlaw, corruptē bodlon, D., but bodlon in D.G. lxxxviii. 28; D.F. 49. 7; D.P.O. 28. 34; P.G.G. 74. 2, etc. (1) 'content': *may o n vodlon ar a pe:θ sy gāno vo*, 'he is content with what he has'. (2) 'easy-going'—often in a bad sense;—(of horses), 'quiet': *a Kefyl muya bodlon welis i ri'o:yd (dīm kast ano vo)*, O.H.

bodloni, v., bodloni, D., s.v. 'satisfacio'. (1) 'to please, content': *may n anod jaun i modloni hevo bu:yd*, 'it is difficult to please me as regards food'. (2) 'to come to an agreement', e.g. after a dispute.

bodlonrwyd, s.m., bodlonrwydd, D., s.v. 'aequanimitas'; 'contentment'.

bodyn, s.m., bodyn (dim. of baud) in *bodyn a mlinyd*, 'bib, pout, whitening-pout' (Gadus luscus).

bo:d ag y:n, bod yg un, T.N. 116. 19, 'every one': *ma: nu wēdi mynd bo:d ag y:n*.

bo:δ, s., bodd, D., 'delight, pleasure': *uθ i vo:δ, uθ vo:δ i galon*, 'to his heart's delight'; *may hi uθ i bo:δ hevo i θaid* 'it is her heart's delight to be with her grandfather'.

bodi, v., boddi, D. Pret. Pl. 3. *bodson*; 'to drown, to be drowned': *r o:yδ a lēyad wēdi bodi meun du:r, aγ gorvaδ ar i hoγor—vel ku:χ*, 'the moon was drowned in water, lying on its side—like a boat' (J.J.); *bodi a mlinyd*, 'to drown the miller', 'to put too much water in the flour and so make it too wet to knead'; *bodi knēya*, 'feast after carrying hay or corn'.

bodran, *bodro*, v., Eng. bother; 'to talk nonsense': *paid a bodran = paid a berwi dā ben, klēbran, sunjan* (E.J.).

bogal, s.m., pl. *boḡēilja*, bogail, D., 'navel'.

boi, s.m., pl. *bois*, 'boy': *be dydoδ ar he:n voi*, 'what did the old chap say'.

boks, s.m., pl. *boksys*, 'box': *mynd i r boks*, 'to kick the bucket'.

boġfad, s.m., pl. *boġfëidja*, bocsiad, T.N. 99. 1, 'boxful'.

bo:ħ, s.f., pl. *boħa*, bôch, D., 'cheek': *ġëysy boħa*, 'to look surly, sulky' (W.H.).

boħgoħ, adj., bochgoch, S.E., 'red-cheeked'.

boħjo, v., bochio, S.E. (1) 'to bulge': *may r wal ən boħjo aġan*, 'the wall is bulging'. (2) 'to eat in a noisy way, working the food from one cheek to the other': *may r moħyn ən boħjo bytta*.—Also trans. *boħjo bara*.

boħlas, adj., bochlaes, S.E. (1) 'flabby-cheeked' (W.H.). (2) 'sulky-looking' (I.W.).

bol, s.m., pl. *bolja*, bol, D., 'belly': *kəmmar lond də vol*, 'take your fill'; *magy bol*, 'to grow a protruding stomach'; *may humna wedi ka:ył gormod ən i vol*, 'that fellow has had a drop too much'; *kin duład a bol byuħ*, 'pitch dark'; *ka:ył ġond i vol* (fig.), 'to get his full deserts'; *a i ġgad ən vu:y na i vol*, said of one who helps himself to more than he can eat; *řhoid ruðað ar i vol* (= *ən i flat*), 'to lay something flat'; *bol graun*, 'hard roe'; *bol ġaið*, 'soft roe'.

bołgi, s.m., bolgi, S.E., 'glutton': *ř he:n volgi kəθral*.

boljad, s., pl. *bolëidja*, bolaid, D.G. cxlvi. 31, 'bellyful': *boljad ki: berið dridja* (prov. exp.), 'a dog's fill lasts three days'.

boljog, adj., boliog, D., s.v. 'ventriosus'; 'big-bellied, bulging'.

bo:lol, s.m., bolol, S.E., 'bogy': *may o vel ə bo:lol*, 'he is the very devil'; *may hi n dəwyl vel ə bo:lol*, *may hi vel bo:lol o dəwyl*, 'it is pitch dark'; *may r bo:lol ən i gord i o*, 'the devil is in him'.

bombran, s.m., bonbren, S.E. (1) 'double-tree, the wooden bar to which the traces are attached in ploughing with two horses, and which is itself fastened by a chain at each end to the centre of each *timbran* or single-tree'. (2) 'any piece of wood about the length of the above': *bombran pren* (O.H.), 'a wooden post'. O.H. also applies this word to the thatcher's instrument called 'aseth' by O.P., "a sharp-pointed spar to fasten thatch". (3) applied to persons, 'a good-for-nothing fellow' (O.H.).

bo:n, s.m., pl. *bona*, *bonjon*, bôn, D., 'the base of anything', 'the base of a tree—strictly speaking, the part between the roots and the stem': *os na flęgi i r bri:g*, *řhaid i ti blegy i r bo:n* (prov.), 'if you do not bend to the branch (i.e. the birch rod) you will have to bend to the stem' (i.e. ? the gallows tree—supposed to be the stem of a birch, I.W.); *bo:n brayħ*, 'the upper part of the arm'; *bo:n ə gumfon*, 'the root of the tail'; *bonjon ə r y:d*, 'stubble'; *bonjon (dannad)*, 'stumps (of teeth)'; *bona r bəsad*, 'the base of the fingers (toes)'; *bo:n ə gly:st* (cf. B.H. 135. 39), 'the roots of the ear'; *taro ar vo:n ə gly:st*, 'to strike on the ear' (cf. *boykłyst*); *bo:n ə gwa:łt*, 'the

roots of the hair'; *tori gwry:χ* (*klaud*) *ən ə bo:n*, 'to cut down a hedge so as to let it grow again'; *kodi bona* (in slate quarries), 'to level a gallery and facilitate working at the further end of a bargain' (*gwastatau y bongc a gwneyd y lle yn fwy parod erbyn mynd i'r pen, y rhan uchaf o'r fargain, J.J.*).—*ən ə bo:n* is used figuratively for 'at bottom': *ma: n rēil da: gin i o ən ə bo:n*, 'I like him very much at bottom'.

bonat, s.f., pl. *bonetti*, 'bonnet': *bonat klut*, *bonat hud*, 'sun-bonnet'.

bondeu, adj., *bondew*, S.E., 'thick at the base', e.g. of the arms.

b ond i grəbul = *na bo ond ei grybwyll*, G.O. i. 9. 6, 'forsooth'.

bondo, s.f., *bondo*, D., 'eaves' (I.W.).

bondog, s.m., Eng. *bond-dog*. Cf. N.E.D., s.v. 'bandog'; 'a surly fellow' (I.W.).

bondy, *bonddu*, S.E., in the exp. *ko:χ bondy*; *ko:χ vonɔy* (O.H.), a fishing-fly sometimes called 'Marlow buzz'.

bonyñ, s.m., *bonyñ*, D., s.v. 'trunculus'; 'stump': *bonyñ köydan*, 'the stump of a tree'.

boyklÿst, s.f., *bonclust*, D., 'a box on the ears'.

boykyf, s.m., *boncyff*, D., s.v. 'stipes'; 'a log to put on the fire' (O.H.).

bora, s.m., pl. *brëya*, *bore*, D., 'morning': *bora da:*, 'good morning'; *bora vory*, 'to-morrow morning'; *o vora dan no:s*, *o vora gwyn dan no:s*, 'from morning till night'; *bora gla:s*, 'dawn'; *ben ə bora*, *bora kenta*, 'the first thing in the morning'; *bem bora drannoθ*, 'the first thing next day'; *kodi χwe:χ ə bora*, 'to get up at six in the morning'. Fig. *əm mora i o:ys*, 'in his young days'.

bora, adj., comp. *brëyaχ*, *bore*, D., s.v. 'mane'; 'early': *kodi n vora*, 'to get up early'. Cf. *kennar*.

bordor, s.f., *bordyr*, W.S.; *bordr*, W.Ll. lxxii. 52, 'border; flower-bed' (O.H.).

bos, s., 'stomach of birds; belly': *hel ən i vos*, 'to eat greedily' (I.W.).

bostjo, v., Eng. (Dial.), *bost*, 'to burst' (O.H.); cf. C.F., 1889, 678. 36: *dgest a bostjo gin χwerθin*.

bostun, s.m., Eng. *apostume*; *bystwn*, D., 'whitlow'.

bottum, s.m., pl. *botma*, *bwtwm*, L.A. 95. 14; W.S.; *bottwm*, D.; M.E. *botoun*; 'button': *be daxi η kaŷyn hunna? t ədi o ðim gwerθ kap bottum*. Cf. *bottum korn* [*korn*].

bo:θ, s.f., pl. *boθa*, *bôth*, D., 'nave of a wheel': *bo:n ə vo:θ*, 'the side of the nave towards the axle'.

bəujog, adj., bywiog, D.; cf. bowiawg, G.R. 58. 10, 'lively'.

bəulyd, adj., bawlyd, D., bowlyd, s.v. 'cacatus'; 'mean'.

bəund, adj., 'bound' in sense of bound to do a thing, etc.: *may hi m bəund o hono vo, os by:ð o gumpas*, 'she is bound to catch it (i.e. an illness) if it is about'.

bəwyd, s.m., pl. *bəwəda*, bywyd, D., 'life': *t o:ys na ðim ma:θ o vəwyd mo vo*, 'there's not a spark of life in him'; *bəwyd ən i ləgad*, 'life, animation in his eye'; *kovja am də vəwyd*, 'mind you remember'; *məwyd i !*, exclamation of surprise.

bra:d, s.m., brâd, D., 'treachery': *nəiθ o ðim bra:d i ne:b*; — *bra:d pəudur*, 'Gunpowder Plot' (J.J.).

bradur, s.m., pl. *bradurs*, bradwr, D., 'traitor'.

bradəxy, v., bradychu, D., 'to betray'.

bra:g, s.m., brâg, D., 'malt'.

bragur, s.m., bragwr, T.N. 17. 39, 'maltster'.

bragy, v., bragu, S.E. (1) 'to make malt'. (2) formerly used in the sense of 'to sprout' (= *éino*) in speaking of corn (J.J.).

braið, adv., braidd, D. (1) 'rather, somewhat': *may n mynd ən o:yr. ədi, braið*, 'it's getting a bit cold'. 'It is, rather'; *mi vy:ð na i braið ovn gwarðag*, 'I am rather afraid of cattle'; *daxi wedi ka:y l annuyd? do:, braið*, 'have you caught cold?' 'Yes, a little'. (2) 'almost': *braið ə mhen dra:u r by:d*, 'almost at the end of the world'.

braint, s.f., pl. *brëintja*, braint, D., 'privilege': *xe:s i mo r vraint*, 'I never had the privilege'.

brak, adj., brac, C.L.C. ii. 20. 5, T.N. 133. 25, 'loose': *tir brak*, 'loose, soft, broken land' (= *tir rhy:ð—heb gledy*, opp. to *tir trum, klëiog, tyn*, J.J.); *dy:n brak i davod*, said of a man who cannot keep a secret; *may o n m brak i davod, dydið o bo:b fe:θ*, 'he is always wagging his tongue: he will tell everything' (O.H.).

brakty, s.m., bragdy, S.E., 'malt-house'.

bran, s., bran, S.E., 'bran' = *ëisin*.

bra:n, s.f., pl. *brain*, brân, D., 'crow, rook': *may r brain əy gwëidi*, 'the crows are cawing'; *kin dy:ad a r vra:n*, 'as black as a crow'; *mi nabun o m mhi:g ə vra:n*, 'I should know him anywhere'; *riu vra:n dy: ðëydod uθa i*, 'a little bird told me'. *bra:n dədyn*, 'carion crow' (*Corvus corone*). If one settles down on a farm it is supposed to bring good luck. Cf. W.M.M. s.v. 'bran-diddyn'; *bugan brain*, 'scarecrow'; *pyppys brain* [*pyppys*]; *kəvanyk ə vra:n*, 'crow's foot' (*Ranunculus bulbosus*).

(2) 'contrivance for raising the body of a cart': *ghoi r drol ar i bra:n* (*i xodi hi ar i θi:n*).

branar, s., *braenar*, D.; *branar*, L.G.C. 61 [45]. (1) 'fallow-ground': *branar ha:*, 'land ploughed in the winter and left fallow'. (2) 'a kind of disease in cattle which makes them eat clothes, said to be caused by eating a certain herb': *ma: branar ar a gwarθag*. Cf. M.F. s.v. 'branar'.

bra:s, adj., pl. *brëifon*, brâs, D. (1) 'fat': *ki:g bra:s*, 'fat meat' (not often used = *ki:g gwyn*). (2) 'rich' (in speaking of land): *tir bra:s* = *tir nerθol*, *ky:*;—*may na le: bra:s amma*. (3) 'big': *peθa bra:s*, 'big lumps' (speaking e.g. of coal); *taſa bra:s*, 'large holes' (e.g. in a riddle); *brëifon a sgrin*, 'the larger stones which will not pass through a screen or standing riddle'; *lyvr bra:s*, *wedi brintjo n vras:*, 'a book with big print'. (4) 'coarse': *breθyn*, *barklod*, *li:an bra:s*, 'coarse cloth, apron, table-cloth'. Fig. *farad an vras:*, 'to use coarse, vulgar, unseemly, insulting language' = *riu he:n ëirja fi:ad, brantjon*,—*di:raðjo pobol, sarha:y*,—*farad an dru:g, an isal* (O.H.).

brasbuyθ, s., *brasbwyth*, S.E., lit. 'a coarse stitch', in the phrase *du i ðim ond am roid riu hirbuyθ a brasbuyθ mo vo*, 'I am only going to put a few stitches in it'.

brasmammy, v., *brasmamu*, S.E., 'to stride: *dy:ar annul! ma:y o m brasmammy n aru!*, 'good gracious! how he strides along!'

bra:s'holli, v. (in slate quarries), 'to rough-split'.

bra:s'holthur, s.m. (in slate quarries), 'a rough-splitter'.

brasoll, adj. (in slate quarries): *ky:n brasoll*, 'a chisel for rough-splitting'.

brastar, s.m., *brasder*, 1 Sam. xv. 22, 'fat', e.g. of meat or on broth.

brasterog; *blastero*g (E.J.), adj., *brasderog*, S.E., 'fat'.

brastod, s., *brasdod*, 'coarse, unseemly language': *farad brastod* (O.H.), cf. above *farad an vras:*.

brat, s.m., pl. *bratja*, bratt, D.; Eng. (Dial.) *brat*. (1) 'rag' (not in common use; for example see *brenin*). (2) 'pinafore'.

braθgi, s.m., *brathgi*, S.E., 'a surly, irascible fellow': *ta:u r he:n vraθgi djaul!* (O.H.).

braθjad, s.m., *brathiad*, D., s.v. 'morsus'; 'bite', e.g. of a dog; also 'nibble' (in fishing).

braθog, adj., *brathog*, G.O. ii. 189. 30, 'given to biting': *tanny la:u hyd gi: braθog* (prov. exp.), 'to stroke, wheedle a dog given to biting'.

brathy, v., *brathu*, D. (1) 'to bite': *Ki: brathy o:yð o, æy kɛvarθ ar weynab paub* 'he was a biting dog who barked at every one';

paid a braðy r bensal, 'don't bite the pencil'. (2) 'to nip off a piece of flesh in shearing'. Cf. *pigo, pegjo*. (3) *braðy i ben tru: r dru:s*, 'to pop one's head in at the door'. Cf. D.F. [29] 28. [91] 19; G.R. 35. 6.

bra:u, s.m., braw, D., s.v. 'terror'; 'terror, fright': *mi ġe:s i vracu garu*, 'I had a terrible fright'; *pobol meun bra:u*, *ar a bra:u*, 'people in terror'.

braud, s.m., pl. *brodyr*, brawd, D., 'brother'.

bra:v, adj., comp. *bravjaχ*, bráf, C.L.C. ii. 9. 1. (1) 'fine (especially of the weather), nice, pleasant'.—Does not mutate. *may (hi) m bra:v hëidju*. *adi wi:r*, *may m bra:v jaun*, 'it's a fine day.' 'Yes, indeed, it is very fine'; *may hi m bravjaχ m a ty:*, 'it is better, pleasanter in the house'; *ġe: bra:v jaun i ista adi emma*, 'this is a nice place to sit'; *ta:n bra:v*, 'a nice fire'; *may m bra:v arno vo !*, 'he has a fine time of it!'; *may gweiθ m be:θ bra:v jaun*, 'work is a fine thing'; *u:ti n y:n bra:v !*, 'you're a nice specimen!'. (2) 'fine' (in appearance, in person): *he:n wrëigan bra:v*, 'a fine old woman'.

bray, adj., brau, D., 'brittle, tender': *may o n vray vel Ķig Ķiu*, 'it is as tender as chicken' (opp. *gwydyn*).

brayχ, s.f., pl. *brëixja*, braich, D., 'arm': *bo:n brayχ*, 'the upper part of the arm'; *brayχ trol*, 'shaft of a cart' (= *lorp*); *brayχ a mrayχ*, *m mrëixja i ġilið*, 'arm in arm'; *ġhaid i r vrayχ wëiθjo o r ġesal*, 'the whole arm must be in motion' (i. e. hard at work); *ķennig ar hy:d brayχ*, 'to offer something with the hope that it will not be accepted'; *brëixja ar em*, *en*, etc. (J.J.), 'the up-strokes of an "m", "n", etc.'

brδwidjo, v., breuddwydio, D., 'to dream'.

brebog, s.f., 'a foolish, prattling woman': *ta:u a vrebog wirjon* (J.J.).

brebul, s.m., brebwl, C.L.C. ii. 21. 9; T.N. 128. 10; Eng. brabble, 'to wrangle'; 'a foolish, prattling man' (J.J.).

breġljaχ, v., 'to jabber': *paid a breġljaχ ar hy:d a bedlan*, 'don't keep jabbering all the time'; *riu he:n vreġljaχ farad*.

breġljaχ, s., 'jabbering'.

brëib, s., breib, W.S., 'bribe'.

brëibjo, v., bribio, W.S. (1) 'to bribe'. (2) 'to deal in an under-hand manner (telling tales, etc.) for the sake of gain'. (For the latter sense cf. C.C. 14. 17, *Mae'r ffeiriaid yn loytran*, *mae'r barnwyr yn bribian*).

brëibjur, s.m., bribiwr, W.S.; pl. *breibwyr*, B.C. 19. 11. (1) 'one who bribes'. (2) 'an informer' = *dy:n əy karjo* (telling tales) *ag ən dëyd anwirad am ga:l peθ* (O.H.).

brekki, s., brecci, D., 'cervisiae liquor incoctus': in phrases *ar i vrekki*, *meun brekki*, 'on the spree' (O.H.).

brekwast, s.m., breccfast, C.C. 8. 22; breccwest, T.N. 12. 33; cf. Eng. (Dial.) breckwist, Irel. Nhb.; brickwast, Nhb.; 'breakfast'.

brekwesta, v., 'to breakfast'.

bre:χ, s.f., y frêch, D.: *ə vre:χ go:χ*, 'measles'; *ə vre:χ wen*, 'smallpox'; *bre:χ ər jêir*, 'chicken-pox'.

breχtan, s.f., brechdan, D., 'a piece of bread and butter'; *breχtan dgam*, 'a piece of bread and jam'; *breχtan dena vel dëilan*, 'a piece of bread and butter as thin as a leaf'; *breχtan vaud*, 'a piece of bread on which the butter is spread with the thumb'; *klemman, taval, klautan, kluf o vrextan*, 'a big piece of bread and butter'; *breχtan i aros pry:d*, 'a piece of bread and butter to go on with till the next meal';—also fig. *breχtan i aros pry:d ədi honna*, 'he is only flirting with her'.

breli, s.pl., sing. *brałan*, briallu, D., 'primroses' (*Primula vulgaris*).

brenhinas, s.f., pl. *breninesa*, brenhines, D., s.v. 'regina'; 'queen'.

brenin, s.m., pl. *brenhinod*, brenhin, D., 'king': *ma: r durnod wedi mynd i r brenin*, 'the day has gone imperceptibly without getting anything done'; so also *mi roisoçi do:y i r brenin*; *brenin maur!*, excl. of surprise; *brenin ə bratja a i dra:yð tru i sanna!*, excl.

brenfaχ, in the exp. *brenfaχ annul!*, excl. of surprise. Also *brenfun*.

breſt, s.f., pl. *breſtja*, breſt, I.D. xxxvi. 31; C.C.M. 80. 15; C.C. 150. 10; 432. 16; 'breast, chest' (of human beings or animals): *prageðy, gwe:di:o o r vrest*, 'to preach, pray extempore'; *gwasga də vrest*, 'do not say a word';—as applied to land, 'a slope' = *leχwad*.

breſtjo, v., Eng. (Dial.) breast. *breſtjo gwry:χ* is sometimes used for *tokjo gwry:χ*, 'to clip a hedge' (J.J.); but O.H. has *breſtjo kłaud tu:yrχ*, 'to renew a hedge-bank with fresh sods'.

bresyχ, s.pl., bresych, D., 'charlock' (*Brassica Sinapis*, etc.).

bresys, s.pl., sing. *bresan*, 'braces'.

bretlyn, s.m. (dim. of *brat*), pl. *bratja*, bretlyn, D., s.v. 'pittacium'. (1) 'rag' (not in common use = *raksan*): *t ədi o ðim ond pöiri ar i vretlyn i hy:n* (O.H.), 'he is only fouling his own nest'. (2) said of some one who has become weak through illness, etc.: *dy:n wedi mynd ən he:n vretlyn, wedi darvod ən y:n bretlyn* (O.H.). (3) in moral sense 'a fellow without backbone' = *dy:n a dim frut ənovu, ðim nerθ, ðim əsbryd*; *dy:n *di:vəwyd* (E.J.).

breθyn, s.m., pl. *breθna*, brethyn, D., 'cloth': *breθyn kartja*, 'homespun'.

brevy, v., *brefu*, D., 'to bleat, to low' (of sheep or cattle); also applied to children crying (O.H.).

brëyduyd, s.m., pl. *brëdwidjon*, *breuddwyd*, D., 'dream'.

brëyo, v., *breuo*, S.E., 'to become brittle or tender; to become rotten (of clothes)': *ma:r ki:g æm brëyo*; *trowsys wedi brëyo—æn da: i ðim ond i vynd i r potjur* (O.H.)

bri:, s.m., *bri*, D., 'esteem, reputation': *r o:ð o meun bri: r amsar honno*;—*meun bri: maur*;—*koli i vri:*, 'to lose one's character'; *hel bri:*, 'to call witnesses to testify as to one's character'; *hel bri: æ nail æ la:l* = *hel bëia*, 'to find fault with one another'.

bri:d, s.m., 'breed' (T.N. 88. 3): *may ki:u o r bri:d (o vri:d) æn wel na frenlis*, proverb implying that one who follows the calling of his father is better than an apprentice.

bri:g, s.m., *brig*, D. (1) 'top (especially of trees); topmost branches; tops (in the aggregate)': *ma: r plant æn dri:yo i vri:g æ göydan*, 'the children are climbing to the top of the tree'; *bri:g ta:s*, 'the top of a haystack' (= *kri:b, pen*); also the tops or ears of corn: *æ sgyba ar i penna bri:g æ mri:g*; *rhoid æ sgyba a i bri:g i vjaun*;—'the tops of waves': *r o:ð æ mo:r æn vri:g gwyn* (O.H.). Cf. *brigun*. (2) 'twigs': *dail ar æ bri:g*.

briga, s.pl. (1) sing. *brigan*, 'branches': *duy vrigan vaur vaur* (O.H.); *t oys na ðim digon o wynt i æsguyd æ briga*, 'there is not enough wind to move the branches'. (2) dim., sing. *brigin*, *brigyn*, D., 'twigs': *lwyny hevo drain a briga bedu*, 'to harrow with thorns and birch twigs'; *r o:yð briga r ko:yð æm baxx arnoni*, 'the twigs used to catch in our clothes'.

brigo, v., *barugo*, C.C.M. 49. 32, 'to freeze', but only applied to hoar-frost, such as may come in a night and disappear with the first rays of the sun (cf. *ghewi*): *may n fu:r o rcwi axos bo:t i wedi brigo n aru*, 'it is sure to freeze because there is a heavy hoar-frost'.

brigog, adj., *brigog*, D. (1) 'branchy, spreading' (of trees). (2) of corn, 'rich in grain' = *fruyðlon* (J.J.). Cf. *kribog* (Corwen) same sense.

brigun, s.m., *brigwyn*, 'white water on a rough sea': *brigun gwyn* (O.H.).

brikbyst, s.pl., 'horizontal poles at the top of scaffolding, secured in the wall and to the perpendicular poles' (O.H.).

briks, s.pl., sing. *briksan*, f. *brics*, D.G. xxxii. 32, 'bricks'.

brisin, s.m., 'breeze' = *awal farþ ar vo:r ne lyn* (J.J.).

brits, *brilf*, s.f., 'the figure of Britannia on the reverse side of copper coins'; only used in phrases connected with tossing coins:

p r yn ta kiy ta brils ? (O.H.), 'heads or tails'; so, *p r yn ta du:y gij ta du:y brils* ? (O.H.).

bri:θ, adj., brith, D., 'speckled, variegated': *lyux vri:θ*, 'black and white, red and white cow, etc.', pl. *gwarθag briθjon*;—*bara bri:θ, torθ vri:θ*, 'currant bread, currant loaf'; *r o:δ a mo:r an vri:θ o go:yd* (O.H.), 'the sea was dotted with pieces of wood' (i.e. after a wreck).

briθgig, s.m., brith-gig, T.N. 59. 22, 'streaked bacon, meat', etc., i.e. lean and fat in alternate layers.

briθgo, s., cf. brith gof, M.F., 'a dim recollection': *may gin i vriθgo am dano* (J.J.).

briθil, s.m., pl. *briθil* and *briθiljaid*, brithyll, D., 'trout' (*Salmo fario*): *briθil a mo:r*, 'salmon trout' (*Salmo trutta*); *briθil mair*, 'five-bearded rockling' (*Motella mustela*).

briθo, v., britho, D., 'to speckle': *r o:δ i wa:lt wedi briθo*, 'his hair had become speckled with grey';—in making butter: *may o n dexra briθo*, 'the butter is beginning to come' (in minute particles);—in met. sense: *ma nu an briθo r wla:d*, 'the country is dotted with them'.

briθwyn, adj., brithwyn, S.E.*, 'of white and another colour': *lyux vriθwyn*.

briu, s.m., pl. *briuja*, briw, D., 'a wound': *truso, mendjo briuja*, 'to heal wounds'; *r o:δ gin i vriu an hiraχ na honny*, 'I had a wound longer than that'; *ma:y lo:sg eira wēiθja n tori n vriuja*, 'chilblains sometimes break out into wounds'; *dan i vriuja*, 'wounded'.

briuljo, v., brwylio, W.S.; C.C. 180. 14; 469. 4; briwlio, B.C. 90. 21, Eng. broil, 'to cook, toast before a fire', e.g. bread, potatoes, fish, etc.

brius, s.m., Eng. brew-house; 'back-kitchen' = *kegin gēvn*, *kegin ba:χ*.

briusin, s.m., briwsyn, S.E., 'a crumb, small piece': *dorux i mi vriusin ba:χ o vara*.

briufon, s.pl., sing. *briufonyn*, briwsion, D., 'crumbs': *helux a briufon o:δ ar a laur*, 'get the crumbs up off the floor'.

briufoni, v., briwsioni, D., s.v. 'affrio', 'to crumble (trans. and intr.) of bread', etc.: *paid a briufoni a dorθ*; *ghaid i xi dlino r dorθ an wel a tgo: nesa ghag idi vriufoni*.

briufonlyd, adj., briwsionllyd, S.E., 'crumbly'.

brivo, v., briwo, D., 'to hurt, to be hurt, to hurt oneself': *may o wedi brivo*, 'he has hurt himself' [*may o wedi vrivo* = 'he has been hurt' is also used]; *may r hu:χ wedi vrivo vo*, 'the sow has

hurt him'; *mi vrivi di hevo ghèi n*, 'you will hurt yourself with those'; *by:ð tavoda paub em brivo*, 'they will all have sore tongues'; —also in a restricted sense, 'to rupture oneself': *may o wedi brivo* = *may o wedi tori i leŋgid*.

briwar, s.m., brewer, W.S., 'brewer'.

bro:, s.f., pl. *brovyð*, *bro*, D., 'neighbourhood, district' (not common): *i vro: enedigol*, 'his native district'.

brodjo, v., *brodio*, D.; D.G. xlvii. 50; *brodrio*, W.S. [Brauder], 'to darn': *brodjo sanna hevo nðuy ðy:r sanna*, 'to darn stockings with a darning needle'.

brok, adj., *broc*, S.E., 'grey (with a tinge of red)', only in *Kefyl brok*.

bro:χ, s., *broch*, D., 'foam': *a dur en troi en vro:χ* (J.J.);—applied to persons of a rough, uncouth nature: *he:n vro:χ o rubað adi o* (O.H.).

broxi, v., *brochi*, D., 'to be angry, to bluster, chafe'.

broxlyd, adj., 'in a bad humour' (O.H.).

brol, s.f., *brol*, G.O. ii. 206. 21, 'a boast': *he:n vrol vaur*.

broljo; *blorjo* (E.J.), *brolio*, R.; Eng. brawl, 'to flatter, praise, speak well of': *broljo ru:in*, 'to praise some one'; *broljo i hy:n*, 'to boast'.

broljur, s.m., *broliwr*, R., 'boaster, braggart'.

brolog, s., Eng. prologue (from the old interludes), I.W., 'non-sense' = *lol*, e.g. *riu he:n brolog*, but never used now (O.H.). Cf. C.F. 1880, p. 331.

bron, s.f., pl. *bronna*, *bron*, D., 'breast': *bron lëytys*, 'bronchitis'.

bron, adv., *bron*, S.E. 'almost': *r o:ð o bron a leðy dano vo*, 'he was almost sinking under it'; *torð bron wedi darvod*, 'a loaf almost finished'; *byux bron lo:*, 'a cow about to calve'.

bronwan, s.f., pl. *bronwennod*, *bronwen*, D., 'weasel'.

bronwað, adj., *bronfraith*, D., *deryn bronwað*, 'thrush', pl. *adar bronwað*; *këiljog bronwað, ja:r vronwað*.

bræun, adj., 'brown', in *bara bræun*, etc. Also as substantive, a kind of bird (sp.?) I.W.

bru:as, s.m., *brwes*, W.S.; *browes*, W.Ll. (Voc.), s.v. 'micas'; *brywes*, B.C. 74. 17; Eng. brewes, browes, 'broth' = *fruyð kig bra:s berwedig*;—*kai:l i vy:s meun bru:as paub, rhoi i vy:s en a bru:as*, 'to have one's finger in every pie', 'to meddle with other people's business'; *bru:as menyn*, made by crumbling bread into a teacup, adding a lump of butter, and pouring boiling water over it (E.J.); *bru:as këirχ*, made by grinding oat-cake small, adding dripping, and pouring boiling water over it (E.J.); *bru:as a bi:g, bru:as pi:g a tekkał*, 'boiling water poured over bread and a little *gweran* byppyr added'.

bru:d, adj., brŵd, D., s.v. 'fervens': *bara bru:d*, 'hot bread just out of the oven'.

bruinjad, s., pl. *bruinjaid*, brwyniad, D., 'smelt' (*Osmerus eperlanus*).

bruḡan, s.m., ? D. bruchen, 'scatebra, scaturigo', cf. S.E., s.v. brychen, 'foam, froth': *kodi n y:n bruḡan*, 'to rise in one mass of froth' (I.W.).

brumstan, s., brwmstan, D.; Eng. brumstone (14th–15th cent.); Mod. Sc. brumstane; s.v. 'sulphur', 'brimstone, sulphur'.

brunt, adj., fem. *bront*, pl. *brəntjon*, comp. *brəntaḡ*, brwnt, D., s.v. 'sordidus'; 'cross, unkind, surly', opp. to *fēind*: *may o n edraḡ m vrunt*, 'he looks cross, surly'; *ma: nu wedi bo:d m vrunt* 'uḡaḡi', 'they have been unkind to you'; *ḡeirja brəntjon*, 'cross words'; *r o:n i n lēimlo n vilan vrunt* (O.H.), 'I felt wild with anger'.

brus, *bruf*, s.m., pl. *brusis*, *brufis*, brwis, W.S., 'brush': *ko:ys brus*, 'the handle of a brush'; *brus laur*, 'a floor brush (with a long handle)'; *brus dannad, diḡad, ḡwa:ḡt, ḡwinaḡ, pa:ynt, witwaf* (*ḡwēitwaf*), 'tooth, clothes, hair, nail, paint, whitewashing brush'.

bruso, v., 'to brush': *neuḡi vrus'o ḡ ko:t kin mynd aḡan, ma na rubaḡ wedi eḡun arno vo*, 'will you brush your coat before you go out, there is something spilt on it'.

bruydyr, s.f., brwydr, D., 'battle' (semi-literary).

bru:yn, s.pl., sing. *bruynan*, brwyn, D., 'rushes': *kannuyḡ vru:yn*, 'rushlight'.

bry:d, s., bryd, D., 'mind' in *ḡhoi i vry:d ar*, 'to set one's mind upon'.

bry:d, adv., pa bryd, 'when?': *bry:d dəuḡi n ḡ o:l?*, 'when will you come back?'; *bry:d vasa n ora i mi odro?*, 'when had I better do the milking?'—also *pry:d*.

bry:ḡ, adj., fem. *bre:ḡ*, brych, D., 'brindled': *a vry:ḡ vyḡas* (*byḡas*) = *siḡil di:n a ḡu:ys* (J.J.), 'wagtail', cf. D. brith y fuches, 'motacilla'.

bry:ḡ, s.m., pl. *brəḡod*, brych buwch, D., 'afterbirth' (of all animals, but especially of cows): *may o n edraḡ vel bry:ḡ*, said of one of a wretched, pinched, wizened appearance; *ḡ he:n vry:ḡ ḡwirjon* (O.H.); for pl. cf. T.N. 346. 24.

bryn, s.m., pl. *brənja*, brynn, D., 'hill' (cf. *ga:ḡt*).

bry:s, s.m., brŷs, D., 'haste': *t o:ys dim bry:s*, 'there's no hurry'; *daḡi meun bry:s am de:?*, 'are you in a hurry for tea?'; *kəḡuyn ar vry:s maur*, 'to start in a great hurry'; *mi a:ḡ o ar vry:s ḡwy:ḡt*, 'he went off in a terrible hurry'; *ma na i dippin o vry:s*, 'I am rather in a hurry'.

·bry:sg'luini, s.pl., prysglwyni, D., s.v. 'frutetosus'; brysglwyni, Job xxx. 4—*kayhenna an lavy i vany o wi:al* (J.J.), 'new shoots growing upwards, e.g. in a hedge after cutting'.

brædjo, v., brydio, D., 'to throb, tingle with heat' (used esp. of the feet).

brægøuða; *prægøuða* (O.H.), v., briwgawthan, C.C. 130. 7; brygawthan, R.; prygowtha, T.N. 242. 1; bragowtha, M.F. Cf. also pregethu prygothen, C.L.C. ii. 27. 24, 'to speak indistinctly'. See also *prægøuðan*, *prægøuður*.

bræxa, s.pl., brych, pl. brychau, D., 'specks, small particles of dirt', etc.: *r o:yð æ levrith an vræxa garu*, 'the milk was full of specks'; *hidlan i gadu r bræxa*, 'a strainer to remove the specks'; *bræxa gwla:n*, 'flock' (J.J.);—*kodi bræxa* (fig.), 'to find faults, blemishes'.

bræxedyn, s.m. Cf. brychiad, S.E., 'salmon trout'.

bræxni, s., brychni, D., in exp. *bræxni hayl*, 'freckles'.

brænary, v., braenaru, D., s.v. 'aro'; brynaru, Yny lhyvyr hwnn [7]; C.C. 404. 26, 'to lay out in fallow'.

bræntni, s.m., bryntni, D., 'sordes, squalor'; 'cruelty, unkindness'.

bræntux, s.m. = *bræntni*. This is the more usual form.

bræfo, *brifo*, v., brysio, D., 'to hasten': *bræfuχ!*; *brifuχ!*, 'make haste!, be quick!'; *bræfuχ æmma etto*, 'come and see us again soon' (said to a visitor on taking his departure).

bræfog, *brifog*, adj., brysio, S.E., 'hurried, hasty, in a hurry'.

bu:, in the exp. *bu: na be:—xε:f i ðim bu: na be: gino vo*, 'I could not get a word out of him'; *mi a:θ o o:ð æmma heb ðeyd na bu: na: be:.*

bu:a, s.m., pl. *bwa:y*, bwa, D., 'bow': *bu:a sa:yθ*, 'bow and arrow'; *lenny n i vu:a vo*, 'to pull at his bow', i. e. 'to provoke'; *kodi n y:n bu:a*, 'to rise in a curve' (speaking, e. g. of the flight of a cannon-ball).

bubaχ, s.m., bwbach, D., 'bogy, bugbear': *may o n he:n vubaχ*, 'he is an old bugbear';—also used of one who keeps to himself and never says a word to any one (O.H.), *bubaχ o ðy:n*.

buf, bwff, W.Ll. lxvi. 43, *ledar buf*, 'wash-leather'.

bufin [*pufin*].

bugan, s.m., pl. *buganod*, *bəganod*, bwgan, W.S., 'ghost, bogy': *bugan bra:n* (*brain*), 'scarecrow'; *gnëyd bugan maur o bo:b peθ*, 'to make mountains of molehills, exaggerate little anxieties'; *æ treθi ma ði r he:n vəganod*, 'it is these rates and taxes which are the old bogies'; *may o wedi valy n χwilvriu bugan*, 'it is torn to shreds'; *bugan o ðy:n an'warað* (O.H.).

bugun i, for tebygwn i, 'I should think' (J.J.).

buguθ, *bəguθ*, s., pl. *bəgəθjon*, bygwth, D., 'threat'.

buguθ, *bəguθ*, *bəguθ*, v., bygwth, D. (1) 'to threaten': *buguθ taro ru:n*, 'to threaten to strike some one'; *ma hi m buguθ storom*, 'the weather looks threatening'. (2) 'to make as if (one were about to do something)': *wedi buguθ gwëiθjo a dīm əy gnëyd*. (3) 'to insinuate': *buguθ bo χi wedi gnëyd peθ*.

bukkad, s.m., pl. *bukedi*, bwcket, W.S., 'bucket': *bukkad glo:*, 'coal-scuttle'.

bukkul, s.m., pl. *bəkla*, bwckyl, W.S.; bwcl, D., 'buckle': *kłoksan bukkul*, 'buckled clog'; *sgidja bəkla*, 'buckled shoes'; *bukkul bresys*, 'the buckle of braces'.

buks, in such expressions as *mi ëif i m buks i veun*, 'I popped in suddenly'; *mi ëif i m buks i u weynab o*, 'I came right upon him suddenly'—(J.J.); *gnëyd rubaθ əm buks, gnëyd riu vuks o waiθ*, 'to do something in a hurry';—also *buts*, *dəna ŋhu m buts*—(O.H.).

bukslyd, adj., 'hasty': *mi a:θ əm bukslyd jaun (i riu dramguyð, heb gənsidro kin mynd)*; *dyn əy gweld bai arno i hy:n am i vod wedi bo:d ən rhy: bukslyd*—(O.H.).

bukfo, v., 'to act hastily': *bukfo gwëiθjo* (Llanfairfechan). [O.H. has *fukfo*, probably a confusion with *frukfo*.]

bu:χ, s.m., pl. *bəχod*, bwch, D.: *bu:χ gavr*, 'he-goat'; *edraχ vel bu:χ*, 'to look surly and disagreeable'.

buxan, s.f., epithet applied to an untrustworthy person: *riu he:n vuχan o dnas* (O.H.).

buxyn, masc. of above (O.H.).

bul, *bulaitf*, s., bwlas, W.S. 'bullace' (*Prunus insititia*), *ëirin bul*, *ëirin bulaitf*.

bulat, s.f., pl. *buledi*, 'bullet': *ən sy:θ vel bulat* (e.g. of a furrow), 'as straight as a die'.

bulfyn, s.m. (1) 'bullfinch' (*Pyrrhula Europaea*). (2) 'a fat man'.

buli, s.m., Eng. bully, 'prize-fighter': *əvo: di buli r by:d* (O.H.), 'he is the champion prize-fighter of the world'.

buljo, v., bwlio, T.N. 13. 3; Eng. bully. (1) 'to tease, annoy', e.g. *plānt əm buljo he:n bobol*, by mimicking them. (2) 'to insult' = *kəmmyd ru:n ən əgavn a dëyd gëirja fi:að uθo vo*—*paid di a muljo i: du i m barny mod i gəstal a tiθa*. (3) 'to handle roughly, 'to "punish"' (e.g. in prize-fighting): *r u:ti wedi ka:l də vuljo n aru*.

bulχ, s.m., pl. *bəχa*, bwch, D., 'gap'. [As compared with *aduy*, *bulχ* is, generally speaking, an accidental gap which requires filling up, e.g. a gap made by sheep in a hedge or a piece of wall which has fallen, while *aduy* is a permanent gap made for a way to pass through.] (1) 'a mountain pass or any opening between two hills'. (2) 'gap, e.g. in a hedge or wall': *ma: r devaid wedi gnëyd*

bulχ an ə klaud, 'the sheep have made a gap in the hedge'; *χwaly bulχ*, 'to make a gap in a wall' (by pulling down the stones). (3) applied to a 'hare-lip': *bulχ an ər e:n*, *bulχ an ə wevys*. (4) of sheep's ear-marks: *bulχ bla:y:n gwennol*, *bulχ klīkjad*, *bulχ ply:g*, *bulχ tri θorjad* [*no:d*]. (5) fig. *vəda i η gweld bulχ ar i o:l*, 'I miss him'. (6) 'defect': *t oys ne:b nad o:ys riu vulχ arno vo*.

bulragjur, s.m., 'bully-ragger': *he:n bulragjur gurjon* (O.H.).

bul, adj., corr. of *mul*, 'sultry': *ma: r du:yð əm bul*.

bultid, s.m., 'swivel'.

bumbatf, *butsbats*, *butfibatf*, adv., 'clumsily, anyhow' = *rusyt rusyt*, *strimstram:strełax*:—*may o wedi gosod ə klut* (patch) *əm butsbats*.

bundal, s.m., pl. *bundeli*, bwndel, T.N. 22. 38, 'bundle': *bundal o riubob*, 'a bundle of rhubarb'; *bundal o orjada*, 'a bunch of keys'.

buns, s., pl. *bunfis*, 'bunch': *ko:yð hy:d ə forð a bunfis maur an honjan o ruðynu*, 'trees growing along the road with big bunches (of flowers) hanging from them'.

buy [*adar*].

bugglar, s.m., bwngler, W.S.; D. (1) 'bungler': *o:ð dim ond luk bugglar iðo nēyd* (O.H.), 'it was only a "fluke"'. (2) 'a worthless good-for-nothing fellow': *riu he:n ləmbar o he:n dy:n, an medry gnēyd ag əy kay—laun o bo:b dru:g* (O.H.)—*paid a kałyn r he:n vugglar na*.

buggul, s., 'bungle'.

burð, *bur*, s.m., pl. *bərða*, bwrdd, D. (1) 'table': *tro:yð burð*, 'leg of a table'; *gosod ə burð*, 'to lay the table'; *klirjo r burð*, 'to clear away';—fig. *ðo:θ ə gair na ðim i r burð o r bla:y:n* (O.H.), 'we have never talked about that word before' (cf. Fr. 'mettre sur le tapis'). (2) *burð mortar*, 'mortar board'. (3) in slate quarries: a kind of scaffold suspended by ropes (cf. *baud*, 4) at about 15 yards from the ground, against the face of the rock, and large enough to hold three men who bore a hole for blasting (J.J.).

burjad, s.m., bwriad, W.S. [A cast], *burjad o la:u*, 'a shower of rain' (I.W.).

burjady, v., bwriadu, D., 'to intend'.

burn, s.m., bwrn, D.; Eng. (Dial.), burn, 'burden'; 'a burden on the stomach giving an inclination to vomit': *may hi η kodi burn arnoxi*, 'it makes you feel sick';—also used figuratively, *t ədi o ðim ond burn ar ə wla:d* (J.J.), 'he is only a burden on the country';—also 'a weight on one's spirits'.

buru, v., bwrw, D. Imperative S. 2. *buru*, *burja*, 3. *burjad*; Pl. 2. *burjuχ*. Imperf. S. 3. *burja*. (1) 'to shed' (a) of rain, etc.: *buru gla:u*, 'to rain'; *buru ėira*, 'to snow'; *buru kenłysg* (*kenslys*), 'to hail'; *buru ėirlau*, 'to sleet'. Very frequently

without *glau*, 'to rain': *may hi m buru n jaun, an drum, an aru*, 'it is raining heavily'; *may hi m buru n du:ys*, 'it is raining steadily'; *may n tref'o buru* (more rarely *stido buru*), 'it is pouring with rain'; *may hi m buru he:n wragað a fyn*, *may hi m buru sgræmpja guyl a gro:g*, *may hi m buru vel tasa hi n du:ad o gruk*, 'it is raining cats and dogs'; *may hi m pigo buru*, 'it is "spotting", raining a few drops'; *may golug buru arni hi*, 'it looks like rain'; *burjad vaint vy:d vønno vo*, *burjad hønny vurja vo* (O.H.), 'let it rain as much as it likes'; (b) of corn which has become over-ripe and is shedding the grain (= *koļi, droni*); (c) 'to bring forth': *buru lo:*, 'to calve'; (d) 'to lay eggs' (of insects): *prævaidd glëifon em buru ar a devaidd*; (e) fig. *buru vð hirað*, 'to get over my longing, to make me forget my home-sickness, etc.'; *buru a gwaið na an rhu:yð*, 'hurry up with that job'; *an mædy buru i annuyd*, 'unable to keep warm'. (2) 'to throw about' (as of the limbs): *mi taroð o nes o:yð o m buru i bædola*, 'he knocked him sprawling'; *buru truiði hi*, 'to speak at a great rate', said e.g. of a drunken man or of some one scolding. (3) 'to spend' (of time): *buru sy:l*, 'to spend Sunday, to stay for the week-end'. (4) 'to suppose': *burjuχ vo:d . . .*, 'suppose that . . ., let us take, for instance, that . . .

busan, s., pl. *busys*, 'bush: the inner circle of the nave of a wheel that encloses the axle' (O.H.).

bustvil, s.m., pl. *bustvilod*, *bwystfil*, D., 'beast, animal'.

but, in phrase *mynd an ful but*, 'to go full pelt', I.W. (Eng. full butt).

butri, s., *bwtri*, L.G.C. 28. [40]; C.C. 331. 11; W.S. [Buttrye]; T.N. 224. 29, 'pantry' (seldom used).

buts [*buks*].

butfar, s.m., pl. *butferja(i)d*; cf. *bwtsiwr*, C.C. 365. 21, 'butcher'.

butfas, s.pl., sing. *butfasan*, *bwtiase*, W.S.; *bottas*, D.; *bwttias*, C.C.M. 105. 28; *bwtiws*, T.N. 205. 36, 'top-boots': *butfas a go:g*, 'wild hyacinths' (*Hyacinthus non-scriptus*); cf. D., *hosanau'r gog*.

butti, s.m., *bwtti*, W.S. [Boty]: *rhoid i vyzs an a butti*, 'to meddle with some one else's business'; *u:yti n a butti?*, 'are you in the scrape?'; *t a: i ðim i u butti nu*, 'I'm not going to be mixed up with them'.

buttog, s.m., pl. *butogi*, 'boat-hook'.

buðlan [*muðlan*].

buðyn, s.m., pl. *buðennod*, *bwthyn*, S.E.*, 'hut': *buðennod kænjon* (O.H.), in speaking of prehistoric round dwellings.

buyd, s.m., pl. *buydyð*, *bwyd*, D., 'food': *daχi ðim an du:ad an o:l buyd?*, 'you are not coming back for a meal?'; *may hi n dæsgy*

huiljo r buyd, 'she is learning to cook'; *dim posib gnëyd buyd hevo vo*, 'it is impossible to cook with it (the coal)'; *ma na i if'o buyd*, 'I am hungry'; *rhoid buyd i gi*, 'to feed a dog'; *buyd lëfaint*, 'toadstools'; *buyd gwëyða*, 'goosegrass' = *gwly:ð gëiru*.

buydo, v., *bwydo*, R., 'to feed': *buydo mo:χ*, 'to feed pigs'.

buyran, *böyran* [*pabuyr*].

bwi, s.m., *bwi*, W.S., 'buoy'.

by:an, adj., *buan*, D. (1) 'quick': *pæsgodyn by:an*, 'a fish which swims fast'; *by:an vyoxi!*, 'you have been quick!'; *ma r merχaid æn rëit vy:an i weld bëia*, 'women are very quick at finding fault'. (2) 'fast' (of clocks): *ma:r kløkja æn æ wla:d dyi: χwartar aur æn vy:an*, 'clocks in the country are kept three-quarters of an hour fast'. (3) adv., 'soon': *mi:ða:u æn vy:an ru:an*, 'it will burn up soon now'; *ma: r maun æn darvod æn vy:an χadal æ glo*, 'peat burns quick compared with coal'; *æn vy:an ne æn hu:yr*, 'sooner or later'.

by:arθ, s.m., pl. *byarθa*, *buarth*, D. (1) 'farm-yard'. (2) 'sheep-fold'. Cf. the place-names *by:arθ merχaid mavon* (or *anavon*), — *kum r avon go:χ*, — *anavon*, — *gorlan he:n*, — *la:ð æ sais*, — *æ garag*, — *nant æ katja*, — *æ kev:n*, — *kut æ mo:χ* (between Aber and Llanfairfechan, O.H.); *by:arθ gwarχa*, 'a pound for strayed sheep'. Cf. W.S. *buarth i warchau*.

by:d, s.m., pl. *bëda*, *byd*, D. (1) 'world': *diwað æ by:d*, 'end of the world'; 'la fin du monde'; *pen dra:u æ by:d*, 'end of the world', 'le bout du monde'; *may r by:d æn du:ad i ben*, 'the world is coming to an end'; *ma lawar o wi:b wedi du:ad ar æ by:d*, 'there have been great changes'; *vel na may r by:d æn mynd æ mla:y:n*, 'so the world wags', 'such is life'; *by:d dru:g ædi o!*, 'it's a wicked world!'; *may r by:d wedi mynd ru:an*, 'things have come to a pretty pass'; *wedi gweld lawar tfo: ar vy:d*, 'having gone through a great deal'; *gwyn dæ vy:d l*, 'what a happy man you are!'—*æn æ by:d*, etc., used to intensify a statement: *t o:yð o y go:sb æn æ by:d*, 'it was no punishment at all'; *un i dim ar wynab æ by:d maur ma be o:yð o n vedul*, 'I have not the slightest idea what he meant'; *gora n æ by:d*, 'all the better';—esp. with superlatives in phrases of the form: *muya n æ by:d rulljuxi ar æ du:r*, *bytra n æ by:d ëið o*, 'the more you stir up water, the dirtier it gets'; *dikka n æ by:d vo: r këiljog*, *kenta n æ by:d ka:n o* (prov.), 'the angrier a cock is, the sooner he crows'.—Similarly by itself, especially after *dim*: *ða:u dim by:d pen vy:ð if'o vo*, 'nothing comes when it is wanted'; *t o:yð dim by:d arno vo ond i vod o wedi bytta gormod*, 'there was nothing the matter with him, except that he had eaten too much'; *vy:om i dim æno er s tfo: by:d*, 'I have not been there for a long time'; *r o:ð mudral (= lot) by:d o honynu*, 'there were an immense number of them'; *pe:θ (vyu) vy:d vænnoxi*, 'whatever you like'; *amriu by:d*, 'several'. (2) 'trouble, fuss': *ma: by:d ovnaduy (bëda*

garu) *hevo xti*, 'there's no end of trouble with you'; *ma: r by:d hevo nu*, 'they are a fearful nuisance'; **r adani meun by:d*, 'we are in trouble'; *daxi meun by:d an tri:o kodi an a bora*, 'you have great trouble in trying to get up in the morning'; *mi gëif i vy:d garu i rustro vo*, 'I had a great deal of trouble in preventing him'; *may gano vo lawar o vy:d hevo i arjan*, 'he makes a great fuss with his money'; *may bôda garu arno vo i vvyu*, 'he has great trouble in making a livelihood'. Cf. *po:yn, t̃afarθ, helbyl*.

bydredî, s., *budreddi*, D., 'filth'.

bydwæθ, s.f., cf. *mudwraig*, D.G. lxxxiv. 55; *bydwraig*, D., 'midwife'.

bydyr, adj., pl. *bydron*, comp. *byt̃rax*, *budr*, D., 'dirty': *may r forð an myud an vydyr*, 'the road is getting dirty'; *kleri bydron*, 'dirty collars'; *helux a l̃stri bydron ar a t̃re:*, 'take away the dirty things on the tray'; *he:n voχyn bydyr!*, 'you dirty pig!'—In the sense of stormy: *may r d̃ewyð wedi t̃roi an vydyr jaun*, 'the weather has got very dirty'.

by:ð, s., *budd*, D., 'advantage, benefit': *t o:s na ðim by:ð i gayl oruθo vo*.

byða, s.f., *buddai*, D., 'churn' (seldom used = *kordur*): *byða gnok*, the old-fashioned type of churn, 'plunging churn'. Cf. *gorð*.

byxað, s., *buchedd*, D., 'life, way of living, character': *newid byxað*, 'to change one's way of living'; *y:n d̃i:vyxað = y:n d̃i:gariktor*.

byxas, s.f., *buches*, D. (1) 'a number of cows together'. (2) 'the place where cows are milked when they are outside';—*bri:θ a vyxas* (O.H.), *a vry:x vyxas* (J.J.), 'wagtail' (*Motacilla*—all species).

byr, adj., fem. *ber*, comp. *barax*, *byrr*, D., 'short': *a forð ṽra*, 'the shortest way'; *dy:n byr*, 'a short man'; *wyðosti be: r adu i n d̃o weld di n debig?* *i r durnod (dy:ð) b̃ra—byr a bydyr*, 'do you know what I think you are like? The shortest day—short and dirty'.

byrgyn, s.m., *burgyn*, D. (1) 'the dead body of an animal' (O.H., but app. obsolete). (2) term of reproach: *he:n vyrgyn*; *byrgyn bydyr*. Cf. T.N. 207. 1.

byrym, s.m., *burm*, I.G. 629. [49]; *burym*, W.S.; Eng. *birme* (17th cent.); 'barm, yeast': *byrym sy:x*, 'German barm'; *byrym gly:b*, 'brewers' barm'; *byrym gñyð*, 'home-made barm, made of hops, sugar, etc.'

by:s, s.m., pl. *b̃asad*, *b̃ys*, D., 'finger, toe': *hevo b̃ysabaud*, 'with finger and thumb'; *rhoi i vy:s an a bru:as*, 'to meddle with other people's business'; *kodi by:s at ru:in*, 'to beckon to some one'; *may o η kodi r by:s ba:x*, 'he is addicted to drink'; *a i vy:s ar o:l*

paub, 'spiteful, slandering'. The following is said to children, taking hold of each finger in turn, beginning at the thumb : *modryb vaur*, *a i by:s æn ær yud*, *kornal æ gogor*, *dik æn æ vëipan*, *by:s ba:χ a r cwīn bæχan* (W.H.); *modryb æ vaud*, *by:s ær yud*, *hiræys*, *kultæys*, *bæχan kævruys* (I.W.).—*by:s ko:χ*, 'fox-glove' (*Digitalis purpurea*), also *by:s ær u:yð* (J.J.); *bæsæð koχjon gunjon*, 'white fox-gloves'; *sunjan vel kakkun meun by:s ko:χ*, 'to buzz like a bumble-bee in a fox-glove', i.e. 'to fume and grumble'; *by:s kłok*, 'hand of a clock'; *by:s maur*, *by:s aur*, 'hour hand'; *by:s ba:χ*, *by:s mynyd*, 'minute hand'.

bysnas, s.m., pl. *bysnesa*, *busnes*, C.C. 110. 21; 158. 9, 'business': *bysnas da*, *gwa:ył*, 'good, bad business'; *may o æm mysnas paub*, *æn řhoid i vy:s æm mysnas paub*, 'he meddles with every one's business'.

bysnesgar, *bæsnesgar*, *snesgar*, adj., 'meddlesome'.

bysneslyd, adj., 'meddlesome': *dy:n bysneslyd*, 'a busybody'.

bysnesy, *bysnesa*, *snesy*, v., 'to be a busybody, to be meddlesome with other people's affairs': *y:n garu jaun ædi o am vysnesy*.

bystaχ, s.m., pl. *bystyχ*, *bystaχjad*, *bustach*, D., s.v. 'iuvenus'; 'bullock' = *j:χ*. As term of reproach: *ř he:n vystaχ gwirjon*.

bystyl, s.m., *bustl*, D., 'gall'.

bytæg, adj., *bwytteig*, D., s.v. 'manduco'; 'voracious, given to eating much'.

bytta, v., *bwytta*, D. Imperf. S. 3. *bytta*. Pret. S. 1. *bittis*, 3. *byttod*. Pl. 3. *bydson*. Imperative *bytta*; *byttuχ* [O.H. has occasionally *batta*, *battiθ*, etc.], 'to eat': *hařjo bytta*, 'to gulp' = *łaukjo*; *may o ř kæřy bytta*, 'he gobbles his food'; *t ædi o ðim æn efëiθjo ar æχ bytta*, 'it doesn't affect your appetite'; *may o n y:n sa:l jaun i vytta*, 'he is a very bad eater'.—Fig. used of the sea encroaching on the land (= *ænnil ar*), or of a river undermining its banks.—Intransitively *o:nu m bytta ?*, 'were they good eating?'

byttur, s.m., pl. *bytturs*, *bwyttawr*, D., 'eater': *byttur maur*, 'a great eater'; *sglařfurs o vytturs*, 'voracious eaters' (O.H.).

byð, emphatic *by:ð*, *byth*, D. (1) 'ever': *řryn he:n*, *řryn ëilwað*, *řryn newyð*, *ve bery byð* (prov.), 'buy old and you must buy again, buy new and it will last for ever'; *am byð*, 'for ever'; *byð a bæynyð*, *byð a hevyð*, 'for ever and a day'; *di:olχ byð am hænny!*, 'thank Heaven for that!'—Esp. with a negative 'never', (a) with reference to present time: *nëiθ i byð ðigjo*, 'she never gets angry'; *væða i byð æn da:łt be væðaχi n ðëyd*, 'I never understand what you say'; *væða i byð æn sa:l*, 'I am never ill'; (b) with reference to future time: *řhaid i mi nëyd æmdraχ ne t a: i byð i r æsgol*, 'I must

make an effort or I shall never get to school'; *neuxi byθ dəsɣy*, 'you will never learn; *r o:n i n meðul vasun i byθ əy kərəð əno*, 'I thought I should never get there'; *nəi di byθ ro:t ən xwə:χ*, 'you will never set the Thames on fire'; *welis i m ono vo byθ wedyɲ*, 'I never saw him again'. (2) 'ever', after adjectives and adverbs in phrases of the following form: *kin dənnad byθ a ʻvedruχi roid o*, 'as tight as ever you can tie it'; *kənta byθ ə medruχi*, 'as soon as ever you can'; *kənta byθ ɛif i əno*, *ɡida byθ ɛif i əno*, 'as soon as ever I went there'; *kərd ɡimmin vy:θ*, 'go as fast as ever you can'. (3) After comparatives in phrases of the form: *mynd əm bəyθaχ byθ*, 'to get hotter and hotter'; *may hun ən lai byθ*, 'that is smaller still'. (4) 'ever since, still', Fr. 'tousjours': *may ə ki əno byθ*, 'the dog is still there'; *byθ o r adag honno*, 'ever since'.

byu, v., byw, D. (1) 'to live' (in all senses): *le: may o m byu ʔ*, 'where does he live?'; *byu meun gobaiθ o: hy:d*, 'to live always in hope'; *ɣhaid byu a bo:d hevo r bobol*, 'one must live amongst the people'; *wa:θ ɡin i le: i vɣu ond ka:l pe:θ ʻat vɣu*, 'I don't care where I live as long as I get something to live on'; *byu ar ɡənnɣrχ ə ti:r*, 'to live on the produce of the land'; *muya vy:ð dɣn byu*, *muya we:l a muya ɡlyu* (prov.), 'we live and learn'; *byu vel ku:n a mo:χ*, 'to live a cat and dog life'; *t o:ð na byu na maru nad aun i əno*, 'he would take no refusal as to my going there'; *byu bəweyð vel dəry o vɣu*, 'to live a life as he did'. (2) 'to support life': *vəwiθ o ðim by:d* (O.H.), 'it (*synlyr*) will not support any life'. (3) sometimes used substantively as *may na:u byu ka:θ əno vo*, 'he has the nine lives of a cat'; so also *ən ə myu* is used to emphasize a negative—'in the least' (cf. B.C. 83. 12): *un i ən ə myu be na: i*, 'I haven't the least idea what to do'; *he:n voχɣn! he:n be:θ! vedra i ən ə myu i ða:lt o t*, 'wretched thing! I simply can't understand it!'

byu, adj., byw, D., 'alive': *os byu ag ja:χ*, 'if all's well'; *may o n vɣu o ɡnonod*, 'it is alive with maggots'; *ɡlo:yn byu*, 'butterfly' (ɡloyn Duw, D.).—Used for the sake of emphasis: *pe:θ vɣu vy:d ʻvənnoxi*, 'anything you like'.

byujogi, *bəujogi*, v., bywiogi, R.; cf. Gen. xlv. 27, 'to enliven, become enlivened'.

byuχ, s.f., pl. *byχod*, buwch, D., 'cow': *byuχ ɡəvlo*, 'a cow in calf'; *byuχ a lo: uθ i θra:d*, 'a cow with a calf'; *byuχ ar i θrədyð lo:*, 'a cow which has calved three times'; *byuχ sɣynog*, 'a barren cow'; *ləvjad byuχ*, 'a tuft of hair on the forehead'; *byuχ go:χ*, 'a red cow', also 'a lady-bird' (Coccinella): *vyuχ go:χ ða:χ ər ɛiθin*, *le: may karjad hun a hun ʔ*—Cow-names are: *blakkan*, *ðriðan*, *ɡwenno*, *koχan*, *lyudan*, *möylan*, *muynan*, *penwan*, *seran*.

bədimja = *mədimja*, s.pl., cf. *munud*, *mynud*, D. (I.W.), 'grimaces' = *stimja*.

bædjo, v., Eng. bud, 'to graft' (gardener at Bangor) = *impjo nimpjo*.

bædol, adj., bydol, D., 'worldly': *dy:n bædol*.

bæðar, adj., byddar, D. (1) 'deaf': *mor væðar a fren* (J.J.). (2) 'pig-headed, self-willed', applied to people who will not hear: *mor væðar a pen rha:u*, *mor væðar a po:sl lidjart* (J.J.). (3) applied to people of an impassive, unimpressionable, inexcitable nature, e.g. a man who would not be put out by seeing a cow in his corn-field (J.J.). (4) applied to substances, soft in themselves, which offer a kind of 'dull' resistance to a blow, e.g. wool, sand (J.J.).

bæðary, v., byddaru, D., s.v. 'obsurdesco'; 'to deafen, to madden by continual talking'.

bægæþjo, v., bygythio, S.E.*, 'to threaten'. Cf. *buguþ*.

bækedad, s.m., 'bucketful'.

bæxan, adj., fem. *bexan*, pl. *bæxin*, comp. *lai*, eq. *læiad* (*li:ad*), sup. *læia* (*li:a*), bychan, D., 'little': *r o:ð o n rhy: væxan i bæidjo kwiljo*, 'he was too little not to believe'; *i ædi hi ðim æn lækjo i bol i n væxan*, 'she does not like being little'; *dy:n bæxan ba:x te:u*, 'a tiny little fat man'; *ðeýd æn væxan am dano vo*, 'to belittle him'; *tyd, mæxan i*, 'come, little one' (e.g. to a cow).—Used substantively: *rhy: væxan o da:n*, 'too little fire' (in his character); *æy ka:l rhy væxan at i gadu*, 'getting too little to keep him'.

bæxany, v., bychanu, D., s.v. 'eleuo'; 'to belittle, decry'.

bælhog; *bælxjog* (W.H., J.J.), adj., bylchog, D., s.v. 'flicatus'; bylchiog, s.v. 'laciniosus'; 'full of gaps', e.g. a wall or a range of mountains.

bælxy, v., bylchu, H.S. 2. 1, 'to make a gap'.

bænnag, adv., bynnag, D., '-ever, -soever': *pu:y bænnag*, 'whoever'; *be:θ bynnag*, 'whatever', 'at any rate' (= Anglo-Welsh 'whatever'); *læ: bænnag æ bo:*, 'wherever it may be'; *pu:y bænnag væðanu*, 'whoever they may be'; *be:θ bænnag dyda vo*, 'whatever he says'; *for bænnag ær æið i*, 'whichever way she goes'; *ond pa: r y:n bænnag*, 'but however that may be . . .', 'but at any rate . . .'.

bæns, s.pl., sing. *bænsan*, f. *bwnn bara*, W.S. [A. bunne], 'buns'.

bærbuyl, adj., byrrbwyll, D., s.v. 'inconsiderantia', 'temerarius'; 'rash, hasty, thoughtless': *dy:n bærbuyl*, 'one who acts without considering the consequences'.

bærbuyltra, s.m., byrbwylltra, S.E., 'rashness, hastiness, thoughtlessness': *gnæyd pæða meun bærbuyltra*.

bærdun, s.m., byrdwn, I.G. 362. [42]; burdwn, M.Ll. i. 183. 31; Eng. burden, and Dial. burdoun, Sc.; 'burden, refrain of a song' (= *mærdun*).

bærðjo, v., byrddio, D., s.v. 'contabulo, contigno'. (1) 'to board over' (with planks): *bærðjo r laur*, *bærðjo r lofi*. (2) 'to lay' (a table): *du i wedi darwod bærðjo r burð* (O.H.). (3) 'to board' (a ship): *bærðjo loy*, also *bærðjo i loy*, and abs. *ma nu wedi bærðjo*, 'they have gone aboard'. (4) 'to take forcible possession of': *bærðjo ty*, *farm*, etc.;—*bærðja vo*, 'collar him' (for a talk), I.W. (5) 'to thrash': *mi na: i dæ værðjo di*, 'I will thrash you'; *du i n digon o ðy:n i χ bærðjo χi*, 'I am man enough to thrash you' (cf. C.F., 1890, 332. 4).

bær-ha:y, v., byrrhau, D., 'to shorten': *may r dy:ð æm bær-ha:y*, 'the days are drawing in'.

bærlæmmy, *bærlæmjo*, v., cf. W.S. bwlglymu val dwr [Bobyll]; bwlrymu, O.P., 'to bubble': *may r du:r æm bærlæmmy i væn;* *r o:ð æ du:r æm bærlæmjo n fænonna*;—also *bærlæmmy farad*, *paid a bærlæmmy kluyða*;—*mi bærlæmma i di i draguyðoldab* (O.H.), a threat with no definite meaning.

bæstaxx; *bustaxx* (W.H.), v., bustachu, D.F. [164] 14 [to check, restrain], 'to overstrain oneself, to work hard to no purpose': *n dæxi n wirjon æm bæstaxx vel hyn!*, 'how silly you are overworking yourself like this!'; *i bæ: u:ti m bæstaxx dæ hy:n a gnëyd dim trevn ar æ pe:θ?*

bæstifol in *peļ bæstifol* (I.W.), 'ever so far' = *gæstifol*. Perhaps connected with 'mistiff' = 'mischief'. Cf. T.N. 405. 14 Ca'dd lawer o fistiff yn ffoi rhag ei feistar.

bæstodi, v., 'to run about wildly' (of cattle in hot weather).

bætmant, s.m., 'abutment' (of a bridge) = *pentan*.

bæðëid, *bæðëiod*; *bæðëig* (O.H.), s.pl., bytheiad, D., 'hounds': *bæðëig næsvor* (O.H.), 'foxhounds', ['There is . . . an old-established pack of foxhounds kept by Mr. Evan B. Jones, of Ynysfor, near Beddgelert, which has been hunted by members of the same family for about a century'.—Forrest, p. 25.]

bæðëirjo, v., bytheirio, D., 'to belch'.

bæðol, adj., bythol, D., s.v. 'sempiternus'; 'continual, everlasting': *koyd bæðol wirðjon*, 'evergreens'.

d

d, for 'hyd' in *d at*, i.e. hyd at [*hy:d*].

d, for 'nid', e.g. *d un i dim* [*nid*].

d, for 'dy', e.g. *dal d aval* [*də*].

da:, adj., comp. *gwel*, eq. *kəstəl*, *kəstlad*, sup. *gora*, *da*, D., 'good': *dy:δ da:*, 'good day'; *bora da:*, 'good morning'; *pnaun da:*, 'good afternoon'; *nos'tauχ*, 'good night'; *bluydyn newyδ da: i χi*, 'a happy New Year to you'; *nos'tauχ a da: ə bo: χi*, 'good night and good-bye'; *pəidjuχ, da: χi:*, 'don't, that's a good fellow'; *daχi η klu:ad ə bu:yd ən da:?*, 'does the food taste nice?'; *hogla da:*, 'a nice smell'; *sy daχi həidju?* *rēit da:*, 'how are you to-day? Very well'; *may hi meun öydran garu ag edraχ mor da:*, 'she is a great age to look so well'; *may o n da: i jexid*, 'he is well'; *daχi n rēit da: əχ le:*, 'you have a very good place'; *os gwelux ən da: (s gwelux ən da:)*, 'please'; *dēyd ən da: am ru:in*, 'to praise some one'. Followed by prepositions: *am*, 'at': *may o n y:n da: jaun am dēyd 'anwiraδ*, 'he is very good at telling lies';—*ar*: *may hi n o da: 'arnoχi*, 'you are pretty well off';—*at*, 'for' (implying remedy): *da: jaun at*, 'very good for, as a remedy for'; *at be: may o n da:?* (I.W.), 'what is it good for?'—*gin* (sometimes *kin*, see below): *ma n da: gin i*, 'I am glad', e.g. *ma n da: gin i bo χi n wel*, 'I am glad you are better'; also, 'I like', as *θa: (= ni dda) kin i m ono ro*, 'I don't like him'; *mi vasa n da: gin i lasa r he:n dnas wedi mynd*, 'I wish the old lady had gone';—*i*, 'for' (implying purpose): *t ədynu n da: i dim*, 'they are good for nothing'; *i be: may hun ən da:?*, 'what is this for?';—*rhag*, 'as a remedy against, as a means of escaping': *may bangor ən le: rēit da: rhag ēira*, 'Bangor is a very good place for escaping snow'.

da: s.m., *da*, D. (1) 'cattle' (but practically obsolete): *gha:d ar ə da:!* was an expression formerly used when a cow calved (J.J.; O.H.). Cattle and poultry are sometimes distinguished by the terms *da: kornjog* and *da: ply:og*. (2) 'goods' (in general).

dabal, s., tabyl, W.S. [A. table], tabl, D. (1) 'the top of the wall of a house where the roof meets it': *kay ə dabal* (O.H.), 'to fill up the space between the top of the wall and the roof'. (2) 'the outside of the roof corresponding to the spot where the wall meets it': *kerig ar ə dabal*, 'stones placed on the roof as a protection

against the wind'. (3) 'the part of the top of a hay-stack between the edge and the first rope running lengthwise' (J.J.).

da'da:, s.m., childish word for 'sweets'.

dad-dgëintjo, v., 'to disjoint'.

dadl, s.f., dadl, D., 'dispute': *tori r dadl*, 'to settle the dispute'.

dadla, dadly, v., dadleu, D., 'to dispute': *by:ð rhëi ən dadla m bo:yθ am i hemwada*, 'some people dispute hotly about their religious denominations'; *dadly dros i blaid*, 'to argue in favour of one's party'; *dadla hevo i gilið* (*dadly ən erbyn i gilið*), 'to dispute with one another, to quarrel'; *dadly am bri:s pe:θ*, 'to haggle about the price of a thing'.

dad-luyθo, v., dadlwytho, D., 'to unload'.

dadmar, v., dadmer, D., 'to thaw'.

dad-sgriujo, v., 'to unscrew'.

dad-vlino, v., dadflino, D., s.v. 'refocillo'; 'to get rid of fatigue'.

dad-wrëidjo, v., dadweiddio, D., s.v. 'inextirpabilis'; 'to uproot'.

dadg, s. = dadl (O.H.), *mynd ən dadg*, 'to get into a dispute, quarrel'.

dadgo, v. (1) 'to chaff' (I.W.). (2) 'to quibble' (W.H.): *dim ius i ti dadgo*, 'it is no use your quibbling'. (3) 'to dispute, haggle' = dadly (O.H.).

dafod, v., dattod, D. Pret. S. 1. *dafottis*, *dfottis*, *dafis*. 3. *dafottoð*, *dfottoð*. Pl. 3. *dafodson*, *dfodson*. Imperative S. 2. *dafod*, *dafotta*, *dfotta*. Pl. 2. *dafottux*, *dfottux*, 'to undo, untie': *may ə marklød wedi dafod*, 'my apron is undone'; *dafod ko:t*, 'to unbutton a coat'; *dafod klo:s*, euphemistically for 'ventrem exonerare'; *dafod eda o ri:l*, 'to unwind thread from a reel'.

dagar, s.f. (cf. *dager*, D., 'pugio'), *pe:θ i wasgy ke:g kefyl dru:g* (O.H.).

dagra, s.pl., sing. *dëigryn*, *dagrau*, D., 'tears': *r o:ð dagra əm pøuljo o i lægəd o*, 'tears were streaming from his eyes'; *gnëyd dagra*, 'to shed tears'.

dail, s.pl., sing. *dëilan*, *dail*, D., 'leaves': *may r dail ən disgin*, 'the leaves are falling'; *kwymp, kwimpjad ə dail*, 'the fall of the leaves'; *krønny vel dëilan*, 'to tremble like a leaf'; *wedi kodi n i dail*, 'come up into leaf'; *may dëilan ar i davod o*, 'he speaks thick'; *heb dëilan ar i davod*, 'without mincing matters'; *paid a hel dim dail hevo mi*, 'don't let me have any of your nonsense'; *dëilan plug*, see *plug*.—Used to distinguish a plant from the root, flowers, or fruit, e.g. *dail arjan*, 'silverweed' (*Potentilla anserina*); *dail dy:ən da:*, 'knotty-rooted figwort' (*Scrofularia nodosa*); *dail*

gron, 'pennywort' (Cotyledon Umbilicus); *dail karn ebol*, 'colt's foot' (Tussilago Farfara); *dail knay* *a* *ðëyar*, 'earth-nut' (Conopodium denudatum); *dail kra:x*, *dail luynog*, 'fox-glove' (Digitalis purpurea); (*dail*) *křiba sant fraid*, cribau S. Ffraid, D., 'betony' (Stachys Betonica); *dail lorjad*, 'broad-leaved plantain' (Plantago major); *dail luyyn hydyl* (*hydyð*), 'ribwort plantain' (Plantago lanceolata) = *dail këiljog* (Bangor); *dail řhokkos*, 'mallow' (Malva silvestris, etc.); *dail tavol*, 'dock-leaves' (Rumex obtusifolius); *dail vëdigad*, 'all-heal' (Hypericum Androsaemum); *dail* *a* *pëils* = *łegad ebril*, 'the lesser celandine' (Ranunculus Ficaria).

daint, s.m., pl. *dannað*, dant, D., pl. daint, 'Quae vox apud Venedotas pro sing. passim vsurpatur', pl. *dannedd*, 'tooth': *daint bla:yn*, 'front tooth'; *kilðaint*, 'back tooth'; *daint lęgad*, 'eye tooth'; *tenny daint*, 'to draw a tooth', 'to have a tooth out'; *may i dannað wedi padry*, 'her teeth are decayed'; *may o wedi wasgy o a i dannað*, 'he has bitten him'; *may n mynd tŗu nannað i*, 'it sets my teeth on edge'; *grindzan i dannað*, 'to grind one's teeth'; *i oys gmo vo ðim daint i attal i davos*, 'he always speaks out, says what had better be left unsaid'; *dayos i dannað*, 'to show his fangs, to threaten'; *ma na riu daint řhęřþo vo a vo*, 'there is no love lost between them'; *may gmo vo daint i mi* (*daint en v erbyn*), 'he has something against me'; *kelyð en dę dannað !*, 'that's an absolute lie!'; *du i kęstal (kęstlad) a tiþa en dę dannað*, 'I'm as good as you at any rate'; *mi kęs i o ar i węřþo vo n i dannað*, 'I got it in the teeth of his opposition'; *mi řhois hi iði hi en i dannað* (= *en i gwymmad*), 'I paid it back to her with interest, I got the better of her'.—In transf. senses *daint o:g*, *křibin*, etc.; *dannað* *a* *graig*, 'the jagged edges of the rock'; *daint* *a* *łęu*, 'dandelion' (Leontodon Taraxacum).

dakja, interj., Eng. God ache: *dakja vo ymwað !*, 'drat him!'

dakku, adv., dacw, D.G. lix. 16, Fr. voilà: *dakku vo: !*, 'there he is!'

dal, v., dal, D. Fut. S. 1. *dalja*, 3. *dalith* (*ðëil*). Pl. 2. *daljux*. Imperf. *daljun*. Pret. 1. *dalis*. S. 3. *daljod*. Pl. 3. *dalsun*. Plup. *dalsun*. Imperative S. 2. *dal*; *daljux*. Pret. Pass. *daljuyd*.

I. tr. (1) 'to hold in the hand or arms': *pu:y dalith hun?*, 'who will hold this?'. (2) 'to hold' (in possession): *dal tir*, 'to hold land'. (3) 'to hold (something) so that it cannot fall or break loose': *rubað i dal a dgain ar řevn kęfyl*, 'something to hold the chain on the back of the horse'. (4) 'to hold, contain': *ðëil o ður?*, 'will it hold water?'; *ķimmint a dalith o, dalja vo*, 'as much as it will hold, would hold'. (5) 'to break in' (of a horse): *dal kęfyl* (= *tori i laur, tori i veun*, J.J.). (6) 'to hold or keep in a certain position': *dal en dyn*, 'to hold tight'; *dal a ðesgil en wastad iði hi*, 'to humour her', lit. 'to hold the dish straight for her'; *ma nu n dal řķ trę:yð en sattax*, 'they

hold your feet firmer'; *vel 'tasanu n dal a by:d uθ i gilið*, 'as if they kept the world together', i.e. 'as if the world could not get on without them'. Similarly *dal i lais an hi:r*, 'to lengthen out a sound with the voice'. (7) 'to hold back': *t o:s na ðim dal arno vo*, 'there's no holding him back'. Similarly *dal du:r*, 'to back water' (in rowing): *y:n an tenny a r lað an dal du:r* (O.H.), 'one pulling and the other backing water'; *dal i wynt*, 'to hold one's breath'. (8) 'to detain': *ke:s a nal*, 'I was detained'. (9) 'to catch': *gosod abuyd i ðal luynog*, 'to set a trap to catch a fox'; *dal pasgod*, 'to catch fish';—'to catch up': *mi daljuð o ar gevn að bēik*, 'you'll catch him on your bicycle'. (10) *dal gaval*, 'to catch hold (of), to hold on': *dal d aval ano vo rhag ido sārþjo*, 'catch hold of it to keep it from falling'; *dal d aval an a re:ns*, 'catch hold of the reins'. (11) *dal sylu*, 'to notice': *mi 'daljuði sylu a tgo: nesa*, 'you will notice next time'; *erbyn dal sylu*, 'when you come to think of it'. (12) 'to harness': *amsar dal*, 'the time for harnessing the horses to begin work' = *amsar baxv*. (13) 'to hold out': *dal d la:u*, 'hold out your hand'. (14) 'to hold out against, sustain, stand, endure, support, keep out': *may r gwarðag dy:en aþ glettað i ðal a dævyð*, 'black cattle stand the weather better'; *meðy dal ru:in*, 'to be unable to endure somebody'; *muy na hanny ðēil ar he:n gorfyn* (O.H.), 'more than the body can endure'; *t ædi r sgidja ma ðim an dal du:r*, 'these boots do not keep out the water'. (15) 'to lay a wager, to bet': *mi ðalja i xi su:lð*, 'I'll bet you a shilling'. Cf. the doggerel rime: *y:n day tṛi: mi ro: nu i laur an fri: | mi ðalja i am bēint o guru puy bōnnag a ðēil a mi: | nad oys: amma na mu:y na lai ond injon igjan fri:* (E.J.).

II. intr. (16) 'to hold': *nēiθ o ðal ru:an*, 'it will hold now'. (17) 'to keep (in a certain direction)': *dal gormod ar a ðe:*, 'to bear too much to the right'; *dal ar hy:d a lo:n spel*, 'to keep along the high-road a bit'; *dal i r xwi:θ, i r ðe:*, 'to keep to the left, to the right'. (18) 'to keep, continue': *may n dal i xuðy o hy:d*, 'it keeps on blowing'; *may hi wedi dal an hi:r heb ðim gla:u*, 'it has kept off raining for a long time'; *may r ta:n an dal*, 'the fire keeps in'; *may fair lambad an dal* (O.H.), 'Llanbedr (y Cenin) fair still continues'; *os dēil a by:d i vynd* (O.H.), 'if the world goes on'. (19) *dal ar*, 'to hold on (to)'—(fig.) 'to give heed, attend, mark': *dani wedi klū:ad pēða da: jaun ond i ni ðal 'arnynu a i gnēyd nu*, 'we have heard some very good things, if we only give heed to them and do them' (cf. Jer. xxiii. 18; Acts xvi. 14);—'to pull up (some one)': *du i n dal arno vo pey glu:a i o* (O.H.), 'I pull him up when I hear him (making mistakes)'. (20) *dal at rubað*, 'to stick to something, persevere in something'. (21) 'to hold, maintain' (also *dal ałan*). (22) 'to begin' (connected with 11): *dal am hannar aur wedi tṛi:*, 'to begin at half-past three'.

dalan, s.pl., *danadl*, D., only *dalan pōiðjon*, 'nettles' (*Urtica dioica*).

dalan [*dolan*].

daldun, *dandlun*, *dandljo*, v., 'to dandle'.

daljad, s.m., daliad, D.G. xlix. 23. (1) 'a keeping back, detention': *daxi wedi karyl daljad go hi:r hēidju*, 'you have been kept rather long to-day'. (2) 'the time a team remains in the field to work'. The two *daljad* are from about 7 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 5 p.m. (cf. *dal* 11).—Also of persons' working hours: *daljad dy:n* (on a farm) 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; *daljad ə mēinar ədi u:yθ aur*.

dalj, adj., pl. *dēiljon*, dall, D., 'blind': *dalj bo:st*, 'stone-blind'; *dala o baub na vyn welad* (prov.), 'none is so blind as he who won't see'.

daljgēibjo, v., 'to speak beside the mark': *be u:ti n daljgēibjo am beθa d u:ti dim ən i da:l̥t nu* (O.H.) = *boðro*, *stunfo*. Cf. T.N. 29. 5, Nid yw'r holl gwbl ond dall geibio;—also 32. 1.

dalinab, s.m., dallineb, D., 'blindness'.

da:l̥t; *dy:a:l̥* (O.H. nearly always), v., deall and dyall, D.; deallt, D.G. ccxiv. 9; dealld, D.F. [vi.] 8, [xiii.] 9, etc.; dallt, C.L.C. v. vi. 67. 23. Fut. S. 3. *dall̥iθ*. Imp. *dall̥un*. Pret. S. 3. *dall̥toð*, *dya:l̥toð*; *dəhal̥toð* (O.H.). Pl. 3. *dall̥son*. Imperative *dall̥ta*, *da:l̥t*; *dall̥tuχ*, 'to understand': *daxi n da:l̥t?*, 'do you understand?'; *vəda i byθ ən da:l̥t be vəðuχi n dəyd*, 'I never understand what you say'; *mi do:ni i dall̥t əŋ gēil̥d vesyl tippin*, 'we shall come to understand one another by degrees'; *mi dall̥toð mod i meun hel̥b̥yl*, 'he (the dog) understood I was in difficulties'.

daly, v., dallu, D., 'to blind': *ə gola n ə naly i ən la:n*.

damxwal (J.J.), *dəmxwal* (O.H.), v., dymchwelyd, D., s.v. 'euerto'; 'to fall down': *bildin wedi damxwal* (J.J.), 'a building which has fallen down'; *dəmxwal dros ə dibin* (O.H.), 'to fall over the precipice'.

damrwain, s.f., pl. *damwēinja*, damwain, D., 'accident'; *damwain vaur*, 'a bad accident'; *ar damwain*, 'by chance'.

damwēinjol, adj., damweiniol, D., s.v. 'accidentalis'; 'accidental'.

dan, prep., dan, D., s.v. 'sub'. See *tan*.

danheðog, adj., dannheddog, D., 'toothed, serrated'.

danvon; *dāyon* (I.W.); *davnon*, *davny(d)* (O.H.), v., danfon, D., s.v. 'mitto'. Pret. S. 3. *dəvonod* (O.H.), 'to send, take, conduct': *danvon ər hu:χ at ə ba:yð*;—*plismon ən davnon ru:in* (O.H.), 'a policeman taking some one to the lock-up'; *no:l a danvon ədu i tru: r dy:ð*, 'I am fetching and carrying all day long'; *rhaid no:l a i danvon hi* (said of old people), 'she has to be tended everywhere'; *ga: i χ dāyon χi adra?*, 'may I see you home?'

dāyos; *dāygos* (O.H.), v., dangos, D. Fut. 3. *dāyhosiθ* (*dēyys*).

Pret. 1. *dayhosis*, *daŋis*, 3. *dayhosod*. Imperative *dayos*; *dayhosux*. (1) tr. 'to show': *dayos rubaθ i ru:n*;—*dayos gu:g at y:n*, 'to frown, to look surlily at some one'; *dayos i hy:n (hynan)*, 'to show off'; *dayos i hy:n ən yux nag ədi i vo:d*, 'to make oneself appear to be above what one really is'. (2) intr., 'to show': *ko:ys ən dayos*, *ə se:rs* (stars) *ən dayos*. (3) 'to seem' (= *ymddangos*).

darbuylo, v., *darbwylllo*, S.E., 'to bring to reason'.

darja, in the exp. o: *darja*!, 'dash it!':—*darja vo ymwaθ*; *darja do budin di*.

darlan, v., *darllain*, *darllen*, D. Pret. S. 3. *darlennenod*, Pl. 3. *darlenson*. Imperative *darlan*; *darlennux*, 'to read': *na i darlan o pey ga: i amsar*, 'I will read it when I have time'; *lyvr divir i darlan*, 'an amusing book to read'; *may o n darlan po:b pe:θ gēiθ o aval mo vo*, 'he reads everything he can get hold of'.

darlau, v., *darllaw*, D., 'to brew':—fig. *may hi n i darlau hi er s talum*, 'a storm has been brewing for a long time'.

darn, s.m., pl. *darna*, *darn*, D. (1) 'piece': *may o wedi kəmmyd darn o mara i*, 'he has taken a piece of my bread'; *darn o graig, bren, hēyarn*, 'a piece of rock, wood, iron'; *darn o gara*, 'a piece of boot-lace'; *ən dri: darn*, 'in three pieces'; *may o wedi bildjo r darn ma*, 'he has built this piece';—*darn kgo:ys*, in old-fashioned cottages of one story, a projecting piece partitioned off from the rest and used as a bedroom. Its position was opposite the house door by the side of the *simða vaur* (O.H.). Cf. *fambar*. (2) 'part': *darn kupanad*, 'part of a cupful'. (3) used adverbially, 'partly': *ar i darn godi*, 'partly raised'; *darn la:δ*, 'to half kill'.

darnjo, v., *darnio*, D., 'to divide into parts': *darnjo ty:*, *moxy:n*; *pobol ən darnjo i hy:n uθ gufjo*.

darpar, s., *darpar*, D., 'praeparatio, apparatus': *darpar u:r*, 'fiancé'; *darpar wraig*, 'fiancée'.

darparjaθ, s.f., *darparaeth*, M.A. i. 348 b. 11, 'preparation': *dim darparjaθ ar i gəvar*.

darpary; *darpar* (O.H.), v., *darpar*, *darparu*, D., 'to provide': *darpary pŕikja ar gəvar ə bora*, 'to get firewood ready for the morning'.

darvod; *davrod* (often at Llanfairfechan), v., *darfod*, D. Fut. S. 1. *darvəda*, 3. *darvədiθ*. Imperf. S. 1. *darvun*, 3. *darva*. Pret. 3. [*dary*], *darvəðod*. Imperative *darvod*, *darvəda*; *darvədux*. I. tr., 'to finish': *vəly sy ifo gnēyd, darvod po:b dim*, 'that's the way—finish (eat up) everything'; *du i 'ar 'darvod o ru:an*, 'I am just finishing it (the book) now'; *ghaid i mi dri:o darvod ən o vy:an i ga:l du:ad hevo xi*, 'I must try and get done pretty soon, so as to come with you'. II. intr., (1) 'to come to an end, to be

finished, to wear out, to be over': *ma: r sgidja ma wedi darvod*, 'my boots are worn out'; *may o wedi darvod*, 'it is finished', also 'he has gone', i. e. 'is dead'; *may hi wedi darvod arno vo*, 'it is all up with him'; *mi dālis na darva vo byθ*, 'I thought it would never wear out'; *ma: r maun an darvod an vy:an xadal a glo:*, 'peat burns away quickly as compared with coal'. (2) The uninflected preterite form *dary*, i. e. *darfu i* (nearly always in the mutated form *dary*), is very frequently used as an auxiliary, instead of the inflected form of the preterite in all persons, with all verbs except *bo:d*, and especially in plurals the inflected forms of which consist of more than two syllables: *dary nu anvon*, 'they sent'; *dary ni dēxra*, 'we began'; *dary xi dim kērad*, 'you did not reach'. In S. I. *dary mi* or *vi*. Sometimes *dary* stands alone, the infinitive being understood, as *t un i dim dary hi ai pēidjo*, 'I don't know whether she did or not'; ... *ag vely dary nu*, '... and so they did'. (3) In the phrase *be hary ti?* (beth *ddarfu i ti?*), this verb has the sense of 'happened', i. e. 'what is the matter?' So, by analogy, *un i dim be hary o*, 'I don't know what is the matter with him'; *be sary ti?* (by analogy with *be s anti?*, i. e. beth *sydd arnat ti?*) is also occasionally heard, and *be:θ o:yð hary o?*

darvodedig, adj., *darfodedig*, D., 'wasteful'; *menyn darvodedig*, 'wasteful butter'; *tēyly darvodedig*, 'a family that dies out rapidly'.

datbakjo, v., 'to unpack': *ar o:l i xi orfan datbakjo*, 'when you have finished unpacking'.

datbaxy, v., *dadbachu*, 'to unharness'.

daun, s.f., dawn, D., 'gift': *daun madroð liθrig*, 'the gift of ready speech'; *may gēno vo digon o daun farad* (= *daun dēyd*), 'he has the gift of the gab'.

dauns, s.f., dawns, Psalm cl. 4, 'dance'.

davadan, s.f., *dafaden*, D., s.v. 'ovicula'; 'a single sheep': *ma:y y:n davadan ar o:l* (O.H.), 'there is one sheep left behind' (see *davod* 1).

davadan, s.f., pl. *devaid*, *dafaden*, D., 'wart': *davadan wylł*, 'cancerous wart'.

davad [eda].

davn, s., pl. *davna*; *devni* (O.H.), *dafn*, D., 'drop'.

davod, *davad*, s.f., pl. *devaid*, *dafad*, D., 'sheep': *haul pori devaid a θori maun*, 'the right of pasturing sheep and cutting peat'; *hel devaid*, 'to collect sheep together'; *biğēiljo devaid*, 'to look after sheep'; *knēivjo devaid*, 'to shear sheep'; *knevin devaid*, 'a sheep walk'; *ki: devaid*, 'a sheep dog'; *noda klistja devaid*, 'sheep's ear-marks'; *devaid gwlanog*, 'sheep with their wool'; *devaid ļemjon*, 'sheep after shearing'; *ma: ġin i dair davad heb ðu:ad ag u:y:n leni*, 'I have three sheep which have not lambed this season';

ma: kro:yn ar o:yn a kro:yn a davad i welad mor ammal a i g'ilid an a varxnad (prov.), 'the lamb's skin and the sheep's skin are to be seen equally often in the market', i. e. 'the young die as well as the old' (cf. the literary form: *Cyn ebrwydded yn y farchnad, croen yr oen a chroen y ddafad*, D., cf. also M.A. i. 15 a. 23); *r o:yn an dasgy r davad bori* (prov. exp.), 'teaching one's grandmother'.

davod, *davad*, s.f., pl. *devaid*, 'wart': *davod wy:ll*, 'cancerous wart'. Cf. *davadan*.

davyð, *Dafydd*, 'David': *an o:ys davyð*, 'in the Greek calends'; *davyð dgo:ns*, 'the sea'; *asgwrn davyðl*, 'Good Heavens!'

day, s. and adj., fem. *du:y*, *dau*, D., 'two'. Both *day* and *du:y* are followed by the vocal mutation; *day kant* is, however, the usual form for 200, and there are a few other exceptions, e.g. *day pen linin*, in the phrase *ka:yl a day pen linin at i g'ilid*, 'to make two ends meet'; cf. *deupenn y llynynn*, L.A. 96. 26; and words of English origin beginning with *g*, *g'* as *du:y g'a:t*. With the article always *a day*, *a du:y*:—*a day vurd*, 'the two tables'; *a du:y gadar*, 'the two chairs';—*day ne dri: o ðarnodja*, 'two or three days'; *gæmmuxi r day?*, 'will you have both?'; *mi nēið a day r y:n va:θ*, 'either will do'; *day a θair*, 'two (shillings) and threepence'; *gwerθ du:y*, 'two pennyworth'; *stamp du:y a dimma*, 'a twopence halfpenny stamp'; *yniwaθ ne du:y*, 'once or twice'; *a nhen durnod ne day*, 'in a day or two'; *may r blaid wedi holti n du:y*, 'the party has split in two'; *may o rhuy day vedul*, 'he can't make up his mind'; *r adani rhuy day ola*, 'it is twilight'; *gwel day meun bol na kant meun ja:u*, a proverb implying that it is better to have a small amount (of money) and know what to do with it than an unwieldy quantity.

daywynebog, adj., *dauwynebog*, D., s.v. 'anceps'; 'two-faced, deceitful'.

de:, adj., *deau* and *dehau*, D. (1) 'right': *a la:u de:*, 'the right hand'—hence s.f. *a de:*, 'the right': *dal gormod ar a de:*, 'to keep too much to the right'; *o de:*, 'right', opposite to *o xwiθig*, 'wrong'; *du:y forð i nēyd po:b pe:θ—y:n o de:*, *y:n o xwiθig*, 'two ways of doing everything—one right, one wrong'. (2) 'south': *ty: de:*, 'the south side'—also s.m. *a de:*, 'the south': *may n xuθy o r de:*, 'it is blowing from the south'.

deduyð, adj., *dedwydd*, D., 'happy'.

deðvy, v., *dyddfu*, D., only in *deðvy gan wre:s* (O.H.), 'to be overcome by the heat'.

defro, v., *deffro*, D., s.v. 'expergiscor'; 'to wake' (tr. and intr.).

de:g, *de:γ*, s. and adj., *dêg*, D., 'ten'; *de:γ* is the adjectival form: *de:γ mi:s*, *mlu:cyd*, *mlēnað*, *mynyð*, *cwin*, *usnos*; *de:γ waiθ*, 'ten times'; *de:g durnod* (beside *de:γ njurnod*) is, however, common, also *de:g kēinjog*. In other cases the substantival *de:g* *o* has superseded it, as *de:g o vasgēdi*, *vala*, *nθod*, etc.

degum, s.m., pl. *degamma*, *degwm*, D., 'tithe': *tre: r degum*, 'township'; *degum a bli:θ*, 'tithe on animals'; *degum ar y:d*, 'tithe on corn'; *sgybor degum*, 'tithe barn'.

degvad, adj., degfed, D., 'tenth': *a degvad dy:δ*; *a degvad ran*.

dēigeinvad, adj., deugeinfed, D., 'fortieth'.

dēigjan, s. and adj., deugain, D.; deigian, C.C.M. 18. 6, 'forty'. For mutations see *igjan*.

dēiljo, v., deilio, D., 'to come into leaf': *ma: r dgakmor an deiljo n vy:an jaun*, 'the sycamore comes into leaf very early'.

dēiljo, v., deilio, C.L.C. ii. 12. 18, 'to deal', e.g. at a shop; also *dēiljo meun kəfəla*; — *dēiljo uθi hi* implies an illicit connexion.

dēiljur, s.m., 'herbalist'.

dēiljur, s.m., 'dealer'.

dēimon, s., daimawnt, C.Ch. 56. 25, 'diamond or something shaped like a diamond', e.g. in speaking of the meshes of a net.

dēintjo, v., deintio, D., s.v. 'denticulo, tango'; P.G.G. 224. 16, 'to go near, to enter': *paid a dēintjo at a ty:*, 'don't go near the house' (because of some suspicious circumstances connected with it); *dēintjo i meun*, 'to enter'.

dēintəδjaθ, s.f., deintyddiaeth, 'articulation': *may gəno vo dēintəδjaθ ða:*.

dēivis, s., deufis, D.G. iii. 7, 'two months': *dēivis ne dri:*, 'two or three months'.

dēivjo, v., deifio, D., 'to singe, blight, wither': *pen vəduxi n rhoi klut o vla:n a ta:n may o n dēivjo*; *ma: gweynt a duyran an dēivjo a kubul*.

dēivjol, adj., deifiol, S.E., 'nipping, blasting': *gweynt dēivjol*.

dekbays, s., 'ten pounds' (weight).

dekblynt, s., degpunt, T.N. 71. 24, 'ten pounds' (sterling).

dekkin, *dekkēn*, decyn in *dekkin i*, *dekkēn i* = *debig kin i*, i.e. debyg genyf, 'I should think': *may o wedi mynd ru:an dekkin i*.

dextra, v., dechreu, D. Fut. S. 1. *dextra*, 2. *dəxriθ*, *dəxrēyiθ*. Pret. S. 1. *dexris*, *dəxrēyis*, 3. *dexrod*, *dəxrēyod*. Imperative, *dextra*; *dextrux*, *dəxrēyux*. Pret. Pass. *dəxrēyud*, 'to begin': *may n dextra tuly*, 'it is beginning to get dark'; *dextra o r dextra*, 'to begin at the beginning'; *rhaid i ni ga:y l a dru:g əna n jaun i dextra*, 'we must set that to rights to begin with'; *dextra r ta:n*, 'to light the fire' (used of paper, sticks, etc.); *ədi r boks ma am ga:l i dori i dextra r ta:n*?, 'is this box to be broken up to light the fire?'; *dextra kany* (of the leader of a choir), 'to strike up, to give the note'. Nouns are often preceded by *ar*, e.g. *dextra ar a gwaiθ*, 'to take up the task'.

dēxra, s.m., dechreu, D., 'beginning': *en a dēxra*, 'at first'; *en a dēxra kēnta*, 'at the very beginning'; *dēxra a dīwadh a vluydyn*, 'the beginning and end of the year'.

del, adj., comp. *delāx*, *dēl*, D., 'protervus, morosus'; 'pretty, nice': *ma: ganoxi da:n ba:x del*, 'you have a nice little fire'; *danas ba:x del*, 'a nice little woman'; *ma:y o η gwēny n del!*, 'he does smile prettily!'; *may o η gwēla n del*, 'he is mending nicely'; —as term of endearment, *del ba:x!*; *tyd e neli!*; —ironically, *u:ti n y:n del!*, 'you're a nice fellow!'

delu, s.f., *delw*, D. (1) 'image': *mi a:θ vel delu*, 'he stood stock still with fright'. (2) 'cross': *delu ayr*, 'a gold cross' (O.H.).

delwi, v., *delwi*, D., 'to stand stock still with fright'.

den, s.m., 'dean'.

denig, *dinig*, *dejid*, *dijid*; *dēijid* (W.H.), v., *diangc*, D.; *dihengyd*, C.C. 260. 23. Fut. 3. *dijith* (I.W.), *dēijith* (W.H.). Imp. *dijun* (I.W.), *dējun* (E.J.). Pret. 3. *dējod* (J.J.), *dēijod* (W.H.). Imperative, *dēj* (I.W., O.H.), *dēij*, *dēiya* (W.H.), 'to make off, to escape': *daxi am denig hēidiu?*, 'are you off anywhere to-day?'; *dēij(a) am dē vōwyd*, 'escape for your life'.

dēny(d), v., *denu*, D., 'to entice'.

dēngar, adj., *dengar*, 'attractive, fascinating in manner'.

dēywaθ, adv., *dengwaith*, D., s.v. 'decies'; 'ten times'. Cf. also *dē:y waiθ*.

dēr, s., 'a blow': *damma vi: a dēr iðo vo nes o:ð o η kany* (J.J.), 'I gave him a blow which made him sing out'; *ghoi dēr*, 'to give a blow'.

derbyn, v., *derbyn*, D., s.v. 'recipio'. Pret. 3. *derbēnjod*. Imperative, *derbyn*; *derbēnjux*, 'to receive'.—In special sense, 'to receive into the world'. Cf. D., s.v. 'obstetrico': *mi derbēnjod hi xwe: xant*, 'she attended six hundred cases'.

derbēnjad, s.m., *derbyniad*, D., s.v. 'ansa', 'excipulæ', 'mutulus'; 'catch', e.g. on a door-post to receive the latch.

dernyn, s.m. (dim. of *darn*), *dernyn*, D., s.v. 'particula'; 'a small piece': *dernyn da: jaun ædi hunna*, 'that is a fine piece' (e.g. of poetry).

deru, s.pl., sing. *derwan*, f., *derw*, D., 'oaks':—*deru* is also used for oak (the wood), *wedi nēyd o deru*, 'made of oak';—and as an adj. *kadar deru*, 'an oak chair'.

derwinan, *dərwinan*, *drəwinan*, s.f., pl. *derwinod*, etc., *derwreinien*, W.S. [Ryng worme]; *derwreinyn*, D., Lichen. Rectius *Dyfrwreinyn*; 'ring-worm'. Also *gwrinan*, cf. *gwraint*, D., sing. *gweirinyn*. See also *drain gwynab*.

deryn [*adar*].

desgil, s.f., pl. *desgla*, *dæsgla*, *dysgl*, D.; *descyl*, D.F. [xii.] 28; *desgil*, C.L.C. i. 23. 25; 'dish': *dal a desgyl an wastad (i)*, 'to humour; to keep things straight between people who are on bad terms with each other'.

dest [*dgest*].

destlys, adj., *destlus*, D., 'neat, tidy'.

deθa, adj., *deheu*, D., 'skilful': *gnëyd po:b pe:θ o: deθa*, 'to do everything skilfully'; *y:n deθa jaun ædi o i nëyd po:b pe:θ*, 'he is very skilful in everything'; *deθa hevo i gwaiθ*, 'skilful in her work'.

deur, adj., *dewr*, D., 'brave': *nt o:δ o n deur? mi xyboδ a dy:n*, 'wasn't he brave? he saved the man'; *may dy:n deur æm barod i roid i vævyd i laur*, 'a brave man is ready to lay down his life'.

devni, s.pl., *defni*, D., s.v. 'davn'; 'drops'.

dewinjas, *dæwinjas*, s.f., *dewines*, D., s.v. 'pharmaceutria': *dewinies*, M.Ll. i. 235. 23; 'fortune-teller'.

dewinjaθ, *dæwinjaθ*, s., *dewiniaeth*, D., 'fortune-telling': *dëyt tæwinjaθ* (O.H.).

dewis, v., *dewis*, D., Imperative, *dewis*, *dæwisa*, 'to choose': *dewis a ty: kletta i r klauδ*, 'to choose the sheltered side of the wall'; *vel 'bæduxi n dewis*, 'as you choose, as you like'; *dewis dewis δay ðurn*; *dewis y:n, dewis hun* (*pa: r y:n gæmma i ont hun?* I.W.), said by children asking some one to choose one of two closed hands in which something is held.

dewis, s., *dewis*, D., 'choice': *ar o:l i xi ga:yl æχ dewis*, 'after you have had your choice'.

dëyar, s.f., *daear*, D. (1) 'earth, world': *a pe:θ gora gænoxi ga:l ar a dëyar*, 'the thing you like to get best in the world'. (2) 'earth, ground, soil': *troi r dëyar*, 'to turn over the earth' (esp. with a plough); *m aros i r dëyar gnesy*, 'waiting for the earth to get warm'. (3) pl. *dëyara*, 'earth' (of a fox).

dëyardor, s.f., *daeardor*, D.G. ccv. 47; cf. D., s.v. 'aestuarium', 'charadra', 'eluvies', 'labes'; 'land-slip'.

dëyargi, *dyargi*, s.m., pl. *dëyarguns*, *daiargi*, S.E., 'terrier' (O.H.).

dëyaru, v., *daearu*, D. (1) 'to cultivate' = *txi:n a dëyar* (O.H.). (2) 'to live, to "hang out"' (O.H.); cf. *dëyar llynog*.

dëyban, adj., *deuben* [*gëlan*].

dëyblyg, adj., *deublyg*, D., s.v. 'duplicatè': *særθjo n i dëyblyg*, 'to fall doubled up' (seldom used).

dëyd; also *du:yd* (I.W.), v., *dywedyd*, D. Fut. S. 1. *dëyda*, *dyda*; *duyda* (O.H.), 3. *dëydið*, *dydið*; *dënyd* (O.H.). Imp. S. 1. *dëydun*, *dydun*, 3. *dëyda*; *duyda* (O.H.). Pret. S. 1. *dëydis*, *dydis*, 3. *dëydod*, *dydod* (*mi rydod*, O.H.); Pl. 1. *dëydson*, 2. *dëydsox*, 3. *dëydson*. Imperative S. 2. *du:ad*; *duyda* (O.H.); Pl. 1. *dydun*, 2. *dydux*, *dëydux*, *du:x*, 'to say, tell'; *dëyd keluyð*, 'to tell a lie'; *dëyd ə gwi:r*, 'to tell the truth'; *may hi n dëyd bo xi n cdrax ən wel*, 'she says you look better'; *dydux* (*dydun*) *bo xi wedi gnëyd rubaθ i mi hëidiu*, 'say (for example) that you have done something to me to-day'; *ma: nu n dëyd mai am allro tawyd by:ð hi*, 'they say that it happens (i. e. corns hurt) when the weather is going to change'; *mi dëydod o ə do:y o*, 'he said he would come'; *mi dëydis i xa:xi ðim kinjo hëidiu*, 'I said you would not get any dinner to-day'; *mi dëydod hi ə r a: hi*, 'she said she would go'; *mi dëydis i na vurja hi ðim*, 'I said it would not rain'; *i o:yð hi ðim əy gubod be dëyda hi*, 'she did not know what to say'; *be naun i ond dëyd ə gwi:r a dëyd na naun i m ono vo?*, 'what should I do but tell the truth and say I wouldn't do it?'; *dëyd uθ ruc:n am bëidjo*, 'to tell some one not to'; *wa:θ i mi dëyd karag a θuļ na dëyd rubaθ uθ ə plant ma*, 'I might as well speak to a block of wood (lit. say stone with a hole in it) as speak to these children'; *dëyd padar uθ berson*, 'to teach one's grandmother'; *ən dëyd ar i beθ maur ənta*, 'swearing hard, "jurant ses grands dieux"'; *dëyd mucy*, 'to exaggerate', e. g. *rois i swadan vëxan iðo vo hevo Kevn ə la:u a r hogyn ən dëyd mucy* (O.H.), 'I struck him lightly with the back of my hand and the boy exaggerated'.—Imperative, *dydux*, *du:x* at the end of a remark '—ever, I say, I wonder, let me see': *be hary r kaθod, dydux?*, 'whatever is the matter with the cats?'; *pu:y sy na, du:x?*, 'I wonder who is there?'; *be vədani n alu vo, dydux?*, 'let me see, what used we to call it?'

dëyðrod, s., *deudroet*, W.B., col. 22. 3, 'feet': *kerðad ar i dëyðrod*, 'to walk' (as opposed to riding, etc.).

dëyðag, s. and adj., *deuddeg*, D., 'twelve': *dëyðay njurnod, mi:s, usnos, waið*.

dëyðegvad, adj., *deuddegfed*, D., 'twelfth'.

dëyðyð, s., *deuddydd*, D., s.v. 'biduum'; 'two days'.

dëygant, dëykant, s., *deucant*, D., s.v. 'ducenti'; 'two hundred'.

dëynau, adj. and s., *deunaw*, D., s.v. 'duodeviginti'; 'eighteen, eighteen pence'; *genath dëynau o:yð*.

dëynəwad, adj., *deunawfed*, D., s.v. 'duodeuicesimanus'; 'eighteenth'.

dëynyð, s.m., pl. *devnəðja*, *defnydd* and *deunydd*, D., 'material'. [*dëynyð* is the popular form; *devnyð* is a word of rather literary flavour used to translate Eng. 'use', as *gnëyd devnyð o hono vo*, 'to make use of it'. So also *devnəðjo*, 'to use'.]

dëysult, s., deuswllt, G.O. ii. 138. 30, 'two shillings': *pisin deysult*, 'a florin, two shilling piece'.

dëyvor, s., deufor, D., s.v. 'bimaris' = *day vor* in the phrases *kin haltad a heli dëyvor* [*ha:lt*]; — *r o:n i vel dëyvor gëvarvod*, 'I was all upset' (I.W.).

di:, pron. [*ti:*].

di:-. A negative prefix used with nouns and verbs and rarely with adjectives. A few of these are given below, but they might be almost indefinitely extended. The prefix is generally treated as a separate word bearing full stress. Where this is not the case the vowel is naturally shortened.

di:-absan; *di:-absant* (O.H.), adj., diabsen, 'not given to slander': *dy:n di:-absant jaun am ne:b*.

diadal, s., diadell, D., s.v. 'grex'; 'flock': *ma na ludun dy: am mho:b diadal* (E.J.), prov., 'there is a black sheep in every family'. Apparently only in this locution. [The usual word is *gyr*.]

di:-axos, diachos, D., s.v. 'immeritò'; 'without cause': *me:ltiθ an di:-axos ni da:u* (prov.).

di:al, v., dial, D., 'to take revenge, avenge oneself': *arna i: by:ð o n di:al*. Also trans. *di:al i li:d*, 'to wreak one's vengeance' (cf. W.B., col. 121. 23); *di:al ə kam*, 'to avenge the wrong'.

dialað, dialedd, D., 'vindicta, vltio'; 'a great number': *may gəno vo beθ dialað o ðevaid*; *may gəno vo anivvëljad an dialað* (O.H.). Cf. Hugh Machno in M.Ll. ii. 311. 22; G.O. ii. 112. 5.

dialgar, adj., dialgar, C.C.M. 436. 28, 'revengeful'.

di:-aŷy, adj., diallu, D., s.v. 'impotens'; 'feeble, powerless'.

di:-amkan, adj., diamcan, S.E., 'aimless, random'.

di:an, n.pr.: *vel di:an* (f.) *a loli* (m.), 'like Dian and Loli' (Rowland), said of two bosom friends or an affectionate married couple. (Cf. 'Darby and Joan'.)

di:-anav, adj., dianaf, D.G. cci. 9, 'without blemish': *an ja:x a di:-anav*, said of a new-born child; — *wedi eni n di:-anav*.

di:ar, *dy:ar*, *di:a*, Eng. 'dear' in 'dear me!', etc.: *di:ar annul!*, *n eno r di:ar!*, *di:ar ba:x!*, 'dear me!', good gracious!, my word!, etc.'; *dy:ar annul! may o m brasgammy n aru!*, 'good gracious! how he strides along!'; *di:a! may r ðənas na an do:bo ə plənt an aru*, 'my word! that woman does beat the children'.

di:-ardal, v., diarddel (diarddelw), S.E., 'to excommunicate, to strike off from membership in a chapel'.

di:arθ, adj., dieithr, D., s.v. 'extraneus'; dierth, D.F. [117] 21; M.Ll. i. 209. 4, 'strange': *dy:n di:arθ*, 'stranger'; *pobol di:arθ*, 'strangers', term commonly applied to visitors at seaside resorts, etc.

·di·asgurn, *di·asgun*, adj., diasgwrn, S.E., 'weak, feeble': *dy:n di·asgurn*.

·di·aval, adj., diafael, S.E., 'lazy, averse to work': *dy:n di·og, di·aval*. Cf. *nëif o ðim gaval mi hi*, 'he won't buckle to'.

·di·baid, adj., dibaid, D., 'continual, without break'.

diban, s.m., pl. *dibenjon*, *diben*, D., 'purpose': *i riu ðiban*, 'for some purpose'; *i ðo:yθ ðibenjon*, 'for some wise purpose'; *appad a diban*, 'to answer the purpose'.

·di·ben, adj., 'empty-headed': *dy:n di·ben*.

·di·ben·drau, adj., di-ben-draw. (1) 'interminable': *furna di·ben·drau*. (2) 'mysterious': *dy:n di·ben·drau*, 'a man one cannot "see through" '.

·di·berig, adj., *diberigl*, P.G.G. 45. 7, 'harmless, innocuous; safe': *ma nu n hołol di·berig*, 'they are quite harmless', e.g. patent pills;—*le·di·berig*.

dibin, s.m., *dibyn*, D.; *dibin*, M.Ll. i. 116. 14, 'precipice': *mynd, sərθjo dros a dibin*, 'to go, fall over the precipice'; *sərθjo n dibin dolyn*, 'to fall headlong'.

·di·bluk, adj., 'without pluck, unenterprising'.

·di·bobol, adj., *di bobl*, 2 Esd. xvi. 26, 'uninhabited, sparsely inhabited'.

·di·bo:yn, adj., *diboen*, D., 'comfortable, with mind at ease': *wedi du:ad ar i furna ən rëit di·bo:yn*, 'having made his journey very comfortably'.

·di·bri:od, adj., *dibriod*, S.E., 'unmarried'.

dibris, adj., *dibris*, D., s.v. 'abjectus'. (1) 'wanting in self-respect': *paid a bo:d mor ðibris arnat ti: dā hy:n*, 'do not lose your self-respect so'. (2) 'reckless': *r o:ð o n rhy: ðibris o lawar*. (3) 'careless, not setting value on anything'.

·di·brifo, v., *dibrisio*, D., s.v. 'abjicio', 'despicio', etc.; 'depreciate': *dy:n ən di·brifo i hy:n*, 'a man who has lost his self-respect; who has gone to the bad';—also, 'one who is reckless; who plunges needlessly into danger'.

·di·brovjad, adj., *dibrofiad*, S.E., 'inexperienced'.

dibuys, adj., *dibwys*, S.E. (1) 'unimportant, immaterial'. (2) 'with little cause': *kweyno n ðibuys*.

·di·daro, adj., *didaro*, D.P.O. 38. 3; 79. 11, 'unconcerned, stolid' = *di·gannur*, *di·valtar*.

·di·dēimlad, adj., *dideimlad*, P.G.G. 63. 21, 'unfeeling'.

·di·dor, adj., *didorr*, D., s.v. 'continuus'; 'continuous, without break'.

·di·dorjad, adj., didoriad, G.O. ii. 69. 12, said of one who has not been 'broken in' when young, who has always had his own way, 'rude, unmanageable'.

·di·dramguyð, adj., didramgwydd, D., s.v. 'inocciduous', 'in-offensus'; 'not easily taking offence': *dy:n ·di·dramguyð*.

·di·drevn, adj., didrefn, B.C. 87. 1, 'without order'.

·di·droi, adj., di-droi, 'that cannot be turned aside': *dy:n ·di·droi*.

·di·dræst, adj., 'untrustworthy'.

diduyl, adj., didwyll, D., 'sincere'.

diða, adj., didda, W.S. [Wyth out goodes], 'without good': *dy:n didrug*, *diða*, 'a nonentity, a man with nothing in him'. Cf. B.C. 95. 28.

·di·ðal, adj., di-ddal, 'unreliable, slippery': *dy:n ·di·ðal*.

diðan, adj., diddan, D., 'amusing, pleasant, entertaining': *he:n gumfēini diðan ađi o*, 'he is pleasant company'; *day dy:n an diðan hevo i ġilið*, 'two men on pleasant terms with one another'.

diðanux, s., diddanwch, D., 'the quality of being amusing, pleasant, or entertaining': *may o n ļaun diðanux*.

diðany, v., diddanu, D., 'to comfort': *may pe:θ ba:x an i diðany hi*, 'a little thing comforts her'.

·di·ðarvod, adj., diddarfod, 'unending; that never wears out; long in finishing': *may o n ·di·ðarvod hevo i ġmuynas* (work).

·di·ðauñ, adj., di-ddawn, D.F. [85] 8, 'not gifted in speech'.

·di·ðerbynwynab, adj., di-dderbyn-wyneb, 'not given to favouritism, not being a respecter of persons'.

·di·ðēyd, adj., di and dywedyd, applied to one whom it is no use correcting, with whom it is useless to argue: *a dy:n muya ·di·ðēyd welis i ri:o:yd*.

diðig, adj., diddig, D., 'good-tempered' (often applied to children).

diðim; *·di·ðim* (emphatic), adj., diddym, D.; diddim, W.Ll. xciv. 5; D.P.O. 50. 24; di-ddim, P.G.G. 153. 17, 'worthless, insignificant': *dy:n diðim*, 'a man with nothing in him'; *a dy:n muya ·di·ðim welis i ri:o:yd*, 'the most insignificant man I ever saw'.

·di·ði:olx, adj., diddiolch, S.E., 'thankless'.

·di·ðjoġi, adj., diddiogi, S.E., 'active': *may n dy:n hoľol ·di·ðjoġi*.

diðos, adj., diddos, D. (1) 'rain-proof, damp-proof': *ġnēyd ľe: an diðos*. (2) 'cosy'. (3) 'sober': *dy:n diðos* (O.H.).

diðosi, v., diddosi, D., 'to make rain-proof, damp-proof'.

didrug, adj., diddrwg, D.F. [103] 11, 'without badness' [*diða*].

didammy, v., diddymmu, D., dyddymmu, D., s.v. 'annihilo'; 'to do away with'.

·di:efaθ, adj., dieffaith, S.E., 'without effect'; 'having lost its virtue' (e.g. of medicine).

·di:eguyðor, adj., diegwyddor, S.E., 'unprincipled'.

·di:enaid, adj., di-enaid, 2 Esd. iii. 5, 'soulless'.

difaθ, adj., diffaith, D. (1) of land, *tir difaθ*, 'wild, full of thorns, bogs', etc. (O.H.). (2) 'anything that causes disgust': *hec'n hogla dru:g ædi pe:θ difaθ* (O.H.). (3) 'mischievous, bad': *dyn difaθ = dy:n dru:g i gurs, dy:n am nēyd sbort*.

·di:fayl, adj., diphael, G.R. 117. 18; diffael, G.O. ii. 184. 5, 'without fail'.

difig, s., diffyg, D., 'defect, insufficiency': *difig trēiljad = kam-drēiljad*, 'indigestion'; *difig anadl*, 'scantiness of breath'; *difig govol*, 'carelessness'.

difod, v., diffodd, D., s.v. 'extinguo'. Fut. 1. *difotta*. Imp. S. 1. *difottun*. Pret. S. 1. *difottis, difis*. Pl. 3. *difodsun*. Imperative *difod, difa*; *difottux*. (1) tr. 'to extinguish, put out': *difod a lamp*, 'to put out the lamp'. (2) intr. 'to go out' (of a light or fire): *ma: r ta:n wedi difod*, 'the fire has gone out';—fig. *may hi wedi difod arno vo*, 'he is done for'.

·di:frut, adj., 'without any "go", without stamina': *dy:n ·di:frut = dy:n ·di:æweyd, ·di:nerθ, di:og*.

difruyθ, adj., diffrrwyth, D., s.v. 'iners', 'flaccidus'; 'limp', e.g. of a child asleep: *may i vrayχ o n difruyθ*, 'he has lost the use of his arm'.

difægjo, v., diffygio, D., 'to be worn out with fatigue': *difægjo o dan i vayχ*, 'to sink beneath his burden'; *mi wēiθis nes on i wedi difægjo n la:n*.

di:g, s., dig, D., 'anger': *gair i donny di:g*, 'a word to arouse anger'.

di:g, adj., sup. *dikka*, dig, D., 'angry': *dikka n a by:d vo: r kēiljog, kanta n a by:d a ka:n o* (prov.), 'the angrier a cock is the sooner he will crow', said of some one who sings to hide his temper, i.e. *dim η kany o χ kalon ond ηη kany i la:ð ær æsbryd*.

digalon, adj., digalon, D., s.v. 'iners', 'remissus'. (1) 'down-hearted, depressed': *digon kula a digalon*, 'rather poorly and dejected'. (2) 'depressing': *may r dæweyð æn digalon jaun*. (3) 'sad': *pe:θ digalon*.

digalonni, v., digalonni, D., s.v. 'demitto'; 'to make (one) despair, to dishearten'. Intr. 'to be disheartened'.

·di:ges, adj., di and Eng. guess, 'feckless, without ideas' (as to how to do a thing): *a dy:n muya ·di:ges am nēyd o welis i ri:oyd*.

·di:gevn, adj., digefn; C.C.M. 32. 29, 'defenceless'.

digjo, v., digio, D. (1) 'to anger, offend': *mi diðis hunnu*, 'I

made him angry'. (2) 'to be angry, offended': *may o wedi digjo*. (3) 'to be tired (of)': *daxi wedi digjo uθ wy:a*?, 'are you tired of eggs?' (used facetiously).

·di:·gol, adj., digoll; C.C.M. 90. 24. (1) 'without loss': *tori r moxyu mor ·di:·gol ag sy m bosib*, 'to cut up the pig in such a way as to cause the least possible loss'. (2) 'without defect, without blemish': *blokkyn o dy:n solat ·di:·gol*.

digon, *digon*, D. (1) s. 'enough': *o:ys na digon o bo:b pe:θ ·gənoxi ru:an*?, 'have you enough of everything now?'; *may digon o vi:n arno vo*, 'it is sharp enough'; *vəða i ðim əy klɜ:ad ən da: ond mi vəða i ɣ klɜ:ad laun digon*, 'I do not hear well, but I hear quite enough'; *ar ben i digon*, 'in clover'. (2) adv. (a) 'enough': *may n digon a digalonni y:n*, 'it is enough to make one despair'; *by:ð ən digon by:an at ə de:g*, 'it will be soon enough at about ten'; *mi vəða n digon am əx həyðal xi vynd əno*, 'it would be as much as your life is worth to go there'; (b) 'rather': *digon gwantan ədi o*, 'he is in rather a poor state of health'; *digon ləgaχ*; *digon gwa:yl*, 'so so'.

digonad, s., *digonedd*, D., s.v. 'satias'; 'enough, 'sufficiency'.

·di:·gəunt, adj., di and Eng. account. (1) 'of no account': *mynd ən ·di:·gəunt gin baub*. (2) 'making of no account, setting no store by': *ən ·di:·gəunt o i gartɜ:a, o i blant, o i wraig*.

·di:·gəuntjo, v., di and Eng. account, 'to make no account of, to set no store by': *·di:·gəuntjo i dēyly*; *·di:·gəuntjo i hy:n*, 'to lose one's self-respect.' Cf. *·di:·brifo*.

digri, adj., *digrif*, D., 'funny': *kəm'ra:ig go digri*, 'rather funny Welsh'; *may o n dēyd peða digri*, 'he says funny things'; *le: digri jaun i vyttla*, 'a funny place to eat in'; *he:n gradyr digri*, 'a funny old character'.

digul, s., *digwyl*, D., s.v. 'feralia' (i.e. dydd gwyl); *digul dommos*, 'St. Thomas's Day', i.e. Dec. 21.

diguyð, v., *digwýddo*, D. (1) 'to happen': *ma: n diguð ən amal vely*, 'it often happens so'; *mi diguyðoð ə pedwar vynd i r y:n ty:*, 'the four happened to go to the same house'. (2) 'to expire' (of time): *ma i amsar wedi diguyð erbyn hyn* (O.H.), 'its time has expired by now'.

·di:·gwilið, adj., *digywilydd*, D.; *digwilidd*, D.F. [47] 27, 'shameless': *mor ·di:·gwilið a pen gha:u*, 'as shameless as the iron of a spade'.

·di:·gyro, adj., *diguro*, S.E., 'which cannot be beaten, excelled'.

·di:·gəfro, adj., *digyffro*, D., s.v. 'inexcitus', 'placidus'; 'not agitated or excited, placid'.

·di:·gəxuyn, adj., *di-gychwyn*, said of some one who has no 'go'

in him, no 'grit', no initiative; 'feckless': *mor* ·di:gəxuyn a *malwan*.

·di:gəmuynas, adj., digymmwynas, G.O. ii. 19. 22, 'unpleasant (speaking of people); selfish'.

·di:gənnig, adj., digynnig. (1) 'not inclined to offer, to bid' (e.g. at an auction). (2) 'hesitating, in doubt': *ən* ·di:gənnig *nay* o a *gwaið* ai *pëidjo*, 'in doubt as to whether he would do the work or not'; *r* o:ð o n ·di:gənnig *i nëyd* a *tuł*. (3) 'undesirable': *le:* ·di:gənnig *jaun*, 'a very undesirable situation'.

·di:gənnur, adj., digynnwrf, D., s.v. 'inexcitus', 'mitis', 'placidus'; 'stolid, unconcerned, indifferent, easy-going, lackadaisical'.

·di:gəvri, adj., digyfrif, S.E., 'innumerable, incalculable': *riu bentur* ·di:gəvri (O.H.).

·di:halgar [*dyalgar*].

·di:halys [*dyalys*].

diharab, s.f., pl. *diarhebjon*, *dihareb*, D., s.v. 'prouerbiu'; 'proverb'.

·di:hi:d, adj. (Eng. heed), 'unreliable'.

dihirin, s.m., *dihyrin*, D., s.v. 'inhonestus'; 'scamp, rascal'.

·di:hil, adj., 'unheeding, reckless, careless' (I.W.).

·di:hiljo, adj., 'heedless, unheeding': *r* o:ð *i wraig* *ən* *di:hiljo* o *hono* vo, 'his wife did not heed him, paid him no heed'.

·di:ildjo, adj., di-ildio, 'unyielding'.

dik, 'Dick': *dik fon davyð*, i.e. Dick John David, 'snob' (esp. of a Welshman who, for the sake of 'respectability', apes English ways). From a ballad by J. Jones, Glanygors.

dik pennog [*łəfant*].

dikra, adj., *dicra*, D., 'cibi parcus'; cf. also D., s.v. 'fastidiosus'; (1) 'calm, stolid' = ·di:gənnur, ·di:daro, ·di:vallar. (2) 'slow': *may* o n *dikra* *hevo* i *vu:yd*, 'he plays with his food';—*dikra* o *r bu:yd*, o *i waið* (O.H.).

diktar, s.m., *digter*, D., 'anger'.

dixal, s.f., pl. *dixeljon*, *dichell*, D., 'astuteness, cunning, craftiness': *dixeljon dru:g*, 'malicious cunning';—*laun* o *dixeljon* a *val* (O.H.);—*dixeljon luynog* (O.H.).

dixelδrug; *dixelrug* (O.H.), adj., *dichelddrwg*, T.N. 207. 12, 'malicious, sly'.

dixelgar, adj., *dichellgar*, D., 'astute, deceitful'.

dil, s.m., pl. *dilja*, *dil*, D.—*dil me:l*, 'honeycomb';—*may* *r meny*n *ən magy* *dilja* *vel knonod* *ba:χ* (J.J.), meaning ?;—as excl. *dil annul* !

dilbo, s.m., term of reproach: *a dilbo gwirjon* ! (O.H.).

di:le:s, adj., diles, D., s.v. 'frustra', 'vacuus'; 'good for nothing':
dy:n di:le:s.

di:lewyrx, adj., dilewyrch, S.E., 'not thriving, not flourishing' (in appearance or otherwise): *dy:n kry: gwëithgar, dim aŷ gwastrafy, dim pŷsa plant, ag etto n di:lewyrx—dim by:d an luyðo ido vo; he:n vyux ar a fair an di:lewyrx gin a porðmon* (O.H.).

di:lëy, v., dilëu, D., 'to do away with': *di:lëy po:b dru:g*.

dilidano (J.J.); *diridano* (I.W.; O.H.), adj., 'pleasant': *rubað dilidano jaun*.

dilin, v., dilyn, D.; dilin, M.L.I. i. 140. 23. Fut. *dilëna*. Imperative *dilin, dilëna*; *dilëmux*, 'to follow': *dilin i alwedigað*, 'to follow one's calling'; *dilin i ðaladsuyða, oriðwiljon*, 'to fulfil one's duties'; *dilin i waið*, 'to follow one's occupation'.

dilis, in the exp. *dilis ku:n*, 'sorrel' (Bangor). Cf. *krentf, syrans*.

di:liu, adj., diliw, S.E.*, 'colourless'.

diljo, v., ? dulio, D., s.v. 'supplodo'; 'to speak beside the mark': *loljan a diljo*.

di:lol, adj., 'without humbug, without nonsense'; 'without further ado': *dary mi agor a dru:s an di:lol*, 'I opened the door without further ado'.

dilorni, v., diveiliorni, marginal gloss to 'dirmgy' in 1 Tim. iv. 10 in Salesbury's New Testament (1567), 'to disparage, to be "down on"': *may o n dilorni paub = may i gorn o dan baub, may i gorn an phi:n paub* (O.H.).

di:ly:n, adj., dilun, S.E., 'untidy, shapeless'.

dilad, s.pl., dillad, D., 'clothes'; sing. *dilëdyn*, 'garment, article of dress': *dilad gwely*, 'bed-clothes'; *ka:l mu:y na lond i dilad*, 'to be too big for one's boots'; *dilad ki:g a fudin*, 'Sunday clothes'.

dim, *m* (sometimes *tim* when emphatic), dim, D.,—s. 'thing, anything, (not) . . . anything, nothing';—adj. 'no';—adv. 'not'.

I. 'thing' in a few expressions, as *po:b dim*, 'everything'; *gora o bo:b dim = gora o:l*, 'best of all'; *ma: ki:g gavr kəstal a r y:n dim* (O.H.), 'goat's flesh is as good as anything';—also used in some phrases to express 'the slightest particle, the slightest moment, etc.', e.g. *i r dim*, 'exactly, to a "t"'; *meun dim*, (of time) 'in a moment, in less than no time'; (of place) 'within a hair's breadth'; *dəna vo meun dim i r drol*, 'there he was within a hair's breadth of the cart'; fig. *o:yð o meun dim i gal i la:ð*, 'he was within an ace of being killed'. Hence as substantive, (1) 'anything': *wel gin i dim na ka:yl və sommi*, 'I had rather anything than be disappointed'; *du i n lëikjo hi an wel na dim*, 'I like it better than anything'; *wa:θ bo xi'ti wedi kodi am u:yθ ar*

dim r u:ti wedi nëyd, 'you might as well have got up at eight for anything you have done';—so with *heb*: *heb dim*, 'without anything'; *heb aveyð gnëyt tim*, 'without a desire to do anything'. (2) '(not) . . . anything, (not) . . . any, nothing' (cf. French *ne . . . rien*): *dim by:d* (i. e. *dim yn y byd*), '(not) anything in the world, nothing at all'; *dim ond*, '(not) anything but, only'; *t o:yð dim ar i gvar o*, 'there was nothing ready for him'; *t e:s dim by:n dim arno vo*, 'there is no form of anything on it', i. e. 'it is like nothing at all', 'it is all wrong'; *t öyðanu n meðul am dim by:d ond am vynd alan a xadu ri:at*, 'they thought of nothing at all but of going out and making a disturbance'; *peða nad ædyn æn ða: i dim*, 'things which are good for nothing'; *dim amsar i dim*, 'no time for anything'; *ma na i ovn nat o:ys na dim*, 'I'm afraid there isn't any'; *welis i dim by:d*, 'I saw nothing at all'; *mi vy:ð æn haus i xi wytta na dim by:d aral*, 'it will be easier for you to eat than anything else'; *s gini dim ond gro:l*, 'I have only fourpence'; *nëið dim yn o 'honynu dim ond gaðo*, 'none of them will do anything but promise'; *t o:ys na 'dim ond mynd*, 'there is nothing for it but to go'. (3) followed by *o* in the form *m o*, lit. 'anything of', (a) used after negative verbs to express the logical direct object: *welis i m ono vo*, 'I did not see him'; *os na welsox xi: vi:*, *welis inna m ona xi:ða*, 'if you did not see me, I did not see you'; *os na welis i: xi:*, *welsox xi: m ona vinna*, 'if I did not see you, you did not see me'; *wel gín i æ dru:g æ gun i na r dru:g nas gun i m ono vo*, 'I prefer the evil I know to the evil I do not know'; *ghak ovn na 'welaxi m oni hi æn 'vannaku*, 'for fear you should not see it there'; *dëyd pe:ð na: dëydið o m ono vo æn æx gwynab xi*, 'to say something he will not say before your face. (b) as logical subject of a negative clause: *nëið m o hunna xwaith*, 'that won't do either'. (c) after the verb 'to be': *t o:ys m o r help*, 'there is no help for it'.—The original sense being forgotten, *mo* is sometimes used pleonastically after *dim*, as *xe:s i dim mo r hy:d ido vo*, 'I did not find it'; *rois i dim mo r gálað arno vo*, 'I did not touch it with the knife'. (4) standing by itself *dim* = 'nothing' (so also *dim by:d*, 'nothing at all'), e. g. *be: s 'gænoxi? dim*, 'what have you got?' 'Nothing'. (5) without a preceding negative: 'nothing': *o:ys 'gænoxi 'dim?* (*dim* strongly emphasized), 'have you nothing?'; *mi prjoda i xi am dim*, 'I will marry you for nothing'; *dæxryn at dim*, 'to be frightened at nothing'; *dim ond aur vy:om i n dæsgy*, 'I only took an hour to learn'.

II. adjectively (*dim* is here, properly speaking, a noun followed by the genitive case), 'not . . . any, no'—emphasized by adding *æn* *æ by:d* after the noun: *t o:ys dim djoði æn i gro:yn o*, 'there is no idleness in him'; *ma: nu n dëyd bo:d læwyð ghe:u æn jaxax na dim læwyð aral*, 'they say that frosty weather is healthier than any (than is not any) other weather'; *pëidjo a gnëyd dim lol æn i gumpas o*, 'to make no nonsense about it'; *du:ad heb dim plæ:l*, 'to bring no

plate'; *dim forð*, 'no road'; *dy:n a dim frut mo vo*, 'a man with no backbone'; *t o:ð gænonu m plant*, 'they had no children'. So in the phrases *dim ods*, 'no odds, no matter'; *dim posib* (*posib* used substantively), 'it is impossible', as:—*dim ods gîn i*, 'it is all the same to me'; *t ædi o m ods*, 'it's all the same'; *t o:ys dim posib*, 'it is not possible'; *dim posib i ne:b vünd i veun*, 'it is impossible for any one to get in'. Similarly *dim y:n*, 'not a single one': *r o:yð gîn i lawar jaun o wy:a ond ðary dim y:n o 'honynu ðy:or*, 'I had a great many eggs but not one of them hatched'.

III. adverb, 'not'; (a) in the form *ðim* after a negative verb, 'ni(d)' having disappeared, leaving as its only trace the vocalic or spirant mutation of the verb, or *t* if the verb begins with a vowel; cf. French *ne . . . pas*; *t ædi o ðim æn mynd*, 'he is not going'; *t un i ðim*, (*t ædu i ðim æy gubod*, 'I don't know'; *t a: i ðim aļan vory*, 'I shall not go out to-morrow'; *vedar o m dæsgy am ðim by:d*, 'he can't learn for anything'; *nēiθ o ðim kadu ðim by:d*, 'he won't keep anything'. (b) in the form *ðim*, added for the sake of emphasis, 'not . . . at all': *wa:θ i χi vo:d æn æχ gwely ðim*, 'you might every bit as well stop in bed', lit. ' (it is) not worse for you to be in your bed at all'; *mi ·ðəljaxi na θoda menyn ðim æn i gē:g o*, 'you would think that butter would not melt in his mouth (at all)'. (c) before other adverbs: *dim mor grēylon a r gēirja*, 'not so cruel as the words would seem to imply'; *dim n agos kimmint a vada*, 'not nearly as many as there used to be'; *dim æn wel ædi o*, 'he is not better'.

dim, s., *dim*, R., *dim u:y*, 'the membrane which surrounds the inside of an egg-shell': *kin dæny:ad a dim u:y* (J.J.).

dimbaχ, Dinbych; Dimbech, C.C.M. 134. 15; 'Denbigh'.

dimma, s.f., pl. *dim(ē)ya*, *dimmai*, D., 'halfpenny': *gwerθ dimma* = *mcwaθ*, 'a halfpennyworth'; *tair rhes o binna am dimma*, 'three rows of pins for a halfpenny'; *su:l̥t a gro:t a dimma*, 'one and fourpence halfpenny'.

·dinab·man (I.W.; E.J.), *·dinad·man* (J.J.; O.H.), adj., *dinôd* and *man* (cf. *gwynab* and *gwynmad*), 'out-of-the-way': *lē: ·dinab·man*, 'an out-of-the-way place'.

·din·nerθ, adj., *dinerth*, D., 'weak, lifeless, without "go", without stamina'.

dinistr, s., *dinystr*, D., but *dinistr*, s.v. 'destructio'; *dinustr* is the mediæval form. Cf. Prof. J. Morris Jones in 'Y Beirniad' for June, 1912 (p. 124); 'destruction'.

dinistrjo, v., *dinystrio*, D., but *dinistrjo*, s.v. 'destruo'; *dinustrio* is the mediæval form. Cf. *dinistr*; 'to destroy'.

dinistrjol, adj., *dinystriol*, D., *dinistriol*, B.C. 11. 3, 'destructive' (O.H.).

diniwad, adj., diniweid, D., 'innocent': *mor diniwad a r o:yn, a r glomman*.

diniwidruyð, diniudruyð, s., diniweidrwydd, D., s.v. 'innocentia'; 'innocence'.

dinod, adj., 'not marked'; *o:yn dinod*, 'a lamb which has not been marked' (O.H.).

di:~no:d, adj., dinod, S.E., 'of no note, not remarkable, obscure': *le: di:~nod*.

dnykod, s.pl., dincod, D. (1) 'the pips of an apple': *dnykod avol*. (2) *pen dydið ru:in air go farp uð ru:in aral, ma: nu n dëyd bod a dnykod arno vo* (O.H.). Cf. G.R. [195] 19; Jer. xxxi. 29.

di:od, s.f., pl. *diodyð, djodyð*, diod, D., 'drink': *ma na i i:fo di:od*, 'I am thirsty'; *kammux di:od o de:*, 'take a drink of tea';—also for *di:od vedwol*, 'intoxicating drink'; *di:od daint a le:u*, 'dandelion tea'; *di:od dail*, 'herb beer'; *di:od vain*, 'small beer'.

di:og, adj. (comp. *djokkax*), diog, D., 'lazy': *kena di:og*, 'lazy rogue'; *he:n gostog di:og, he:n rabust di:og, leban di:og*.

di:olx, s., diolch, D., 'thanks': *di:olx*; *di:olx i xi*, 'thank you'; *di:olx en vaur i xi*, 'thank you very much'; *di:olx am i xi dëyd . . .*, 'thank you for saying . . .'; *di:olx bo xi wedi du:ad i gi:d ru:an!*, 'thank Heaven you have all come now!'; *di:olx byð am hanny!*, 'thank Heaven for that!'; *di:olx byð!*, 'hurrah!'; *di:olx mai rvo: sy n i xal hi ag nid rvi:*, 'I am glad he is getting it and not I'; *di:olx nad öyðun i eno*, 'I am glad I was not there'; *di:olx os nëið o*, 'I hope he will'; *di:olx ba:x i xi am wëiðjo n wel a xvartar nesa*, 'small thanks to you for working better next quarter', i. e. 'I dare say you will' . . ., 'likely enough you will';—With a sense of 'that will do, that's enough': *di:olx am digon o gyro n a dru:s!*, 'I hope you've knocked at the door enough!'

di:olx, v., diolch, D., 'to thank': *dary o dim kimmint a di:olx i mi am du:ad a r davod*, 'he did not as much as thank me for bringing the sheep'.

di:~olug, adj., diolwg, D.G. xviii. 36. (1) 'plain, insignificant': *er hogyn muya di:~olug en er esgol*, 'the plainest boy in the school'. (2) 'of unpleasant appearance': *bara di:~olug, anlægy's*. (3) 'unpromising, without prospect': *may n di:~olug jaun am dæwyð da:*; *may hi n edrax en di:~olug*, 'it looks unpromising'.

di:~os, adj., di-os, D., s.v. 'indubitanter'; 'without doubt': *en di:~os*.

di:~ovalux, s.m., diofalwch, D., 'negligence, carelessness'.

di:~ovol, adj., diofal, D. (1) 'negligent, careless'. (2) 'safe': *may n di:~ovol i ni vynd for na*, 'it is safe for us to go that way'; *di:~ovol adi dim* (prov.), 'there is security in not possessing anything'.

·di:·raðjo, v., diraddio, D., 'to speak evil of, run down, decry'.

·di:·ra:s, adj., di-ras, C.C. (ed. 1776) 38. 24, 'graceless': *a krjadyr muya ·di:·ra:s welis i r'io:yd*. Cf. Sian Robert gadd golled go gas, Sef dwyn ei cheiniogwerth o snisin, Gwnaeth hyn iddi regi'n ddi-ras. C.—'Marchnad Ca'rnarfon'.

·di:·resum, adj., direswn, D., s.v. 'absurdus'; 'absurd'.

dirgal, adj., dirgel, D., 'secluded, secret': *le: dirgal*, 'a secluded spot'; *gnëyd pe:θ en dirgal*, 'to do a thing in secret'; *mynd i r dirgal i ðëyd peθ*, 'to go to a private spot to say something'.

dirgelux, s.m., dirgelwch, D., 'mystery': *dona r dirgelux*, 'that's the strange thing about it'; *may hynna n dirgelux hołol i mi syl a kammōð hi o ær'io:yd*, 'it's a perfect mystery to me how she ever took him'.

diridus [*dridus*].

·di:·riujo, v., dirywio, D., s.v. 'degenero'; 'to degenerate, come down in the world' = *mynd i laur*. Also trans.: *·di:·riujo i hy:n*, 'to degrade oneself'.

·di:·r'ivedi, s., dirifedi, D., s.v. 'innumerabilis'; 'an immense number': *ma na ·di:·r'ivedi o 'honynu*. Also used adjectively, 'innumerable'.

dirjo, v., durio, D., 'to point (horse-shoes) with steel in time of frost to prevent slipping': *dirjo pādola*.

dirmig, s., dirmyg, D.; dirmig, G.R. 57. 9, 'contempt': *gosod dirmig arno vo*, 'to show contempt for him'.

dirnad, v., dirnad, D., 'to imagine, guess': *r ðyðun i n meθy dirnad pa: adag o:yð hi*, 'I had no idea what time it was'; *ma na le i dirnad bo:d . . .*, 'one might imagine that . . .'.

·di:·rodras, adj., dirodres, D., s.v. 'inambitiosus'; 'unassuming'.

·di:·roid, adj., di and rhoi, 'stingy'.

·di:·ro:l, adj., 'unruly'.

·di:·rym, adj., dirym, D., s.v. 'ignavus'; 'without force': *r o:ð a gævraθ wedi mynd en ·di:·rym*, 'the law had become a dead letter'.

dirwin, dirun, v., dirwyn, D., 'to wind': *dirwin dawað*, 'to wind a skein'. Also intrans.: *dirwin i ben*, *dirwin i r pen*, 'to come to an end'.

·di:·ræbyð, adj., dirybudd, D., s.v. 'subitus'; 'without warning, sudden'.

·di:·ræmmy, v., dirymmu, S.E., 'to nullify'.

·di:·sail, adj., di-sail, D.P.O. 205. 30, 'without foundation': *he:n stry:on ·di:·sail*, 'groundless stories'.

·di:·se:l, adj., di and sel (zeal), 'slack' (at work): *bo:d an ·di:·se:l = lëysy i dylo.*

·di:·serχ, adj., di-serch, 2 Tim. iii. 3, 'unattractive'.

disgîn, v., disgyn, D. Fut. S. 3. *sgønnið*. Pret. S. 3. *sgønnoð*. Pl. 3. *sganson*. Imperative, *disgîn*; *sgønnuχ*. (1) 'to descend, alight', e.g. from a train or carriage. (2) 'to fall', generally of things: *ma: r gorjad wedi disgîn i dro:yd a gadar*, 'the key has fallen to the foot of the chair'; *ma: r dail an disgîn*, 'the leaves are falling'; *may o n disgîn i u le: bo:b kœnnig*, 'it drops into its place every time'; *du:r an disgîn i laur ag an troi vel troxjon*, 'water falling and seething with foam' (lit. like soap-suds);—also of persons: *mi sgønnoð ar i wynab*, 'he fell on his face'.

disglar, adj., disglair, D. (1) 'bright': *gola disglar*. (2) 'comely': *dyn disglar = gla:n i wymmad a i gorf an appad* (O.H.). Also *ty: disglar*, etc.

disglëirjo, v., disgleirio, D., 'to glitter', e.g. of water in the sunshine.

disgul, *disgwil*, v., disgwyl, D., s.v. 'expecto'; *disgwil*, B.C. 32. 31; M.Ll. i. 6. 9, etc.; P.G.G. 2. 9 and passim. Fut. (di)sgwilja. (1) 'to expect': *du i n disgul an aru*, 'I quite expect'; *r öyðun i n disgul hi ðo:y a hëiðju*, 'I was expecting her yesterday and to-day'; *t öyðun i ðim an disgul vasun i n a ty: mor ty:an*, 'I didn't expect to be back so soon'; *ghaid i xi wëiljad: r adu i n i disgul o bo:b mynyd*, 'you must wait: I am expecting him every minute'; *an disgul an ðeval am læθyr*, 'anxiously expecting a letter'; *ma: gryfyð dgo:s an disgul kiu ba:χ o r gasag na*, 'G. J. is expecting a foal from that mare'; *pu:y daxi n disgul i r rum ma?*, 'whom are you expecting in this room?'; *mi vasun i n disgul rubaθ mgenax na hœnny oruθaxi*, 'I should have expected something better than that from you'. (2) 'to wait (for)': *mi disgwilja i uθaxi*, 'I will wait for you'. (3) 'to hope (for)': *disgul am amsar gwel*, 'to hope for better days'.—Used substantively: *ma na disgul maur oruθo vo*, 'there are great expectations about him'.

·di:·sgurs, adj., 'taciturn'.

disgwiljad, s.m., disgwyliad, D., s.v. 'expectatio'; 'expectation': *hevo disgwiliad = hevo gobaiθ*, 'I hope so'; *mi ·ðëyθoxi alan vely an wel na r disgwiljad*, 'so things turned out for you better than you expected'.

disgæbly, v., disgyblu, 'to discipline, exercise control; excommunicate (from a chapel)': *ifo disgæbly a bobol*, 'the people must be disciplined'; *ne:b an disgæbly dim*, 'no one exercising any control';—*mæθy disgæbly i vedul*.

·di:·so:n, adj., dison, R., 'not spoken of': *a:θ an ·di:·so:n am dano wedyn*, 'nothing was heard of him afterwards'; also in good

sense : *dy:n 'di:so:n am dano*, 'a man against whom there is nothing to be said'.

distau, adj., *distaw*, D., 'quiet, still, silent': *kin distawad a lgodan*, 'as quiet as a mouse'; *r o:ð en distau bora kenta*, 'it (the weather) was still the first thing this morning'; *niul tu:yl, distau*, 'a thick, still mist'; *ma: r van ma n le: rëit distau*, 'this is a very quiet place'; *o:ð o n rëit distau ar hanny*, 'he was very quiet about that matter'; *riu so:n distau am rubað*, 'a whispered rumour about something'; *klyun hi n agor æ fenast en distau*, 'I heard her opening the window quietly'; *en distau ba:χ*, 'silently'.

distewi, v., *distewi*, D., 'to be silent'.

distil, s., *distyll*, D., 'ebb-tide': *may r lanu ar distil*, 'the tide is ebbing'; *pry:d ma: r du:r en mynd en distil*?, 'when does the tide go down?'; *may hi n distil*, 'it is low tide'.

distin, s.m., pl. *disja*, cf. *dist*, D., s.v. 'tignum'; 'beam', e. g. one of those supporting the planks of a floor.

distæuruyð, s.m., *distawrwydd*, D., 'silence'.

distriu, s., *distriw*, S.G. 302. 7; *distryw*, D., 'destruction'. (Scarcely colloquial. Cf. *dinistr*.)

distriujo, v., *distrywio*, D., 'to destroy'. (Scarcely colloquial. Cf. *dinistrjo*, *diva*.)

'di:stymmog, adj., *di and stumog*, 'without appetite'.

distarlyd, adj., *diystyrlyd*, S.E., 'apt to disparage, contemptuous, disrespectful; disparaging': *farad en distarlyd*, 'to speak disparagingly'.

distæruχ, s., *diystyrwch*, D.; *distyrwch*, G.R. [112] 18, 'contempt, disrespect'.

distary, v., *diystyru*, D. (1) 'to treat with disrespect'. (2) 'to pass by (some one) pretending not to know him, to cut'. (3) 'to show disfavour towards': *ta:d en distary y:n o i blant*.

'di:sutta, adj., *diswtta*, D., s.v. 'desubito', 'improvisè', 'subito'; 'sudden, abrupt': *mi: a:θ i furð en 'di:sutta* (= *sutta*).

'di:sylu, adj., *disylw*, S.E., 'not remarkable, insignificant, not attracting attention': *le: 'di:no:d, 'di:sylu*;—*rubað 'di:sylu ædi o*, 'he is a man of no presence'.

'di:syl, adj., *disut*, S.E.*, 'without tidiness or order'.

'di:sælwad, adj., *disylwedd*, S.E., 'without substance'. Applied to one who has 'nothing in him', 'no good stuff in him': *plant 'di:sælwad*.

difa, s.pl., *dis*, D.; *disieu*, W.S.; B.C. 23. 15, 'dice'.

'di:fa:p, adj., 'shapeless'.

ditla, s.pl., 'dribblings from the mouth' (= *tida*).

dittal [*tikkal*].

dittan, s., titen, W.S.; *diden*, D., s.v. 'mamma', 'ruma', 'rumis'; 'teat' (= *te:θ*).

dittu, s.f. Cf. *fy nitw*, C.L.C. ii. 13. 17 (i.e. 'my pussy'), *dittu dommos la:s*, 'tom-tit' (*Parus coeruleus*).

diujol, adj., *duwiol*, D., 'godly'.

diva, v., *difa*, D., 'to destroy': *may r gwnijod wedi diva lawar jaun o r knud*, 'the rabbits have destroyed a great deal of the crops'.

di:vai, adj., *difai*, D. (1) 'without fault': *kefysl di:vai adi o*. (2) 'good enough': *may n di:vai ido vo*, 'it is good enough for him'; or, more emphatically, *may n di:vai i u dannad*; — *o:yd an di:vai enu arni hi*, 'it was a very good name for her'.

di:vaxy, adj., *di* and *bachu*, 'slack (in working)': *dy:n di:vaxy*, 'a man who cannot be induced to stick to anything' — *dim ius i vaxy o*, *wēiθiθ o dim*.

di:valas, adj., *difalais*, I.G. 230 [59], 'innocent, well-intentioned'.

divalx, adj., *difalch*, L.G.C. 76. 1; B.C. 15. 9, 'unassuming': *daxi wedi bo:d mor divalx a bytta hevo mi*.

di:vantas, adj., *difantais*, S.E.*, 'unprofitable'.

divar, adj., *edifar*, D., in the phrase *may n divar gin i*, 'I am sorry, I regret': *may n divar gin i hy:d ar aur hon*, 'I regret it to this very hour'. Also with *i*: *by:δ an divar i ti*, 'you'll be sorry for it'.

di:varterux, s., *difaterwch*, T.N. 285. 26, 'apathy, indifference; carelessness'.

di:vattar, adj., *difatter*, B.C. 62. 4; P.G.G. 26. 12, etc., 'apathetic, unconcerned, stolid, indifferent, unperturbed'. Cf. *di:gannur*, *di:daro*, *di:gafro*, *di:vēind*.

di:vedar, adj., *difedr*, S.E., 'incapable'.

di:vedul, adj., *difeddwl*, S.E. (1) 'without thinking': *nēyd o n di:vedul dary mi*, 'I did it without thinking'. (2) 'indifferent, casual': *pēidjux a bo:d mor di:vedul*, 'give your mind to it', 'don't be so casual'.

di:vēind, adj., *di* and Eng. *mind*, said of a worthless, devil-may-care individual — *an mēindjo dim an ne:b*.

di:vēys, adj., *difeius*, Eph. v. 27, 'faultless': *dy:n di:vēys* (O.H.).

di:vin, adj., *difin*, D., s.v. 'retusus'; 'blunt'.

divir, adj., *difyr*, D.; *difir*, P.G.G. 11. 10, 'pleasant, amusing, entertaining': *sgurs divir*, 'entertaining conversation'; *y:n divir jaun i wrando arno vo*, 'one who is very interesting to listen to'; *le: divir i blant*, 'a nice place for children'.

divja, s., difiau pro Dydd Iau, D.; D.G. xxxiv. 11; cxxix. 15, 'Thursday': *divja* ⁊ *dr̃axaval*, 'Ascension Day'.

divlanny, v., diflannu, D., 'to vanish': *mi divlannoð o yolug i*.

divlas, adj., diflas, C.C. 453. 13; B.C. 26. 13, 'dry, uninteresting': *pr̃g̃eður divlas*, 'a dry preacher'; *le: divlas*, 'a nasty, uninteresting place'.

di:ːvla:s, adj., diflas, D., 'tasteless': *Ki:g di:ːvla:s = mervad*.

divlastod, s., diflasdod, S.E., 'coarse language': *paid a farad divlastod anːwedys*.

divlasy, v., diflasu, D. (1) tr. 'to disgust': *may n digon a divlasy ruin*, 'it is enough to disgust any one'. (2) intr. 'to be tired of': *du i wedi divlasy arno vo*, 'I am tired of it'.

divlin, adj., diflin, D., s.v. 'infatigabilis'; 'untiring'.

di:ːvlino, v., diflino, 'to rest': *stedux i di:ːvlino*.

di:ːvodi, v., difodi, S.E., 'to do away with by removing, breaking to pieces, etc.': *di:ːvodi esgol o r plu:y*, 'to do away with a school from the parish'; *di:ːvodi po:b pe:θ sy η gñeyd drug*.

divṽwyd, adj., difywyd, D., s.v. 'inanimatus'; 'lifeless, inanimate'.

divrau, adj., difraw, D.F. [11] 1, 4; Isaiah xxxii. 10, 'fearless, cool, indifferent': *dy:n divrau*, 'a cool customer'.

divri, adj., difrif, D., 'serious': *o: divri* (cf. B.C. 28. 21), *o: divri kalon*, 'seriously'; *ma: r ia:n wedi konna o: divri ru:an*, 'the fire has burnt up properly now'; *ghaid i xi vo:d uθi o: divri*, 'you must set to in earnest'; *daxi n mynd ałan o: divri kalon bo:b dy:ð*, 'you make a point of going out every day'; *adi o n sais o: divri kalon?*, 'is he a real Englishman?'

divrivol, adj., difrifol, D., s.v. 'tantopere'; 'serious': *farad an divrivol*, 'to speak seriously'; *r o:ð o n divrivol aryθrol emma*, 'it (the storm) was extremely serious here', 'it was a terrible state of things here'.

divrod, s.m., difrawd, D., 'destruction', e.g. of property by a storm: *mi na:θ ⁊ gla:u divrod maur*, 'the rain made great havoc'.

divrodi, v., difrodi, D., 'to work havoc upon': *r o:ð ⁊r haið wedi kayl i divrodi n deχr̃nlyd*.

di:ːvulχ, adj., diuwlch, M.A. i. 389 a. 5, 'without flaw' (of persons or things): *kmerjad di:ːvulχ*, 'a flawless character'.

di:ːvy:ð, adj., difudd, D., s.v. 'inutilis'; 'unprofitable': *pr̃mny pe:θ di:ːvy:ð*.

di:ːvnað, adj., diamynedd, D.G. ccxv. 49, 'impatient'.

diṽrux, s., difyrwch, D., 'amusement'.

diṽary, v., difyrru, D., 'to amuse'; 'to take pleasure in': *ṽada i n diṽary hevo r pẽθa na* (O.H.).

di:vytta, adj., di and bwytta, 'without appetite'.

diwad, s.m., diwedd, D., 'end' (in the immaterial, abstract sense): *en a diwad*, 'in the end'; *diwad a mi:s*; *mi da:u diwad a by:d tok*, 'the end of the world will come soon'; *o r diwad*, 'at last'.—As exclamation, euph. for *dyu*; in this sense, often pronounced *dywad*: *diwad (dywad) annul!*

di:wa'hanjaθ, adj., diwahaniaeth, T.N. 107. 17, 'without distinction': *may o m pr̃agẽθy hevo paub en di:wa'hanjaθ*; *may dyu en rhoid i baub en di:wa'hanjaθ*.

di:waiθ, adj., diwaiθ, Isaiah xxxii. 9. (1) 'unemployed': *du i n di:waiθ er s talum jaun*. (2) 'lazy, averse to work': *sy't dy:n o:d o? r o:yð o n holol di:waiθ*.

di:wal̃, adj., diwall, R., 'without imperfection': *dy:n tr̃uyðo di:wal̃*.

diwed̃ar, adj., diweddar, D., 'late': *vala diwed̃ar*, 'late apples'; *en diwed̃ar*, 'lately' (but *kodi n hu:yr*, 'to get up late').

diwed̃y, v., diweddu, D., 'to end'.

di:wenwyn, adj., diwenwyn, S.E.*, 'not jealous'.

di:werθ, adj., diwerth, S.E., 'worthless'.

di:w̃ẽylod, adj., di-waelod, Rev. xx. 1. (1) 'bottomless': *mor di:w̃ẽylod a pul̃ keris* (cf. *dyvn*). (2) 'unprincipled'.

diwid, adj., diwyd, D.; diwid, P.G.G. 42. 16; 43. 9; 105. 15, 'industrious'.

diwidr̃uyð, s.m., diwydrwydd, D., 'industry'.

diwigjad, s.m., diwygiad, D., s.v. 'correctio'. (1) 'a (religious) revival': *kodi diwigjad*, 'to start a revival'. (2) 'conversion' (in religious sense): *ka:y l diwigjad*, 'to be converted'.

di:wr̃ẽiðjo, v., diwreiddio, D., 'to uproot'.

di:am̃advarθ, adj., diymadferth, D., s.v. 'iners'; 'helpless', e.g. of an infant.

di:am̃dirjad, adj., diymddiried, S.E., 'unreliable'.

di:as̃bryd, adj., diysbryd, D., s.v. 'excors, iners'; 'spiritless': *dy:n di:as̃bryd*, 'a man with no "go" in him'.

djagan: *m̃en djagan i!*, expletive.

djail, euph. for *djaul*: *djail a m pi:!* *pu:y o:d eno ond a:vo*;—*m̃en djail i!*

djaist: *djaist a minna!*, *m̃en djaist ti!*, expletives.

dja:n, expletive, 'upon my word!'

djaux, expletive, euph. for *djaul*.

djaul, s.m., pl. *djøulad*, diawl, D., s.v. 'diabolus'; 'devil': *djaul a m sgybo i!*, 'the devil snatch me!'; *djaul a i flamjo vo!*; — *un i ðim be djaul s arno vo*, 'I don't know what the devil is the matter with him'; *nid en hi:r æ kēidu r djaul i wa:s* (prov.), 'the devil does not long preserve his dupe'; *anjal pen forð, djaul pen pentan* (prov.), said of one whose pleasant manners are only seen away from home; *may o vel djaul dan garag*, 'he is continually nagging, grumbling'; *xwara te:g i r djaul* (prov.), 'the devil is not so black as he is painted'; *rhuy æ djaul a i gumfon*, 'between the devil and the deep sea'; *ba:u djaul*, 'asafœtida'.

djaust, expletive, diawst, T.N. 115. 27: *djaust gwy:lt! be u:ti wedi gnēyd vel hyn?*

djoda, v., dioddef, D. Pret. S. 3. *djodoð*, 'to bear, endure, suffer': *vedra i ðim djoda nu*, 'I can't bear them'; *t ðyðanu ðim en djoda ifo*, 'they used not to suffer want'; *may n wel djoda po:b pe:θ*, 'it is better to put up with anything'; *du i wedi djoda lazear jaun oruθ vannod*, 'I have suffered a great deal from toothache'.

djodevgar, adj., dioddefgar, D. (1) 'patient, not yielding to pain': *ma: rhēi en tyxan pen vðdanu wedi brivo, a rhēi en vu:y djodevgar*, 'some complain when they are hurt and some are more enduring'. (2) of stone, etc. 'workable, not breaking when worked'. Opp. *farþ*.

djogal, adj., diogel, D., 'safe'.

djogi, s.m., diogi, D., 'laziness': *t o:ys na ðim djogi n i gro:yn o*, 'there is no laziness in him'.

djogi, v., diogi, D., 'to be lazy'.

djogyn, s.m., diogyn, O.P., 'a lazy fellow'.

djolxgar, adj., diolchgar, D., 'thankful': *rhaid i ni vod m djolxgar am dani hi*, 'we must be thankful for it'.

djolxgarux, s.m., diolchgarwch, D., 'thankfulness, thanksgiving': *kwarvod djolxgarux*, 'harvest thanksgiving service'.

djoni, s.m., daioni, D.; cf. d'ioni, T.N. 163. 40, 'good': *mi nēið o djoni maur*, 'it will do a great deal of good'; *wa:yθ be di o os ædi η gnēyd djoni i xi*, 'it doesn't matter what it is so long as it does you good'; *vy:o ri:o:yd dru:g na vy:o n djoni i ru:in* (prov.), 'it is an ill wind that blows no one any good'.

djotta, v., diotta, D., 'to tipple': *may o n djotta ar æ muya*.

djøuledig, adj., diawledig, C.C.M. 199. 10, 'devilish'.

djøuljo, v., diawlio, T.N. 222. 11, 'to swear': *en rhegi ag en djøuljo*, 'cursing and swearing'. Said of human beings and of cats.

dle:d, *dələd*, s.f., pl. *dledjon*, *dələdjon*, dyled, dylêd, dlêd, dyled, D.; dlêd, B.C. 83. 19; M.Ll. i. 143. 23. (1) 'debt': *taly i dledjon*,

'to pay one's debts'; *mynd i ðalad*, 'to get into debt'; *may o n sup o ðle:d*, 'he is over head and ears in debt'. (2) 'obligation': *tanny xi i ðalad*, 'to put you under an obligation'; *t o:s na ðim ðalad arna i*, 'I am under no obligation'.

dledog, adj., *dyledog*, D., 'in debt': *ghëi dledog ovnaduy 'adynnu*, 'they are fearfully in debt'.

do:, adv., *do*, D., 'yes': after verbs in the preterite or perfect tense, as *'welsoxi o ?* (*ðary xi weld o ?*) *do:*, *na: do:*, 'did you see him? Yes?'. 'No'. *daxi wedi weld o ? do:* (or *adu*), 'have you seen him? Yes?'; *mi'gwelsoxi o, n do: ?* (*n to: ?*), 'you saw him, didn't you?'

dob, s., 'lot': *mi dænna i dob puy ëið i u wely gænta*, 'I will draw lots to see who goes to bed first'.

dobjo, *dgoðjo*, v., *dobio*, T.N. 282. 1. Eng. (Dial.) *dob* ['to strike; to give a blow', s.Not.; 'to throw stones, etc., at a mark', w.Yks., s.Ches., Nhp., Cor.], 'to beat, strike'; 'to squash'; fig. 'to hammer in': *di:ar ! may r ðenas na n dobjo æ plant æn aru !*, 'my word! that woman does beat her children!'; *mi dobif o a fastun*, 'I beat him with a stick'; *dobjo lûgod a xerig*, 'to throw stones at mice'; *ma: r gla:u æn dobjo ar æ gwynab*, 'the rain beats upon the face'.

dobyn [*dibin*].

dodran, s.m., *dodrefn*, D., 'furniture': *dodrevnyn*, *dodrenyn*, 'a single piece of furniture'.

doduy, *dæduy*, *dæduy*; *dæduyð* (E.J.), v., *dodwy*, D., 'to lay (eggs)'.

döiðinab, s.m., *doethineb*, D., 'wisdom'.

dokkyn, s. [*tokkyn*].

doktor, s.m., pl. *doktorja(z)d*, doctor, W.Ll. xx. 11, *dokdor*, v. 35, 'doctor'.

doktoras, s.f., pl. *doktoresas*, 'female doctor': *may hi n dippin o ðoktoras*.

dol, s.f., 'doll'. Also *babi dol*.

do:l, s.f., pl. *dolyð*, *dôl*, D., 'a level field in a low-lying valley'.

dolan, s.f., pl. *dolenna*, *dolen*, D., 'link, loop': *darn o hëyarn æn fyrvjo dolan* (J.J.), 'a piece of iron forming a link'; *plgy n ðolan*, 'to bend into a link'; *dolan le: i la:u*, 'a loop to catch hold of'; *dolan redag*, 'noose'.

dolan, s.f., pl. *dolenna*, *dlenna*, *dolenni*, *dalenni*, *dolen llyfyr*, W.S.; *dolennau* D.F. [120] 26. 28; *dalen*, D. s.v. 'pagina', 'leaf of a book, page': *troi r ðolan*, 'to turn over the leaf'; *tori dlenna*, 'to tear out pages'; *rhigo dolan*, 'to tear a page';—in speaking of clover, etc.; *dëilan bedar dolan*, 'four-leaved'.

dolðelan, *Dolwyddelan*.

dolennog, adj., *dolennog*, D., s.v. 'sinuosus'; 'winding' (of a river): *avon dolennog*.

dolig, *mdolig*, s.f., *Nadolig*, D., 'Christmas': *ty: a dolig*, 'about Christmas time'; *dolig lawan a bluydyn newyð da: i xi*, 'a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you'; *nos dolig*, 'Christmas Eve'; *kyf dolig*, 'yule log'; *mi vy:ð dolig an ar ha: kin kēi di o*, 'you won't get it till the Greek calends'; *gwilja mdolig*, 'Christmas holidays'.

dolirjo, v., *dolorio*, D., 'to wound', generally in fig. sense: *dolirjo i tēmlada*, 'to wound their feelings'.

dolyr, s.m., pl. *dolirja*, *dolur*, D., 'wound, hurt' = *briu:—gēif i bo:yn garu oruð æ dolyr*, 'I had great pain from the wound'; *paub a i vy:s le bo: i dolyr* (prov. exp.), 'each man knows where the shoe pinches in his own case'; *dolyr di:arθ*, said of something which will not heal, e.g. an ulcer.

dondjo, v., *dondio*, T.N. 46. 27, 'to scold' = *durdjo*. [J.J. always used *dondjo*, E.J. *durdjo*—'equally common', O.H.]; *may mam an dondjo n aru*, 'mother is scolding terribly'.

donjol, adj., *doniol*, T.N. 118. 15. (1) 'funny, amusing': *yn donjol ædi o*, 'he is a funny, amusing man'; *fadur donjol*, 'a witty, amusing speaker'. (2) 'gifted in speech': *frægeður donjol*.

dor s.f., *dôr*, D., in old-fashioned cottages 'the inner of two doors, the outer one of which (*ghagðor*) is half the height of the door'.

dormaχ, s., ? *torrmach*, D., s.v. 'vadimonium';—*u:ti n dormaχ arna i*, 'you are a burden to me' (*an æχ gwasgy xi ruvoð—an rhoi bayχ 'arnoxi o hy:d*)—O.H.

dotjo, v., *dotio*, W.S. [Dote]; M.Ll. i. 207. 24; 264. 1; *dottio*, C.C. 12. 23. (1) 'to dote': *du i n dotjo attynnu* (E.J.), 'I am very fond of them'. (2) 'to be astonished (at), taken (by)': *dotjo at ðnas harð*, *dotjo at i glendid hi = senny* (O.H.).

dæwdæu, adv., 'slowly, at one's ease': *mynd dæwdæu = mynd lijky n lojky n*, 'to go jogging along'; *mi ðois an dæwdæu o r van a r van*.

dæuka, *duka*, *dukar*, Eng. (Dial.) *doucker*, *douker*, i.e. 'ducker, diver', in *bili dæuka*, 'razor-bill' (*Alca torda*).

dæukjo, *dæukjan*, v., *dowkio*, W.S. [*douke*], Eng. (Dial.) *douck*, *douk*, *dowk* [to dive, plunge under water]. (1) 'to duck' (of ducks, geese, etc.). (2) 'to bob up and down', e.g. while bathing; of boats in rough weather; or of a horse walking in an unnatural way. (3) 'to dive': *mi dæukif i i r mo:r*.

dæukva, s.f., 'a ducking, wetting' (I.W.).

dæuxal, v., *dymchwelyd*, D. s.v. 'euerto'; 'to pour down' = *pistiljo i laur*. Cf. *damxwal*.

dawnsrag, s.f., dawnswraig, S.E., 'dancer'.

dawnfo, v., dawnso, D., 'to dance.'

dawnfur, s.m., dawnsiwr, T.N. 345. 16, 'dancer'.

dawnys, adj., dawnus, D.G. ccxli. 39, 'gifted in speech'.

do:v, adj., pl. *dovjon*, dôf, D., 'tame': *kadu nu n dovjon*, 'to keep them tame'.

dovi, v., dofi, D. (1) tr. 'to tame': *dovi anival gwy:lt*, 'to tame a wild animal'; *dovi arno vo dippin*, 'to tame him a little'. (2) intr. 'to become tame'.

do:y, adv. and s. (generally *do:y*), doe, D., 'yesterday': *t ædu i dim wedi magy do:y*, 'I wasn't born yesterday'; *mi'roisoχi do:y i r brenin*, 'you got nothing done yesterday'; *hëidju a do:y*, 'to-day and yesterday'.

do:yθ, adj., comp. *døyθαχ*, doeth, D., 'wise'.

drabja, s.pl. Eng. (Dial.) drab [small quantity], Yks., Chs., 'pieces': *maly n drabja ylu*, 'to chop into bits'; *drabja Kiljon* (O.H. in speaking of bacon), 'thin slices'.

drabjo, v., 'to pull to pieces', lit. and fig., e.g. *drabjo diład, kmerjad*. In shearing *drabjo* is to tear the fleece by working clumsily (O.H.).

drag, s.f.; *may o wedi mynd i r drag (dros i ben)*, 'he has made a grave mistake (and so done himself an injury)'. O.H.

dragjo, v., dragio, W.S. [Rente]; D., 'lacerare, dilaniare'; 'to pull to pieces, tear, spoil', e.g. 'clothes': *pëidjuχ a ļavnjo χ ġilið a dragjo χ diład*; (fig.) *dragjo i hy:n*, 'to do oneself a (moral) injury'. Also 'to drag', e.g. *dragjo trol* O.H. (but *lysgo drain, kerig, sle:d*, etc.).

drain, s.pl., sing. *drayn*, m., *drëynan*, f., *draen*, D., 'thorns': *drain dy:on*, 'black thorn'; *drain gunjon*, 'white thorn'; *drain morðy:on* = *drain meri*, 'brambles'; *ļavny hevo drain a briga bedu*, 'to harrow with thorns and birch-twigs'; *kļaud drain*, 'thorn hedge' (used for the sake of distinction since *kļaud* = 'hedge' and 'wall of loose stones'); *tavly i enaid ar æ drain*, 'to be on thorns'. *drëynan* is generally 'a thorn-bush', 'a branch of thorn'.—*drain gwynab* (sing. *drëynan wynab*), 'sort of pimples on the face, out of which, when pressed, a kind of worm-shaped matter issues'. Cf. D. gwraint, sing. gwreinyn, 'vermiculus', etc.

dra:χ, prep., drach, D., 'over', only in *dra:χ æ ĵhevn*, *dra:χ i ġevn*, etc., as in *edraχ dra:χ i ġevn*, 'to look over one's shoulder'.

draxt, s.m., dracht, T.N. 115. 25, 'draught, drink': *uti wedi kayl di:od æn aru? na; xe:s i dim ond y:n draxt*;—*draxt o di:od*.

draxtjo, v., drachtio, 'to drink': *paid a draxtjo r ļevrið na, vj:ð na ðim i ni i de:.*

drapja, interj., Eng. (Dial.) drab, s.Lin., Dev., only in *drapja vo* (*ynwaθ*)!, 'drat it!'

dratja, interj., only in *dratja vo* (*ynwaθ*)!, 'drat it!'

dra:u, adv., draw, D., s.v. 'ultra'; 'yonder': *pel dra:u*, 'far away over there'; *ə mhen dra:u r by:d*, 'at the end of the world'; *m ne:s dra:u*, 'further on'; *kadu dra:u*, 'to keep off'; *truyðo dra:u*, 'through and through'; *ty: dra:u i*, 'beyond'; *i bentir a dra:u*, 'to Pentir and beyond'.

drëidi, s.m., direidi, D., 'mischievousness': *drëidi dru:g*, *drëidi ·di·niwad*.

drëigja, s.pl., dreigiau (pl. of draig), B.C. 51. 21, 'sheet-lightning': *may hi ɣ glëyo drëigja*.

drëinjog, adj., dreiniog, D., s.v. 'dumosus'; 'thorny'.

drëivar, s.m., 'driver'.

dreks'un, s.m., Eng. direction; 'address' (of a letter).

drektjo, v., Eng. direct; 'to address' (a letter).

drextyn, s.m., drechtyl, T.N. 115. 22. Dim. of *draxl*, 'a little draught'.

dreɣ, adj., dreng, D. (1) 'stubborn, morose'. (2) 'rude': *ɾvi: sy n dreɣ uθa:xi: ən farad vel ·lasaxi n hogyn ba:x*; *paid di ag attab dɔ da:d a dɔ vam ən dreɣ* (O.H.).

drengar, adj. (1) 'stubborn, morose'. (2) 'peevish': *may o n y:n drengar* (= *bli:n, əɣ kɾi:o*), 'he (the child) is peevish, cross'.

dreɣlo, v., ymdreiglo, Jer. xxv. 34, 'to lie on the back and kick up the legs in the air (of horses); to wallow'.

dreɣys, adj. = *dreɣ*.

dreuđi, s.m., drewgi, B.C. 118. 26, 'a filthy fellow': *ta:u ɣ he:n dreuđi bydyr*!

dreuļyd, adj., drewlyd, M.Ll. i. 135. 13, 'stinking': *wy:a dreuļyd*, 'rotten eggs'.

drewi, v., drewi, D., 'to stink': *drewi vel ġingron, vel fulbart*; *drewi o hogla kuru*; *may o n drewi n fi:að*.

drëydys, adj., direidus, S.E., 'mischievous'.

drëynog, s.m., pl. *drëynogod*, draenog, D. (1) 'hedgehog'. (2) 'bass' (Morone labrax), Bangor = *dra:yn i:og* (O.H.).

·drib·drab, adv., 'bits, smithereens': *maly n ·drib·drab* (J.J.; O.H.); *wedi ka:l i nëyd ən ri:u ·drib·drab*. Also 'little by little, in driblets': *ma: nu n du:ad i vjaun ən ·drib·drab*, e.g. of money lent.

dridus; *diridus* (W.H.); *dəridust* (Bangor), s.pl. and sing., drudwy and drudwen, D. Cf. *drwdwst*, M.F., 'starlings' (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

drinus, s.f.: *drinus ba:χ*, *drinus velan*, 'yellow-hammer' (*Emberiza citrinella*) = *dēnas* (*dinas*) *benvelan*.

driþo, v., *dringo*, D. Pret. Pl. 3. *driþson*. Imperative *driþ*, *driþa*, 'to climb': *driþo köydan*, 'to climb a tree'; *driþo i vri:g* *a göydan*, 'to climb to the top of the tree'.

driþur, s.m., *dringur*, S.E., 'climber': *may r hogyn ən driþur jaun i vøny r köyð*.

driu, s.f., *dryw*, D., 'wren' (*Troglodytes parvulus*)—generally *driu ba:χ*. Does not mutate, e.g. *a driu*;—*driu wen*, 'whitethroat' [Forrest] (*Sylvia cinerea*).—*r o:ð a ty: vel ny:θ driu*, said of a neat, cosy house.

drogan, v., *darogan*, D. (1) 'to say beforehand, to express an intention': *du i n drogan mynd* (E.J.); *hu:y drogan gwaiþ na i nëyð* (prov.), 'it takes longer talking about, preparing to work than to do it'. (2) generally in conjunction with *dru:g*, 'to forebode': *y:n garu jaun i ðrogan dru:g ædi o*, 'he is a terrible fellow for croaking, foreboding evil';—also of the weather: *may hi n drogan dru:g*, 'there's bad weather coming'.

drogan, s., apparently a corruption of *crogen*, D., 'gills of a fish' = *tagal*;—*a drogan*, 'the gills', *i drogan*, 'his gills', imply a radical form *tgogan*, but this is not in use.—(I.W.; J.J.)

drogan, s.f., pl. *drogod*, *trogen*, *torrogen*, D., 'ricinus', 'a kind of tick which adheres to the skin of cattle in summer', J.J. = *krogan* O.H. Cf. T.N. 334. 36, i'r hyslaw a'r drogod.

droni, v., *dironi*, S.E., 'to shed grain' (= *buru, koli*). Also trans. 'to spill grain' by handling the corn carelessly, etc.: *droni r y:d*.

dror, s.m., pl. *drors*, 'drawer'.

dros (rarely *tros*), prep., *tros*, D. With pronouns. S. 1. *ðrosta i*, 2. *ðrostati*, 3. *ðrosto* (*vø*), *ðrosti* (*hi*). Pl. 1. *ðrostani*, 2. *ðrostaxi*, 3. *ðrostynnu*. Before vowels generally *drost*:—(1) 'over' (in all senses, both of place and time): *vy:oxi drost a bout?*, 'have you been over the bridge?'; *edrax dros a kład*, 'to look over the wall'; *dros a fri:ð ag ən sy:θ ar æχ pen*, 'over the field and straight on'; *drost a forð i* (= *gaverbyn a*), 'opposite, on the opposite side of the road to'; *dros a rhinjog*, 'over the threshold'; *mi a:θ a drol drosto vø*, 'he was run over by the cart'; *nëidjo dros a kład*, 'to jump over the wall'; *mynd dros a gá:l*, 'to get over the gate'; *særþjo dros a dibin, a dorlan*, 'to fall over the precipice, down the bank'; *ar o:l iði vrigo mi r o:ð na ru:d go de:u drosto vø*, 'after the frost there was rather a thick mist (over it)'; *aros dros a no:s*, 'to stay over night'; *gnëyd a gwair ən vøðala dros a sy:l*, 'to gather the hay in heaps over Sunday'; *ðary hi sgrexjan drost a ty:*, 'she shrieked (so as to be heard) all over the house'; *χwerðin dros bo:b man*, 'to laugh loud'. With *i gi:d*, 'all over': *ay go:χ i gi:d drosto*, 'red all

over'; followed by *ben*, 'over (the top)'; *mi nēidjod ə davad dros ben ə kī:*, 'the sheep jumped over the dog'; *dros ben ə klauð*, 'over the wall'. (2) 'over, more than' (with numbers): *may o dros ðu:y la:θ o daldra*, 'he is over six feet in height'; *dros ðay gant*, 'over two hundred'; *may o drost i hannar kant*, 'he is over fifty'; *er s dros igjan mlenað*, 'for more than twenty years'; similarly *dros ðeg*, 'after ten o'clock'. (3) 'for, on behalf of': *gweði:o drost i θa:d*, 'to pray for her father'; *ma: n dru:g kīn i 'drostaxi ag ən dru:g ðuyvaθ drosta vi: və hy:n*, 'I am sorry for you and twice as sorry for myself'. (4) 'for': *ghesum dros nēyd*, 'a reason for doing'. (5) *dros ben*, used adverbially, (a) 'exceedingly': *da: dros ben*, 'exceedingly good' (= *ən odjaθ o ða:*); (b) 'over and above': *am draguyðoldab a durnod dros ben*, 'for ever and a day'.

drosod, *drostod*, *trosoð*, adv., *drosodd*, D., s.v. 'superfero', etc.; 'over': *may po:b pe:θ drosod*, 'it is all over'; *gary trosoð 'atynnu*, 'to send over to them'; *mi nēidjod ə taru drosod*, 'the bull jumped overboard'; *er s trigjan mlenad a θrosoð*, 'sixty years ago and more'.

drovyn, v., darofun, cf. 'Y Beirniad' for June, 1912, p. 121, 'to intend': *ən drovyn mynd əno o hy:d*.

dru:g, adj., comp. *gwa:yθ*, eq. *gwēyθad*, sup. *gwēyθa*, drwg, D., 'bad': *hogla dru:g*, 'a bad smell'; *plant dru:g*, 'naughty children'; *sbradjon dru:g*, 'evil spirits'; *gu:r dru:g*, 'the devil';—in rare cases *dru:g* precedes the noun: *sgərļjo meun dru:g natty*, 'to scold when in a bad temper';—*o:yð o n dru:g?*, 'was it nasty' (e.g. the medicine); *may o ŋ klucad ən dru:g*, 'he is dull of hearing'; *dru:g odjaθ vy:ð ə ðewyð*, 'we shall have very bad weather'; *araθ dru:g*, 'bad language'; *enu dru:g*, 'bad name, term of reproach'; *riu hē:n gastja dru:g*, 'mischief'; *kī:*, *taru dru:g*, 'a dangerous dog, bull'; *may ə ȝhevn ən dru:g jaun uθ ȝerðad*, 'my back is very bad while walking'; *a:θ ən dru:g ȝhəyθynu*, 'bad blood was stirred up between them'.—Followed by *ar*, 'hard upon': *may n dru:g ar i ȝhi'eni*, 'it is hard on their parents'; followed by *ȝin*, 'sorry': *ma: n dru:g jaun ȝin i vod o wedi difod*, 'I am very sorry it has gone out' (of a fire); *ma:n dru:g kīn i 'drostaxi*, 'I am sorry for you'.

dru:g, s.m., pl. *draga*, drwg, D., 'matter, wrong, evil, hurt': *du i wedi kayl hy:d i r dru:g*, 'I have found out what is the matter'; *wedi kayl ə dru:g əna n jaun i ðexra mi vy:ð riu obaiθ*, 'after getting that right to begin with there will be some hope'; *dəna r dru:g*, 'that's the worst of it'; *ka:l dru:g*, 'to get the blame'; *gnēyd dru:g*, esp. as applied to women, 'to go wrong'; *vy:o rīo:yð dru:g na: vy:o n ȝoni i ru:in* (prov.), 'it is an ill wind that blows no one any good'; *t:o:s o r dru:g ond dru:g i ðisgul* (prov.) = nearly, 'honesty is the best policy'; *wel ȝin i ə dru:g ə gun i na r dru:g nas gun i m ono vo*, 'I should rather have the evil I know than the evil I do not know'; *mi ȝeuxi dru:g*, 'you will hurt yourself'; also

'you will get into a row'; *o:ð dru:g i mi gay hun ɾ*, 'was I wrong in shutting this?'

dru:s, s.m., pl. *drāsa*, drāws, D., 'door': *klikjad a dru:s*, 'door-latch'; *durn a dru:s*, 'door-handle'; *dru:s a frənt*, 'front door'; *dru:s a keṽn*, 'back door'; *rhoi k̃lep ar a dru:s*, *kay a dru:s əŋ glep*, 'to bang the door'; *may r dru:s əŋ k̃lepjan*, 'the door is banging'; *rhoi k̃lo: ar a dru:s*, 'to lock the door'; *kyro, knokjo ən a dru:s*, 'to knock at the door'; *may o ən a dru:s*, 'he is at the door'; *sevył ar ben dru:s*, 'to stand at the door' (often implying 'to gossip'); *tgoi o dros ben dru:s*, 'to turn him out'.

dry:d, adj., drūd, D., 'fortis, strenuus, audax'; comp. *drytłax*, 'dear' (of price); *kin drytład a pyppyr*, 'as dear as pepper' (O.H.—obs.).

drym, s.m., pl. *drəmja*, trūm, D.; cf. also D., s.v. 'lira'. (1) 'ridge' (in general, e.g. between two watersheds) = *top a ti:r*. The term *a drym* is applied especially to the long ridge extending from the western side of Bwlch y Ddeufaen to the further slopes of Carnedd Ddafydd. (2) 'the top of a ridge in ploughing' = *kanol keṽn*.

drəgað, s.m., drygedd, D., s.v. 'malignitas'; 'evil'.

dragjoni, s.m., drygioni, D., 'evil'.

drəgy, v., drygu, D., s.v. 'vexo'; 'to degenerate, deteriorate'. Also *drəgy i hy:n*, 'to harm, injure oneself' (morally), e.g. *hevo di:od*.

drəkinlyd, adj., dryghinlyd, S.E., 'stormy': *may na olug drəkinlyd jaun arni hi*, 'it looks like very bad weather'.

drəkinog, *drikinog*, adj., dryc-hinog, D., s.v. 'tempestuosus', 'stormy'.

drəkk̃in, *drikk̃in*, s.f., pl. *drəkinod*, *drikinod*, dryg-hin, D., s.v. 'vireo'; 'bad weather': *may hi n drəkk̃in ovnaduy (drəkk̃in vaur)*, 'it is terribly bad weather'; *k̃i: drəkk̃in*, 'a partial rainbow'.

drəxaval, s.m., dyrchafael, D.; cf. drychafal, W.B., col. 128. 14, 'ascension'. Only in *divja a drəxaval*, 'Ascension Day'.

drəłjo, v., dryllio, D., 'to tear, break' (not often used): *a gwynt ən drəłjo to: ta:s*.—*paid a drəłjo d̃a d̃ilad uð hel nəbod adar*, 'do not tear your clothes by bird-nesting'.

drəłjog, adj., drylliog, D., 'apt to break' (only used in fig. sense): *may n drəłjog jaun ən i d̃eimlada*, 'he has very tender feelings—breaks down easily'; *may n drəłjog jaun ar i linja*, 'he gives way to his feelings when praying'; *o:ð o n drəłjog jaun dan a bregað*, 'he was much affected by the sermon'.

drəmjo, v. (1) 'to make a noise like a drum': *sərθjo nes b̃ədanu n drəmjo ar a ļaur* (O.H.). (2) 'to pummel': *mi d̃a drəmja i di*.

dr̥antol, s.f., dryntol, D., 'a bent piece of wood with a piece of iron fastening the two ends, and a rope fastened to the iron, for carrying burdens' (O.H.).

dr̥asgol, place-name: *ə dr̥asgol* = Y Drosogl—name of a mountain.

dr̥aslyd, adj., dyryslyd, 'wandering in mind; muddled in the head; entangled'.

dr̥asni, s.m., dyrysni, Gen. xxii. 13; drysni, P.G.G. 180. 6, 'thicket': *anjaluḡ a dr̥asni* (O.H.).

dr̥asux, s.m., dyryswh, D.; cf. drysswh, G.C. 144. 22; 152. 17. (1) 'the state of being wandering in mind'. (2) 'puzzle, perplexity': *may hunna n dr̥asux araḡ i mi*. (3) 'confusion'.

dr̥asy, v., dyrysu, D. Intr. (1) 'to become entangled', e.g. of the hair. (2) 'to be embarrassed, to get into a muddle'; *may o wedi dr̥asy ɛn i amkanjon b̥adol*, 'his affairs have become embarrassed'; *mi dr̥asis ɛn la:n*, 'I went entirely astray'. (3) 'to be beside oneself, to be driven distracted': *r ̊ẙdun i d̥gest a dr̥asy*, 'I was almost beside myself'. (4) 'to lose one's wits, to become weak in the head', e.g. of old people; 'to go crazy, to become delirious': *may o wedi dr̥asy hevo r diwigjad*, 'he has gone crazy over the revival'; *may o wedi dr̥asy ɛn i snuyra*, 'he is delirious'. (5) 'to be wrong'. Trans. (6) 'to entangle'. (7) 'to interfere with, upset'; 'baffle, balk': *may n dr̥asy r gwaib̥*, 'it interferes with the work'. (8) 'to drive out of one's wits', e.g. by continual talking = *muydro*, *b̥̊d̊ary*.

du:ad, v., dyfod, D.; dwad, G.R. (5) 12. Fut. S. 1. *do:(v)*, 2. *doi*, 3. *da:u*, *doif* [*de:l*]. Pl. 1. *do:n*, 2. *d̊oux*, 3. *do:n*. Imp. S. 1. *d̊oun*, *d̊ẙthun*, 2. *do:t*, 3. *do:y*, *do:*. Pl. 1. *d̊ẙthan*, 2. *d̊ẙthaḡ*, 3. *d̊ẙthan*. Pret. S. 1. *dois*, 2. *doist*, 3. *do:θ*, *da:θ*. Pl. 1. *d̊ẙthon*, *d̊ẙson*, 2. *d̊ẙthoḡ*, *d̊ẙsoḡ*, 3. *d̊ẙthon*, *d̊ẙson*. Imperative S. 2. *tyd*, 3. *do:y*. Pl. 2. *d̊oux*. (1) 'to come': *d̊oux*. Ans. *do:(v)*, *na do:(v)*, 'come. (Ans.) Yes'. 'No'; *d̊oux i do:v*, *mi do:v heno*, 'will you come? Yes, I will come to-night'; *do:y d̊ a de:l*, 'come what may' (O.H.); *do:y o dim dros i groḡi*, 'he would not come on any account'; *o b̊ le: d̊axi n du:ad?*, 'where do you come from?'; *d̊oux i edraḡ ta os na ̊x̊iljuxi*, 'come and see then if you don't believe'; *k̊anta d̊ẙthonu*, 'as soon as they came'; *nes do:y o adra*, 'until he came home' (habitually); *nes d̊ẙthonu ɛn i hola*, 'until they came back'; *erbyn da:u o*, 'by the time he comes'; *da:u o dim t̊uy de:g*, 'he cannot be won over by kindness'; *̊ẙ ly:n do:θ ə k̊eujon ba:ḡ*, 'the chickens were hatched on Monday'; *may n du:ad i r y:n van*, 'it comes to the same thing';—of plants: *du:ad* or *du:ad aḡan*, 'to come up';—of fire 'to burn up': *mi da:u ɛn vy:an ru:an*, 'it will burn up soon now';—followed by *i* and a noun or pronoun = 'let', the idea of motion being often entirely absent: *d̊oux i mi weld*, 'let me see'; *tyd i mi ga:l o*, 'let me have it';—where English usage requires 'get': *may hi n du:ad i*

drevn, 'it is getting into order'; *vedruxi du:ad o: na ʔ*, 'can you get out from there?'; *dəux i r gadar ma*, 'get into this chair'; *wedi du:ad i wel sevelva*, 'having got into a better position';—to come to the acquisition of a certain faculty: *mi dəuxi i farad ən jaun*, 'you will get to speak right'; *may o n du:ad i farad* (of a child), 'he is beginning to talk';—similarly of the weather, 'to begin, to come on', etc.: *may hi n du:ad i vuru*, 'it is coming on to rain'; *may hi n du:ad ən hayl*, 'the sun is coming out'; *huraʔ mi ɖa:u i godi at ə pnaun*, 'perhaps it will clear up by the afternoon';—'to do' (= *gnëyd ə tʃo:*): *mi ɖa:u vel na hevyd*, 'it will do that way too';—impersonally with *hevo*, 'to get on': *syt ɖo:θ i hevo xi ʔ*, 'how did you get on?';—with *a*, 'to bring': *dəux ag əmbaʔrel hevo xi*, 'bring an umbrella with you'; *dəux a lu:y i godi r pudin ma*, 'bring a spoon to help this pudding'; *dəux a vo: i laur*, 'bring it down'; *dəux a hi: ən o:l i r van ma*, 'bring it back here'; *ma: ɡin i dair dazod heb du:ad ag u:y n leni*, 'I have three sheep which have had no lambs this year';—the preposition is often omitted and the verb used transitively: *tyd i mi xwanag o de:*, 'bring me some more tea';—with *hy:d at*, *hy:d i*, 'to find': *mi ɖëyθonu o hy:d iðo vo rusyt*, 'they found it out somehow'. (2) 'to become' (from bad to good): *mi skedis i laur tan iði du:ad ən de:ɡ*, 'I sat down till it cleared up'.—with *o* 'to become of': *be vasa n du:ad o ʔhonoxi ʔ*, 'what would have become of you?'; *be ɖo:θ o hono vo tɖbad ʔ*, 'what has become of it, I wonder?'

dubin, s., dwbing, W.S. [Dawbinge]; 'cow-dung or other substance formerly used for closing up the chinks of an oven' (O.H.).

dubjo, v., dwbio, W.S. [Daube]; 'to stop up the chinks of an oven' [see above].

dubul, adj., dwbl, D.; D.G. iv. 12; 'double': *ən i ɖay dubul*, 'doubled up'.

dudljan, v., 'to loiter, potter about' (Bangor).

dudɣ, v., dowyddu, dywyddu, etc., D., (of cows) 'to swell with milk before calving, to spring': *pa bry:d zy:ð ə zyux ən du:ad a ʃo: ʔ zy:ð hi ɖim ən hi:r ru:an*, *may hi n de:ɣra dudɣ*, 'how long will it be before the cow calves? She won't be long now, she is beginning to spring'.

duidbig, adj., dwybig, D., s.v. 'bidens'; G.O. ii. 58. 17, 'having two points': in phrase *tʃoi ən ə tʃesi a xwara fon duibig* (W.H.), said of some one who is cornered and tries to escape by double-dealing.

duidjad, s.f., nodwyddiad, 'needleful': *duidjad o eða*.

dul, adj., dwl ne hurt, W.S. [Dull], 'misty, hazy (opposite of clear)': *ma: r dəuyð ən dul*, 'the weather is hazy';—of persons, 'ignorant'.

dulni, *dəlni*, s.m., 'mistiness, haziness';—of persons, 'ignorance'.

dumpjan, v., pendwmpian, D., s.v. 'titubanter': *dumpjan kəsgy*, 'to doze, to nod the head when sleeping'. Also *pendumpjan*.

dundro, v., dwndrio, B.C. 24. 9, 'to make a noise' = *kadu turu*.

dundur, s., dwndwr, B.C. 57. 25; P.G.G. 314. 14; T.N. 224. 32; dwndwrr, M.Ll. i. 232. 6; Eng. (Dial.) dunder [a loud rumbling noise like thunder; a reverberating sound], Sc. 'noise, uproar, hubbub'.

du:r, s.m., pl. *dəvroð*, dwfr, dwr, D., 'water': *du:r kodi*, 'spring'; *du:r lonyð*, 'stagnant water'; *du:r r̥hedegog*, 'running water'; *dur newyð*, 'spring tide' (?) J.J.; *r̥hedva*, *r̥hedjad du:r*, 'watershed'; *du:r berwedig*, 'boiling water'; *t ədi r̥ s̥gidja ma ðim ən dal du:r*, 'these boots are not watertight'; *r̥hoi du:r i r̥ arð*, 'to water the garden'; *r̥hoi du:r o:yr am ben p̥eθ*, 'to throw cold water over something' (fig.); *a i ben dan ðu:r*, 'in low water' (fig.); *mynd i no:l du:r dros avon, k̥r̥xy du:r dros avon* (prov. exp.), 'to go a long way for something which can be got close at hand'; *i bant ə r̥he:d ə du:r* (prov.), 'money goes where money is'.—*du:r p̥o:yθ*, 'heart-burn': *may du:r p̥o:yθ arna i*.

durdjo, v., ystwrديو, D., s.v. 'objurgo'; dwrdio, Judges viii. 1, 'to scold' (= *dondjo*): *durdjo ə bu:yd a i vylla* (prov. exp.).

durn, s.m., pl. *d̥arna*, dwrn, D. (1) 'fist': *gwasgy r durn*, 'to clench the fist'; *gwasgy d̥arna o gumpas ə m̥hen a sgn̥gy dannad*;—*kay r durn*, 'to close the hand': *kay i ðurn ar ə p̥e:θ s g̥no vo ən i la:u*, also 'to clench the fist: *paid a kay d̥ə ðurn arna i*;—*durn k̥eyad*, 'clenched fist'; *lond durn*, 'handful'; *x̥werðin ən i ðurn*, 'to laugh in one's sleeve'; *r o:ð ə p̥wynt ən ə nurn i*, 'my heart leapt to my mouth'. (2) 'handle' of a door, of a plough, etc.: *d̥arna ə bladyr*, 'scythe handles'—*ə durn y̥xa*, nearest the mower, *ə durn isa*, nearest the blade.

durnod, s.m., pl. *d̥arnodja*, *nodja*, diwrnod, D., 'day': *day ðurnod* (not *day ðy:ð*), 'two days'; *day ðurnod ar o:l i g̥ilið*, 'two days running'; *day ne dri: o d̥arnodja*, 'two or three days'; *saið njurnod*, *nurnod*, 'seven days'; *durnod (ə) varxnad*, 'market day'; *durnod golxi*, 'washing day'; *durnod gu:yl*, 'holiday'; *ə durnod duyθa o r mi:s* 'the last day of the month'; (ə) *durnod o r bla:yn*, 'the other day'; *ə durnod b̥era*, 'the shortest day'; *ə durnod hira*, *huya*, 'the longest day'; *durnod k̥enta r̥ ha:*, 'the first day of summer', i.e. May 1; *durnod ə knebrun*, 'the day of the funeral'; *durnod bra:v*, *p̥o:yθ*, 'a fine, hot day'; *ə durnod ə ganuyd vi:*, 'the day I was born'; *vyo vo ðim əmma er s nodja*, 'he has not been here for days'; *əy g̥horf ə durnod*, 'in the course of the day'; *ka:yl arjan heb roid durnod t̥e:g o waiθ am dano vo*, 'to get money without having done a fair day's work for it'; *gora bo: r durnod gora bo: r gwaiθ* (prov.), 'the better the day the better the deed'; *r̥haid i ni*

vyu meun gobaiθ o hy:d, mi da:u o n wel riu ðurnod, 'we must live always in hope; things will be better some day'.

dusin, s.m., pl. *dusina*, *dusiga*, dwsing, G.O. ii. 30. 16; 144. 16, 'dozen': *dusin o ðirja*, 'a dozen words'; *hannar dusin*, 'half a dozen'.

duyaur, s.f., dwyaur, W.Ll. xliii. 108, 'two hours'.

duyfon, s.f., dwyffon, 'two sticks': *mynd ar a nuyfon*, 'to walk supported by a stick in each hand' (O.H.).

duylaθ, s.f., dwylath, 'two yards'.

du:yn, *dugyd*, v., dwyn, D. Fut. S. 1. *duyna*, *duga*. Pret. S. 1. *duġis*, *duinis*. 3. *dugoð*, *duynoð*. Pl. 3. *dukson*, *duynson*. Imperative *duga*, *duyna*; *dugux*, *duynux*. Pret. Pass. *dogud* (J.J.), *dugud* (O.H.). (1) 'to bear', only in a few semi-literary or stereotyped phrases as *du:yn enu*, 'to bear a name'; *du:yn se:l*, 'to show, have zeal'. (2) 'to bring', also as above: *du:yn i go:*, 'to bring, call to mind'; *anoð du:yn* (= *tanny*) *dy:n o:ð ar i dæluyθ* (prov.), 'what is bred in the bone comes out in the flesh'. (3) 'to steal': *mi dænnis i golar o:ð am i uðu vo rhag i ru:in du:yn o*, 'I took his collar off for fear some one should steal it'; *taly r hen a du:yn a newyð* (prov. exp.), 'to pay for the old and steal the new', i.e. 'to pay for goods bought previously and take the present purchase on credit'.

duyno, v., difwyno, diwyno, D.; dwyno, D.F. [vii] 13, [125] 4; 'to dirty' (= *mëyðy*), but scarcely used except euphemistically for small children 'messing' their clothes. Cf. D., s.v. 'imbultito'.

duyran, s.m., dwyrain, D., 'east': *gwynt a duyran*, 'east wind'; *os kyl a gla:u | o r duyran a da:u, | os kyl ær himða | o r duyran da:u hiða*;—*duyran am dridja*, *duyran am dair usnos*,—weather proverbs.

du:ys, adj., dwys, D., 'intense, deep, reserved': *may m buru n du:ys*, 'it is raining continuously' (of fine rain); *tëimlad du:ys*, 'deep feelings'; *y:n du:ys distau*, 'a quiet, reserved person'; *dænas du:ys*, 'a reserved woman', e.g. who keeps grief to herself.

duyθa, adj., diwethaf, R.B. 54. 16; diwaethaf, D.F. [100] 4, etc.; diweddaf, D.; 'last': *dy gwenar duyθa*, 'last Friday'; *a tŕo: duyθa*, 'last time'; *r usnos duyθa*, 'last week', Fr. 'la semaine dernière',—or 'the last week' (= *r usnos ola*), Fr. 'la dernière semaine'; *a durnod duyθa y:n*, 'the very last day'; *r o:yð o m merθyr duyθa*, 'he was in Merthyr last'.

duyvrayx, adj., dwyfraich, 'having two arms': *kadar duyvrayx*, 'arm-chair' (seldom used).

duywaθ, adv., dwywaith, D., s.v. 'bis'; 'twice'; *d o:ys dim duywaθ*, 'there is no doubt about it.'

dy:, interjection expressing surprise.

dy:, adj. and s., pl. *dy:on*, du, D., 'black': *gwarθag dy:on*, 'black cattle'; *muyar dy:on* 'blackberries'; *gwa:lt dy:*, 'dark, black hair'; *kin dy:ad a r vra:n, a r simða, a xroxon, dy: vel mæunan, vel a radał*,

'as black as a crow', etc.; *dy: la:s*, 'dark blue, purple': *gwynab dy: la:s*;—'dark': *ma: r gēya dy: an ammyl*;—*a dādja dy: on ba:χ*, 'the days each side of December 21';—*may hi meun dy:*, 'she is in mourning'.

dy:al [*da:lt*].

dyalgar; *di:halgar* (O.H.), adj., dyallgar, D., 'intelligent'.

dyalturjaθ, s., d(e)alldwriaeth, D., s.v. 'intelligentia'; 'an understanding'.

dyalys; *di:halys* (O.H.), adj., dyallus, D., 'intelligent'.

dy:δ, s.m., pl. *dādja*, dŷdd, D., 'day'. Days of the week: *dy sy:l*; *dy ly:n*; *dy maurθ* (*maurθ*); *dy merxar*; *dy:δ jay*, *divja*; *dy gwenar*; *dy sadurn*.—*dy lyn*, 'on Monday'; *ar dy lyn*, 'on a Monday'; *a dy:δ huya*, *bəra*, 'the longest, shortest day'; *dy:δ da: i xi*, 'good day'; *ar hy:d a dy:δ, tru: r dy:δ, o hy:d tru: r dy:δ*, 'all day long'; *uθ liu dy:δ*, 'by daylight'; *bo:b dy:δ*, 'every day'; *dy:δ gēyavol*, 'a wintry day'; *may r dy:δ an mastyln*, *bərha:y*, 'the days are getting longer, shorter'; *haunnar dy:δ*, 'mid-day'; *adag a dādja dy: on ba:χ*, 'the season of the short, dark days', i.e. on each side of December 21; *may o wedi gwelld gwelg dādja*, 'he has seen better days'.

dygoχ, adj., dugoch, B.C. 65. 15, 'dark red'.

dył, s.m., pl. *diłja*, dull, D., 'manner, form': *dył o farad*, 'a manner of speaking, façon de parler'; *mo:δ a dył*, 'way and manner'; *dył gwla:d o farad*, 'a way of speaking in the country'; *wedi nēyd r y:n dył*, 'made in the same manner'; *an medry newid dył i la:u*, 'able to change his handwriting'; *riu he:n dył prydaδ sy arno vo*, 'he has a melancholy manner'.

dy:n, s.m., pl. *dənjon*, dŷn, D., 'man' (=homo). As distinguished from *gu:r*, *dy:n* is a term of less respect, as e.g. in *he:n u:r* and *he:n dy:n*.—*dy:n ba:χ klu:s* (= *del*) *adi o*, 'he is a nice little man'; *lump o dy:n te:u*, 'a big fat man'; *dy:n bəxan ba:χ te:u*, 'a tiny little fat man'; *kłamp o dy:n maur*, 'a great big man'; *may o n verχ o dy:n*, 'he is an old woman'; *ly:δ a dy:n an lūgy os na vrəfux*, 'the fellow will starve if you are not quick'.—Used indefinitely, 'one, people': *ma: dy:n an drum ar o:l kinjo*, 'one is heavy after dinner'; *dəna day dy:n wedi gləxy n domman ag wedi mynd i u gwla:y*, 'there are two people (both women) who have got wet through and gone to bed'; *kynt* (*kəveryθ*) *day dy:n na day vnyδ* (prov.), 'two people will meet sooner than two mountains', i.e. 'perhaps we shall meet again'.—As euphemism for *dyu*:—*dy:n a i help(j)ol*, 'God help him!'; *dy:n a stərjo!*, 'poor fellow!'; *n eno dy:n!*, or simply *dy:n!*, exclamation of surprise.

dyntyr, s.m., tentur brethyn, W.S. [A tentar]; *deintur*, D., 'Dentale, instrumentum ad extendendos pannos'; 'an instrument

consisting of poles for stretching materials after they have been fulled, tenter' (O.H.); *kay r dynty* is a place-name at Llanfairfechan.

dy:o, v., duo D., 'to blacken; to become black'.

dy:o; *dëyo* (Bangor), v., ? diduo, D., 'Dimovere, domo privare', 'to shell' (of beans and peas).

dy:or, v., dëor, D., 'to hatch': *r o:yd g'in i lawar jaun o wy:a*, and *dary dim y:n o 'honynu dy:or*, 'I had a great many eggs, but not one of them hatched'; *kəvri ə kəujon kin 'yðynu dy:or*, 'to count the chickens before they are hatched'.

dy:r, s.m., dŭr, D., 'steel': *nəduyð dy:r*, 'needle'; *höiljon dy:r*, 'steel nails put in horse-shoes to grip the ice'.

dyrol, adj., durawl, D.G. lxiv. 38. (1) 'very strong': *dy:n dyrol*. (2) 'hard': *bara dyrol*, 'hard, stale bread': *may r bara ma wedi mynd n he:n jaun*, *may o n wuy dyrol o lawar*. Hence 'durable, not wasting': *menyn dyrol* (opp. to *darvodedig*).

dy:sg, s., dÿsg, D., 'learning': *may dy:sg i u ga:yl o i vedyð i u re:ð* (prov.), 'one lives and learns'.

dysu, interj.: *dysu ba:x !*, *dysu annul !*, 'good gracious'.

dyu, s.m., pl. *diuja*, Duw, D., 'God'.

dyuks, interj. (euphemism for *dyu*), *dyuks !*, *dyuks annul !*

dy:uχ, s.m., 'blackness'.

dyvn, adj., fem. *devn*, pl. *dəvnjon*, comp. *dəvnaχ*, dwfn, D., 'deep': *fo:ys vaur devn*, 'a large deep ditch' (O.H.); *kin dəvnad a puł keris*, 'as deep as Pwll Ceris' (in the Menai Straits); fig. *y:n dyvn ədi o !*, 'he is a deep one'.—Used also substantively as a 'depth' of something, especially in slate quarries. Cf. *te:u*. So also in such expressions as *trodvad o dyvn*, 'a foot in depth'; *rubath tebig i lathan o dyvn*, 'something like a yard in depth'; *le: may r dyvn muya*, 'where the depth is greatest'.

də, adj., dy, D., 'thy': *may də vam d if'o di*, 'your mother wants you'; *ar də o:l di*, 'after you'; *hel ar d o:l !*, 'fetch back !' (to a sheep-dog); *də da:d a d vam*, 'your father and mother'; *i d dÿ:*, 'to your house'. (Forms like 'a'th' and 'i'th' do not occur in the colloquial language except in stereotyped expressions. The only example I have heard is *ka:n di bennił mu:yn i θ nain*, *mi ga:n də nain i tiθa* (prov.), 'one good turn deserves another'.) *də* is frequently used before finite verbs to reinforce the ensuing pronoun *di*, as *mi də gyra i di !*, 'I'll beat you'.

dəbryd, adj., dybryd, D., 'terrible, awful': *pe:θ dəbryd*; *kam-gəmerjad dəbryd*.

dəd, in *ar dəd*, 'on the verge of': *ar dəd gnëyd rubaθ* (*a dim ən i nëyd o*).

dəδjo, v., dyddio, W.S. [Day], 'to dawn'.

dəðjɒl, adj., dyddiol, S.E., 'day': *sgol dəðjɒl*, 'day school'.

dəðordab, s.m. Cf. *didordep*, M.A. ii. 346. 28. A book word, recently revived in the form 'dyddordeb' (cf. O.P.), but used quite frequently as an equivalent of 'interest' in such phrases as *kəmmɪd dəðordab meun*, 'to take an interest in'.

dəðorol, adj., dyddorol, S.E., 'interesting'. See above.

dəfɛia, v., 'I defy', in the phrase *mi dəfɛia i di i nəyt həmɪ*, 'I defy you to do it'; also 'I assure', as *mi dəfɛia i di mai rvi: pi:a hi*, 'I assure you that it is mine.'

dəfryn, s.m., pl. *dəfrənnod*, dyffryn, D., 'valley': *lili r dəfryn*, 'lily of the valley'.

dəgado, in phrase *dəgado paub !*, i. e. 'Duw gadwo (gato) pawb !', excl. of surprise (J.J.).

dəgyn, adj., dygn, D.; dygyn, P.G.G. 101. 18; 106. 26; 'persistent': *dy:n dəgyn diwid*, 'a persistent, industrious man'; *gwēiðjo n dəgyn tut r hy:d ə dy:ð* (O.H.), 'to stick to it hard all day';—*gwēiðjo n dəgyn o ola i ola*.

dəgəmmod, v., dygymmod, D. (1) 'to suit, agree with': *t ədi o ðim ən dəgəmmod a vi:*, 'it does not agree with me' (e. g. of food); *ədi o n dəgəmmod a i le:?*, 'is he suiting himself to his position?' (2) 'to make the best of': *may r dəwyð ən 'a'nivir, ond rhaid i ni dəgəmmod a vo:*.

dərhēig, adj., deheuig, D., s.v. 'dexter', 'rotundè'. (1) 'skilful, dexterous': *dy:n dərhēig am i waið = gnēyd po:b pɛ:θ o: ðeθa*. (2) 'tactful, politic'.

dəhēvol, adj., deheuol, D., s.v. 'meridionalis'; 'southern': *roχor dəhēvol*.

dəka:y, s.m., Eng. decay, 'consumption': *nēiθ o ðim magy dəka:y*, said of a healthy, cheerful person.

dəksun = *təbəksun*, v., tebygaswn: *dəksun i*, 'I should think'.

dəxməgy, v., dychymmygu, D., 'to imagine': *dəxməgy bo χi y gweld dy:n*.

dəχryn, v., dychrynu, D. Pret. *dəχrənnis*, *χrənnis*, 'to terrify, startle'; 'to be terrified, startled': *dəχryn atto vo*, 'to be frightened of him'; *dary χi nəχryn i n ovnaduy*, 'you startled me terribly'; *mi χrənnis*, 'you gave me a fright'.

dəχryn, s.m., pl. *dəχryn-vēyð*, dychryn, D., 'a terror': *r o:ð o n dəχryn i baub*.

dəχrənlyd, adj., dychrynlyd, T.N. 208. 20, 'terrible': *golug, nada dəχrənlyd*;—*dəχrənlyd o o:yr*, 'terribly cold'.

dəχəmmig, s.m., pl. *dəxməgjon*, dychymmyg, D., 'imagination, delusion'.

dəlad [dle:d].

dɛlanwɒd, s.m., dylanwad, D., s.v. 'influentia'; 'influence'.

dolanwady, v., dylanwadu, S.E., 'to influence': *ma: r dŵyð en dolanwady arnynu russyt*, 'the weather exercises an influence over them somehow'.

dledsuyð, *dledsuyð*, s., pl. *dledsuyða*, *dyledswydd*, D., s.v. 'officium'; 'duty': *dilin i dledsuyða*, 'to fulfil, perform one's duties'; *dledsuyða tŷly:ad*, 'family prayers'; *kadu dledsuyð*, 'to have family prayers'.

dŵivo, v. *dylifo*, D., 'to stream': *r oy:ð a xwys en dŵivo vel gla:u tŷana*, 'the perspiration was streaming down like thunder rain'; *may nu n dŵivo i r kŵarvod*, 'a stream of people are going to the meeting'.

dŵjun, v. Imperfect of obsolete *dylu*, D., 2. *dolat*, 3. *dola*. Pl. 1. *dolan*, 2. *dolaχ*, 3. *dŵlan*. 'I ought'; Plup. *dŵsun*, *lasun*, 'I ought to have, I ought': *mi dŵla gŵxun ne mi eið en no:s arno vo*, 'he ought to start or he will be caught by the darkness'; *dŵna vel dŵla vod*, 'that is how it ought to be'; *mi dŵjun inna gŵyl vŵ suppar belax*, 'it is quite time I had my supper too'; *mi dŵla χiða nŷyd sylu ono vo*, 'you ought to pay attention to him too'; *ma: pŵu vel na n darvod a darvod dŵlan hevyd*, 'things like that are dying out and they ought to die out too'; *mi dŵlsanu roid i χi dŵgon*, 'they ought to give you enough'; *mi lasanu i roid o iðo vo heb iðo vo ozyn*, 'they ought to have given it to him without him having to ask for it'; *t oy:ð o ðim aχ kazyl a pŵa lasa vo gŵyl*, 'he did not get what he ought to have got'.

dŵly, v., 'to become hazy' (of the weather): *may hi n dŵly*. Cf. *dul*.

dŵly:an, s.f., pl. *dŵlyanod*; (*dŵly:od* (O.H.), *dylloan* and *tylluan*, D.; cf. W.B., col. 109. 28–31, 'owl'; also called *deryn korf*: *r oy:ð ar he:n bobol en arvar mynd i gŵmmyd i kŵmmyn uð glu:ad a dŵly:an aχ gŵixjan* (J.J.), 'old people used to go and receive the sacrament when they heard the owl hooting'.—Used of human beings, men or women, 'one who wanders about at night' or 'one who is always asleep' or merely 'a fool': *ly:od o dŵnjon* (O.H.).

dŵmma (often *tŵmma*), adv., *dyma*, 'here is, here are', Fr. 'voici': *dŵmma le by:onu n tŵoi a bora ma*, 'this is where they were ploughing this morning'; *dŵmma gŵnnur maur am roi tippin o lo: ar a ta:n !*, 'what a fuss about putting a bit of coal on the fire!';—often used in graphic narration, e.g. *dŵmma dŵyðod o . . .*, *dŵmma oy:ð o n dŵyd . . .*, 'here he was saying'; *dŵmma hi n niul arna i*, 'here I was, caught in the mist'; *dŵmma vo atta i*, 'here he comes up to me'; *dŵmma r lŵidar i vjaun i r lŵoft*, 'up comes the thief into the bedroom'; *dŵmma dŵnas i vjaun i r kŵarvod gŵedi*, a *dŵmma hi ar i glinja*, 'in comes a woman into the prayer meeting and down she goes on her knees'.

dŵmyno, v., *damuno*, rectius *dymuno*, D., 'to wish'.

dəmynol, adj., *dymunol*, D., 'desirable, charming, comely': *ə verχ iwaŋk harð dəmynol*, 'the good-looking, charming young woman'; — *golug dəmynol ar ə wybyr*.

dəna (often *təna*), *na*, adv., *dyna*, D., 'there is, there are', Fr. 'voilà': *dəna r inig resum sy ɡin i*, 'that is the only reason I have'; *dəna vo:*, *dəna hi:*, 'that's it'; *elə wi:r mai dəna be sy: ond bod ni ðim əŋ gubod*, 'perhaps that is what it is, only that we don't know'; *dəna r dru:ɡ*, 'that's the worst of it'; *dəna ɡimmint a sy:*, 'that is all there is'; — often used in graphic narration, e.g. — *a dəna vo ɣ ɡwiltʃo*, 'and there he was, in a rage'.

dənas, s.f. [pl. *merχaid*], *dynes*, C.C.M. 142. 1, 'woman' (less polite than *ɡwraig*): *dənas ba:χ ðel*, 'a nice little woman'; *dənas aly:og*, 'a capable woman'; *dənas (dinas) beuvelan*, 'yellowhammer' (*Emberiza citrinella*).

dənewad, s., pl. *dənewid*, *dyniewed*, D., s.v. 'juvencus'; 'a young heifer or bull between one year and eighteen months old'.

dənwarad, *dəwarad*, v., *dynward*, D., 'to imitate' (but rather in the sense of 'to mimic' than in a good sense). Cf. *ɡwatar*.

dənyn, s.m., *dynyn*, S.E.*, 'a conceited fellow': *may hun a hun ən he:n dənyn ɡaru*; *r u:ti n dayos də hy:n ən he:n dənyn ɡaru*.

dərməɣ, *dirməɣ*, v., *dirmygu*, D., 'to mock, make fun of' = *səbitʃo*, *ɡwatwor*, *dənwarad*, *ɡambljo*.

dərnad, s.m., *dyrnaid*, D., 'handful': *dərnad o bre:s*, 'a handful of money'.

dərnod, s.f., *dyrnod*, D., 'a blow with the fist': *dərnod ar vo:n ə ɡly:st*; — *dərnod ɡəlaθ*, a sheep's ear-mark, so called.

dərnol (I.W.); *dərnwil* (I.W.), *dərnil* (O.H.), s.pl.; sing. *dərnolan* (J.J.), *dərnol* (O.H.), *dyrnfol*, D., pl. *dyrnfyl*, but *dyrnfolau*, s.v. 'manica'; 'gloves used while cutting thorns': *pa:r o dərnil* (O.H.).

dərnur, s.m., *dyrnwr*, D., 'thresher'. Also 'threshing machine'.

dərnvað, s.f., pl. *dərnveði*, *dyrnfedd*, D., s.v. 'bipalmis'; 'hand' (about four inches) used in measuring the height of horses: *du i n meðul ə ɡnëit i ɣ ɡlos jaun i dərnvað ar bəmθag*, 'I think she'll be very nearly sixteen hands'.

dərny, v., *dyrnu*, D., 'to thresh': *indzan dərny*, 'threshing machine'.

dərwīnan [*derwīnan*].

dərys, adj., *dyrys*, D., 'perplexing, complicated'.

dəsɡëidjaθ, s.m., *dysgeidiaeth*, D., 'doctrine'.

dəsɣlad, s.f., pl. *dəsɣlëidja*, *dysɣlaid*, S.E.*, *dyscled*, M.Ll. i. 140. 16, 'dishful'.

dəsɣur, s.m., *dysɣwr*, S.E.*, 'learner'.

d̥sgy, v., dysgu, D. Pret. S. 1. *d̥sgis*, *dis̥gis*. Imperative *d̥sga*. (1) 'to teach': '*tasaxi n vegaḡ mi vasa n haus aḡ d̥sgy*, 'if you were younger it would be easier to teach you'; *r o:yn aṇ d̥sgy r d̥avad bori* (prov. exp.), "teaching one's grandmother". (2) 'to learn': *d̥sgy o:r gwraid*, 'to learn thoroughly'; *d̥sgy i greft*, 'to learn his trade'; *d̥sgy aḡan*, 'to learn off, to learn by heart'.

d̥sfas, s.f., Eng. duchess, 'an imperious woman': *he:n d̥sfas o:naduy*.

d̥vais, s.f., defeys, W.S. [Deuysse]; *dyfais*, M.Ll. ii. 39. 19; D.P.O. 54. 10. (1) 'device, invention, contrivance': *d̥vais d̥a: jaun*, 'a very good invention'. (2) 'intent'; 'contriving faculty': *d̥vais d̥ru:g*, 'evil intent'; *i:ufo i d̥vais i d̥ragjoni*, 'to contrive evil'.

d̥val, adj., dyfal, D., 'persistent, steady, unremitting': *xwiljo n d̥val*; —*d̥val uḡ hel arjan*; —*aṇ dis̥gul aṇ d̥val am l̥ḡyr*, 'anxiously expecting a letter'.

d̥valux, s.m., dyfalwch, D., 'persistence'.

d̥valy, v., dyfalu, D., 'imagine, conjecture': *welis i rotsun d̥valy a d̥v̥eifo*, 'I never saw such cudgelling of brains'; *vedrun i d̥im d̥valy be o:yḡ o n i vedul*, 'I could not imagine what he was thinking of'.

d̥vary, v., edifaru, D., 'to regret': *d̥ary mi d̥im d̥vary*, 'I did not regret it'.

d̥v̥eifo, v., dyfeisio, G.R. (5) 12; B.C. 15. 1. (1) 'contrive, devise': *d̥v̥eifo pu:y forð i x̣ ḡhuydo xi*, 'to contrive how to ensnare you'; also, *d̥v̥eifo peḡ*. (2) 'invent': *d̥v̥eifo pe:ḡ gwel̥ nag o:yḡ ḡmynnu o r bla:yn*, 'to invent something better than they had before'; *ma: nu n d̥v̥eifo po:b ma:ḡ o beḡa a d̥d̥ja ma*, 'they invent all kinds of things these days'. (3) 'to make up': *d̥v̥eifo stori heb vo:d aṇ wi:r*. (4) 'imagine': *vedra i d̥im d̥v̥eifo l̥e ma:y hi*, 'I can't imagine where it is'. Cf. also *d̥valy*. (5) 'to think of': '*tasaxi m peryd i mi d̥v̥eifo nu*, 'if you made me think of them for myself (they would not come to my mind)'. (6) 'guess': *tr̥i:o d̥v̥eifo n hi:r jaun*, 'to try and guess a long time'.

d̥verol, *d̥iverol*, adj., *diferol*, Cant. v. 13, 'dropping, dripping': *aṇ ly:b d̥verol*.

d̥veryd, *d̥iveryd*, v. *diferu*, D., 'to drop': *ma: r vargod aṇ d̥veryd*, 'the eaves are dripping'; *ma: nu n d̥veryd o x̣wy:s*, 'they are streaming with perspiration'; —used very frequently in an adverbial sense: *may o wedi gl̥ax̣y n d̥veryd*, 'he is wet through'; *r o:d a ḡwa:l̥ aṇ ly:b d̥veryd*, 'my hair was dripping wet'; *ma: nu ḡ gw̥eib̥jo n x̣wy:s d̥veryd pen v̥aduxi aṇ a golug*, 'they work till they are streaming with perspiration so long as you are in sight'.

d̥veryn, *d̥iveryn*, s.m., pl. *d̥verjon*, *d̥iverjon*, *d̥iferyn*, G.O. ii.

276. 25, 'drop': *d swod o dim dveryn wedyd*, 'he never drank a drop (of intoxicating liquor) afterwards'; *po:b dveryn*, 'every drop'; *heb dveryn o la:u*.—Cf. *devni*.

dveṭha, *dveṭha*, v., difeṭha, D., s.v. 'consume'; 'to waste; to spoil': *paid a dveṭha mat'is*, 'don't waste matches'; *dveṭha plentyn (hevo möyṭha)*, 'to spoil a child'; *may y:n o 'honynu wedi kubul dveṭha*, 'one of them is quite spoiled'.

dveṭhdod, *veṭhdod*, s.m., difeṭhdod, 'destruction, waste'.

dveṭhgar, *veṭhgar*, adj., difeṭhgar, 'wasteful': opp. to *kəmrivjöl*, *fordjöl*.

dwluyð, adj., dwylwydd, D., s.v. 'biennis'; 'two years old': *m dwluyð o:yd*.

dwndur, s.m., dyfnder, D.; dyfndwr, C.C.M. 120. 32, 'depth': *r o:d na dwndur o igjan la:ṭ*, 'there was a depth of twenty yards'.

dwndgun, s.m., dyfn, influenced by Eng. dungeon?, 'a deep hole or ravine; gulf, abyss' (but more familiar than the English words): *srṭjo i r dwndgun*;—*dwndgun plūm*, 'a yawning gulf'. Cf. *ḡigjon*.

dwn'hay, v., dyfnhau, D., 'to deepen'.

dwny, v., diddyfnu, D., 'to wean'.

dwrduyst, s., dyfrdwst, 'a disease of cattle, stranguy' (J.J.).

dwrḡi, s.m., pl. *dwrguns*, dyfrḡi, D., 'otter': *m ly:b vel dwrḡi*, 'like a drowned rat'.

dwrjo, v., dyfrio, 'to water' (of the eyes).

dwalḡi, *dualḡi*, s., *ṁmlaḡ vel dwalḡi*, 'to fight fiercely' (I.W.).

dwedjad, s.m., dywediad, S.E.*, 'saying': *he:n dñwedjad*, 'an old saying'.

dga:d, s.f., Eng. jade, opprobrious epithet for a woman: also *dḡadan*.

dḡak, Eng. Jack, *dḡak sbōyk* = *robin sbōyḡjur*, 'grasshopper': *dḡak lantar*, 'will-o'-the-wisp', also called *dḡak sbōyk* (J.J.); *dḡak do:*, 'jackdaw' (*Corvus monedula*).

dḡakmor, s.m., 'sycamore'. (O.H. always uses *sarnan*.)

dḡanglar, s.m., pl. *dḡanglars*, 'one who gossips, a loiterer at a street corner, etc.'

dḡangljo, v., Eng. (Dial.) jangle; O.F. jangler, 'to gossip, loiter': *dḡangljo o gumpas*.

dgar, *ʔar*, s.f., 'jar'.

dgarjad, s.f., 'jarful'.

dgebo, s., 'the devil, bogy': *mən dgebo*.

dḡegyn, s. Cf. Eng. (Dial.) jag [a small load of coal, hay, etc.], 'a small load', e.g. *dḡegyn o dail*.

dḡëinjo, v., 'to join'.

dge:l, s.f., geol, W.B. col. 172. 16; G.C. 132. 5; géol, D.; siël, B.C. 34. 11; géol, D.; 'jail, prison'.

dgelailf, s.pl., gellhesg, D., 'flags' (Iris pseud-acorus). For other forms cf. *kelailf*.

dgeljo, v., 'to put in jail'.

dgelus, adj., 'jealous'.

dgempar, s.f., pl. *dgempars*, 'jumper': an instrument used in slate quarries for boring holes. There are two kinds—*dgempar uru* and *dgempar vanu*.

dgerman, *dgermon*, s.m., Eng. journeyman, 'a man employed by the day by quarrymen for splitting and dressing slates'.

dgero, s.m., 'a tough customer', I.W. = *h:n walχ* (J.J.); *riu h:n dgero gurjon* (O.H.).

dgest, *dest*, *gest*, adv., Eng. just. Cf. Eng. (Dial.) *jest*, Shr., Oxf., Som. (1) 'on the point of, all but': *du i dgest am vynd i laur*, 'I am just going down'; *r ædu i dgest æm barod*, 'I am just ready'; *dgest i lond o*, 'just full'; *may r amsar dgest ar ben*, 'the time is just up'; *r ædu i dgest a feby*, 'I am almost sinking' (with the weight); *r ædu i dgest a gola iſo di:od*, 'I am almost ablaze for a drink'; *ru:an dgest*, 'just now'. (2) 'exactly': *dgest r y: va:θ*, 'just the same' (= *æn injon*).

dgëynar, s.m., pl. *dgëynerja(i)d*, 'joiner'.

dgëynt, s.f., pl. *dgëintja*. Cf. Eng. geynt(t)e, 15th cent., Dial. joint, 'joint': *ŕhoi karag dros æ dgëintja*, in building.

dgilifrit [*silifrit*].

dgob, s.f., pl. *dgobsys*, 'job': *gwëiðjo ar dgob*, 'to work by the piece'.

dgob, s., '? mass': *særθjo n y:n dgob*, 'to fall flop, to fall full length'; —*ma: r plant wedi gnëyd æ dawað æn y:n dgob i gi:d*. Cf. 'Nes âi 'r ddwy lob yn job i'r jail'. C.—Annogaeth i bawb feindio ei fusnes ei hunan.

dgob, *dgobyn*, s., siobyn, D., 'apex, apiculus'; 'a tuft' (of hair, etc.): *riu dgobyn ar i dalkan o* (I.W.).

dgobjo, v., Eng. job = *dobjo*.

dgokki, s.m., Eng. jockey, 'a horse-breaker' = *torur kəfəla*. ['Jockey' is so used in Shropshire.]

dgox, s.m. (1) 'a drink, draught, gulp': *dgox o levrið*, 'a drink of milk'; *i laur a vo: y:n dgox*, 'down with it at one gulp'. (2) 'a spurt of liquid': *təwəlt dgox o hono vo*; —*dgox o böiri*.

dgoxjo, v. (1) 'to spill, spurt over': *may r du:r æn dgoxjo*, 'the water is spilling, spurring over'. (2) 'to squirt': *dgoxjo du:r o i ge:g am ben æ bobol*, 'to squirt water from one's mouth over people' (O.H.). (3) 'to gulp': *dgoxjo bytla* = *ləukjo* (O.H.).

dgolihtëutjo, *dgolihtëitjo*, v., 'to fool about, to gallivant'. —*mynd i laur i r dre: i dgolihtëutjo*. Cf. *gwilihoban*.

dgolpan, s.f., 'a silly wench': *he:n dgolpan wirjon*.

dgolpjo, v., 'to play the fool' (of women).

dgo:y, s.m., Eng. chew (?) (cf. *so:y*, Eng. shew), 'lump': *dgo:y o gavlath*, 'a lump of toffee'; *dgo:y o vakko əŋ fhi:l i vo:x*, 'a plug of tobacco in his cheek'; *du i dim m maljo dgo:y o vakko mo vo*, 'I don't care a fig for him'.

dgu:al, s.m., pl. *dgu:als*, 'ear-ring'.

dgug, s.f., pl. *dgugja*, 'jug'.

dgəgjad, s.f., pl. *dgəgjidja*, 'jugful'.

dgəkkə, call to poultry.

e

e, *e:*, in *na:k e*, *nag ë*, D.; Mid.W. *nac ef*; cf. W.B. col. 67. 17, 'no' [*na*]; and in *nt e:ɾ*, *t e:ɾ*, *onid ë?*, used in interrogations expecting the answer 'yes' [*nt*].

e:, interj., *ədi o n da:ɾ e:*, *odjaθ o da!*

ebił, s.m., pl. *ebiłjon*, *piłjon*, *ebill*, D., 'borer, drill' (used in quarries, etc.).—Sometimes a greenhorn at a quarry is sent to ask for an *ebił dëyduł*.

ebol, s.m., pl. *boljon*, *ebol*, D., 'foal' (after weaning): *r u:ti vel ebol blu:yð!*, said of some one who frisks and plays about like a child; *dail karn ebol*, 'colt's foot' (Tussilago Farfara).

ebra, v., *eb*, heb, D.; cf. heb *yr ynteu*, R.B. 245. 13; *eb yr mi*, W.S. [Quod I]; heb 'r ef, D.F. [172] 9; *ebr*, B.C. 7. 13; 10. 9, etc.; in *ebra vi*, *ebra vo*, 'said I, said he' (only used by old people).

ebrił, s., *Ebrill*, D., 'April': *məurθ a la:ð, ebrił a vliŋ* (prov.), 'March slays, April flays'; *t ədi ěira ən ebrił dim ən sevył mu:y na seviθ u:y ar ben ebrił (tɾosol)*, 'snow in April lies no longer than an egg will lie on the top of a drill (crowbar)'; *sai ěira ən ebrił mu:y na ɾhənjon meun ɾhidił* (O.H.), 'snow in April lasts no longer than oatmeal in a sieve'; *łgad ebrił = dail ə pëils*, 'the lesser celandine' (Ranunculus Ficaria).

ebuχ, s., *ebwch*, D.; B.C. 56. 12; C.C.M. 163. 17; 'a strong effort': *daχi dim ən tɾi:o, daχi dim əŋ gnëyd ebuχ i nëyd o*, 'you are not trying: you are not making a real effort to do it';—*mi do:θ vel ebuχ ag mi tɾawð hi i laur* (O.H.), expressing a sudden unexpected action.

eda, s.f., pl. *davað*, *edau*, D., 'thread; woollen yarn': *eda ðy:*, *wen*, 'black, white thread'; *eda nəduyð*, 'thread'; *eda ɾvɾoðað*,

'linen thread'; *eda driftlig, eda dair gaink*, 'thread of three strands'; *davað gwëy*, 'wool', e.g. for knitting; *davað gwaun*, 'gossamer'; *dirwin davað*, 'to wind a skein'; *matja davað*, 'woollen mats'; *dəux a nəduyð ag eda i mi roi bottum arno vo*, 'bring a needle and thread for me to put a button on it'; *ghouχ ær eda æn a nəduyð*, 'thread the needle'; *wedi gwisgo at ær eda*, 'threadbare'.

edliu, v., *edliw*, D. Pret. S. 3. *edliujod*, 'to reproach, upbraid': *edliu i dy:n am . . .*, *edliu dragjoni dy:n*.

ednod, s.pl., *ednogyn*, D., 'culex, musca', and s.v. 'scabro'; 'eggs of flies' (in meat, etc.) (J.J.): *buru ednod*, 'to lay eggs' (of insects) (O.H.).

edraχ, v., *edrych*, D. Fut. S. 1. *drəxa*. Imperative *edraχ*, *drəxa*; *drəxuχ*. (1) 'to look (at), to throw glances, to glance': *edraχ æn aru arni hi*, 'to look intently at her'; *may r plant æn dringo i vny ag æn edraχ dros æ klaud*, 'the children are climbing up and looking over the wall'; *edraχ tru: r gwry:χ*, 'to look through the hedge'; *edraχ dan i sgavał*, 'to knit the brows, to frown (upon)'; *edraχ æn ləgad æ gëinjog*, 'to weigh every penny carefully'. (2) 'to look, appear': *daxi n edraχ æn wel*, 'you look better'; *may r oraing æn edraχ æn sy:r*, 'the orange looks sour'; *may hi meun dydran garu ag edraχ mor da:*, 'she looks very well considering her great age'. (3) 'to make inspection, to see': *dəux i edraχ ta, os na χöiljuxi*, 'come and see then if you don't believe'; *wedi tri:o gnëyd po:b pε:θ edraχ na:nu godi*, 'having tried to do everything to see whether they would get up'; *edraχ ar əχ o:l xi ədu i, i edraχ sy daxi n bihavjo odi kartra*, 'I am looking after you to see how you behave yourself away from home'. (4) with *am*, 'to see, visit': *mynd i edraχ am dano vo*, 'to go to see him'; *mi do:θ o i edraχ am æ nhaid*, 'he came to see my grandfather';—also 'to look for' (= *χwiljo am*). (5) with *ar o:l*, 'to see after, look after': *may o n edraχ ar o:l i bre:s æn jaun*, 'he looks well after the money'.

edraχjad, s.m., *edrychiad*, D., s.v. 'facies'; 'appearance': *o ran edraχjad*, 'as far as appearances are concerned'.

efað, s.m., pl. *efëiθja*, ephaith, G.R. [194] 14; *effaith*, R.; 'effect'.

efëiθjo, *fëiθjo*, v., *epheithio*, G.R. [194] 14; *effeithio*, S.E., 'to have an effect upon, to affect': *ma: r lëyad æn efëiθjo ar anivëiljad* (J.J.), 'the moon has an effect upon animals'; *i ədi o dim æn efëiθjo ar əχ bytta*, 'it does not affect your appetite'; *may o wedi fëiθjo n aru arno vo*, 'it has had a great effect upon him'.

efëiθjol, adj., *effeithiol*, S.E.*, 'effectual': *wedi welə vo n efëiθjol*.

efro, adj., *effro*, D., 'awake': *may o n efro*;—*ghuy kasgy ag efro*, 'between sleeping and waking'.

egar, adj., *egyr*, W.S. [Aeygre]; *eger*, C.L.C. ii. 23; *egr*, D., 'bad, rough, cold' (applied esp. to weather): *durnod egar jaun*, 'a very cold, rough day'; *dærnod egar*, 'a painful blow'; *sarad æn egar*, 'to speak roughly, saucily'.

egin, s.pl., sing. *ëginin*, *egin*, D., 'sprouts, shoots': *ëgin main ær y:d*, 'tender shoots of corn'; *ëgin kræjon*, 'healthy sprouts', e.g. of potatoes appearing above the ground.

ëgino, *gino*, v., *egino*, D., 'to sprout', e.g. of corn.

*egluy*s, s.f., pl. *egluisi*, *egluy*sð, *egluy*s, D., 'church': *daxi n mynd i r egluy*s?, 'do you go to church?'; *may o wedi tçoi i r egluy*s, 'he has gone over to the church'; *kin dlottad a lçgodan egluy*s, 'as poor as a church mouse'.

*egluy*srag, s.f., *egluy*swraig, S.E., 'churchwoman'.

*egluy*sur, s.m., *egluy*swr, D., 'churchman'.

eglyr, adj., *eglyr*, D., 'clear': *sarad æn eglyr*, 'to speak clearly'; *may n eglyr* (= *amlug*) *i mi*, 'it is clear to me'. Cf. *amlug*.

eglyro, v., *eglyro*, D., 'to explain'.

egni, s., *egni*, D., 'effort, vigour': *gnëyd i egni*, 'to do one's best'; *a i hc:l egni*, *nerθ i egni*, 'with all one's might'.

egras, s.m. Eng. (Dial.), ee-grass, ea-grass, eye-grass, hay-grass, hee-grass [aftermath, after-grass]. Cf. also N.E.D., s.v. 'eegrass'. Applied to grass, etc., one year old: *kay o egras blu:yð*; *devoid æm pori r egras æn ægwanuyn*. Also used adjectively, *gwair egras*, 'hay one year old'; *klover egras*.—(J.J.; O.H.)

egry, v., *egru*, D., s.v. 'muceo'; 'to go sour': *may r levriθ wedi egry*, 'the milk has gone sour'. Also 'to go bad' (of butter, etc.).

egryn, s., (?) **egryn*, D., 'timor, tremor, trepidatio'. Cf. M.F., s.v. *t o:ys na ðim egryn o wynt hëidju* (O.H.) = *evlyn*.

eguyd, s.m., pl. *eguydyð*, *egwyd*, D., 'fetlock'.

*eguy*l, s., *egwyl*, R., 'lull': *mi a: i æn ær egul ma*, 'I will go during this lull'; *tasa eguy*l *i mi vynd*, 'if the storm abated sufficiently for me to go'; *na:θ i ðim egul o himða hëidju i nëyd ðim*, 'there has not been a moment's lull in the weather to-day to do anything'.

egwan, adj., *egwan*, D., 'weak, delicate': *plant egwan*.

ëidjon, s.m., pl. *ëidjona*, *eidion*, D., 'bullock'.

ëidrol, s., *eidral*, D. (Bot.): *dail r ëidrol*, 'ground ivy' (Glechoma hederacea).

ëidil, *idil*; *yuy*l (O.H.), adj., *eiddil*, D., 'spare, slender, frail'.

ëido, s.m., *eiddo*, D., 'property': *dy:n ag ëido gmo vo*, 'a man of

property'; *may o wedi kayl kammyd i ëido o:ð arno vo*, 'he got deprived of his property'; *gwasgary r ëido ar o:l maru*, 'to dissipate (some one's) property after his death'; *ëido i vi ædi o*, 'he is my property'.

ëigjon, s.m., *eigion*, D., 'depths': *i ëigjon isa r mo:r*, 'to the depths of the sea'; *æ gwëylod ëigjon æ mo:r*; *wedi særþjo i r ëigjon*, *wedi særþjo dros graig i r ëigjon*; — *mi tŕawwa i o i ëigjon r avon ma*, 'I'll knock him to the very bottom of the river'; *æ gghanol (æm mhervad) ëigjon æ mænædod*, 'in the very heart of the mountains'. (All O.H.).

ëil, s.f., in *ëil vaun*, 'a shed near a house for keeping peat'.

ëilðyð, s., *eilddydd*, 'second day': *bo:b dy:ð ne bo:b æn ëilðyð* (O.H.).

ëiljad, s.m., *eiliad*, 'moment': *meun ëiljad*, 'in a moment'.

ëiljan, dyw gwyl Elian, W.S. [Hyllarys day]: *aur vaur kalan* (or *jonaur*), *du:y u:yl ëiljan a ðair u:yl vair*, *os na by:ð hi n bedair*, 'the days lengthen by a good hour by the first of January, two by St. Elian's day, three if not four by the Annunciation'. (*ëiljan* I.W.; *ëirjal* O.H.).

ëiljo, v., *eilio*, D., 'to wattle'.

ëilwað, adv., *eilwaith*, D., 'a second time': *pryn he:n, pryn ëilwað, pryn newyð, ve bery byð* (prov.), 'buy old, buy again: buy new, it will last for ever'.

ëinjos, s., *einioes*, D., s.v. 'vita'; 'life': *æn vð ëinjos (myu) welis i æ va:ð be:ð o r blayn*, 'I never saw such a thing before in my life'.

ëira, s.m., *eira*, D., 'snow': *buru ëira*, 'to snow'; *may hi n magy ëira*, 'snow is coming'; *may r ëira n de:u, druxys, may hi n ëira maur*, 'the snow is deep'; *may n plyo ëira maur*, 'it is snowing large flakes'; *du i η kovjo tŕi ëira maur*, 'I remember three great snow-falls'; *ar ëira maur*, 'in time of deep snow'; *peŕan ëira*, 'snow-ball'; *kasag ëira*, 'a (rolled) snow-ball'; *knu:d o ëira*, 'a fall of snow'; *kodan ëira*, 'puff-ball'; (côd euraid (?) D., coden hyred, O.P.); *adar (ær) ëira*, 'fieldfares' (*Turdus pilaris*); *χwiljo am ëira lônad*, 'to be on a fruitless quest'.

ëirin, s.pl., sing. *ëiran*, *eirin*, D. (1) 'plums': *ëirin mo:χ*, 'haws' (Bangor); *ëirin perði*, *ëirin ba:χ tagy*, 'sloes'. (2) 'testicles'.

ëirjas (*ëirjos* O.H. sometimes), s., *eirias* and *eirias-dan*, D., a word without definite meaning, expressive of heat or flame: *tendja di, may n ëirjos bo:yð* (O.H.), 'mind, it is burning hot' (but not necessarily red-hot); . . . *a vo n ëirjas o r ta:n* (O.H.), . . . though it was hot from having been just taken out of the fire'; *æn y:n ëirjas o da:n* (O.H.), 'one mass of fire' (speaking of the phosphorescent sea); *ma na ëirjas o da:n*, 'there is a splendid fire' (i.e. in the grate).

ġirjaθ, s., aeriaeth, C.C.M. 214. 7, 'inheritance' = *pe:θ ar o:l ru:in*.

ġirjo, v., 'to air'.

ġirlau, s.m., 'sleet'.

ġisin, s., eisin, D., (in bolting) 'the roughest part of the flour' = *bran*; *ġisin si:l*, 'husks produced in purifying oats'.

ġiθa, adj., adv. eithaf, D. (1) before a noun or adjective, 'very good, excellent, splendid; very, perfectly': *may n ġiθa kəŋor*, 'it is very good advice'; *mi vasa n ġiθa pe:θ i ti vynd mo*, 'it would be a splendid thing for you to go there'; *ġiθa gwaiθ a vo*, 'serve him right'; *may hənny n ġiθa gw:ir*, 'that is very true'; *ġiθa le:g*, 'perfectly fair'; *may hənny n ġiθa da: ond . . .*, 'that is all very well, but . . .'; so with *ġin* and a pronoun: *mi o:δ n ġiθa ġin i nad o:yδ*, 'I was very glad it was not'. (2) standing by itself 'pretty good, well enough': *o:δ o n ġiθa*, 'it was pretty good'; *edraχ n ġiθa*, *gubod n ġiθa*, 'to look, to know well enough'.—Substantively: *welis i ġiθa vo*, 'I have seen his worst'.

ġiθin, s.pl., sing. ġiθinan, eithin, D., 'gorse': *lu:yn ġiθin*, 'gorse-bush'; *tumpaθ ġiθin*, 'a dwarfed rounded gorse-bush—the effect of having been cropped by sheep' (so O.H., but the latter is often used for gorse-bush in general, I.W.); *silod ġiθin*, 'small stunted gorse'.

ġiθinog, adj., eithinog, L.G.C., 52 [40] 'abounding in gorse'.

ekruχ, s.m., ecrwch, T.N. 10. 2, 'roughness' (esp. of the weather): *ekruχ garu jaun*. Cf. *egar*.

ekstro, s.m. Cf. exdro, C.C.M. 174. 3; acstro, W.L.I. (Voc.), s.v. 'echel'; 'brace and bit' (carpenter's tool).

eχal, s.f., pl. eχela, eχelyδ, echel, D., 'axle': *mynd o:δ ar i eχal*, 'to lose one's temper'; *paid a i dənny o o:δ ar i eχal*, 'don't upset him'.

eχely, v., echelu, 'to place on an axle': *dim wedi eχely n jaun* (speaking of a cart-wheel).

eχnos, s. and adv., echnos, R., 'the night before last'.

eχtoy; eχtod (E.J.), s. and adv., echdoe, D., 'the day before yesterday'.

eχwyn, s.m., echwyn, D., 'loan': *neuxi roid eχwyn o dorθ i mi ?*, 'will you lend me a loaf?'; *taly r eχwyn adra*, 'to pay the loan back; to retaliate'.

eli, s.m., eli, D., 'salve, ointment': *ma: nu η gosod nu meun padał i xusy, ag wedyn ma: nu η gwasgy nu ag ηη gnëyd eli hevo nu*, 'they put them in a pan to "sweat", and then they press them and make a salve with them'; *dəmma eli eχ kałon n du:ad ruan*, 'here's the delight of your heart coming now', i.e. tea; *mi ro: i ti eli !*

(ironically, to crying child), 'I'll make it better!'; *tori mhen a rhoid i mi eli* (prov. exp.), 'to do me an irreparable injury and then offer a slight atonement'; *eli r indja*, 'zinc ointment' (I.W.).

elor, s.m., *elor*, D., 'bier'.

elu, s.m., *elw*, D., 'gain, profit': *hurax gna:nu elu go da: i xi*, 'perhaps they will bring in a good deal of profit for you'; *o bo:b gwaiθ da:u elu* (prov.), 'every work brings gain'. See also *helu*.

elvan, s., *elfen*, D. (1) 'element': *may o an i elvan*, 'he is in his element'. (2) 'natural inclination, tendency': *ma na riu elvan ri:od eno vo i duyn* (O.H.), 'he has a kind of natural tendency to steal' (= *asgan*); *magy elvan eno vo*, 'to excite a tendency in him'.

ela, adv., *fe allai*, 'perhaps' [*galŷ*].

embyd, adj., *enbyd*, D., 'periculosus'; *embyd*, B.C. 51. 25, 'dangerous'; 'enormous'; also 'extremely, excessively': *basun i n lëikjo n embyd*, 'I should like extremely'.

embadys, adv., *enbydus*, W.S. [Dangerouse], 'extremely, excessively': *r o:ð o n valx embadys*, 'he was excessively proud'.

enaïd, s.m., pl. *enëidja*, *enaïd*, D., 'soul': *uθi hi nerθ enaïd a xorf*, 'at it might and main'.

enŷyn, s.m., *enllyn*, D., 'anything eaten with bread, as butter, meat, cheese, etc.': *t oys gin i ðim enŷyn*, 'I have nothing to eat but dry bread'.

enniŷ, *anniŷ*, v., *ennill*, W.B. col. 167. 5; *ynnull*, D.; M.Ll. i. 193. 1, 3, 4; W.Ll. ii. 64, 65, 67, 70. Fut. *niŷa*. Pret. *niŷis*. Imperative *niŷa*; *niŷux*, 'to gain, win, earn'; *eniŷ serx*, 'to win affection'; *wa:yθ i xi gëinjog sbarjuxi na këinjog niŷuxi*, 'a penny saved is a penny gained'; *os na ventruxi beθ niŷuxi ðim*, 'nothing venture, nothing have'; *avo: niŷoð*, 'he won'; *ma:y r mo:r an anniŷ ar a ti:r*, 'the sea is encroaching';—of a watch: *anniŷ ta koŷi ma hi?*, 'does it gain or lose?'

enniŷ, s., pl. *niŷjon*, *ynnull*, D., 'gain': *wedi gwastrafy i niŷjon*, 'having squandered his savings'.

entryx, s., *entrych*, D., 'the highest point of the heavens', esp. *entryx ar awyr*.—*ma:y r deryn wedi mynd i r entryx* (O.H.), 'the bird is soaring up to the sky'; *dy:n wedi kal i xuθy gin boudur i r entryx i vony* (O.H.), 'a man blown up by gunpowder'. (Frequently used by O.H.)

enu, *henu* (*eno*), s.m., pl. *enwa*, *enw*, *henw*, D., s.v. 'nomen'. (1) 'name': *be di d enu di?*, 'what is your name?'; *sy daxi n sunjo x enu?*, 'how do you pronounce your name?'; *t oys ðim enu*

arni hi, 'it has no name'; *tori enu*, 'to sign one's name'; *n eno r ta:d l*, *n eno r taid (annul) l*, exclamation of surprise. (2) 'reputation (good or bad)': *ay kayl ar enu o vo:d . . .*, 'having the reputation of being . . .'

envys, *envysg*, *henvysg*, s.f., enfys, D., Passim Enfysg, 'rainbow'.

enwad, s., pl. *enwada*, *enwad*, O.P., 'sect': *by:d gheï n dadla m bo:yθ am i henwada*, 'some people dispute hotly about their religious beliefs'.

enwi, v., *enwi*. D. Imperative Pl. 2. *enwux* (O.H.). Pret. Pass. *ennuyd*, 'to name'.

enwog, adj., *enwog*, D. (1) 'conceited, vain'. (2) 'famous'.

enwyn, adj., *enwyn*, D., only in *la:yθ enwyn*, 'buttermilk'.

eyan, s.f., *eingal* and *einion*, D.; *eingon*, W.B., col. 490. 9, 'anvil': *mor beggalad ag eyan go*, 'as hard-headed (i.e. obstinate) as an anvil'; *kin glettad ag eyan*, 'as hard as an anvil'.

eylyn, s.m., pl. *eplenjon*, *englyn*, D., s.v. 'epigramma'; 'englyn'.

eplas [*heplas*].

eplesy, v., *eplesu*, *heplesu*, 'to ferment'.

er, prep., *er*, D. (1) 'since': *er nēiθjur*, 'since last night'; *er pen may hi wedi glēyo*, 'since it was light'; — *er s*, *ar s*, *as*, *er ys*, 'for (of past time), since, ago': *er s mēilin*, 'since some little time', 'some little time ago'; *er s talum*, 'since a good time', 'a good time ago'; *er s talum jaun*, 'since a long time', 'a long time ago'; *er s tro*, 'lately, for some time'; *er s tro: by:d*, 'a very long time ago, since a very long time'; *er s amsar maiθ*, 'for, since a long time'; *vy:o vo dim əmma er s talum jaun*, 'he has not been here for a long time'; *ma:y o əmma er s dərnodja*, 'he has been here for days'; *mi welis i o er s tair blənað*, 'I saw him three years ago'. (2) 'in spite of': *er i hoł gəvoyθ t ədi o dim ən happys* — so 'although': *er iðo nēyt hənny nēiθ o dim luydo*, 'although he did that, he will not succeed'. (3) with *mu:yn*, 'for the sake of, in order to': *er mu:yn po:b pe:θ gneux hənny*, 'do that by all means'; *er mu:yn po:b pe:θ pēidjux a gnēyt hənny*, 'don't do that, whatever you do'; *məmryn o du:r po:yθ er mu:yn iðo vo ga:yl todi*, 'a drop of hot water to make it melt'.

erbyn, prep., *erbyn*, D. (1) 'against, in opposition to' (preceded by *ən*), *tri:o ka:yl rubaθ ən əχ (h)erbyn xi*, or *i χ (h)erbyn*, 'to try and rake up something against you'; *farad ən i erbyn*, 'to speak against him'; *da:xi n erbyn mynd?*, 'do you object to go?' (2) 'against, implying contact with' (preceded by *ən*): *taro i ben ən erbyn ə parad*, 'to strike one's head against the wall' (usually expressed by *ən ə parad*); *sevył ən erbyn ə wal*, 'to lean against the wall'. (3) 'against, for, as a provision for' (= *ar gəvar*); *ghostjo*

gu:yd erbyn dolig, 'to roast a goose for Christmas'; *vəda i ɣ gorvod kəmmɪd pəθ heno erbyn vory*, 'I am obliged to take some to-night for to-morrow morning';—as a conjunction: *erbyn da:u hi etto*, 'for when she comes again'. (4) 'for, to wait for': *kodi saxad ar ben klaud erbyn i drol baso*, 'to put a sack on the top of a wall to wait for a cart to pass ("against" the passing of a cart)'. (5) 'by, by the time': *mi do: i n o:l erbyn kinjo*, 'I shall be back by dinner-time'; *erbyn hyn*, 'by this'; *erbyn hanny*, 'by that time'; *erbyn du:ad ən i ho:l*, 'by the time she was back';—used as a conjunction: *erbyn bəduxi gartga*, 'by the time you are home'. (6) 'from, to' (a resisting object): *honjan erbyn traust*, 'to hang to a beam' (speaking of a human being). (7) 'by' (preceded by *ən*): *mi tanna i di: ən erbyn də gly:st ti*, 'I'll pull you by the ear'; *i θanny hi n erbyn gwa:l i fen*, 'to pull her by the hair of her head'.

erġid, s.f., pl. *erġədjən*, *ergyd*, D. (1) 'a blow'. (2) 'a blast', e.g. in a quarry. (3) 'shot', such as is used in a gun. (4) 'shot' (the sound).

eri'o:yd, *əri'o:yd*, *ri'o:yd*, adv., *erioed*, D.; *yrioed*, W.Ll. lxxii. 26; 'riod, B.C. 66. 31. (1) 'in the course of one's existence': *mi ġe:s i lawar tɔoxva eri'o:yd* (O.H.), 'I have had many a soaking in my life'. (2) 'ever' (referring to past time): *welis i eri'o:yd dy:n ba:x mor a'nivir a vo*, 'I never saw such a disagreeable man'; *a ki:g gora glu:is i eri'o:d*, 'the best meat I ever tasted'; *vy:om i ri'o:d ən ə ɣwely am durnod*, 'I never spent a day in bed'; *welis i rotfun* (= *erioed ffaïwn*) *be:θ (eri'o:yd) l*, 'I never saw such a thing!'. (3) 'always', i.e. since his birth, since its beginning, etc.: *baxgan avjəx jaun oy:d o eri'o:yd*, 'he was always a sickly youth'.

erxuyn; *exuyn* (W.H.), pl. *erxwinjon*, s.f., *erchwyn* and *erchwynn*, D., 'side of a bed (where one gets out)': *ġe: daxi ɣ kəsgy? uθ ə parad ta uθ ər erxuyn?*

erxyl, adj., *erchyll*, D., 'terrible': *turu erxyl*;—*tɔ: erxyl*, 'an abominable, shameful action'.

ernas, s.f., *ernes*, D., 'earnest-money': *su:lɔ o ernas*.

erθyl, s., *erthyl*, D., 'abortion'.

ervyn, v., *erfyn*, D., 'to entreat': *ervyn arno vo* (i).

ervyn [*arva*].

eru, s.f., *erw*, D., 'acre' (I.W.). O.H. considers the word obsolete.—Common in place-names, e.g. *eru vair* (in Bangor), *eru gron*, *eru gregog* (in Llanfairfechan).

eryr, s.m., pl. *erərod*, *eryr*, D. (1) 'eagle'. (2) 'shingles' (disease). [Certain people were supposed to be able to cure it by blowing on it. To acquire the power they were supposed to eat the flesh of eagles, or it was supposed that their ancestors had done so.]

erari, s.pl., *eryri*, D., 'shingles', see above (2).

esgid, s.f., pl. *sgidja*, *esgid*, D., 'shoe, boot': *pa:r o sgidja*, 'a pair of boots'; *tru:yn esgid*, 'toe of a boot'; *kevn esgid*, 'uppers'; *kara esgid*, 'boot-lace'; *gwallas esgid*, 'shoe-welts'; *rhoux æx sgidja am æx tra:yd*, 'put your boots on'; *tmny sgidja*, 'to take off boots'; *lna:y sgidja*, 'to clean boots'; *glövi sgidja*, 'to polish boots'; *hiro sgidja a saim*, 'to grease boots'; *kay, dafod sgidja*, 'to lace, unlace boots'; *klem o dan esgid*, 'a patch underneath a shoe'; *may r esgid ma n do:st ar æ yhorn*, 'this shoe hurts my corn'; *may kevn ær esgid ma æm brivo nrho:yd i*, 'this boot hurts my instep'; *na i iso koblojo tippin ar æ sgidja*, 'I must mend my shoes a bit'; *sodli a gwadny sgidja*, 'to sole and heel boots'; *t ædi r sgidja ma ðim æm dal du:r*, 'these boots let in water' = *may r sgidja ma æy kofi du:r*; *pa: sgidja daxi am wisgo hëidju æ*, 'which boots are you going to wear to-day?'; *du i y gwisgo v æ sgidja ar ær oxra*, 'I wear out my boots on the sides'; *d euxi byð i v æ sgidja i:*, 'you will never get into my shoes'; *may o n lond i sgidja*, 'he is a pompous man'.

esgis, s.m., pl. *esgisodjon*, *esgisfon*, *sgisfa*, *esgus*, and *esgusod*, D., 'excuse': *hel esgis*, 'to find an excuse'.

esgisodi, v., *esgusodi*, D., 'to excuse': *neuxi v esgisodi vi æ*, 'will you excuse me?'

esgob, s.m., pl. *esgobjon*, *esgob*, D., 'bishop'.

esgor, v., *esgor*, D., 'to bring forth'.

esið, s., 'wattle made of hazel to strengthen the eaves and the top of the thatch: *gwi:al æm pleðy tru: r sbaratf* (O.H.). D. has *aseth*, 'scolops';—'a sharp pointed spar, to fasten thatch' (pl. *esyth*), O.P. Cf. however D.G. cxl. 31, 'Da nithiodd (i.e. y gwynt) dy do neithwyr! Hagr y tores dy essyth.'

esmuyð, adj., comp. *smuyðax*, *esmywyth*, D. (1) 'soft, pleasant': *esmuyð dan dro:yd* (J.J.), 'soft for walking on, pleasant under foot'; *le: esmuyð i gerðad*, e.g. *mænyð lynn*, *gwastad* (O.H.)—also *gëirja esmuyð*. (2) 'comfortable', e.g. of a garment. (3) 'easy in mind': *un i ðim syl æ may o n esmuyð æn i gro:yn*, 'I don't know how he can be at ease in his mind'; *esmuyð gu:sg, pottas maip* (prov.), 'tranquil sleep, turnip pottage', i.e. 'it is better to be contented with little than to live luxuriously on ill-gotten gains'. [The origin of the phrase (so the story goes) was as follows: Two families, equally poor, lived in neighbouring cottages, but whereas one lived on the poorest fare, the other had plentiful supplies of mutton. The reason was at length made clear when the head of the latter family was hanged for sheep-stealing.] (4) 'easy' (of some one who has been in pain). (5) 'mild' (of the weather).

estron, s.m., pl. *stronjaid*, *estron*, D., 'stranger'.

eslyn, *æstyn*, v., *estyn*, D., but *ystyn* s.v. 'porrigo'; *ystynn* R.B.

229. 17. Fut. *stænna*. Pret. *stænnis*. Imperative *estyn*, *æstyn*, *stænna*; *stænnux*. (1) 'to stretch out': *estyn i go:ys*, 'to stretch out one's leg'; fig. 'to die', "to kick the bucket". (2) 'to reach, to get': *estyn glo:*, 'to get coal'; *stænnux lu:y æn lē: hon*, 'get a spoon instead of this'.

esys, *ëyfos*, adv., eisoës, D.; *eusys*, D.F. [6] 26; B.C. 24. 5, 25. 29, 28. 23; P.G.G. 328. 22, 'already': *may o ëyfos wedi darvod*, 'he has finished already'.

etto, adv., *etto*, D. (1) 'again': *bræstux æmma etto*, 'come and see us again soon'; *mi ða:u o æ pnaun ma etto*, 'he will come again this afternoon'; *na: i roid rhëi ni æn i hola etto ar o:l i xi orfan*, 'I'll put these back again when you've finished'; *vefy etto*, 'ditto'. (2) 'yet, still': *ðary mi ðim gnëyd mistar arni hi etto*, 'I have not mastered it yet'; *mi ðo: i hy:d atto vo etto*, 'I shall find him yet'; *may na dipplin o forð etto*, 'it is some way still'.—Often used like French 'encore' where English usage requires 'another' or 'more' as: *gæmmuxi gupanad etto?*, 'will you have another cup?'; *y:n bur etto ifo i glirjo*, 'one more table to be cleared'. (3) 'another time' (Anglo-Welsh 'again'): *mi ðëyda i uðaxi etto*, 'I'll tell you another time'.

eur, s., Mid.W. *efwr* (cf. examples in notes to B.B.C. p. 136), 'cow parsnip' (Heracleum sphondylium).

eval, s.f., pl. *gævëiljad*, gefail, D., 'smithy'.

eval, s.f., pl. *gævëiljad*, gefail, D., 'tongs', also *eval da:n*, for the sake of distinction; *eval bødola* (*bødoli* J.J.), 'pincers'; *eval gnay*, 'nut-crackers'; *eval fugur*, 'sugar-tongs'; *eval gu:n*, 'dog-tongs' (used in Llanfairfechan church in the time of the grandfather of the present sexton, O.H.); *kæmala r eval*, 'the joints of the tongs' (O.H.); *ko:ys r eval*, 'leg of the tongs'.

evalg, s.m.f. pl. *gævëiljad*, gefell, D., Non Gefaill vt aliis placet. Est enim pl. Gefelliaid. 'twin': *day (du:y) evalg ædynu*, 'they are twins'; *day o:y:n evalg*, 'twin lambs'.

eveñil, s.f., efengyl, D., 'gospel': *kin wirad a r eveñyl*.

evlyn, s.: *dim evlyn o wynt*, 'not a breath of air' (O.H. frequently).

evra, s.pl., efrau, D., s.v. 'zizania'; O.F. *evraie*, 'couch-grass' (Triticum).

ewa, *ewa*, O.P., a polite term used in addressing old men. Cf. *boba*. Practically obsolete.

ewax, s., ewach, O.P., 'a small wizened person': *he:n ewax sa:l*, *he:n ewax o he:n ðy:n*.

ewas, fem. of *ewa* (O.H.).

ewin, s.f., pl. *wina*(ð), *gwina*(ð), ewin, D., 'nail' (of the hand or

foot); 'claw' (e.g. of a cat); 'hoof' (of a cow): *nerθ ewin ag esgyrn*, 'tooth and nail'; *nerθ ð de:γ ewin*, 'hard work'; e.g. *be sy gno vo at vynu? dim ond nerθ ð de:γ ewin*.—*xe:s i dim kimmint a tru:χ v ewin gno vo*, *xe:s i dim kimmint a sy dan v ewin*, 'I could get nothing out of him'; *heb ðim dan i ewin*, 'without a penny'; *ghaid tenny r gwinað o r ble:u*, 'one must set to in earnest'; *gwina r ga:θ*, 'the crooked yellow stonecrop' (*Sedum reflexum*); *gewin moxyn*, a kind of shell said to be fairly common in the district, but the specimen shown appeared to be a foreign species (*Crepidula unguiformis*); *gwina garlag*, 'cloves of garlic'. Cf. *gewin*.

ewyn, s., *ewyn*, D., 'foam', seldom used = *froθ*.

ewyrθ, s.m., pl. *ewθrod*, *ewythr*, D., 'uncle'.

÷ylod, s.f., pl. *loda*, *aelod*, D., 'limb, member': *du i wedi ka:y! annuyd tru: ð loda i gi:d*, 'I have got cold in all my limbs'; *mynd ar i bedar ÷ylod*, 'to go on all fours'. In the sense of 'a member of a community', *÷ylod* may be either gender.

÷yluyd, s.f., pl. *÷yluydyð*, *aelwyd*, D., 'hearth': *may hi ar ðr ÷yluyd ar hy:d ð dy:ð*, 'she (the cat) is on the hearth all day'; *haud kanna ta:n ar he:n ÷yluyd* (prov.), 'it is easy to light a fire on an old hearth', i.e. 'an old friendship easily returns'.

÷yog, adj., *euog*, D., 'guilty': followed by the prep. *o*.

÷yraχ, s.m., pl. *rjaχod*, *eurych*, D. (1) 'tinker': *amlað vel rjaχod, vel day ÷yraχ*, 'to fight like tinkers'; *fry:o vel rjaχod lanarχamð* (O.H.), 'to quarrel like the tinkers of Llanerchymedd';—as term of reproach: *he:n ÷yraχ* (O.H.). (2) 'emasculator' = *kwëirjur*.

÷yras, s.f., pl. *÷yresa*, *aeres*, C.C.M. 170. 7; 214. 6; 'heiress'.

÷yron, s.pl., in *løgaid r ÷yron*, 'cranberries' (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*); cf. *llygad eirian*, D., and *aeron*, 'fruit'.

÷yru, s.m., pl. *ruyon*, *aerwy*, R. (1) 'a kind of chain attached to a piece of wood for fastening up cattle'. (2) 'a cord for fastening panniers to a pack-saddle: *baxy ð kwyyl ar gyrn ð strodyr hevo ÷yru* (J.J.).

÷yfos [*esys*].

f

fa:, s.pl., sing. *fëyan*, f. *ffa*, D., 'beans': *ghe:s o fa:*, 'a row of beans'; *dy:o fa:*, 'to shell beans'; *fa: korsyð*, 'marsh trefoil' (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), called 'bog-bean' in parts of England.

fadin, adj., ? Eng. fading (originally name of a dance, see N.E.D.): *tro: fadin*, 'a mean turn, a shabby trick'; *wedi gnëyd a tro: muya fadin welsoxi ri'o:d* (O.H.); *y:n go fadin ædi o*, 'he is a poor sort of creature'.

faga (J.J., O.H.), s.pl., sing. *fagan* (O.H.), 'old worn-out boots': *riu he:n faga o sgidja*; *esgid wedi mynd an fagan*; *mi drawis i r he:n fagan am a nrho:yd*—all O.H. Cf. *fagoda*, *faxla*, *flaxod*.

fagal, s.m., pl. *fagla*, fflagl, D., 'faggot' of straw, gorse, bracken, heather, etc., but not wood (O.H.): *he:n fagal gwy:lt ædi o*, 'he is a very hasty, short-tempered man'.

fagjo, v. (1) 'to be tired, "fagged"': *wedi fagjo n la:n* (O.H.). (2) 'to trample down', e.g. young shoots in a field or garden: *fagjo o dan dra:yd* (J.J., O.H.). (3) 'to walk in a slovenly manner, treading down the heels' (J.J.).

fagly, v., fflaglu, D., 'to flare up': *ma: r glo: n fagly n aru*;—*nëið glo: sa:l ðim fagly, a r lað an fagly gormod* (O.H.).

fagoda, s.pl., 'old worn-out boots' (I.W.).

fagud, s., term of reproach: *r he:n fagud*—applied especially to children (O.H.).

fair, s.f., pl. *fëirja*, fair, W.S. (1) 'fair': *fair vançor hannar ha:*; *fair lambad*, i.e. Llanbedr y Cennin; *fair pen tæmmor*, 'fair at the end of the season when farm-servants are hired' (Nov. 13); *fair gævlogi*, 'hiring fair'; *fair ve:l*, 'honey fair'—a fair at Conway so called; *fair okfun*, 'auction'; *may hi wedi bo:d an fair hevo vi hëidju*, 'I have been very busy to-day'. (2) 'exchange': *fair bemban*, 'a perfect exchange'. (3) 'negotiation as to terms, bargaining': *guðjo a fair an i bla:yn rhuy a ðay*.

faið, s.f., pl. *fëiðja*, ffaith, O.P., 'fact'.

faktri, s.f., pl. *faktris*, 'factory': *faktris i nëyd davad*, 'woollen yarn factories'.

faxla, s.pl., 'old worn-out boots' (E.J., J.J.).

fals, adj., pl. *fælfson*, ffals, S.G. 18. 19; D. (1) 'given to flattery': *dy:n fals*, 'flatterer, toady'. (2) 'treacherous': *fals vel a ga:θ*.

falstar, s.m., falster, W.S. [Falsenesse]; ffalsder, B.C. 28. 7; 'treachery; flattery'.

falstra, s.m. = *falstar*, 'treachery; flattery'.

falso, v., 'to flatter'; "to suck up".

falsur, s.m., ffalswr, D.G. ccxxvi. 31, 'flatterer, toady'.

fansi, s.m., ffansi, M.Ll. ii. 24. 3; P.G.G. 265. 23; phansi, B.C. 6. 9; 'fancy': *peθa fansi*, 'fancy articles'; *sæθjo meun fansi*, 'to fall in love'.

fansio, v., phansio, Eccclus. xxxiv. 5, 'to fancy'.

fardjal, s., pl. *fardjals*, fardial, W.S. [A fardell]: *r he:n fardjal*!, term of reproach applied to an old man; *pëidjux fardjal farad*, 'do not talk nonsense'; *riu he:n fardjal o gerðad*, 'a slouching gait'—O.H.

fargod, s.m., ffargod, T.N. 405. 6; O.P. [a big paunch]: *he:n fargod o he:n dy:n*, *r y:n hy:d a r y:n le:d* (O.H.).

farjar, s.m., Eng. farrier, 'veterinary surgeon'.

farm, s.f., pl. *fermyð*, ferm, W.S. [A ferme], 'farm': *ty: farm*, 'farmhouse'.

farmjo, v., 'to farm'.

farmur, s.m., pl. *farmurs*, fermwr, W.S. [A fermour]; ffarmwr, T.N. 12. 11, 'farmer'.

faro, s.m., Pharaoh: *he:n faro o dy:n*, 'a cruel man' (W.H.).

farwel, *farwel*, s., ffarwel, M.Ll. i. 3. 11, 'farewell, good-bye': *na i ðëyd farwel i xi ru:an* (O.H.), 'I will say good-bye to you now'; *wedi kany farwel i r by:d* (W.H.), 'having bid farewell to the world'; *kany farwel* (O.H.); *farwel ha:*, 'Michaelmas daisy'.

farweljo, v., 'to say good-bye': *noson farweljo* (O.H.), 'a "send-off"', 'an evening entertainment to celebrate some one's departure'.

fasno, v., 'to fasten'.

fast, adj., ffast, C.C. 68. 26, 'fast, quick': *berwi n fast*—also used of the wind, clocks, etc.

fashun, s.m., pl. *fashna*, ffasiwn, C.L.C. ii. 35. 17; ffassiwn, C.C.M. 105. 23. (1) 'fashion': *gra:t he:n fashun*, 'an old-fashioned grate'. (2) = *pa ffasiwn?*, 'what kind?': *fashun sta:t o:yð arno vo?*, 'in what kind of state was he?'; *fashun y:n ædi o?*, 'what kind of one is it?'; *fashun liu?*, 'what colour?' (3) = *a va:θ*, 'such': *o:yð fashun gred gæno vo æn i da:d*, 'he had

such trust in his father'; *welis i rotsun* (erioed ffasiwn) *be:ð*, 'I never saw such a thing'.

fasmol, adj., 'fashionable'.

fat, s.f., fflat, D., 'slap'.

fatjad, s., 'a slap': *mi rois i fatjad hevo r la:u agorad*.

fatjan, v., cf. *fiattio*, C.C.M. 94. 30; 'to strike softly': *fatjan dørny* = *dim en dørny n jaun*.

fals, s., 'an unfair advantage': *tendjux ido vo ga:l fals arnoxi*, 'take care he does not get an opportunity for revenge', equivalent to 'he is only biding his time'.

fattan, s.f., dim. of *fat*, 'a light slap': *rois i riu fattan ido vo*.

favar, s.f., pl. *favra*, favwr, L.G.C. p. 24. 14; *fafyr*, W.S.; *ffafor*, D.; *ffafr*, M.Ll. i. 99. 19; B.C. 15. 17; D.P.O. 59. 8; *ffafer*, B.C. 85. 14; 'favour': *mynd i favar ru:in*, 'to get into some one's favour'.

favrjað, s., ffafriaeth, 'favouritism'.

favrjo, v., *fafrio*, W.S.; *ffafrio*, D., s.v. 'faueo'; 'to favour'.

favrjol, adj., ffafriol, 'favourable'.

fawyð, s.pl., ffawydd, sing. ffawydden, D., 'fagus'; 'fir-trees; deal': *fawyð ko:x, gwyn, melyn*.

fedog, s.f., pl. *fedoga*, arffedog, D., 'apron'. (Rarely used = *barklod*.)

fedogad, s.f., arffedogaid, S.E., 'apronful'. Cf. *fedogad a gøuras*, in *Bwlch y Ddeufaen*, Llanfairfechan.

feg, s., Eng. fog, feg, 'hay which has been left to wither as it stands'; also 'grass which grows out of cow-dung, which the cattle will not eat'.

fëi, interj., ffei, D., *fëi honot!*, 'fie upon you!, for shame!'

fëia, v., Eng. defy, in *fëia i o*, 'I'll warrant'.

fëil, s.f., 'file'.

fëind, adj., comp. *fëindjax*, ffein, C.C. 483. 2; ffeindiach, T.N. 118. 7. Eng. fine with epenthetic 'd'; cf. *vend* = fen (men); also perhaps influenced by Eng. 'kind'. (1) 'fine', e.g. of the weather = *bra:v*. (2) 'kind', *dy:n fëind (uð)*; *prøgøður fëind*, a euphemism for a bad preacher.

fëindrudyð, s.m., 'kindness'.

fëinjo; *finjo* (O.H.), v., 'to fine'.

fëintjo, v., fayntio, W.S.; ffeintio, M.Ll. i. 247. 15, 'to faint'.

fëirjo, v., ffeirio, W.Ll. liii. 77, 'to exchange, barter': *mi fëiris o hevo vo*, 'I exchanged it with him'; *lëikjaxi fëirjo a ðu:y dorð ma?*,

‘would you like to exchange these two loaves?’; *fëirjo kæmdëibas hevo pobol*, ‘to mix in society’.

fëiðjo [*efëiðjo*].

fel, adj., fîel, D., ‘sharp’ (of a child) = *parod i appad, i farad; witti*, (O.H.). [‘Fell’ has a similar sense in Scotland.]

fenast, s.f., pl. *fnestri*, fîenestr, D., ‘window’: *may r fenast æy klëpjan* (*klëkjan*), ‘the window is rattling’; *edrax t̥ru: r fenast*, ‘to look out of the window’; *r o:ð hi æn æ fenast*, ‘she was at the window, looking out of the window’; *fiwl æ fenast*, ‘window-sill’.

fendjo, v., ffeindio, T.N. 122. 12. Cf. Eng. fende (15th cent.), ‘to find’: Imp. *fendjun*, sometimes used with preterite meaning.

fer, s.f., pl. *fera*; *feri* (O.H.), fîêr, D., ‘ankle-bone’: *meun dur at vø feri*.

ferins, feris, s.pl., Eng. fairings, ‘sweets’: in phrase *du:ad a feris o r fair*, ‘to bring back sweets from the fair’.

ferlyd, adj., fferllyd, D., s.v. ‘algidus’; ‘benumbed’.

fery, v., fferru, D., ‘to congeal, become cold’: *may i wa:yð o wedi fery*; —*dy:n wedi fery i varwolath*, ‘a man who has died from cold’.

feryn, s.m., pl. *ferma*, offer, sing. offeryn, D., ‘tool, implement’; ‘instrument’, e.g. organ, harmonium; cf. *arva* (sing. *erwyn*), *ke:r*, *ge:r* (sing. *keryn*).

fettys, adj., fetus W.S. [Fayctouse]; f̥fetys R. [subtil]; Mid. Eng. featus; fetis [pretty, well made]; O.F. fetis, f̥etis, faictis, ‘pert, ready with an answer’: *dy:n fettys = dy:n sarp i appad* (O.H.).

fi:ad, adj., f̥fiaidd, D. (1) ‘abominable’: *drewi n fi:ad*. (2) ‘contemptuous’: *fi:ad o lartf*, ‘contemptuously proud’; *dræxod æn fi:ad arna i*, ‘he looked contemptuously at me’.

fi:d, s., Eng. ‘feed’: *ghoi fi:d i r k̥efyl = li:ð*.

fidil, s.f., fidyl, W.S.; f̥fidil, B.C. 42. 18, ‘fiddle’: *ghoi fidil æn to:*, ‘to give up as a bad job, to throw up the sponge’: *wa:yð i xi roi fidil æn to: r y:n tippin*, ‘you might just as well give it up’.

fidjo, v., ‘to feed, supply’: *r o:ð o n fidjo lanvar ag abar hevo glo:*, ‘he used to supply Llanfairfechan and Aber with coal’.

fidlar, s.m., f̥fidler, B.C. 42. 16, ‘fiddler’.

fidljo, v., ‘to play the fiddle’.

fi:ëiðjo, v., f̥fieiddio, D., ‘to be disgusted with’: *fi:ëiðjo vø hynan*.

filot, s., filet W.S. [A fyllet], filed, W.L.L. lxiv. 64, in *filot fair* (= ? Fair), ‘variegated grass’.

fil̥i:falfax (W.H.); *fil̥in̥falso* (O.H.), s.m., ‘a toady’.

fill, fild, in *fo:l fill*, ‘Paisley shawl’ (I.W.).

fil̥faḷ, adj., ‘finicking’: *ke:rad æn fil̥faḷ*, ‘to walk with mincing steps, to walk in a finicking way’ (W.H.).

filjan, v., 'to bustle about' (I.W.): *en filjan ghedag, en filjan ar hy:d a forð*. Cf. *fy:lt*.

finihadan, finjadyn, s., Eng. finnan-haddie, 'haddock'.

finjo [*fëinjo*].

finagl, s.f., 'unfair dealing' (I.W.): *he:n fingl wirjon* (J.J.).

fin glo, fingljo, v., 'to deal unfairly' (J.J.); 'to shilly-shally': *fin glo hevo dā waið; be u:ti n fingljo vel na?* (O.H.)

fistjo, v., ffustyaw, L.A. 39. 22; fustio, W.S. [Thresshe]; fusto, D., 'to strike, thrash': *mi fistja i di = mi darna i di*.

fistjon, s., fustion, W.S., 'fustian'.

fit, adj., comp. *fitja*, fitt, C.L.C. ii. 38. 22, 'fit': *os by:d a dæwyð en fit*, 'if the weather is fit'; *i ædi hi ðim en fit i xi vynd*, 'it is not fit for you to go'.

fit, s.f., pl. *fitja*, 'fit': *mi gëið o fit*, 'he will have a fit'.

fitjo, v., 'to fit'.

flag, s.f., pl. *flagja*, 'flag' (banner).

flakjo, v., 'to flag': *flakjo r laur*.

flaks, s.pl., sing. *flaksan*, f., 'flag-stones'.

flaks, s.pl., sing. *flaksan*, f., Eng. (Dial.) flag, a form of flake [Sc., Nhb., Yks.], 'soot'.

flaxjad, s.m., pl. *flaxjada*, fflachiad, S.E., s.v. 'flash'; 'flash': *flaxjad o veltan*, 'a flash of lightning'; *mynd ar flaxjad*, 'to go like a flash'.

flaxjo, v., fflachio, S.E., s.v. 'flash'; 'to flash': *me:lt en flaxjo; flaxjo mynd*, 'to go like a flash'.

flaxod, s.pl., cf. ffolach, D., 'cothurnus, calceamentum, pero', ffallach, s.v. 'sandalium', fflellych, s.v. 'baxeae'; 'old worn-out boots'.

flam, s.f., pl. *flamja*, fflam, W.B., col. 168. 36; D., 'flame': *wedi mynd vel flam (flamja)*, 'gone like a flash'.

flamgox, adj., fflamgoch, W.B., col. 475. 36, 'fiery red'.

flamjo, v., fflamio, D., 'to flame'; *flamjo mynd*, 'to go like a flash'; so *flamjo n i blëyna; r o:yð legod maur en flamjo o gumpas; r o:yð a ga:ð wedi mynd æy gændëirjog, ag en flamjo tru: r ty:*.

flamlyd, adj., fflamlyd, Psalm civ. 4, 'flaming, apt to burn quickly': *glo: flamlyd*;—also of persons 'apt to fly into a passion'.

flat, s.m., pl. *flatja*, 'an iron' (kitchen utensil).

flat, adj. (1) 'flat';—as subst.: *rhoid rubað ar (en) i flat*, 'to lay something flat' = *ar i vol*. (2) 'dull, sultry, close, relaxing': *le: flat*, 'a dull place'; *tæwyð flat*, 'close, sultry weather'. (3) 'low-spirited': *tëimlo n flat jaun*.

flatfo, v., cf. Eng. (Dial.) flosch [to splash, dabble, plunge about in bathing,—to agitate or splash water] and flash [a pool, sheet of water, etc.], O.F. flache, 'to splash': *paid a flatfo dō drayd æn ð du:r*, *flatfo uð gērdad*, *flatfo kerdad*.

flatfur, s.m., 'splasher': *flatfur o gērdur*.

flegan, s.f., pl. *flegennod*, iar *flegain*, S.E., s.v. 'brood', a disparaging term applied especially to fowls: *he:n flegan o he:n ja:r*, 'a dilapidated-looking hen, with its feathers turned the wrong way'; also applied to cows (O.H.).—said of an untidy woman: *he:n flegan* = *dmas vle:r æn i gwi:sg a i gwaið*.

flēio, *fli:o*, v., 'to fly'.

flemp, adj., in exp. *tgo: flemp*, 'a shabby trick, a mean turn', e.g. a broken promise: *mi na:θ hun a hun dro: flemp hevo mi*.—A stronger term than *tgo: gwa:yl*, *tgo: sa:l* (W.H.; O.H.).

flempan, s., in exp. *mi rois i flempan ido vo* (i.e. *hevo n̄havod*), 'I made him hold his tongue' (O.H.).

flij, s., *rhoid flij ido vo*, 'to fling it'.

flippan, s.f. (1) 'a piece cut off': *flippan o garag* = *sgolpyn*. (2) 'anything worthless': *flippan o davad*, *o dmas*—(O.H.).

flippan, adj., Eng. flippant: *mynd æn flippan* = *dēyd gair dru:g heb ifo* (O.H.).

flodjat, *flodjart*, s., 'flood-gate'.

flogjo, *flokjo*, v., 'to flock, crowd up'.

flonf, adj., 'cheerful, spirited' (of a sick person): *may o n edrax æn o flonf*; *may o n rēit flonf ru:an*.

flonfo, v., 'to become cheerful and spirited' (of a sick person).

flu:ar, s., pl. *flu:ars*, 'flower' = *blodyn: pot flu:ars*, 'flower-pot'.

fluf, ? adj.;—as subst.: *lavy æn i fluf*, 'to grow close together' (O.H.).

fly:t, s., 'fleet': *fly:t o loya*.

flyux, s. ? *ffluwch*, D., 'coma, suggestus comae': *mynd vel flyux*, 'to go like a flash'.

fodrum, *foṭrum*, s.f. Eng. (Dial.) fodderum, Yks., Lan., Der., Lin., 'an open passage along the heads of stalls from where the cattle are supplied with fodder'.

foglyd, adj., *ffoglud*, T.N. 67. 14, 'bloated': *golug foglyd arno vo*.

foi, v., *ffoi*, Gen. xvi. 8. Fut. S. 3. *fy:*, *foiθ*. Pret. S. 3. *fo:θ*. Imperative *fo:*, 'to flee': *foi am i hōyda:l*, 'to flee for his life'; *gwiṭṭfo ru:in ag wedyn foi i furð*, 'to anger some one and then run away'; *po:b po:yn wedi foi*, 'all pain having disappeared'.

fo:l, adj., *fol*, W.B., col. 125. 2; *ffōl*, D., 'foolish'.

folað, s., ffoledd, D., 'folly'.

foli, v., ffoli, O.P., 'to befool': *foli merχaid*.

folinab, s., ffolineb, D., s.v. 'stultitia'; 'foolishness'.

folog, s.f., ffolog, Prov. xiv. 1, 'a foolish woman'.

folax, s., ? ffolach, D. (see *flaxod*), 'an insignificant person'. Cf. *siandi(n)folax*, which is a stronger term:—*g he:n folax kaxy* (O.H.).

fon, s.f., pl. *fyn*, ffon, D. (1) 'stick, walking-stick': *fon bigal*, 'shepherd's crook'; *fon dawl*, 'sling, catapult'; *bagal fon*, 'handle of a stick'; *buru he:n wragað a fyn*, 'to rain cats and dogs'; see also *duyfon*. (2) 'bar' (of a grate). (3) 'rung' (of a ladder).

fond, adj., comp. *fondjax*, 'fond' (followed by o).

fonjad, s.f., 'a blow with a stick': *mi rois i riu fonjad vexan ido vo*.

fonnog [*kumfonnog*].

ford, s.f., pl. *fyrð*, ffordd, D. (1) 'way, road': *ford* (= *lo:n*) *bo:sl*, *ford vaur*, 'high road'; *dy:n a ford vaur*, 'high road inspector'; *ford garjo maun*, 'a road for carrying peat'; *ford a:gavn*, *drum* (*drom*), 'easy, heavy road'; *a ford gentla, væra*, 'the shortest way'; *for auni gentla i . . . ?*, 'which is the shortest way to . . . ?'; *vedar hi a ford emma ?*, 'does she know the way here?'; *ar a for i vynd i r penira*, 'on the way to the village'; *drost a ford i r ty:*, 'opposite the house'; *kerdad a du:y ford*, 'to walk both ways'; *le: may r ford emma n mynd*, 'where does this road go to?'; *for ma*, or (generally more emphatic) *for hyn*, 'this way'. (2) 'way, direction': *ay gweld bo:b for*, 'looking every way'; *ty: a r for na du i η kredy ma:y hi*, 'I think it is somewhere over there'. (3) 'way, manner': *for ma*, 'this way, like this'; *ma: nu n rhy: yxal i for*, 'they are too high and mighty'; *for digri, rvað*, 'an odd way' (about him); *meun ford o farad*, 'so to speak'; *t öyðaxi dim an i gemmyd o n a for jaun*, 'you did not take it in the right way', i.e. 'you did not understand it rightly'; *du:y ford i nëyd po:b pe:θ, y:n o de:, y:n o xwiðig*, 'two ways of doing everything, one right, one wrong'; *ford ar i hagar nu*, 'a way to open them'.

fordjo, v., fforddio, D., 'in via aliquem dirigere': (fig.) *dænjon an fordjo plant ar a ford jaun*, *a r leið an i fordjo nu ar ford drægjonys*; *an fordjo nu i drægjoni*.

fordjo, v., fforddio, T.N 4. 27; Eng. afford, influenced by fforddio (above). (1) 'to afford': *dim an fordjo suil at rubað*, 'not being able to afford a shilling for something'; *mi dëydod hi vedra hi dim fordjo*, 'she said she could not afford'. Impersonally: *gnëyd mu:y o wledast nag ædi hi n fordjo yðynu* (O.H.). (2) 'to permit, allow' (in speaking of the law). Cf. the popular rime: *by:m ay kary du:y r y:n enu*, | *dg:en verχ ivayk a dg:en wraig wedu*; | *gwyn vy:d na fordja r gævrað* | *i mi brjodi r du:y ar ynwað*.

forðjól, adj., 'managing well, economical': *may y:n ən medry gnëyd kimmint hevo þamðag su:lt a nëið y:n ara! hevo þynt*,—*may o mor forðjól*, 'one is able to do as much with fifteen shillings as another can do with a pound,—he manages so well'.

forðol, s.m., pl. *forðoljón*, fforddolon (pl.), Psalm lxxxix. 41, etc. (1) 'road-mender' (in general). (2) (in slate quarries) 'platelayer, whose duty it is to keep the lines clear, to make repairs or new lines'.

forfad, s., fforffed, D., s.v. 'publicatio', 'sectio'; D.G. xxxvii. 1, Eng. forfeit, 'damage': *elið nëyd forfad mo*, 'perhaps he will do some damage there', e.g. by going into a dark room without a light (W.H.);—*wedi mynd ən forfad (hevo)*, 'to be utterly abandoned (to), to give oneself up entirely (to)'; *wedi mynd ən forfad hevo r merxaid*;—*wedi mynd ən forfad hevo r rhæðvræduyr*, 'to be an out and out radical'; *wedi mynd ən forfad veðu*, 'strongly addicted to drink'; *wedi mynd ən forfad ylu*, "gone to the dogs", "gone to pot".—(O.H.)

fork, s.f., pl. *fyrks*, 'fork' (for the table).

forx, s.f., pl. *fyrx*, fforch, D. (1) 'fork with four prongs for digging potatoes, etc.': *trøyd forx*, 'handle of a fork'. Cf. *pikwarx*. (2) a sheep's ear-mark so-called [*no:d*]. (3) 'fork of a tree', etc.

forxi, v., fforchi, O.P. (1) 'to fork', e.g. of a road, branch, etc. (2) 'to use a fork': *djaul a ða forxo di!* (3) 'to make a *forx* on a sheep's ear'.

forxjad, s.f., pl. *forxëidja*, fforchaid, O.P., 'as much as is lifted with a fork, either a *forx* or *pikwarx*'.

forxog, adj., fforchog, D., 'forked': *may kolyn nëidar ən forxog*;—*o: forxog*, 'astride'.

fors, s.f., 'force, might, pressure, impetus': *t o:ys dim digon o fors ən a tapja*, 'there is not enough pressure in the taps'; *særðjo ar i ben ən i fors* (O.H.), 'to fall on his head with full force'; *rhoid fors mi hi*, 'to put force into it', e.g. in striking; *a trøyd ən o:l i nëyd fors*, 'the foot behind to gain an impetus' (= *i ga:l pu:ar*).

fortjun, s.f., cf. fortun, W.S.; fforten, C.C. 33. 20, 'fortune'.

fortynys, adj., fortunus, W.S., 'fortunate'. Seldom used = *lukkys*.

fo:s, *fo:ys*, s.f., pl. *fösýð*, ffos, D., 'small stream, ditch': *fo:s a føykan*, 'a stream and the corresponding rise'; *be ëið ən vu:y ar o:l tori ben ð, fo:ys*, 'what becomes bigger when its end is cut off? A ditch'; *agor fo:ys*, 'to clear the mud, etc., out of a ditch'.—Also 'groove'.

foftrum [*fodrum*].

fœukyn, dim. of Ffowc : *ail ædi hyukyn i fœukyn*, 'six of one and half a dozen of the other'.

fra:m, s.f., pl. *framja*, ffrâm, B.C. 14. 10, 'frame' : *fra:m dru:s*, *piktjur*, *tyol*, etc.

fray, s.f., ffræe, W.S. [Affraye], W.Ll. xlv. 49; B.C. 20. 2, 'quarrel' : *ar fra:y*, 'quarrelling'; *a:θ æn fra:y għayθa vi: a vo: ar gæunt* . . ., 'we got into a quarrel about . . .'.

fra:yθ, adj., ffræth, D., 'talkative, glib' : *æn fra:yθ i davod*.

frëinig, adj., Ffrengig, D., 'Gallicus'; *knay frëinig*, 'walnuts'; *beru frëinig*, 'cress'; *lgodan frëinig*, 'rat'.

fres, adj., ffres, C.C.M. 157. 1; C.C. 73. 13, 'fresh' : *penwaig fres*, *menyn fres*; *bara fres*, 'new bread'.

frëyo, *fry:o*, v., ffræo, W.S. [Make an affray], 'to quarrel' : *ma: nu n frëyo hevo i gilið o hy:d*; — *fry:o m bemban*, 'to be at logger-heads'; *frëyo vel ku:n a mo:x*.

fri:, adj., ffri, C.C.M. 46. 33; C.L.C. v. vi, 68. 26; T.N. 73. 1. (1) 'free, gratis'. (2) 'free with one's money, liberal' : *r öyðun i n fri: pen væða gin i bre:s æn æ mhokkad*.

fri:ð (Bangor, Tregarth, Pentir); *fri:θ* (Aber, Llanfairfechan), s.f., pl. *friðod*, *friθod*, ffrith and ffridd, D., 'enclosed rough mountain pasture'.

frigud, s.m., ffrwgwd, B.C. 43. 21; ffrygwyd, C.L.C. iv. 19. 23, 'squabble' : *dim ond riu frigud gwirjon*, — *riu but o fra:y*.

frind, s.m., pl. *frindja*, ffrind, W.S., 'friend' : *ma: nu n frindja (garu) hevo i gilið*.

fri:o, v., ffrio, D., 'to fry' : *padał fri:o*, 'frying-pan'; — *may r gwynt æn fri:o r gannuył*, 'the wind is making the tallow run down the candle'.

fritjan, v., 'to play in the rain' : *fritjan æn æ gla:u*.

frog, s.f., pl. *frogja*, frock, W.S. [Frocke], Mid. Eng. frog, 'frock'.

fromlyd, adj., ffromllyd, 'testy', 'quick-tempered'.

frostjo, v., fprostio, R., 'to boast'.

froθ, s., 'foam, froth' : *froθ (æ) mo:r*, 'meerschäum'.

fro:yn, s.f., pl. *fröyna*, ffroen, D., 'nostril; power of smell' : *may fro:yn jaun gæno vo at bo:b pe:θ* (speaking of a dog).

fru:d, s.f., pl. *frædja*, ffrwd, D., 'brook, stream'.

fruks, s., 'flurry' : *i o:ð o ðim am fruks*, 'he was not to be flurried'.

frukslyd, adj., 'flurried'.

frukſo, v., 'to be flurried, to act hastily': *pëidjux frukſo hevo vo, may iſo kəmmyd mu:y o amsar*.

fru:st, s.m., ffrwst, D., s.v. 'acceleratio'; 'hurry': *may o wedi mynd ar fru:st (gwy:lſ)*.

frut, s.m., ffrwt, T.N. 172. 17. (1) 'vigour': *t o:s dim frut mo vo*. (2) "a quick impulse" (O.P.): *riu frut o fra:y*, 'a bit of a squabble' (O.H.); *do:s ar frut i no:l piserad o du:r i mi* (O.H.). Also adjectively: *du:ad en frut* (O.H.).

frutfrut, s., 'sound of porridge boiling'.

frutjan, v. (1) expressing the sound of porridge boiling: *may r yud en frutjan berwi*. (2) 'pedo', also *frutjan reſan*. (3) 'to walk quickly': *welisti hun a hun ? do: n frutjan mynd rëit brasyr*; —*u:ti n frutjan vel gwydal*. (All O.H.).

fruydro, v., 'to explode'.

fru:yn, s.f., pl. *fruyna*, D., 'bridle': *fru:yn duyſ* (i.e. *dywyll*), 'blinker'; also, 'the piece of iron extending from the corner of the blade of a scythe to the handle' = *gjalam hëyarn*.

fruyno, v., ffrwyno, D., 'to bridle'; also, fig. *fruyno i davod*, *i nuyda*, etc., 'to bridle one's tongue, one's passions'.

fruyθ, s.m., pl. *fruyθyθ*, ffrwyth, D. (1) 'fruit'. (2) 'that which is distilled by boiling, etc.': *bru:as = fru:yθ kſi:g bra:s berwedig*; *sikkan = fru:yθ æ gëirſan* (O.H.). (3) 'vigour, power': *koli fru:yθ i loda*, 'to lose the use of his limbs'.

fruyθlon, adj., ffrwythlawn, D. (1) 'fruitful': *ha: fruyθlon*. (2) 'full of sap, juice, nutriment, etc'.

frødjo, v., ffrydio, D., s.v. 'defluo'; 'to gush (out)': *gwa:yd en frødjo*; *du:r en frødjo aſan o r dëyar ne graig*.

frëmmy, v., offrymmu, D., 'to make an offering at a funeral'. [ofrum.]

frënt, s.m., 'front': *dru:s æ frënt*, 'front door'.

frëntjo, v., 'to face' (of a house, etc.): *frëntjo r fôrð*, 'to face the road'.

fudan, s., ffwdan, D., s.v. 'festinatio'; 'haste': *nëis i dori o meun fudan* (O.H.); also 'fussiness'.

fudanlyd, adj., ffwdanllyd, O.P., 'fussy, bustling': *may hunna y grjadyr fudanlyd—dim æy kəmmyd amsar i nëyd dim by:d*.

fudanys, adj., ffwdanus, D., 'fussy': *y:n fudanys jaun ædi o*.

fu:l, s.m., pl. *fëlja(d)*, fwl, W.S.; ffwl, B.C. 38. 19; D.G. app. vii. 40, 'fool'.

fulbart, s.m., ffwlbart, L.G.C. p. 470. 4; D.; Eng. foulmart, 'polecat': *drewi vel fulbart*;—as opprobrious epithet (E.J., J.J.), *he:n fulbart bydyr*.

fulbri, s. (1) 'foolishness': *na ðigon o fulbri*, 'that's enough of this foolishness'. (2) 'a foolish, talkative fellow': *ɣ he:n fulbri gwirjon* (J.J.).

ful but, adv., Eng. full butt: *mynd en ful but*, 'to go full pelt'.

fulkyn, s.m., 'fool': *ɣ he:n fulkyn meðu*, 'the old drunken fool' (W.H.).

fulpyn, s.m., 'fool'.

fullan, s.f., 'fool': *fullan o ðenas* (a mild way of expressing it, O.H.).

fundro, *fəundro*, v., *ffwndro*, T.N. 68. 15; Eng. founder, 'to lose one's bearings', 'to be in perplexity': *dy:nwedi fundro* = *dy:n wedi kofi forð*; — *mi fundris en la:n*: *mi ɛis i r ty: nesa en ɣe: du:ad i hun*, 'I lost my bearings entirely: I went to the next house instead of coming to this one'; *Kaplan loy en fundro en a no:s ag en mynd a i loy ar a graig en a niul* (O.H.), a ship-captain losing his bearings in the night and running his ship on to a rock in the mist'; also trans. 'to perplex, muddle'.

fundrys, adj., 'confused, perplexed', "mithered".

fundur, s., *ffwndwr*, T.N. 15. 14. (1) 'agitation, commotion': *be ði r fundur?* *be ma pobol en rhedag?* (O.H.) = *helynt*. (2) 'perplexity': *r on i meun fundur lawar gwaið am lagodan*, i.e. as to whether it was a mouse or not (O.H.).

furd (in full, *i furð*), adv., *ffwrdd*, C.C.M. 421. 16, 'away': *ɣe: may a lo:n?* *en a dru:s fur*, 'where is the road? Away outside the door'; *ifo i denny vo i furð i lhay o*, *ɣu:x sy arno vo*, 'it must be taken away to be cleaned: there is dust on it'; *pɣen wedi dori furð*, 'a piece of wood cut away'; *gnëyd i furð a rubað*, 'to do away with something'; *a: i a ɣhëi n i fur?*, 'shall I take these things away?'; *mynd furð*, 'to go away'; *i furð a vo*, 'off he goes'; *fur ti!*, *fur a ti!*, 'away with you!'; *hel dā garkas* (*hel dā brenja*, *hel dā dra:yð*, *hel dā bak*, *gna: dā bak*) *a fur a ti!* (O.H.).

furn, s.f., *ffwrn*, D., 'furnace'.

furnas, s.f., pl. *furnëisfa*, *fwrneis*, W.S.; *ffwrnas*, C.C. 359. 26; *ffwrnes*, B.C. 91. 23, 'furnace': *furnas o da:n*, 'a raging fire' = *godað o da:n*, *wemflam*.

fy:ð, s.f., *flydd*, D., 'faith': *r o:yð ɣin ar he:n bobol fy:ð ownaduy meun ɣhoi pɣokkar en a ta:n er mu:yn ido vo ganna*.

fy:lt, s., *ffüll*, D., 'acceleratio, festinatio'; 'trot': *ar riù di:θ ne fy:lt* (O.H.). Cf. *filjan*.

fyllyð, s., 'trot': *ar a fyllyð* (O.H.).

fynyð, s., *ffunud*, D., 'form, manner, appearance': *may o r y:n fynyð a i vam*, 'he is the very image of his mother' (of face or character).

fyrad, s.m., pl. *fyrada*, firet, W.S. [A feret]; ffured, W.Ll. lxiv. 65; O.F. furet, 'ferret'.

fyrkan, s., Eng. firkin, 'a wooden vessel generally made of oak and containing the eighth part of a barrel': *darlau lond fyrkan o guru*;—as term of reproach, *ta:u r he:n fyrkan sawyð* —(O.H.).

fyrv; *færv* (sometimes J.J.), adj., fem. *færv*, eq. *færvad* (*færvad*, O.H.); pl. *færvjon*, ffyrf, D., 'stout, substantial, bulky': *kortyn fyrv*, 'a stout cord'; *pen færv a fon*, 'the thicker end of a stick'.

fyrv, s., ffurf, D., 'form'.

fyrvojo, v., ffurfio, D., s.v. 'formo'; 'to form'.

fy:st, s.f., pl. *fistja*, ffust, D., 'flail': *trø:yd a fy:st*, 'handle of the flail'. Cf. also *sty:al*, *penگیuχ*, *kara* (*te:p*).

fædlon, adj., ffyddlon, D., s.v. 'fidelis'; 'constant in religious observance'.

fædlondeb, s.m., ffyddlondeb, D., s.v. 'fidelitas'; 'regular attendance at religious observances'.

fænnon, s.f., pl. *fænonna*, *fænonnyð*, ffynnon, D., 'spring, fountain': *løgad fænnon*, 'spring-head', 'fountain head'.

færdur, s.m., ffyrfer, D., s.v. 'soliditas'; 'thickness' (= *trø:χ*), e.g. of a stick.

færlitj, s.f., pl. *færlitjod*, ffyrting, D., 'farthing'.

færnig, adj., comp. *færnikkaχ*, ffyrnig, D. (1) 'fierce, ferocious, implacable, fiery-tempered, raging, truculent': *may golug færnig arno vo*, 'he has a truculent aspect'; *may o wedi mynd æn færnig uða i*, 'he has become enraged with me'; *gelyn færnig*, 'a deadly enemy'. (2) of things, 'fierce, deadly': *may r ta:n æn losgi n færnikkaχ ar dæwyð o:yr*, 'fire burns more fiercely in cold weather'; *may n ghewi n ghy: færnig i bara*, 'it is freezing too hard to last'; *may gin a dra:yn i:og biga færnig æn ær esgil*, 'the bass has formidable spikes in the fins' (O.H.). (3) used of a material which is hard to work: *kara færnig*.

færnigo, *færnigo*, v., ffyrnigo, D., 'to become fierce, to get into a rage'.

færnigrwyð, s.m., ffyrnigrwydd, D., s.v. 'crudelitas'; 'fierceness, violent temper, rage'.

færnoxi, v., 'to be angry, to snort with rage' (W.H.).

gadal, v., *gadael*, D. Fut. S. 1. (*ga*)*dewa*, 3. (*ga*)*dewið*. Pl. 1. (*ga*)*daun*. Imp. S. 1. (*ga*)*daun*, 3. (*ga*)*dawa*. Pret. S. 1. (*ga*)*dewis*, (*ga*)*dawis*, 2. (*ga*)*dewist*, 3. (*ga*)*darwod*, *gadod*. Pl. 3. (*ga*)*dəuson*. Plup. (*ga*)*dəusun*. Imperative: *ga:d*; *gaɬux*, (*ga*)*deux*. Pret. Pass. *ga'daud*. (1) 'to leave': *gadal rubað ən ə ɫɔft*, 'to leave something upstairs'; *gadal əx arjan ar əx o:l*, 'to leave your money behind you'; *gadal riu air ar o:l*, 'to leave some word out'; *mi (a)dauni o n ə van əna*, 'we will leave it there' (e.g. an argument);—with *ɫonyð*, 'to leave alone': *dawa m ono vo n ɫonyð*, 'he would not leave him alone';—with *i*, 'to leave alone': *ga:d ido vo*, 'leave him alone'; *mi daun i ido vo taun i xi:*, 'I should leave him alone if I were you'; so with *ɫonyð*: *pam daxi ŋ gadal ɫonyð i hunəna ʔ*, 'why do you leave that man alone?' (2) 'to let, allow': *pəidjux a gadal idi hi sərθjo*, 'don't let her fall'; *ga'deux ido vynd i grogi*, 'let him go and be hanged'.

gado, v., *gaddaw* & *gaddewid*, corruptè pro *addewid*, D. Fut. S. 1. *dawa*, 3. *dawið*. Pret. *dawis*. Imperative *gado*, 'to promise': *dary nu ado i gəxy hi*, 'they promised to send it'; *nəið dim y:n o 'honynu dim ond gado*, 'none of them will do anything but promise'.

gair, s.m., pl. *gəirja*, *gair*, D. (1) 'word': *gəirja maur*, 'long words'; *gəirja həljon*, 'bad language'; *tori gəirja*, 'to articulate clearly'; *tʃi:o tori gəirja ag ən meθy* (e.g. of small children);—*dim gair da: am ne:b*, 'not a good word for any one'; *wa:yθ y:n gair (mu:y) na xant*, 'one word is as good as a hundred', i.e. 'I'll tell you once for all'; *hannar gair i gaɫ* (prov.), 'half a word to the wise', 'le sage entend à demi-mot'. (2) 'report': *mi do:θ ə gair ar le:d*, 'the report got abroad'. (3) 'reputation': *gair gwa:yl syð idi hi*.

galar, s., *galar*, D., 'mourning': *ma na alar ən ə ty:*.

galary, v., *galaru*, D., 'to mourn'.

galarys, adj., *galarus*, D., 'mournful': *ma: r tɛyly n alarys jaun ar o:l ə babi ba:x*;—*su:n galarys*, 'a mournful sound'.

galu, v., *galw*, D. Fut. S. 1. *galwa*, 3. *galwið*. Pl. 1. *galun*, 2. *galux*, 3. *galwan*. Pret. S. 3. *gakwod*. Pl. 3. *galson*. Imperative *galu*; *galux*. (1) 'to call, shout' (= *gwəidi*): *os by:ð ifo rubað*

ghaid i xi alu, 'if you want anything you must call'. (2) also with *ar*, 'to call' (by name): *galu (ar) ruin*, 'to call some one';—also, 'to call, to wake': *neu xi alu arna i (yalu i) m a bora*, 'will you call me in the morning'. (3) 'to call, name': *be daxi y galu hun ?*, 'what do you call this? (4) 'to call (together)': *os na vy:ð dim axos y kodi i alu a kəyor y gynt*, 'if no cause arises to call the council sooner'. (5) with *am*, 'to call' (alluding to some need): *t oys dim by:d y galu am 'danoxi*, 'there is nothing you have to do'. (6) with *hevo*, 'to call upon, visit'.

galuyn, s.m., pl. *galuini*, galwyn, G.R. 43. 14; D., 'gallon': *govyn am aluyn o guru*.

galwad, s.f., galwad, D., 'call, invitation': *ar i alwad o xifi eno*, 'it was at his invitation that I went there'; also the 'call' of a minister.

galwedigað, s.f., galwedigaeth, D., 'calling': *dilin i alwedigað*, 'to follow one's calling'.

ga:lt, a:lt, s.f., pl. *gelytð, eltyð*. [In place-names always *ga:lt*, e.g. *ga:lt a blēyna*,—*a guwyndy*,—*tədyn rhonwyn*,—*ty: he:n*,—*bryn gola*,—*a rhiuja*—all in Llanfairfechan.] *allt* and *gallt*, D. (1) 'hill', i.e. 'cliff, steep slope, side of a valley': *tori ko:yd ar a gelytð*, 'to cut down trees on the steep slopes'; *ga:lt a mo:r*, 'cliff'; *luybyr m mynd uð ben ga:lt a mo:r*. (2) 'hill', i.e. 'a steep piece of road, etc.' (Fr. 'côte'): *i vany, i laur ar a:lt*, 'up, down the hill'; *ma: r alt ma n drom jaun*, 'this hill is very steep'; *ga:lt rəular* (in quarries), 'roller incline'.

galy, v., gallu, D. Fut. S. 1. *gaļa*, 2. *geli*, 3. *gelið*, *gaļ*, *gēil*. Pl. 1. *gaļun*, 2. *geliux*, *gaļux*, 3. *gaļan*. Imp. S. 1. *gaļun*, *geliun*, 2. *gaļat*, *geliat*, 3. *gaļa*, *gela*. Pl. 1. *gaļan*, *geliān*, 2. *gaļax*, *geliāx*, 3. *gaļan*, *geliān*. Pret. S. 1. *geliis*, 2. *gelist*, 3. *gaļoð*. Pl. 1. *gaļson*, 2. *gaļsox*, 3. *gaļson*. Plup. S. 1. *gaļsun*, (mi) *lasun*, 2. *gaļsat*, (mi) *lasat*, 3. *gaļsa*, (mi) *lasa*. Pl. 1. *gaļsan*, (mi) *lasan*, 2. *gaļsax*, (mi) *lasax*, 3. *gaļsan*, (mi) *lasan*. Pres. Sub. S. 3. *gaļo*. Pl. 1. *gaļon*, 2. *gaļox*, 3. *gaļon*. Fut. Pass. *geliir*; Imp. Pass. *geliid*; Plup. Pass. *lesið*, 'to be able': *gaļsun i nēyd o n iðða pe kəusun i*, 'I could do it well enough if I might'; *mi lasun i vnavyd o n ovnaduy*, 'I might have hurt him very badly'; *pe gaļsa mi luga vi*, 'he would starve me if he could'; *a pe:ð lasa vo ðēyd*, 'what he might have said'; *du i ðim m amma na lasa vo*, 'I do not doubt he could'; *gora gaļ*, 'as well as he can' = *gora gaļo vo*; *gora gaļoni*, *gaļoxi*, 'as well as we can, you can'; *gaļa r dy:n gora vod m a le: sala*, 'the best man might be in the worst place'.—(*gelið* (vo:d) and (*gela* (vo:d) are used to express 'perhaps': *un i ðim, elið vo:d*, 'I don't know, perhaps so'; *ela na ða:u o ðim*, 'perhaps he won't come'; *ela mai iðo du:r sy arno vo*, 'perhaps it wants water'; *ela ða:u o hevo r y:n tre:n a dois i*, 'perhaps he will come by the same train as I did'. Ans: *ela*, 'perhaps so'.

galy, s.m., pl. *galy:od*, gallu, D. (1) 'power': *po:b pe:θ an əχ galy xi*, 'everything in your power'; *gwëiθjo mu:y na i aly*, 'to overwork'. (2) 'natural mental power or capacity' (as distinguished from acquired capacity). Cf. *medar*. (3) 'sense': *a pym galy*, 'the five senses'.

galy:og, adj., galluog, D., 'able': *may r medrys an iusfo a peθa a may r galy:og, wedi fendjo*.

ġa:m, s., 'game': *ma: nu i vny a fo:b ġa:m = riks*.

ġambl, s., 'sport, amusement, fun'; 'gambling' (playing for money).

ġamblar, *ġemblar*, s.m., Eng. gambler. (1) 'a skilful person, a master-hand': *may hi η ġemblar ar i gwaiθ* (= *an vistar ar i gwaiθ*). (2) 'a smart fellow': *ma nu η ġemblers garu*.

ġamblo, v., gamblo, T.N. 4. 31, 'to sport, make game; make game of; gamble (play for money)'.

ġamjo, v., 'to sport; make game of': *paid ti a ġamjo vi*.

ġamlyd, adj., 'inclined to jeer, mock, make game of'.

ġamstar, s.m., Eng. gamester, 'a skilful person, a master-hand': *may o η ġamstar ar hanny*. Cf. C.F. 1890, 332. 30.

gan, conj., gan, D., 'inasmuch as, because': *gan bo xi 'am vynd*, 'inasmuch as you are going'; *gan mod i mor hy: a govyn*, 'if I may make so bold as to ask'.

gar, s.m., pl. *gara*, garr, D., 'poples'; 'the ham or hind part of the knee': *a i glos am ben i ara*, 'his trousers down to his knees': *gara kċimjon*, 'bandy legs'; *kamma gar* [*kammað*].

ġard, s.f., pl. *ġards*, gard, W.S. [A garde], 'watch-chain'.

gardas, s.f., pl. *gardasa*, gartys, W.S. [A garter]; *gardes*, D.F. [xvii] 27; *gardas* and *gardys*, D., 'garter': *duy ardas*.

gardjo, v., gardio, W.S., s.v. 'kribo' [Carde]; R.; T.N. 408. 5. Cf. *gardiau*, D., s.v. 'strideo'; 'to card' (wool): *a kəθral əŋ gardjo n ə faktri* (O.H.). Also *kardjo*, q.v.

gardnar, s.m., 'gardener'.

garð, *gar*, s.f., pl. *ġerði*, gardd, D., 'garden': *iŋ:n garð*, 'to garden'.

garðjo, v., 'to garden'.

gardun, s.m., pl. *gardarna*, arddwrn, D., 'wrist': *ne:s pnelin na gardun* (prov.), 'the elbow is nearer than the wrist', i.e. 'blood is thicker than water'.

garlag, s., garleg, D., 'garlic': *gwina garlag*, 'cloves of garlic'.

gartŷa, adv., gartref, 'at home' (domi); 'home' (domum): *ædi o gartŷa*?, 'is he at home?' (more rarely *adra*); *gneux vel tasaxi*

gartra, 'make yourself at home'; *may o wedi mynd gartra*, 'he has gone home' (more commonly *adra*).

garθ, s.f., *garth*, D., 'a jutting piece of hill' = *tu:yn mnyδ*. Very common in place-names and not quite obsolete in current speech. I have heard O.H. use the word twice, i.e. *sarθjo dros garθ*, and *o r nail garθ i r laſ*, the latter alluding to the jutting hill on each side of the entrance to the Aber valley.—With the article in place-names always *a garθ*.

garu, adj., pl. *gēiru*, comp. *garwaχ*, *garw*, D. (1) 'rough, severe': *tawyδ garu*, 'rough weather'. (2) 'rough, hardy' (opp. to *ghaujog*); used substantively: *tori r garu* (fig.), 'to break the ice'. (3) (with *gin*) 'sorry': *may n aru gin i*, 'I am sorry'. (4) used with various meanings of an intensive nature: *y:n garu adi o*, (in good sense) 'he is a splendid fellow'; (in bad sense) 'he is a shrewd, grasping fellow; a terrible fellow';—in fem. *y:n garu adi hi*;—*y:n garu dachi l*, 'what a fellow you are!' (in either sense);—followed by *am*, 'fond, (a) terrible (fellow for)': *garu am dani adi o l*, 'he is a terrible fellow for business'; *may hi n aru am vala*, 'she is fond of apples'; *may hi n y:n aru am mdroi i laur mo*, 'she is a dreadful one for loitering down there'; *dy:n garu am a by:d ma*, 'a grasping man';—*may o n aru m mho:b pe:θ*, 'he takes an energetic part in everything'; *r adachi n y:n garu i wisgo χ sgidja*, 'you are very bad at wearing out your boots'; *pe:θ garu adi darlan am godi iſo kasgy*, 'reading is a dreadful thing for making one sleepy'; *may by:d garu hevo vo*, 'he gives a great deal of trouble'; *he:n vaujaχ garu adi o*, 'he is a worthless old creature'; *may amsar garu*, 'there is plenty of time'; *may gin i bo:yn garu an a mhen*, 'I have a terrible pain in my head'; *pilli garu l*, 'what a pity!'. (5) adverbially, 'much', 'very', 'awfully', etc. (often = *ovnaduy*): *du i n disgul an aru*, 'I quite expect'; *dachi wedi mendjo n aru xadal öydaχi do:y*, 'you are much better than you were yesterday'; *may n debig aru i la:u*, 'it is very like rain'; *mi vy:δ na bobol an aru a durnod hunnu*, 'there will be a great many people that day'; *edraχ an aru arni hi*, 'to look intently at her'; *may hi wedi kodi n wynt garu jaun*, 'it has become very windy'.

gas, s.f., 'gas': *r öyδun i n dal sylu bod a gas wedi ka:y l i θroi*, 'I noticed the gas was turned on'.

ga:st, s.f., pl. *gēist*, *gâst*, D., 'bitch': *ga:staxun*, 'bitch and puppies'.

ga:t, s.f., pl. *gatja*, 'gate': *du:y ga:t*, 'two gates'; *po:st a ga:t*, 'gate-post' (of wood or a single stone); *pilar a ga:t*, 'gate-post' (built of stone or brick).

gaval, v., *gafaelu*, D. Fut. S. 1. *g(a)vëyla*, 2. *g(a)vëili*, 3. *g(a)vëiliθ*, *veliθ*. Pl. 1. *g(a)vëylun*, 2. *g(a)vëylux*, 3. *g(a)vëylan*. Imp.

g(a)vëylun, gavun. Pret. S. 1. *g(a)vëilis, gavis*, 2. *g(a)vëilist, gavist*, 3. *g(a)vëylod, gavod, velod*. Pl. 3. *gavson*. Plup. *gavsun*. Imperative, *gaval, gava*; *g(a)vëylux, gavux*, 'to lay hold (of)', 'to catch (of fire)', 'to take root': *gaval an a re:ns, gaval y:n bo:b la:u*, 'take hold of the reins, take one in each hand'; *paid a gaval ana i*, 'don't take hold of me'; *nëif o ðim gaval mi*, 'he won't buckle to'; *may hi η gaval an a gla:u*, 'the rain is setting to in earnest'; *gaval am a mëiηgev:n*, 'to catch round the small of the back'; *may r gweynt η gaval moxi*, 'the wind is piercing'; *may hi wedi gaval a i dannad no vo*, 'it bit him'; *os by:ð hi wedi gaval an jaun*, 'if it has taken root properly'.—Cf. *kəðjad*.

gaval, s.f., *gafael*, D., 'hold, grasp': *dal, ka:yl gaval (an)*, 'to catch hold (of), to keep hold (of)'; *ko:li, gu:lyu gaval*, 'to lose hold (of)'; *dal d aval no vo rhag ido sərθjo*, 'catch hold of him to keep him from falling'; *ðary mi ga:l gaval no vo*, 'I caught hold of him';—fig. *may r diwigjad wedi ka:yl gaval an drum no vo*, 'the revival has caught hold of him strongly'; *ma: ðin bauð aval meun byu*, 'every one clings to life'; *ko:li r aval*, said of a dying man; *rhedag, gwëiθjo nerθ i aval*, 'to run, work to the utmost of one's power'; *mynd i aval a gavrath*, 'to get within the arm of the law'; *ko:li r aval an i waiθ*, 'to be turned off';—*bo:b gaval*, 'every time': *mëθy, gwela bo:b gaval*.

gaval, adj., pl. *gavëiljon*, in the exp. *karag aval*, pl. *kerig gaval, Kerig gavëiljon*, 'a stone fixed fast in the ground' (J.J.).

gavëylgar, vëylgar, velgar, adj., *gafaelgar*, D. (1) 'tenacious': *pry: gavëylgar jaun*, 'a very tenacious insect', i.e. one which keeps a tight hold, e.g. on the hair of cattle (J.J.); *dy:n gavëylgar = dy:n η gaval an i waiθ* (O.H.)—opp. to *di:aval*. (2) 'arresting the attention': *pregaθ avëylgar*.

gavl, s.f., pl. *gavla*, *gafl*, D. (1) 'fork' (of human beings or animals): *ki: a i gumfon an i avl*, 'a dog with his tail between his legs' (= *ki: swat*). The expression *a i gumfon an i avl* is also used of human beings = 'cowed', 'crestfallen'. (2) 'legs': *dy:n a gavl hi:r, gavla hirjon*, 'a long-legged man' (O.H.); *ledy i avla*, 'to stand with one's legs wide apart' (O.H.). (3) 'lap': *plenty:n an i gavl tru: r dy:ð*, 'a child in her lap all day' (O.H.).

gavljo, v., 'to place the legs wide apart': *dy:n η gavljo o vla:yn a ta:n*, 'a man sitting with his legs wide apart before the fire'.

gavlog, s.m., *gaflog*, S.E., s.v. 'forked'; 'a long-legged man' (J.J., O.H.).

gavr, s.f., pl. *gëivr*, *gafr*, D. (1) 'goat, she-goat': *bu:x gavr*, 'he-goat'; *vel gavr ar drana*, 'like a goat in a thunderstorm', said of some one in a state of great excitement; *gëivr fi:r gnarvon*, epithet of the people of Carnarvonshire; *r he:n avr avlan!*, term of reproach for a woman (O.H.); *məy gavr!*, expletive. (2) 'a

small bundle of corn, etc., such as can be easily grasped by the hand, and tied loosely together'. [The word in this sense is perhaps the same as the Eng. (Dial.) 'gavel', 'a sheaf or quantity of corn; a bundle or sheaf of rush used in thatching'—Nrf.]

gavrjo, v., gafriaw, O.P., 'to tie corn, marram-grass (*moraitf*), etc., in small loose bundles and place them to stand leaning against one another in threes to dry' (O.H.).

geirwir, adj., geirwir, D., s.v. 'verax', 'verus'; 'truthful': *gonast a geirwir*.

gelax, s.m., gelach, O.P., 'a small, wiry individual' (I.W.)—as term of reproach = *hogyn dru:g ag an ðixelðrug dæxrænlyd* (O.H.): *le: by:osti, r he:n elax ka:xy?* (O.H.).

gelan, s.f., pl. *gelod*, *gêl*, D., 'leech'; also *gelan bendul* (I.W.); *gelan ðeyðan*, *gelan ridul* (O.H.): *uði hi vel gelan*, 'at it like a nigger'.

gelyn, s.m., pl. *gelnjon*, *gelyn*, D., 'enemy': *gelyn færnig*, *gelyn gla:s*, 'a deadly enemy'; *æ gelyn gla:s* is also an epithet of death.

gelnjað, s.m., gelyniaeth, D., 'enmity'.

gelig (O.H.); *gerlig* (E.J., J.J.), s.pl.; sing. *geligan* (O.H.), *gerlagan* (W.H., E.J., J.J.); *gærligan*, *garlag*, *garlagan* (J.J.), *gellyg*, D., 'pears': *köyðan gelig*, *elig* (O.H.), *köyðan gerlig*, *erlig* (J.J.), 'pear-tree'; *gelig kethin*, 'a worthless kind of pear' (O.H.).

ge:n, s.f., *gên*, D., 'jaw': *klikjad ge:n*, 'jaw-bone'; *ær en isa*, *γχα*, 'the lower, upper jaw'; *weyða an i e:n*, 'in spite of him' (O.H.).—Also 'chin': *may r levrith wedi rhedag ar æχ ge:n*.

gena, s.m., pl. *genëya*, *genau*, D., 'mouth' (= *ke:g*); *gena tul*, 'the mouth of a hole'; *æn gena r avon*, 'at the mouth of the river'; *dan æ gena* often = 'chin'; *æn gena r sa:χ ma:y knilo* (prov.), 'economy should begin at the mouth of the sack'—i.e. when a new supply is begun, not when it is all but finished; *gena gla:n i ogany* (prov.), 'one who finds fault should be without fault himself';—*gena go:g* (*go:yg*), *genau goeg*, D., 'lizard'.

genað, s.f., pl. (*g*)*neðod*, *geneth*, D., 'girl'. The more usual word is *hogan*.

genedigað, s., *genedigaeth*, D., 'birth'.

genedigol, adj., *genedigol*, D., s.v. 'nativus'; 'native': *r o:ð o n enedigol o bułheli*, 'he was a native of Pwllheli'; *le: genedigol, bro: enedigol*, 'native place'.

geni, v., *geni*, D. Pret. *ganuyd* [no other inflected forms are used], 'to be born': *amma ganuyd a maguyt i*, 'it was here that she was born and brought up'; *æ durnod æ ganuyd vi*, 'the day I was born'; *æ durnod gesti dæ eni*, 'the day you were born'; *wydoxi m o χ geni i r by:d*, 'you do not know what trouble is'; *man geni*, 'birth-mark'.

ġenġi go:χ, s.f., cenlli goch, D., s.v. 'cenchris'; the generic term for 'hawk',—properly speaking 'kestrel', Forrest, (*Falco tinnunculus*.) Cf. *kidiġ*.

ġenwar, s.f., pl. *ġenwēirja*, genwair, D., 'fishing-rod' (O.H. frequently) = *ġalam baġotta*, *ġalam vōirjo*;—*travar*, *ġenwar a gun nēið u:r bonēdiġ an ħum* (prov.); *pry: ġenwar*, 'earth-worm'.

ġe:r, *ġe:rs*, s.pl., sing. *keryn*, q.v., cer, D., s.v. 'gerræ'; 'gear, stuff': *ġe:r(s) kəfəla*, 'harness'; *ġe:r bo:n* is used to distinguish from *ġe:r rediġ*, 'ploughing gear'; *he:n ġe:r*, 'old stuff' (O.H. speaking of antiquities dug up);—also tools, instruments. Cf. *ervyn*, *feryn*.

ġerjan, v., *geran* and *gerain*, D., 'to whine' (of children), generally *ġerjan kri:o*. Also, 'to quarrel, bicker': *ġerjan ar i ġilið*.

ġerġan, s.f., only in *ġerġan go:χ* (W.H.) = *ġenġi go:χ* (?), 'hawk'—not known to O.H. (This word occurs in an article on the birds of Anglesey in the 'Clorianydd' for Feb. 22, 1912.)

ġernjal, *ġernjo*, v., ymgernial, O.P.; S.E., s.v. 'wrangle'; 'to talk loudly, wrangle'.

ġeruyn, s.f., cerwyn, D., 'brewing-tub'—made of brass or copper (O.H.).

ġes, s.f. (1) 'guess': *ə ġes*, *riu ġes vexan*. In slate-quarries, in taking a bargain, 'the estimate as to how much will be worked in a month' (J.J.). (2) 'idea': *t o:ð ġmo vo ðim ġes i naðy*, 'he had no idea how to trim' (sc. slates).

ġesfo, v., 'to guess' = *drvēifo*, *kafjo*.

ġewin, s.m., pl. *ġewina*, *ġewana*, *gewin*, D. (1) 'sinew, muscle': *r o:ð ə ġewin wedi kuŋjo*, 'the sinew had shrunk'. (2) a by-form of *ewin*, 'nail': *may ġewin o ðy:n an werθ mənýð o ðnas*; *gwel ġewin o va:b na mənýð o verχ* (prov.). In these proverbs *ewin* is often heard instead of *ġewin*.—Cf. Exod. x. 26.

ġēya, s.m., *gayaf*, L.A. 54. 9; *gaeaf*, G.R. [94]. 8; *gauaf*, D., 'winter', i.e. November, December, and January: *ma: r ġēya dy: an əmnyl*, 'gloomy winter is approaching'; *kļanġēya* = *calan gauaf*, 'the winter calends', i.e. Nov. 13.

ġēyavad, adj., *gauafaidd*, D., s.v. 'hyemalis'; 'wintry': *r o:ð hi n ēyavad jaun hēiðju*.

ġēyavol, adj., *gayafawl*, M.A. i. 42b. 7, 'of or belonging to the winter': *dy:ð ġēyavol*, 'a winter's day'.

ġid, always in conjunction with *a*, prep. *gydā*, *gyd ag*, D., s.v. 'cum'; *gida*, G.R. 2. 15; D.F. [25]. 27. (1) 'with', only used in certain locutions—otherwise *hevo*. Sometimes the two expressions are interchangeable. *mi ēið ġid a mənad*, 'it will go (e.g. into the box) with patience'; *ġid a govol*, 'with care'; *ġid a χ kennyad*, 'by your leave'; *ġid a ļa:u*, 'by the bye'; *ġid a hanny*, 'in addition to

this'; *hwi gi:d a r ki: a hwi gi:d a r ga:θ*, 'to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds';—*gi:d a hyn*, 'presently'; *na: i dexra gi:d a hyn*, 'I shall begin presently'; *gi:d a r no:s*, 'in the evening'. This expression is also used substantively: *ty: a gi:d a r no:s*, 'towards evening'; *tgu:y gi:d a r no:s*, 'all the evening'. (2) 'along': *luybyr æn troi i laur gi:d a r avon*, 'a path turning down along the river'; *ku:χ æn mynd gi:d a r avon*, 'a boat floating down the stream'; *riu viltr gi:d a r avon i laur*, 'a mile or so down the river'; *gi:d a r tai*, 'along the houses'. (3) used as a conjunction, 'as soon as': *gi:d a do:nu*, 'as soon as they come'; *gi:d a bðdanu wedi pafso*, 'as soon as they have passed'; *gi:d a klū:od o hanny*, 'as soon as he heard that'; *peθ kenta gi:d a kodanu ðy sy:l*, 'as soon as they are up on Sunday'. Cf. y gyt ac y doethant rac bron Kynan, R.B. ii. 113. 22 (S. § 206); gyt ac y bu nos, W.B., col. 71. 12; gyt ac y kyuodes ef, W.B., col. 52. 20.

gi:d, only in *i gi:d*, i gŷd, D., s.v. 'insimul'; 'all, altogether': *da:xi wedi du:ad i gi:d ru:an*, 'you have all come now'; *r adani n ail nŷd æ ty: i gi:d*, 'we are reconstructing the whole house'; *r xi: ga:θ æ lððera i gi:d hēidju*, 'you got all the letters to-day'; *r o:ð hi y gē:g i gi:d*, 'she was a great chatterbox', lit. 'she was all mouth'; *æŋ go:χ i gi:d drosto*, 'red all over'; *r o:ð æ ta:n wedi mynd i laur i gi:d*, 'the fire had gone quite low'; *dim æno i gi:d*, 'not all there, crazy'.

gildjo, v., gildio, W.Ll. xxi. 88. (1) 'to yield, give way'. (2) of corn 'to yield well, to produce good grain' (J.J.). (3) of corn 'yielding the grain easily when threshed' (J.J.).

gildjo, v., Eng. geld; (Dial.) gild, w.Som., 'to clean (herrings) before salting, etc., by removing the entrails': *gildjo penwaig* (O.H.).

gilið, gilydd, D., s.v. 'mutuus'; gilið, W.B., col. 9. 3; 12. 13; gilidd, G.R. 28. 20; D.F. [6] 28, [24] 5, [38] 23:—always preceded by a pronominal adjective, 'each other, one another'; *ma: r pasgod æŋ gwēy tru i gilið*, 'the fish are threading in and out between one another'; *ma: nu n frēyo hevo i gilið o hy:d*, 'they are always quarrelling with one another'; *t ædi r bexgin dim mor do:yθ a i gilið*, 'the young fellows are not all equally wise'; *mi do:ni i da:lt æŋ gilið vesyl tippin*, 'we shall get to understand one another little by little'; *pym ty: æn sænd uθ i gilið*, 'five houses in a row'; *kayl æ day pen linin at i gilið*, 'to make two ends meet'; *la:yθ wedi hel at i gilið*, 'curdled milk'; *mynd i gilið*, 'to shrivel, to shrink'; *ma: rhēi pobol æn meðul bod nu n dal æ by:d uθ i gilið*, 'some people think they hold the world together'; *du:y noson ar o:l i gilið*, 'two nights running'; *æŋ knokjo uθ æ dru:s vel lasanu am godi r by:d æ mhen i gilið*, 'knocking at the door as if they were going to set the whole world topsy-turvy'; *mi a:nu at i gilið etto*, 'they will come together again', i.e. 'they will make it up'; *hel nu y griu at i gilið*, 'to drive them together into a mass'; *syt æ may æχ plant xi i kammud*

nu at i gilið?, 'how are your children taking them all together?'; *uð roi þo:b durnod at i gilið*, 'on the average'; *may rhēi n medry æ ðuy la:u vel i gilið*, 'some people can use both hands equally well'; *dim mor anod i baub a i gilið*, 'not equally difficult to all', 'not so difficult to some as it is to others'.

gin, *gen*, *kin*, prep., *gan*, D.; *gen*, G.R. 22. 2; 35. 17. With pronouns S. 1. *gin i*, *gen i*; 2. *gin ti*, *gen ti*; 3. *geno vo*, *geno vo*, *gino vo*; *gani hi*, *gini hi*. Pl. 1. *gænoni*, *ginoni*, *genoni*; 2. *gænoxi*, *gænæxi*, *ginoxi*, *genoxi*; 3. *gænonu*, *gænynu*, *genynu*, *ginonu*. (1) with *bo:d* to denote possession: *may lais main geno vo*, 'he has a shrill voice'; *oy:s gin ti væmryn o vakko*?, 'have you a scrap of tobacco?'; *may gin i bedar jaið*, 'I know four languages'; *r oyð geno vo væðul maur o hono vo*, 'he thought a great deal of it'; *may gin i gy:r æn æ mhen*, 'I have a headache'; *may gin i gwilið farad o x bla:yn xi*, 'I am shy of talking before you'; *ko: da: gin i*!, 'what a memory I have!' (2) after various adjectives denoting their relation to a person: *may n ða: gin i*, 'I am glad'; *may n dru:g kin i*, 'I am sorry'; (also without *may*: *da: gin i*, *dru:g kin i*); *ða: kin i m ono vo*, 'I don't like him'; *wel gin i*, 'I would rather' (cf. *wel i mi*, 'I had better'); *wa:yð gin i*, *dim ods gin i*, 'it is all the same to me'; 'I don't care'; *may n rhy: bo:yð gin i*, 'it is too hot for me'; *peð hæfa gin i ædi gweld . . .*, 'there is nothing I hate more than seeing . . .'; *debig kin i*, 'I suppose'; *may n haus gin i væðul*, 'I am rather inclined to think'; *may n hu:yr gin i gwelt hi n mendjo*, 'I am longing to see her get better'; *æ þe:ð gora gænoxi ga:l ær æ ðeyar*, 'the thing you like to get best in the world'; *t ædi hi ðim æn rhy: vy:an gænoxi hweld i*?, 'you don't think it too soon to see me?'—also after a predicative noun with *æn*: *may n gwestjun gin i vædruxi godi vory*, 'I rather doubt whether you will be able to get up to-morrow'. (2) 'by', expressing the agent after a passive verb: *ðary o ga:yl i la:ð* (= *mi læduyð o*) *geno vo*, 'he was killed by him'. (3) where English usage requires 'from' in cases like the following: *ga: i venðig su:læt gænoxi*?, 'will you lend me a shilling?'; *xeuxi mo r gwi:r geno vo*, 'you can't get the truth out of him'; *gin bu:y prænisti o*?, 'from whom did you buy it?' (4) after *ka:yl*, with a person from whom permission is obtained: *os læið o gin i da:d*, 'if his father will let him'. (5) 'with, because of': *krænny gin annuyð*, 'to shiver with cold'; *meðy gweld æ ko:yð gin brenja*, 'not to see the wood for the trees'. (6) rarely in phrases of the form: *r he:n fu:l geno vo*!, 'the old fool!'; *r he:n grjadyr gin æ nhaid*, 'my old grandfather'.

gini, s.m., pl. *ginis*, *gini*, T.N. 4. 30, 'guinea': *day gini*, 'two guineas'; *pentur o ginis anvarð*, 'an immense heap of guineas'.

gino, v. [*egino*].

gigróm, s. [*kingron*].

gis, Eng. (Dial.) *gis*, *giss*, Sc. and N. Eng., a call to pigs (to make them come to the speaker). According to O.H. *bik* was formerly said to one, *gis* to a number, but now *gis* is used in both cases.

gjalam (W.H.; I.W.; O.H.), *gwialam* (O.H.); *gwalan* (J.J.), s.f., pl. *gjalams*, *gwialams*, *gwialyms*. Cf. also *gwi:al*. With the article *ə wjalam*, *gwialen*, D., 'rod': *gjalam vedu*, 'birch rod'; *gjalam (bə)sgotta*, *vuirjo (vöirjo)*, 'fishing-rod'; *gjalam hëyarn* [*fru:yn*]; *gjalam ayr*, 'agrimony' (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*); *gjalam arjan*, kind of plant (sp.?)—Also 'penis'.

gjalxan, *galxan*; *gi:alx* (I.W.), s.f., pl. *gjalxod*. With the article *ə wjalxan*, *mwyalchen*, D., 'blackbird' (*Turdus merula*).

glan, s.f., pl. *glennyð*, *glanna*, *glann*, D. (1) 'shore, bank': *glan ə mo:r*, 'sea-shore' (pl. *glanna moroð*); *glan ər avon*, 'the bank of the river': *may r avon wedi tori dros i glennyð*, 'the river has overflowed its banks'; *ar lan ə be:ð*, 'on the brink of the grave'. (2) the place is a quarry where the slates are dressed, and in general the sides of the quarry as compared with the *tuł* or deep workings.

gla:n, adj., *glân*, D. (1) 'clean': *du:r gla:n*, 'clean water'; *kleri gla:n*, 'clean collars'. (2) 'pure': *kəmro gla:n (glöyu)*, 'a pure Welshman'. (3) 'good-looking, beautiful': *merx la:n əstuyð*, 'a fine sprightly girl'. (4) 'utterly, entirely': *mi 'ay'hovis ən la:n nəiðfur*, 'I clean forgot last night'; *meðis ən la:n (löyu)*, 'I failed utterly'; *ovnaduy la:n*, "awfully"; *kodi n la:n ar* (imp.), 'to cease entirely': *mi godoð ən la:n arna i i vynd ə mla:yn hevo farad səisnag*, 'I entirely gave up speaking English': *mi godoð ən la:n arno vo ar ganol i bregað*, 'he utterly broke down in the middle of his sermon'.

glandag, adj., *glandeg*, D., s.v. 'mundus'; 'good-looking': *dy:n glandag*.

glanwað, adj., *glanwaith*, D., s.v. 'mundus'; 'clean and neat': *r o:ð na rubað digri əmi hi ond r o:ð hi n rëit dut, ən rëit lanwað* (O.H.), 'there was something funny about her, but she was quite tidy, quite clean and neat'; *dgob lanwað dëidi meun mynyd* (O.H.), 'a clean, neat job, all in a minute';—*farm lanwað*.

glanwëiðdra, s., *glanweithdra*, D., s.v. 'munditia'; 'cleanliness and neatness'.

gla:s, s.m., pl. *glasys*, 'glass, tumbler'; 'looking-glass'.

gla:s, adj., pl. *glëifon*, *glâs*, D. (1) 'blue': *r awyr la:s*, 'the blue sky'; *karag la:s*, pl. *kerig glëifon*, 'slate'; *kgogan la:s*, pl. *kreğin glëifon*, 'mussel'. (2) 'green': *tir gla:s*, 'lawn, grass-plot'; *klut gla:s o vla:yn ə ty:*, 'a green patch before the house'. (3) implying youth: *rïu la:s hogan*, 'a young girl'; cf. *glaslangc*, D., s.v. 'adolescens', 'iuuenculus'. (4) 'grey': *kefyl gla:s*, 'a grey horse'; *byux la:s*, 'a grey cow'; cf. *glasy* (of the hair); *bora gla:s*,

'dawn'; cf. W.B., col. 73. 29. (5) epithet of death, *gelyn gla:s*; cf. C.C. 12. 13,—also *gla:s*, 'death';—*gelyn gla:s* = also 'a deadly enemy'; cf. D.F. [75]. 3. (6) with intensive meaning or the like: *ovnatsan la:s*! 'extraordinary!'; *y:n gla:s ædi o*, 'he is a tough customer';—*gwalx gla:s ædi o, may o n wydyn vel kortyn*;—*r u:yti n y:n gla:s*!, 'you're a fine fellow!' (ironically); *may n hu:yr gla:s i mi vynd*, 'it is high time for me to go'; *ar i wëyða gla:s*, 'in spite of him'.

glasan, s.f., pl. *glasennod*, *glasen*, 'young girl'.

glasrau, s., *glasrew*, D.G. 1. 21, 'rain fallen and congealed' (Fr. 'verglas').

**gla:s:rewi*, v., *glasrewi*, *may hi wedi *gla:s:rewi*, 'the ground is covered with a coating of ice'; 'the rain has frozen as it fell'.

glastur, s.m., *glasdwr*, Sion Tudur in G.R. [370]. 13; cf. *glastwfy*, W.B., col. 203. 10, 'cold water and buttermilk'; fig. of something flimsy, of a milk-and-water character: *syl ma: nu m tŕægeðy? nēið æ ðim glastur*.

glastura, v., 'to work in a lazy, dawdling fashion': *paid a glastura hevo dæ waitð* (O.H.).

glasturað, adj., 'flimsy, milk-and-water': *prægað lasturað*. (W.H.).

glaswyn, adj., *glaswyn*, W.Ll. lxv. 5, 'greyish white': *byux laswan*.

glasy, v., *glasu*, D. (1) 'to turn green': *may po:b man æy glasy*, 'everything is turning green' (in spring); *may r gwair æy glasy æn æ da:s*, 'the hay turns green in the stack'. (2) 'to turn grey' (of the hair): *gwa:lt æy glasy*.

glafad, s.m., pl. *glafæidja*, 'a glassful': *glafad o guru*, 'a glass of beer'.

glafad, s.m., *glasiad*, 2 Kings vii. 7, 'the peep of day'. Cf. *bora gla:s*.

gla:u, s.m., pl. *glawogyð*, *glaw*, D., 'rain': *buru gla:u*, 'to rain'; *may n debig aru i la:u*, 'it looks very like rain'; *may hi am la:u vory*, 'it is going to rain to-morrow'; *may n tŕoi n la:u*, 'it is turning to rain'; *may hi n hel gla:u*, 'rain is coming on, the clouds are gathering for rain'; *may hi wedi kay am la:u*, 'it has set in for rain'; *gobæiðjo nēið i ðim gla:u*, 'I hope it won't rain'; *may hi wedi gnēyd gla:u maur (gla:u garu)*, 'it has rained very heavily'; *ghak ovn iði hi ga:y l gla:u iði hi*, 'for fear of it getting wet' (in the rain); *may hi wedi dal æn hi:r heb ðim gla:u*, 'we have had no rain for a long time'; *may na vor o la:u etto*, 'there is any amount of rain to come yet'; *dary mi moxal æ gla:u æn oxor æ klauð*, 'I sheltered from the rain behind the wall'; *mynd æn o:l ag æ mla:yn i r gla:u*, 'to go in and out into the rain'; *may xutjad (xwifjad)*

gla:u mi hi heno, 'the wind promises rain'; *smukkan o la:u, gla:u ma:n*, *gla:u baxan*, 'drizzle'; *may hi m pigo gla:u*, 'it is "spotting" rain'; *gla:u txana*, 'thunder rain'; *gla:u gola*, 'rain when the sky is bright towards the east'—looked upon as a bad sign (Llan-fairfechan); *gla:u mi:s mai*, 'May rain' (*ma: nu y gadu vo tru r vluhydyn, may o n da: rhag a gavod a lay meun anivëiljaid*, O.H.).

glaujo, v., glawio, D., 'to rain' (= *buru gla:u, buru*): *may hi y glaujo*, 'it is raining'; *ðary hi laujo n drum* (= *n aru*) *nëibjur*, 'it rained heavily last night'; *mi lawið os gostegid a gwynf*, 'it will rain if the wind drops'; *glaujo n ðu:ys*, 'to rain steadily'; *may na i ovn na glaujo nëib i tru: r dy:ð*, 'I am afraid it will rain all day'; *may hi n du:ad i laujo*, 'it is coming on to rain'.

glawog, adj., glawog, D., 'rainy': *ar ðurnod glawog*.

glëini, s.m., goleuni, D.; *goleini*, C.C.M. 14. 7, 'light': *s axi ifo glëini?*, 'do you want a light?'

glëisfad, s., gleisiad, D., 'sewin' (I.W.).

glëifo, v., gloesio, D., 'to vomit': *pu:ys glëifo*, 'inclination to vomit'.

glendid, s.m., glendid, D., 'beauty': *dotjo at i glendid hi*.

gleny, *glenyd*, v. [*gleny*].

gle:u, adj., pl. *gleujon*, *glew*, D. (1) 'hearty, well': *kaxuyn rëit le:u ðary mi*, 'I started heartily enough'. Very common in answer to inquiries about health in the form *go le:u*, 'pretty well': *sy ðaxi hëidju?* *n o le:u*.—*go le:u* is also used adjectively or adverbially in the sense of 'fair, rather, pretty well' in such cases as the following: *r ðaxi wedi hel tippin go le:u o ve:l i r ku:x*, 'you have feathered your nest pretty well'; *ma: honna n o le:u o hard*, 'that is rather pretty'; *ðaxi wedi kafjo n o le:u, ond ðaxi ðim an jaun*, 'you have guessed pretty well, but you are not right'. (2) 'pertinacious, persistent, tenacious':—*r he:n dekllyn gle:u*; esp. 'tenacious as regards money': *pobol an medwi ag an mynd an leujon*, i.e. one can get nothing out of them. (3) 'grasping': *dy:n gle:u jaun adi o*. Cf. T.N. 308. 30, *Mae gwyr o gyfraith yn bethe glewion*, *Hwy wnant am arian yn ddi feth Ar f'einioes y peth a fynon*.

glewa, v., glewa, O.P., 'to be grasping'.

glëyad; *glëyod* (J.J.), s.m., glaiad, D., 'dried cow-dung used as fuel'.

glëyadan, s.f., glaiaden, D., 'a piece of dried cow-dung'.

glëyo, *gly:o*, v., goleuo, D. Fut. *glëya*. Imperative *glëya*; *glëyux*. (Forms from this verb are used indiscriminately with those from *gola*.) (1) 'to light': *glëyux a ta:n*, 'light the fire'. (2) 'to lighten': *may hi y glëyo me:ð*, 'it is lightning'; *may hi y glëyo drëigja*, 'it is sheet lightning'. (3) 'to glow, to shine': *prëvaid ba:x sy y glëyo*, i.e. glow-worms. (4) 'to become light': *er pen*

may hi wedi glëyo, 'since is was light'; *may η glëyo dippin*, 'it is getting a bit lighter'. (5) 'to enlighten, explain'. (6) 'to go away suddenly, quickly', in the expression *glëya hi n dā vla:yn*, 'off with you' = *glöivi*.

glidjo, v., *gludio*, D., s.v. 'hæreo'; 'to adhere, stick': *ba:u η glidjo ag η gleny*; *ba:u η glidjo an æx gwymmad xi*; *æ ku:yr wedi glidjo n i glistja*.

glin, s.m., pl. *glinja*, *glin*, D., 'knee': *pen.glin*, 'the top of the knee; knee'; *padaſ pen glin* (O.H.), 'knee-cap' = (?) *pēlan pen glin* (J.J.); *avjexid ar ben glin*, 'an affection of the knee'.

glivirin, *glvīnir*, s., pl. *glivirjad*, *gylfinhir*, D., 'curlew' (Numenius arquata).

glo, s.m., *glo*, D., 'coal': *gwaiθ glo*; *pul glo*; 'coal-mine'; *kut glo*; 'coal-shed'; *bukkad glo*; 'coal-scuttle'; *klap o lo*, 'lump of coal'; *glo: ma:n* (= *sleks*), 'slack' (opp. *glo: bra:s*); *glo: gwy:ſt*, 'coal which burns away quickly' = *glo: flamſyd*.

glöivi, v., *gloywi*, D. (1) 'to polish': *glöivi sgīdja*, 'to polish boots'; *glöivi gē:r*, 'to polish harness'; *glöivi kafēla*, 'to groom horses'; *glöivi hi*, 'to run away'; *pe.gwelati o n i glöivi hi!*, 'you should have seen him take to his heels!' (2) 'to pour away a liquid and leave the sediment' (cf. *glöyvōn*);—also used of potatoes: *glöyvux æ du:r oði ar æ tattus*, *ne mi vōdanu wedi muyglo*, 'pour away the water from off the potatoes or they will be all in a mush'. (3) 'to improve in appearance, to look smart and spruce': *ma: hun a hun wedi glöivi n aru* (= *gwēſa i olug*), e.g. after having had money left him, or having become sober (O.H.). (4) 'to become thin or clear' (of liquids).

glo:yn, *glöyun*; *glöyvyn*, *gluyvyn* (O.H.), s.m. and pl.—only in *glo:yn* (etc.) *byu*, 'butterfly', *gloyn Duw*, D.

glöyu, *glëyu*, adj., pl. *glöyvōn*, *gluyvōn*, *gloyw*, D. (1) 'clear, bright': *glöyu vel grīfal*, 'clear as crystal'; *kin löywad a du:r*, 'as clear as water';—often used to intensify *gla:n*, e.g. *kāmro gla:n glöyu*, 'a thorough Welshman'; *drōsy n la:n löyu de:g*, 'to be utterly confused'. (2) 'polished': *sgīdja gluyvōn*. (3) 'spruce, etc.' (cf. *glöivi*, 3): *r o:ð o n edraſ an löyu jaun*;—*æ we:ð muya glöyu an æ pſēimin*, 'the smartest team in the show'. (4) in the exp. *tīda gluyvōn*, 'dribbling from the mouth' (O.H.) = *glōvēirjon*.

glöyvōn, *glöivjon*, s.pl., *gloewon*, O.P., "the clear of a liquid": *glöivjon ſa:yθ*, 'whey' (O.H.);—*ævad æ glöivjon a kadu r kaus* (O.H.).

gluwar, s.m., *glwfer*, T.N. 17. 17, Eng. *glover*, 'tanner' = *dy:n ηy gnēyd ſedar ag an tſi:n æ kſu:yn*.

gly:b, adj., fem. *gle:b*, pl. *glābjon*, comp. *glēppaſ*, *gwlyb*, D., 'wet': *an ly:b vel dōvrgi*, 'like a drowned rat'; *an ly:b dōveryd*

'dripping wet' = *m ly:b soppan dail domman*; *ma: r dæwyð m ly:b*, 'the weather is wet'; *fo: gly:b*, 'an unweaned calf'; (fig.) 'a raw youth', 'a dull person'; *pobol lëbjon*, 'soakers'.—Substantively: *gly:b a gwely*, 'hot water and milk, and lodging'.

glybanjað, s.m., gwlybaniaeth, D., 'wetness, dampness, moisture': *hi:r lybanjað*, *hi:r sæxtur* (weather proverb).

glybur, s.m., gwlybwr, D., 'wetness, dampness, moisture'.

gly:d, s.m., glûd, D., 'viscous matter in the ears, wax' = *ku:yr* (O.H.).

glyn, s.m., pl. *glænnoð*, glyn, D., 'valley'.

gly:n [ə ɣly:n].

glæxy, v., gwlychu, D., 'to wet'; 'to be wet': *may ifo gla:u i læxy æðyar dippin*, 'rain is wanted to wet the ground a little'; *may o wedi glæxy n dæveryd*; *wedi glæxy n domman* (= *soppan dail domman*); *wedi glæxy n lëbrin*, 'he is dripping wet', 'he is wet through'; *ðary xi læxy?*, 'did you get wet?'

glæny(d); *gleny(d)* (E.J., J.J., O.H.), v., glynu, D., 'to stick': *may o ɣ kay glæny*, 'it won't stick'; *ma: r bara ɣ glæny m æx ke:g xi*, '(badly-baked) bread sticks to your mouth'; *he:n snavad æy glænyd m i gilið*, 'slimy matter sticking together' (e.g. on a pond).

glævëirjo, v., glyfoerïaw, O.P., 'to slobber, slaver, dribble'.

glævëirjon, s.pl., glafoerion, D., 'dribblings from the mouth, slaver': *buru (guðun) glævëirjon*, 'to slobber'.

glævnjad, *glëvinad*; *glëvinad* (O.H.), s., gylfinaid, lit. 'beakful': *glævnjad o levrïð*, 'a mouthful of milk'.

gnëyd, v. Fut. S. 1. *gna:(v)*, 2. *gnëi*, 3. *gnëið*, *gnëif*. Pl. 1. *gnaun*, *gna:n*, 2. *gneuχ*, 3. *gna:n*. Imperf. S. 1. *gnëyðun*; *gnaun*, 2. *gnëyðat*; *gna:yt*, *gna:t*, 3. *gnëyða*; *gna:y*, *gna:z*. Pl. 1. *gnëyðan*; *gna:n*, 2. *gnëyðaχ*; *gna:χ*, 3. *gnëyðan*; *gna:n*, *gna:y:n*. Pret. S. 1. *gne:s*, *gnëis*, 2. *gnest*, *gnëist*, 3. *gna:ð*. Pl. 1. *gnëyðon*, *gnëyson*, 2. *gnëyðoχ*, *gnëysoχ*, 3. *gnëyðon*, *gneyson*. Pres. Subj. S. 3. *gnelo*. Pl. 1. *gnelon*, 2. *gneloχ*, 3. *gnelon*. Imperative *gna:*; *gneuχ*. Fut. Pass. *gnëir*. Pret. Pass. *gnaud*, *gwneud*, D.G. ccv. 14 (*gwneuthur*, D). (1) 'to make' (in various senses): *may nu wedi gnëyd ka:n arno vo*, 'they made a song about him'; *gnëyd ta:n*, 'to make a fire'; *nïd po:b ko:yð nëið drol*, 'not every wood will make a cart'; *wedi nëyd o go:yð*, 'made of wood'; *gnëyd lëxi i doi tai*, 'to make slates for roofing houses'; *gnëyd gwely*, 'to make a bed'; *gnëyd hu:yl am ben ru:in*, 'to make fun of some one'; *gnëyd nada*, 'to scream'; *gnëyd padar* (= *stori*) *o hono vo*, 'to make a long story of it'; *gnëyd pas arno vo*, 'to take him in'; *gnëyd præ:s*, 'to make money'; *gnëyd stur:r*, 'to make a noise'; *gnëyd stinja*, 'to make grimaces';

gnëyd sylu (= *dal sylu*), 'to pay attention', 'take notice'; *gnëyd tro:yd i davarn*, 'to set foot in a public house'; *gnëyd* (= *kadu*) *turu*, 'to make a noise'; *gnëyd emdraχ*, 'to make an effort'; *gnëyd en vaur o*, 'to make much of', 'to make the most of': *ghaid gnëyd en vaur o bo:b durnod bra:v ga:ni ru:an*, 'we must make the best of every fine day we get now'. Cf. G.R. (2) 8.—with noun as appositive complement: *gnëyd a gwair en vādala dros a sy:l*, 'to gather the hay in heaps over Sunday';—with adjective as appositive complement: *r ədu i wedi nëyd o η grəvax hërdju*, 'I have made it stronger to-day'; *ma: r dəwyð tamp ma η gnëyd ru:in en flat*, 'this damp weather makes one feel dull'; *puintjo mo:χ = gnëyd nu n deujon*; *gnëyd lınja o va:χ i vaur*, 'to enlarge photographs'; *gnëyd xχ hy:n en vəχan*, 'to make yourself small', i.e. 'to crouch down'; similarly: *gnëyd i hy:n vel x r o:yd o*, 'to make himself as he was';—followed by *i*, 'to make', i.e. 'to force, compel': *xvo: na:θ i mi xwerθin*, 'he made me laugh';—of weather, cf. Fr. 'faire': *may. hi η gnëyd təwyd gly:b jaun*, 'it is very wet weather'; *hurax a gnëif hi gavod*, 'perhaps there will be a shower'; *may hi wedi gnëyd gla:u maur*, 'there has been heavy rain'.

(2) 'to do': *be nesti hevo vo ɾ*, 'what did you do with it?'; *en meθy gubod be nëyθuni*, 'not knowing what to do'; *gneu'xi: na: i: ðim*, 'you do it, I won't'; *be naun i ond dëyd a gwi:r a dëyd na naun i m ono vo ɾ*, 'what should I do but tell the truth and say I wouldn't do it?'; *ru:an daxi wedi gnëyt i!*, 'now you've done it!'; *bəθ bənnag nelonu*, 'whatever they do'; *bəθ bənnag a nëiθ o*, 'whatever he does'; *vedrani ðim gnëyd day waiθ ar ynwəθ*, 'we can't do two things at once'; *os o:yd riu dru:g wedi nëyd*, 'if some evil had been done'; *daxi η gnëyd gwerθ xχ bu:yd ɾ*, 'does what you do make up for your keep?'; *ədi o wedi gnëyd djon i* (= *le:s*) *ɾ*, 'has it done any good?'; *gnëyd i ora*, 'to do one's best'; *gnëyd kam hevo*, 'to wrong'; *gnëyd a tro:*, 'to do, to answer the purpose'; *gnëyd heb*, 'to do without'. Other senses are: (a) 'to do (with), concern': *rubəθ nelo vo ðim a vo*, 'something which does not concern him'; *be sy neloxi a ni: ɾ*, 'what have you to do with us?'; *t o:s na ðim neloxi a vi:*, 'you have nothing to do with me'. (b) 'to do', 'to be good, seemly': *nëiθ hon i vytta ɾ*, 'is this good to eat?' (c) 'to cheat' (Eng. to "do"): *gnëyd ru:in*. (d) 'to cook': *gnëyd bu:yd*; *gnëyd a suppar*, 'to cook, get ready the supper' (Anglo-Welsh 'to make the supper'); *na: i nëyd xwanag arnynu*, 'I will do (cook) them more'; *na i nëyd nu vory ga:l ni ka:l nu n o:yr r usnos nesa*, 'I'll cook them tomorrow so as to have them cold next week'.

(3) as auxiliary: (a) used with the infinitive instead of the synthetic forms of the verb: *na i garjo vo ɾ*, 'shall I carry it?'—Ans. *i:a*; *na i wëidi n said mu:y*, 'I'll shout seven times louder'; *t ədu i ðim en amma na nëiθ i glırjo*, 'I do not doubt it will clear up'; *ma na i ovn na glaujo nëiθ i tɾu: r dy:ð*, 'I am afraid it will

rain all day'; *vaint o amsar nëið o bara* ʔ, 'how long will it last?'; *nëyða hi ðim mynd for araf*, 'it wouldn't go any other way'; *ne:s i ðim gløxy*, 'I didn't get wet'. (b) as polite form of the imperative: *neuði aros æmma* ʔ, 'will you wait here?';—Ans. *gna:v*, 'Yes'; *na: na* (i), 'No'—[with the verbs *mynd* and *du:ad* the answer is generally *a:v*, *do:(v)*]; *neuði roi ghëi n æ mhen araf æ burð* ʔ, 'will you put these things at the other end of the table?'. (c) to avoid repetition of the same verb: *χmasun* (= *χəmsun*) *i lawar a χerdad i gonuy heno a χmasa χiða χwaið*, *na nëyθαχ* ʔ, 'I wouldn't walk to Conway for a great deal to-night and you wouldn't either, would you?'; *mi gadwið æ du:r æm böyθαχ æn æ tekał nag æn æ dgug*, *æy gnëið* ʔ, 'the water will keep hotter in the kettle than in the jug, won't it?'; *neuði gany pen do:nu*, *æy gneuχ* ʔ, 'you will ring when they come, won't you?'; *mi ðëydðð hi uða i*, "*keruχ i no:l glo: i mi*", "*na: na, wi:r*", *meða vi*, 'she said to me, "go and fetch some coal for me"'. "No, I won't", said I"; *di:olχ os nëið o*, 'I hope he will'; *ðary mi ovyn iðo vo vynd ond na:θ o ðim*, 'I asked him to go, but he didn't do so' (Anglo-Welsh 'he didn't do').

(4) verbal noun used as attributive genitive: *byrym gnëyd*, 'home-made barm'.

go: (long only when emphatic), adv., *go*, D., (emphatic) 'very'; (not emphatic) 'rather, pretty, fairly': *vedar o gəm:ra:ig* ʔ *go: χədig*, 'does he know Welsh? Very little'; *kəm:ra:ig go wayl s gmo vo*, 'his Welsh is rather poor'; *by:ð go χədig o amsar*, 'there won't be much time'; *du i wedi bo:d am dro: go ða:*, 'I've been for a pretty good walk'; *dənas go vaur*, 'a good-sized woman'; *sy daxi hëiðju* ʔ *n o le:u*, 'how are you to-day?' 'Pretty well'.

go:, s.m., pl. *govaint*, gôf, D., 'smith': *r o:ð o n o:*, 'he was a smith'.

gobaið, s.m., pl. *gobëiðjon*, gobaith, D., 'hope': *byu meun gobaið o hy:d*, 'to live always in hope'; *may gobaið noswëiðja gola n vy:an ru:an*, 'there is hope of light evenings soon now'; *hevo gobaið*, 'I hope so'; *oys gənoxi rëi nad oys ðim gobaið yðynu ðæsgy byð* ʔ, 'have you some for whom there is no hope that they will ever learn?'; *gobaið magy*, 'in the family way'; *ma gəni hi obaið magy o hono vo*, 'she is pregnant by him'.

gobëiðjo, v., gobeithio, D., 'to hope': 'I hope' is often expressed simply by the infinitive: *gobëiðjo na nëif hi ðim para n hi:r*, 'I hope it won't last long'; *gobëiðjo æ parið o dros dolig*, 'I hope it will last over Christmas'; *gobëiðjo r ta:d* (= *r annul*)!, 'I hope to goodness!'

gobëiðjol, adj., gobeithiawl, O.P., 'hope-inspiring': *ædi o n obëiðjol* ʔ, 'is there hope of recovery?' (from the injury); *dy:n gobëiðjol*, 'a promising man'.

gobennyð, s.m., pl. *gobenðja*, *gobennydd*, D., 'bolster': *ka:s gobennyð*, 'bolster case' (= *tyðað*).

godakja, i.e. God ache: *godakja xi!*, 'drat you!' (more often *dakja*).

godra, s.m., *godre*, D. (1) 'skirt, bottom part of a dress or any garment': *koduð odra x tæusys*, 'turn up your trousers'; *kodi godra* (of a woman), 'to lift the skirts', and fig. *kodi i godra hi*, 'to show her up, to expose her failings'. (2) 'skirt, bottom' (e.g. of a mountain): *mányð a i odra gorlewinol en a mo:r*, 'a mountain whose base is washed by the sea on the western side'.

godrapja, 'drat' (generally *dratja*): *godrapja xi!*

godro, v., *godro*, D., 'to milk': *sto:l odro*, 'milking-stool'; *gwarðag godro*, 'milch cattle'; *þry:d vasa n ora i mi odro?*, 'when had I better do the milking?'

godað, s., *goddaið*, D., in phrase *godað o da:n = furnas o da:n* (J.J.), 'a mass of flame, a blazing furnace' (said of a great fire). Cf. *kolkarð, wemflam*.

godav, v., *goddef*, D., 'to bear' (with): *godav ido vo*, 'to bear with him'; *da:xi η godav i mi ðëyd þeða ghrvad*.

go:g, s.f., pl. *koga*, cōg, D. (1) 'cuckoo': *kin lonad a r go:g*, 'as blithe as a lark', 'as bright as a button', 'as right as a trivet'; *hëiðju vel go:g, vory vel taru*, 'to-day as bland as a dove, to-morrow raging like a bull' (of people of changeable character); *mi welis i go:g*, 'I saw a cuckoo'; *bu:yð a go:g*, 'wood sorrel' (Oxalis Acetosella).

gogany, v., *goganu*, D., 'to speak evil of': *gogany dy:n en i gëvn*; — *gëna gla:n i ogany* (prov.).

gogarð, Gogarth, cf. D., s.v. 'garth'; only in the place-name a *gogarð*, 'Great Orme's Head': *pen a gogarð* is the extremity of that promontory.

goglað, s.m., *gogledd*, D., 'north': *gogla ðuyran*, 'north-east'.

goglas, s.m., *goglais*, D., 'itching': *ma: nu n oglas i g:i:d*, 'they are itching all over'; *kodi goglas arno vo*, 'to tickle him'.

goglas, v., *goglais*, 'to tickle': *paid a yoglas i*, 'do not tickle me'; fig. *goglas a tēimlada*, 'to tickle the feelings'.

gogleðol, adj., *gogleddol*, D., s.v. 'borealis'; 'northern': *glëini gogleðol*, 'northern lights'.

goglëiðfol, adj., *gogleisiawl*, O.P., 'ticklish' (J.J.).

gogonjant, s.m., *gogoniant*, D., s.v. 'gloria'; 'glory'. Used as excl. of delight.

gogor, s.m., pl. *gogra*, *gogr*, D., 'sieve': *gogor ghaun* (= *gogor hidil*), 'hair sieve', 'strainer' (for milk); *may o vel gogor hidil*, said of one who cannot keep a secret; *gogor pyro* (O.H.), used for

corn;—*gogor* is also used for 'riddle' for riddling cinders = *ḡhidiḡ*. [*gogor* is the generic term; *ḡhidiḡ* = 'riddle' only.]

gogro, v., *gogro*, 'to sieve'.

gogrun, v., cf. *gogrynu*, D. (1) 'to sieve'. (2) 'to squander': *may o ḡ gogrun a kubul*, 'he squanders everything'. (3) 'to sway from side to side as one riddling': *gogrun mynd*.

goḡal, v., *gochel*, D., 'to beware, take heed': *goḡal ḡhag i be:θ du:ad*;—*a ne:b sy m byu meun ty: ḡwydyr goḡelad lixjo ḡerig* (prov.), 'people who live in glass houses should not throw stones'.

gola, s.m. (pl. *goljada*), *goleu*, D., 'light': *ḡhoi gola ar a gannuyḡ*, 'to light the candle'; *dal gola i ru:in*, 'to hold a light to some one'; *r adani ḡhuy day ola*, 'it is twilight', i. e. 'between daylight and artificial light'; *ḡwēiḡjo n ḡagyn o ola i ola*, 'to work hard from dawn till nightfall'; *may hi n lu:yd ola*, 'it is dusk'; fig. *ka:yl gola ar rubaθ*, 'to get enlightenment on some question'; *riu ḡru:g an du:ad i r gola*, 'some evil coming to light'.

gola, adj., comp. *glēyaḡ*, *goleu*, D. (1) 'light': *noswēiḡja gola*, 'light evenings'; *may hi n ola am hannar aur wedi ḡwe:ḡ*, 'it is light at half-past six'; *r o:ḡ a ḡēvad an ola*, 'the moon was shining'. (2) 'clear', of the air (opp. to *duḡ*). (3) 'light', of colours: *ḡḡy:d gola*, 'a light, fair complexion'; *ḡwa:ḡi gola*, 'fair hair'. (4) 'well versed': *dy:n gola an i vēiḡil*, 'a man well versed in the Bible'.

gola, v., *goleu*. Pret. *golīs*. Imperative, *gola*; *golux* (cf. *glēyo*), 'to light': *gola malsan, ḡettyn, kannuyḡ, ta:n*, 'to light a match, pipe, candle, fire'; *may r ḡas ḡḡ gola ru:an*, 'the gas will light now'; *du i dgest a gola iḡo di:od*, 'I am almost on fire for want of a drink'.

gold mair, s., gold Mair, D., 'marigold' (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

goldyn, s., *goldyn*, D.G. li. 38, 'a gold coin': *an velyn vel goldyn* (W.H.); also applied to persons: *a goldyn larif, a goldyn fi:aḡ* (O.H.).

golḡ, s.m., *golch*, D., 'urine' (formerly kept for cleaning purposes): *ḡhoid ḡjalām vedu an a golḡ*, 'to put a rod in pickle'. (Cf. *irḡrug*.)

golḡbran, s.m., *golchbren*, R., 'beetle' (washing instrument formerly in use) = *kolbran* (J.J.).

golxi, v., *golchi*, D. Imperative *golḡa*. (1) 'to wash': *golxi diḡad, golxi* (= *molxi*) *dylo*;—*golxi ḡestri suppar*, 'to wash up the supper things'; *golxi a ḡaur*, 'to clean the floor'; *golxi a ḡḡaid meun du:r oy:r*, 'to bathe the eyes in cold water'; *ḡruk golxi*, 'washing tub'; *ḡroḡjon golxi*, 'soap-suds'. (2) 'to thrash' = *ḡhoid kwēir*.

golxjon, s.pl., golchion, D., 'prolUVies'; 'pig's food; dish-water'.

golxrag, s.f., golchwraig, D., 'washerwoman; washer': *may hi n olxrag rëil ða.*, 'she is a very good washer'.

golxva, s., golchfa, D., s.v. 'lauatrina'; 'a thrashing'.

golug, s.m.f., golwg, D. (1) 'sight' (in various senses): *nabod ar a golug*, *uð a golug*, 'to know by sight'; *r o:yð o wedi kolji i olug*, 'he had lost his sight'; *ðary o ðim kodi i olug*, 'he did not raise his eyes'; *be u:ti n dal d olug arna i?*, 'why are you staring at me?'; *meun golug, an a golug*, 'in sight'; *alan o r golug*, 'out of sight'; *wedi mynd o r golug*, 'disappeared'; *d o:ys na ðim golug arno vo ru:an*, 'it is nowhere to be seen'; *kolji golug ar*, 'to lose sight of'; *r o:ð 'ganonu olug am lu:yð o gerig*, 'they had some inkling they would get a cargo of stone'. (2) 'appearance': *may golug da: jaun 'arnynu*, 'they look very well'; *fafun olug o:yð arno vo?*, 'how did he look?'; *may golug buru arni hi*, 'it looks like rain'; *an o:l po:b golug*, 'to all appearances'.

golagys, adj., golygus, D., 'fine', 'of prepossessing appearance', 'of good presence': *dy:n, Kefyl golagys*; *golug golagys jaun o:ð arno vo*.

gonast, adj., comp. *gonestax*, onest, D.; *gonest*, B.C. 70. 28, 'honest': *gonast a gëirwir*, 'honest and truthful'.

gonestrwyð, s.m., *gonestrwydd*, I.G. 540. 12; *onestrwydd*, D., s.v. 'bonitas'; 'honesty'.

go:r, s.m., gôr, D., 'matter, pus': *gwasgy a go:r alan o hono vo*.

gora, adj., goreu, D., 'best': *a kig gora gluis i eri:o:yd*, 'the best meat I ever tasted'; *kovjon gora at*, 'kindest remembrances to'; *a gora o r o:l*, *a gora o r y:n*, 'the best of all'; *gora po:b ðim*, 'the best thing of all'; *gora pen ora*, 'so much the better': *u:ti η gnëyl i n o le:u?*—*adu*—*wel*, *gora pen ora*;—*gora n a by:d*, 'all the better'; *tro:yd gora a mlëyna*, 'best foot foremost'; *gora pen ganta*, 'the sooner the better'; *gora pen vuya*, 'the more the better'; *gora bo: r durnod*, *gora bo: r gwaið*, 'the better the day, the better the deed'; *gnëyd a gora o r gwëyða*, 'to make the best of it'; *a gora welis i a lagad a mhen eri:o:yd*, 'the best I ever set my eyes on'; *a bawyd gora o r y:n*, 'the best life of all';—followed by *gin* (cf. *may n ða: gin i*): *p r yn di r gora gin ti?*, 'which do you like best?'; *be di r gora gano vo ga:l?*, 'what does he like to have best?';—as substantive: *r adu i wedi gnëyd a yora*, 'I have done my best'; *gnëyd i ora gla:s*, 'to do one's level best' (cf. T.N. 90. 27);—*am a gora*, 'in emulation, Fr. 'à qui mieux mieux' (Anglo-Welsh, 'for the best'); *mrason am a gora*, 'to vie with one another'; *an mynd am a gora i vo:d aη ganta*, '(each one) trying to get first';—*ar a gora* occurs in the expression *mi na: i ar a gora a xil*, 'I will be even with you

yet!';—*ar i ora*, (a) 'in one's best form': *may o m brægeður da: jaun pen vy:ð o ar i ora*, 'he is a very good preacher when he is in his best form'; (b) 'straining to the utmost (and barely succeeding)': *may o ar i ora æy ka:l æ day pen finin al i gilið*, 'he strains to the utmost to make two ends meet';—*o r gora*, (a) 'all right'; (b) 'well!' (Fr. *eh bien!*); (c) 'perfectly well': *du i η gubod o r gora bo xi n dæyd kelwyð*, 'I know perfectly well that you are telling a lie';—*ghoi gora*, (a) 'to give in': *ghoi gora ido vo*, 'to give in to him'; (b) 'to cease': *ghoi gora i guffjo*, 'to cease fighting';—*du i wedi ghoi gora i ðarlan o*; (c) 'to give up': *mi ro:ð gora i r verx*, 'he gave up the girl'; *may nu wedi ghoi gora i ty: nu n lyndan*, 'they have given up their house in London'.—Cf. D.F. [151] 1. Canys eu harfer ydyw ffrostio . . . nad rhaid iddynt roi'r goreu i ni mewn dim.

gorad, s.f., pl. *gorjada*, koret, W.S. [A were]; cored, D., 'cataracta' and s.v. 'excipulae'; 'a space on the sea-sands enclosed on three sides by a wattled hedge, used for catching fish; a weir'. Near Bangor occur the names *gorad æ gŕit*, æ *gorad vaur*, æ *gorad dre: kastaŕ* and æ *gorad go:x*.

gorad, adj. [*agorad*].

gordro, *ordro*, v., 'to order'.

gorð, s.f., pl. *gyrð*, *gordd*, D., 'sledge-hammer; mallet': *gorð hëyarn* (in slate quarries), 'a sledge-hammer from 15 to 18 pounds in weight to drive in a *ky:n kraig*, to loosen the rock'; *gorð bren* (in slate quarries), 'a small wooden mallet used with a *ky:n manoll*'; *gorð byða* (E.J.), 'churn-staff' = *gorð gordi* (O.H.).

gordrus, s., *gordrws*, R. [a threshold, a hatch], 'the upper part of a double door' (J.J.).

gorfan, v., *gorphen*, D. Fut. S. 1. *gorfenna*, 3. *gorfennið*. Pret. *gorfennis*, *gorfis*. Imperative *gorfan*, *gorfenna*, 'to finish': *daxi wedi gorfan æ*, 'have you finished?'; *dani wedi gorfan kordi*, 'we have finished churning'; *daxi wedi gorfan* (= *darvod*) *hevo rhëi n æ*, 'have you finished with these?'; *hogyn, dy:n heb i orfan*, 'an unlicked cub', 'a freak'.

gorfenna, s.m., *Gorffenna*, Yny lhyvyr hwnn [13]; *Gorphenhaf*, D., 'July'.

gorfennol, adj., *gorphenawl*, O.P., 'in a finished state': *döux for ma, ma hun æn vu:y gorfennol*, 'come this way, this (house) is in a more finished state'.

gorfuys, s., *gorphwys*, D., 'rest'.

gorfuysjo, *gorfuys*, v., *gorphwyso*, D. Imperative *gorfuysa*; *gorfuysux*, 'to rest'.

gori, v., *gori*, D., s.v. 'suppuro'. (1) 'to suppurate, gather':

may vā my:s aḡ gori (= *kasgly*), 'my finger is gathering'. (2) 'to sit' (of a hen): *may r ja:r aḡ gori*.

goriḡwiljaḡ, s.f., gorchwyliaeth, Num. iv. 16: 'duty, occupation, task': *dilin i oriḡwiljaḡ*, 'to follow one's occupation'.

gorivny, gorifynu; gorufynu, B.C. 43. 8.—in phrase *ar orivny*, 'upwards'.

goriwarad, s.m., gorwaered, D.; goriwared, Micah i. 4, 'slope': *pen a goriwarad*, 'the top of the slope'; *ar oriwarad*, 'down'; *may a le: i ḡi:d ar oriwarad*, 'the whole place is sloping, on the slope'; *ar a goriwarad*, 'on the downward grade'.

gorjad, s.m., pl. *gorjada*, agoriad, D.; cf. goriadeu, B.C. 6. 4; 16. 5, 'key'; *tuḡ gorjad*, 'key-hole'; *bundal o orjada*, 'a bunch of keys'; *gorjad mo:r*, any shell of the genus *Turritella*.

gorḡast, s.m., pl. *gorḡestjon*, gorchest, D., 'excellencia'. (1) 'exploit, feat, achievement': *t o:ḡ hanny dim gorḡast aḡ by:d*, 'that was no feat at all'; *may n ḡhiu orḡast aḡi hi*, 'she does it out of bravado'; *gnēyd ḡhiu orḡast o rubaḡ*, 'to make a show of doing a great deal'. (2) 'conceit, vanity': *i orḡast sy n i ḡveḡa vo*.

gorḡestol, adj., gorchestol, D.F. [ix]. 27; [23]. 3; Gen. xxx. 8; B.C. 18. 16, 'conceited, vain': *dy:n gorḡestol* = *dy:n ba:x aḡ kḡedy mai aḡvo: sy ḡ gwelad a kubul*,—*wela vo ne:b aḡ debig iḡo vo i hy:n* (O.H.).

gorḡesty, v., gorchestu, O.P., 'to boast, to vaunt': *r o:yḡ o n arvar gorḡesty aḡ i vo:d wedi vagy n y:n o saiḡ meun ḡwely peswyn*, 'he used to boast that he had been brought up one of seven in a chaff bed'.

gorḡxuyḡ, s.m., pl. *goriḡwiljon*, gorchwyl, D., 'work, duty, task': *may x gorḡxuyḡ aḡ dexra*, 'your task is beginning'.

gorḡlanu (so O.H. always); *gorḡlan*, s., gorllanw, D., 'high-tide': *may hi m ben 'gorḡlanu*, 'it is high-tide'; *top gorḡlan*, 'high-water mark'; *top 'gorḡlanu mardur* (neap), *sbrig*.

gorḡlewin, s.m., gorllewin, D., 'west': *mu:y aḡ a gorḡlewin na . . .*, 'more to the west than . . .'; *goglaḡ orḡlewin*, *de: orḡlewin*, 'north-west, south-west'.

gorḡlewinol, adj., gorllewinawl, D., s.v. 'occidentalis'; 'western'.

gorḡlyd, adj., gorllyd, D., s.v. 'purulentus'. (1) 'exuding matter'. (2) of fowls, 'inclined to sit': *ja:r orḡlyd*, 'a broody hen'. (3) of eggs, 'for hatching': *u:y gorḡlyd*.

gormod, gormod, D., 'too much'. (1) adverb: *dal gormod ar a ḡe:*, 'to keep too much to the right'; *r o:yḡ aḡ buru gormod i mi ḡu:ad a vo: i vany*, 'it was raining too much for me to bring it up'; *r o:yḡ o n trāsḡjo n ormod ar i enu*, 'he trusted too much to his reputation'. (2) substantive: *gormod o duru*, 'too much noise';

gormod o budin daðið gi: (prov.), 'too much pudding will choke a dog', i.e. 'one can have too much of a good thing'; *may hunna wedi ka:yl gormod an i vol*, 'that fellow has had a drop too much'.

gormodað, s.m., gormodedd, D., s.v. 'excelsus' (sic); 'excess, superfluity': *may o wedi rhoi möyða iði hi i ormodað*, 'he has spoilt her to excess'; *vad i ormodað*.

gorur, s.m., agorwr, i.e. 'opener': *gorur westras*, *gorur kregin*, 'oyster-catcher' (Hæmatopus ostralegus).

gorvað, v., gorwedd, D. Fut. *gorveda*. Pret. *gorvedis*; *vedis* (O.H). Imperative *gorva(ð)*, *gorveda*, 'to lie': *gorva i laur* (to a dog), 'lie down'; *ñ gorvað vel klut*, 'lying like a log'; *dary r hu:χ orvað ar ə mo:χ*, 'the sow overlaid the young pigs'; *r o:ð ə llyvad ñ gorvað ar i hoχor*, 'the moon was lying on its side'; *may hi wedi gorvað am bedwar mi:s*, 'she has been laid up for four months';—also used of corn, etc., which has been laid by the rain;—*an i orvað*, 'lying down'; 'sloping, slanting': *may rhei n an səbaχ*, *dim an i gorvað kimmint*, 'these are standing straighter, not sloping so much'.

gorvod, v., gorfod, D., 'to be obliged, to have (to)': *daxi wedi gorvod gwëitjad tippin ba:χ ru:an r*, 'have you had to wait a bit just now?'; *wedi gorvod tenny ə klo: i fur i ga:yl ə gorjad*, 'having had to take the lock off to get the key'.

gorvodað, s.m., gorfodaeth, D., 'obligation': *t o:ys na dim gorvodað*, 'there is no obligation (to do so)', 'it is not obligatory'.

gorvolað, s.m., gorfoledd, D., 'religious ecstasy'.

gorvoleðy, v., gorfoleddu, D., 'to lose control of oneself and give full vent to religious emotion'.

goryxavjað, s.m., goruchafiaeth, D., 'supremacy': *daxi n tēimlo n happys ar o:l ka:yl goryxavjað ar rubað*, 'you feel happy after getting the best of something' (e.g. arriving at the solution of some question).

gosod, v., gosod, D. (1) 'to set, place' (not commonly used except in certain locutions = *rhoi*): *gosod karag ar i fen*, 'to set a stone on its end'; *gosod abuyd*, 'to set a bait'; *gosod burð*, 'to lay a table'; *gosod i hy:n*, (a) 'to make oneself smart': *may o wedi gosod i hy:n an nēis*; (b) 'to put on airs'; (c) 'to put oneself in a position (to)'. (2) 'to let': *gosod ty*, 'to let a house'. (3) verbal noun used as attributive genitive: *dannað gosod*, 'false teeth'; *gwisgo gwa:lt gosod*, 'to wear false hair'. Cf. D., s.v. 'galericulum', and 'bara gosod', 1 Sam. xxi. 6, etc. (= 'bara dangos') 'shew-bread'.

gosod, s.m., gosod, D. (1) 'an amount placed', in the exp. *gosod o wair i r gwarðag*, 'a feed of hay for the cattle'. (2) 'a letting, contract': *ar osod*, 'to be let';—in slate quarries, 'a con-

tract between the contractor and the men as to the pay to be given for a day's work'.

gosodjad, s.m., *gosodiad*, L.G.C. 421, 22; Iolo MSS. 229. 28; D., s.v. 'constructio'; 'demeanour, bearing': *dy:n klavar o ran i osodjad*, 'a man of fine bearing'; *dy:n o osodjad balx*, 'a man of proud bearing'.

gostag, s., *gosteg*, D., 'silence': *gostag l*, 'silence!'

gostegy, v., *gostegu*, D. (1) 'to silence, appease': *m vy:an am ostegy rœu*, 'quick at appeasing a squabble'.—Also intr. *mi stegod a rœu*. (2) 'to fall' (of the wind): *os gostegid a gwyni*,—trans. *gostegy r gwyni an a stymmog*.

gostafedig, adj., *gostyngedig*, D., s.v. 'humilis'; 'humble'.

gostafëdrwyd, s.m., *gostyngeddrwydd*, D., s.v. 'humilitas'; 'humility'.

goun, s.m., pl. *gouna*, *gown*, W.S.; C.C.M. 160. 29; *gwn*, D., 'gown, dress'.

govaly, v., *gofalu*, D., 'to take care, to look after': *r ædu i y govaly am henny*, 'I see about that'; *may r blodyn m tavy a ne:b æy govaly am dano*, 'the flower grows though no one looks after it'.

govalys, adj., *gofalus*, D., 'careful': *govalys am*, 'careful about'.

govar, s.m., pl. *goveryd*, *gofer*, D., 'outlet of a spring, stream': *may fannon a i govar i r de: m jaxysol, meda r he:n bobol* (J.J.), 'a spring with its outlet running towards the south is wholesome, old people used to say'.

govi, s.m., ? Eng. cove, 'wag'. Only in the expression *he:n govi* (W.H.).—I am informed that this was a nickname given to an old Bangor character, and is not in general use.

govid, s.m., *gofid*, D. (1) 'grief'. (2) 'pain, irritation': *i dor i riu ovid ne bo:yn*, 'to allay some irritation or pain'; *o:s na lawar o ovid m a briu ?* (O.H.), 'does the wound give much pain?' Cf. D., *gofidio*, s.v. 'vlcero'.

govidjo, v., *gofidiaw*, D., 'to grieve': *a galon æy govidjo*.

govidys, adj., *gofidus*, D., 'full of grief': *dy:n govidys i vedul*.

govol, s.m., pl. *govalon*, *gofal*, D., 'care': *gid a govol*, 'with care'; *govol a ru:m o:yd arni hi*, 'she had to look after the room'; *kæmmyd govol*, 'to take care'; *kæmmux ovól* (= *tendjux, gwiljux*) *i golï o*, 'take care not to lose it'; *rhaid i mi gæmmyd govol rhag i xi gluwad vð hanas i gi:d*, 'I must take care you don't hear my whole life's history'; *may n fu:r o gæmmyd govol o hono vo*, 'he is sure to take care of it'.

govyn, v., *gofyn*, D. Fut. S. 1. *govænna, vænna*. Pret. S. 1. *govænnis, vænnis*. Pl. 3. *govænson*. Imperative *govyn, govænna*;

govennux, 'to ask': *govennux ydynu du:ad*, 'ask them to come'; *nëif i ovyn ydynu be dëydsonu*, 'I asked them what they said'; *may hi y govyn vasaxi n lëikjo ka:yl xwiadan dy sy:l*, 'she is asking whether you would like a duck on Sunday'; *may hi y govyn p r yn la vory la drennyd daxi am vynynd furd*, 'she is asking whether it is to-morrow or the day after that you are going'; (*gan mod i*) *mor hy: a govyn*, 'if I may be so bold as to ask'; *govyn bendig su:l*, 'to borrow a shilling';—of animals maris appetentes: *ma: r hu:x y govyn ba:yð*. Cf. D., s.v. 'equio'.

govyn, s.m., pl. *govynjon*, *govyn*, D. (1) 'requirement'. (2) 'debt': *o:s gënoxi lawar o ovynjon r*, 'have you many demands upon you?'

gradał, s.f., *gradell*, W.S. [A gyrdyron], 'griddle': *kly:st r radał*, 'the handle of the griddle'; *bara radał* (i.e. *bara ar radell*), 'bread baked on a griddle'. Cf. *trəbað*.

gradol, adj., *graddol*, W.S. [graduate], 'gradual': *nəxy n radol*, 'to be sinking gradually'.

gratfjo, v., 'to graft'. [As distinguished from (*n*)*impjo*, *gratfjo* means to graft two branches together at their ends, (*n*)*impjo*, to insert small shoots by raising the bark on the sides of the end of the stock.]

granar, s., 'granary'.

gras, s.m., *grās*, D. (1) 'grace': *vobə ras i ti:l*, excl. 'upon my word!'; *dyu po:b gras l*, excl. (2) 'grace (before and after meals)', *gras kin*, *ar o:l bu:yð*. (3) n. pr. 'Grace'.

grat, s.m., pl. *gratja*, *grât*, W.Ll. (Voc.), s.v. 'alch'; 'grate': *fon r grat*, 'bar of the grate'.

gratjad, s.m., 'as much as fills a grate': *gratjad maur o da:n*, 'a blazing fire'. Cf. *tanluyð*.

gratjo, v., 'to grate': *pe:θ i ratjo finsir*, 'a thing to grate ginger'.

gratyr, s.m., *gratur*, W.S., 'grater': *gwynab r gratyr*, 'very rough face'.

graun, s.m., *grawn*, D. (1) 'grain' (in collective sense). Cf. *gronyn*. (2) 'spawn of fish': *bol graun*, 'hard roe'.

graval, s.f., *grafel*, W.S.; *grafael*, C.C.M. 121. 14, 'gravel'; also the disease so called.

gravëiljo, *grvëiljo*, v., *grafaelio*, W.S. [To grauell], 'to wear the sole of the foot to the raw as sheep-dogs sometimes do in wet weather'; 'to make a sore by chafing'.

gravëiljog, *grvëiljog*, adj., 'gravelly'.

gravyn, v., *gwarafun*, vulgo *gorafun*, D., 'to grudge': *t a: i ðim*, *riu ravyn o:yð o roid o bendig o r bla:yn*, 'I won't go: he lent it

rather grudgingly last time'; *ædi hi η gravyn bakko. i xi?*, 'does she grudge you tobacco?'

grawys, s.m., *Grawys*, D., 'Lent'.

grayn, s.m., *graen*, D.G. lxxxvii. 10; W.S. [Grayne]. (1) 'grain' in wood, stone, etc.: *æn erbyn æ grayn*, 'against the grain'; *for may i grayn hi?*, 'which way does the grain run?'; *t u:ti ðim ar i grayn hi*, 'you are not working with the grain'. (2) 'finish': *wedi ϑhoid grayn arno vo*, 'having put a finish to it'; *t o:s ðim grayn ar æχ gwaið*, 'there is no finish to your work'.

grëifan, v., cf. Eng. (Dial.) grince [to grind the teeth], Nhb., 'to grind' of the teeth (W.H.) = *grindgan*, *krinsan*.

gresyn, s.m., *gresyn*, D., in *gresyn garu*, 'a great pity'. (Seldom used = *pilli*.)

grëyan, s.f., *graian*, D., 'gravel': *may r gla:u wedi kodî æ lo:n nes may hi n rëyan*, 'the rain has churned up the road into gravel'.

grëynys, adj. (1) of persons, animals, etc., 'in good condition': *may golug grëynys arno vo*. (2) of work, etc., 'with a finish', e.g. one can see a man is a good workman because his work is *grëynys* [*grayn*].

gridus, *gridust*, v., *grydwst*, D. = *grydian*, 'grunnire'; cf. also D., s.v. 'grunnitus', 'musso'. (1) 'to jump about in pain' (I.W.). (2) 'to make a slight sound', e.g. of a child in the cradle when waking (Bangor)—said also of a whispered report: *pobol æ gridust hevo i gild bod na rubað æm bo:d—t ædanu ðim æn fu:r ond bod na ridust* (O.H.).

gridvan, v., *griddfan*, D., 'to groan': *gridvan o dan i vayχ, meun pozyn, ar o:l perðinas sy wedi maru*; *gridvan uð varu—* (O.H.); also 'to grumble': *gridvan am la:u*.

grift, s., *grift*, D., s.v. 'gyrinus'; G.O. ii. 136. 9, 'frog-spawn'.

grindil (O.H.); *grindi!* (I.W.), s.m., cf. alch *gridyll*, W.S. [A gyrdyron], 'gridiron'.

grindjo, v., ? *greidiaw*, O.P. (1) 'to roast' (O.H.): *grindjo ki:g* (obsolete). (2) in the phrase *r o:n i η grindjo na vasun i n i ga:l o*, 'I was mad that I could not get it' (Bangor).

grindgan, v., 'to grind', of the teeth = *grëifan*, *krinsan*.

grifsa, s.pl., sing. *grifin*, *grisiau*, D., s.v. 'gradatio'; 'stairs': *ar ben æ grifsa*, 'at the top of the stairs'; *æ ηwëylod æ grifsa*, 'at the bottom of the stairs'; *i vëny, i laur æ grifsa*, 'upstairs, downstairs'; *may o i vëny æ grifsa* (= *æn æ loft*), 'he is upstairs'.

grifal, s., *grisial*, D., 'crystal': *glöyü vel grifal*, 'as clear as crystal'.

gro:, s., *gro*, D., 'gravel': *gro: æ ηwëylod æ nant*, 'gravel at the bottom of the stream'; *gro: ma:n*, 'shingle', e.g. on a beach.

gronyn, s.m., pl. *gronanna*, *gronyn*, D. (1) 'a single grain': *gronyn o wenid*, 'a grain of wheat'. (2) 'scrap': *hyllod a llogod o bo:b gronyn*, 'the mice ate every scrap of it'; *dim gronyn o sannuyr*, 'not a grain of sense'; *hitjo dim gronyn ano vo*, 'not to care a jot for it'.—Cf. *graun*.

gro:t, s.m., pl. *grotja*, *grod*, W.Ll. xvi. 79; *grôt*, C.C. 465. 28, 'a groat, fourpence': *su:ft a gro:t*, 'one and fourpence'; *moxy:n gro:t*!, term of reproach, e.g. to a dog; *nëi di byð rot in xwe:χ*, 'you will never set the Thames on fire'.

grotlan, s.f., *grottan*, G.O. ii. 22. 19, dim. of above: *o:s gin ti bre:s ? na:g o:ys, s gin i r y:n rottan* (O.H.).

grøud, s., 'crowd': *χwaly r grøud*; *ma na røud garu van ma* (O.H.).

grøudi, s., 'crowd': *grøudi o blant*; *be daxi n nëyd ny grøudi hevo χ gilið ?* (O.H.)

grøudi, s., in *kany grøudi* [*kgrøudi*].

grøudjo, v., 'to crowd together': *plant wedi grøudjo at i gilið*; *wedi grøudjo i χwara* (O.H.).

grøus, s., 'grounds', e.g. of beer (O.H.).

grugnax, *grugnaxy*, v., *grwgnach*, D., 'to grumble': *paid a grugnax*.

grugnaxlyd, adj., *grwgnachlyd*, O.P., 'given to grumbling'.

gry:al, *grual*, s.m., 'gruel'.

gry:d, *gryt*, s.m., *grut*, D.G. ccv. 25; D., 'grit, fine sand'.

gry:ð, s.f., pl. *gridja*, *grûdd*, D., 'cheek': *t o:s na dim gwe:n ar i ry:ð*, 'he never smiles'; *dagra ar i ridja*, 'tears rolling down his cheeks'.

gry:g, s.m., *grûg*, D., 'heather': *asgyb gry:g*, 'heather broom'.

grygog, adj., *grugawg*, O.P., 'overgrown with heather': *manyð grygog*; *fri:ð rygog*.

grym, s.f., *grym*, D., 'force': *o:ys grym in hun vory ?*, 'does this hold good (is it in force) to-morrow?'; *ghi:ð o grevyð heb i grym*, 'an appearance of religion without its reality'. As expletive: *grym vaur ! r uti n y:n hyl !*; *grym annul ! dakku i ti hogan glu:s ! gryt* [*gry:d*].

græmmys, adj., *grymmus*, D., 'powerful': *prægeður græmmys*; *prægæð ræmmys*.

gubod; *gubad* (O.H.), v., *gwybod*, D. Pres. S. 1. *gun*, 2. *gwybost*, *gwyyst*, *gust*, 3. *gu:yr*. Pl. 1. *gwydon*, 2. *gwydoχ*, 3. *gwydon*. Imperfect. S. 1. *gwydun*, 2. *gwydað*, 3. *gwyda*. Pl. 1. *gwydan*, 2. *gwydaχ*, 3. *gwydan*, 'to know': *wydoxi ?* Ans. *gun*, *na: un i*, 'do you know?' Ans. 'Yes, no'. (*djun i dim*, (*t a*)*du i dim ny gubod*, 'I

don't know'; *am un i*, 'as far as I know'; *am un i bo:d o*, 'perhaps he is'; *gun i am ru:in*, 'I know of somebody'; *un i an a myu be na: i*, 'I haven't a notion what to do'; *t öyðun i ðim æy gubod* (= *wyðun i ðim*) *bo xi wedi du:ad*, 'I did not know you had come'; *t o:yð hi ðim æy gubod be ðëyda hi*, 'she did not know what to say'; *mi wyðun nad ëyðaxi ðim*, 'I knew you wouldn't go'; *u:yr ne:b ar a ðëyar le: x ka:l xi*, 'no one knows where to find you'; *heb ubod ido vo*, 'without him knowing'; *heb ubod i xi: x hy:n*, 'unconsciously'; *gubod ðim oruðo i hy:n*, 'to be in a state of absolute unconsciousness'.—Pres. S. 1. with the pronunciation *myun* is often used to express 'I am sure', 'I should think', 'I dare say', 'I suppose', 'about': *o:ð hi n u:yð, myun*, 'it was eight o'clock, I dare say'; *kin yxad a hun, myun*, 'as high as this, I dare say'; *ædi, myun*, 'it is, I am sure';—*os gun i*, 'I wonder': *ædi o wedi du:ad, s gun i ð*; *s gun i beð o:ð no vo iſo*.

gudan, s., *gwden*, D., 'withe, generally of oak or hazel, placed round a chisel to hold it while working on a hard substance' (O.H.).

guðu, s.m., pl. *gædva*, *gwddf* vulgo *gwddw*, D., 'neck': *korn a guðu*, 'wind-pipe' or loosely 'throat': *r o:ð ær ëira n du:ad at gorn a guðu*, 'the snow was up to one's neck'; *hevo r tavod æy yhorn a guðu*, 'mum, silent, shy'; *dolyr guðu*, 'sore throat'; *may gæno vo uðu vel klaguð*, 'he has a neck like a gander'; *uð i gædva i gilið*, 'at one another's throats'; *guðu pottal*, 'the neck of a bottle';—so, also, of a narrow piece of land.

gu:g, s.m., *gwg*, D., 'a surly look'; *dayos gu:g at y:n*, 'to look surly at some one'; *dy:n heb dænny gu:g ne:b*, 'a man who has incurred no one's displeasure'; *welis i m o i u:g ær'o:yd*, 'I never excited his displeasure'; *dænas a gu:g arni hi*, 'a surly-looking woman'; *mynd heb na hu:g na gu:g* (O.H.), 'to go away empty-handed' (M.F. has 'heb na hwg na dwg').

gugan, s., 'whirligig' (I.W.). Cf. D. *chwirli gwgon* [*xurlibugan*].

gugys, adj., *gygus*, D., 'surly': *golug gugys*.

guſun, *goſun*, *gəſun*, *gəlun*, *gīlun*, v., *gollwng*, *gellwng*, *gillwng*, D., *gyllwng*, D.F. [7]. 9. Fut. S. 3. *lŷið*. Pret. S. 3. *lŷyð*. Imperative *guſun*, *lŷa*. (1) 'to let loose': *guſun i aval*, 'to loose one's hold'; *gəſun a vyux*, 'to let out the cow'; *gəlun a ga:ð aſan o r ku:d*, 'to let the cat out of the bag'; *guſun kəfəla*, 'to unharness horses'; *goſun i hy:n*, 'to forget oneself, lose one's self-respect'; *æy guſun i davod heb iſo vo*, 'letting his tongue wag unnecessarily'; 'letting out a secret'; *guſun ayo* (i.e. *gollwng yn angof*), *guſun dros go:*, 'to forget'. (2) 'to let fall': *guſun tida, gləwëirjon*, 'to dribble'; *lŷyð o o i la:u*, 'he dropped it'; *neuxi vruſo x ko:t kin mynd aſan*; *ma: rubað wedi eſun arno vo*, 'will you brush your coat before you go out; there is something spilt on it'.—Intransitive: (3) 'to run, leak': *may r tebot æy guſun*; *may r tekaſ wedi mynd*

i elun. (4) 'to give way', e.g. a roof, stones, a cliff which is being eaten away by the sea, etc.

gumman, s.m., gwmmmon, gwimmon, D., 'sea-weed': *gumman melys*, *gumman bytla*, 'edible sea-weed'; *gumman kodog ma:n*, 'bladderwrack' (*Fusus vesiculosus*); *gumman kodog bra:s* (*Asco-phyllum nodosum*); *gumman fedar* (?).

gun, s.m., pl. *gænna*, gwnn, D., s.v. 'scloppus'; D.G. xlv. 36, 'gun'.

gundun, s.m., gwndwn, Yny lhyvyr hwnn [7]; gwynndwnn, rectiūs gwynndonn, D.; 'lay land, land which has never been ploughed': *redig gundun*, 'to plough a piece of land which has never been ploughed before'; *gwair gundun* (as distinguished from *gwair rho:s*), 'lay hay, hay from meadow-land'.

gunnin, s., gwynning, D., 'the outside or sappy part of timber' as opposed to the heart (*rhidin*).—O.H.

gunnwy, s.m., gwynnwy, D., s.v. 'leucoma', 'volua'; 'the white of an egg'.

gunny, v., gwynnu, D.; gwnnu, W.Ll. xlv. 13, 'to turn white', e.g. of ripening corn; said also of the hair. Cf. *glasu*.

gu:r, s.m., pl. *gwy:r*, gŵr, D. (1) 'man' (vir): *gu:r bnedig*, 'gentleman'; *he:n u:r*, 'old man' (more respectful than *he:n dy:n*); *a gu:r dru:g*, 'the devil': *may r gu:r dru:g i lond o*, 'the devil is in him';—as plant name *he:n u:r*, 'southernwood' (*Artemisia Abrotanum*); *bolttum gu:r ivayk*, 'bachelor's button', i.e. 'large double red (or white) garden daisy' (*Bellio perennis hortensis*). (2) 'husband'. (3) 'a married man': *layk ta gu:r adi o r*, 'is he a bachelor or a married man?'; *gu:r ivayk*, 'bridegroom'. (4) 'innkeeper': *r o:n i n rëit gbedys hevo r gu:r*.

gurdenny, v., 'to thrash': *mi gurdennis o n jaun*; *gurdenny ki:*, etc. (O.H.).

gurol, adj., gwrol, D. (1) 'brave, manful': *edraχ m urol* = *edraχ m dalgry*. (2) 'vigorous': *lwy n urol*.

guroldeb, s.m., gwroldeb, D., s.v. 'virosus'. (1) 'bravery, manliness'. (2) 'vigour': *ma na uroldeb m a tu:*, 'there is vigour in the growth' (O.H.).

gurtab, s.m., gwrtaith, D., 'manure'. Not in ordinary use (cf. *tail*), but common in the proverb *gurtab da: adi gwenwyn* [*gwenwyn*].

gurθ, s.m., gŵth, D., 'a push': *mi ro:θ o urθ i mi*.

gurθban, s.m., gwrthban, D., 'a kind of sheet formerly used for threshing upon' (O.H.). In the sense of 'blanket', still remembered, but long since obsolete = *playkad*.

gurθglau(ð), s.m., gwrthglawdd, D., s.v. 'agger'; 'an opposing wall', e.g. directly opposite a gap, or the outside wall of the curve

in a sharp turn of a road': *tyol en mynd truy aduy a safi a drol en mynd en erbyn a gurθglaud am vod a forð en rhy: gy:l* (O.H.);—*mi drawis a nrhu:yn en a gurθglau*, e. g. in darkness or mist (O.H.).

gurθjo, *guθjo*, *hurθjo*, *huθjo*, *hufjo*, v., gwrthio, D., 'to push': *guθjo tyol*.

gurθjol, adj., gwrthiawl, O.P., 'miraculous'.

gurθ'nebjad, *guθ'nebjad*, s.m., gwrthwynebiad, O.P.; gwrth'nebiad, T.N. 230. 7, 'opposition, objection': *t o:s gin i dim 'guθ'nebjad*, 'I have no objection'.

gurθod, v., gwrthod, D., 'to refuse': *mi gurθodod hi*, 'he refused it'; *mi gurθodod vi*, 'he refused me'; *gurθod yn forð a kemmyd forð araļ*, 'not to take one road and take another'.

gurθwynab, *guθwynab*, s.m., gwrthwyneb, D., 'contrary': *i r guθwynab*, 'on the contrary'.

gurθwyneby, *guθwyneby*, v., gwrthwynebu, D., 'to oppose': *guθwyneby o*, 'to oppose him'.

gurθyn, adj., gwrthun, D., 'offensive'; *may nu n urθyn i weld*, 'they are offensive to the eye'; *r u:ti ar vai dēyd er he:n air gurθyn na uθo vo*, 'you are to blame for using that offensive word to him'; *jaiθ urθyn*, 'offensive language';—*he:n walχ gurθyn*; *he:n dga:d urθyn*.

guru, adj., pl. *garvod*, *gærvod*, gwrryw, D., 'male': *kaθod garvod*, 'tom cats' (I.W.); *u:yn gærvod*, 'male lambs' (O.H.); *he:n be:θ uru ædi hi*, 'she is a virago'.

guryd, s.m., gwrhyd, D.; gwryd, I.D. xliv. 29, 'fathom'.

gustun, *gæstun*, v., gostwng, D. Fut. *(gu)stəna*. Pret. *(gu)stəhis*. Imperative *gustun*, *stəna*. (1) 'to go down, abate': *nēiθ o ustun*, 'it will go down' (of a swelling); *may r gwynt wedi gæstun*, 'the wind has gone down'; *rhēi æy kodi a rhēi æy gustun*, 'some going up in the world and some going down'. (2) trans.: *i godi a i ustun o*, 'to move it up and down'; *mi stəjiθ a gwynt*, 'it (the rain) will make the wind drop'; *mi vasa kavod en nobl i æstun a lu:χ*, 'a shower would be a splendid thing to lay the dust';—in knitting stockings, 'to decrease'.

gustyl, s., gŵystl, D., 'surety': *rhoid peθ en ustyl* (O.H.).

guθjo [*gurθjo*].

gu:yð, s.f., pl. *gwyða*, *gŵydd*, D., 'goose': *r öyðanu η gwēði r y: va:θ a gwyða*, 'they were cackling like geese'; *kəujon gwyða*, 'goslings'; *mi a:θ a yrho:yn i vel kro:yn gu:yð*, 'I went all goose-flesh'.—Cf. *klaguð*.

gu:yð, s., gŵydd, D., 'presence': *en i u:yð o*, 'in his presence'; *æy gu:yð*, 'openly' (opp. to *en dirgal*).

gu:yl, s.f., pl. *gwilja*, *gŵyl*, D., 'feast-day, holiday': *gu:yl ëiljan*

[*eiljan*]; *gu:yl vair*, 'Lady Day'; *gu:yl ivan*, 'Midsummer's Day'; *gu:yl a gro:g*, 'Holy Cross Day' [*sgræmpja*]; *gu:yl (vi)heyal*, 'Michaelmas'; *durnod gu:yl*, 'a holiday'; *gwiłja mdolig*, 'Christmas holidays'.

gwadan, s.m. (O.H.); s.f. (W.H.; I.W.), pl. *gwadna*, gwadn, D., 'sole': *gwadan a tfo:yd, ar esgid*, 'sole of the foot, the boot': *dary mi gyro vo nes o:ð o dros i ðay wadan i vny*, 'I knocked him sprawling'; *finjo r (g)wadan vel bo: r tfo:yd*, 'to cut one's coat according to one's cloth'; *gwadan su:χ*, 'the lower removable part of a ploughshare, the sole of a plough' (cf. D. gwadn yr aradr, s.v. 'dentale'); *gwadan trol*, 'the foundation of a cart'.

gwadny, v., gwadnu, D., 'to sole': *sodli a gwadny sgïdja*, 'to sole and heel boots'; — *gwadna hi*, 'get away'; *may o wedi gwadny hi*, 'he has taken to his heels'.

gwady, v., gwadu, D., 'to deny': *gwady arjan an le: taly*, 'to deny a debt instead of paying'; *gwady nad o:ð o wedi gnëyd*, 'to deny that he had done it'.

gwa:ð, v., gwahodd, D.; gwadd, B.C. 38. 31; 39. 3. Fut. *gwahoda*. Pret. *gwahodis*. Imperative *gwa:ð*, 'to invite': *gwa:ð ru:n i suppar*, 'to invite some one to supper'.

gwa:ð, s.m., gwahodd, D., 'invitation': *gwa:ð i ginjo*, 'an invitation to dinner'; *gwa:ð maur*, 'a pressing invitation'.

gwa:ð, s.f., gwâdd, D., 'mole': only in *pri:ð a wa:ð*, 'mole-hill, mole-hills'. Sometimes corrupted into *pri:ð a wa:l*, *priðwal*. (Otherwise 'mole' = *turχ dëyar*.)

gwadod, s.m., gwaddod, D., 'sediment'.

gwadodi, v., gwaddodi, O.P., 'to deposit a sediment'; 'to settle': *ma: r kuru η gwadodi*.

gwa:g, adj., pl. *gwëigjon*, gwâg, D. (1) 'empty': *lestri gwëigjon*, 'empty vessels'; *y:n wa:g s aχi iſo?*, 'is it an empty one you want?' (2) in such expressions as *kam gwa:g*, 'a false step' in the sense of expecting to find a footing and not doing so; so also of the hands, *kaf gwa:g*. (3) 'hollow'.

gwagað, s., gwagedd, D., 'vanity': *kany gwagað*.

gwagan, *wagan*, s.f., pl. *gwağeni*, *wağeni*, gwageni (pl.), T.N. 18. 2, 'waggon': *gwağeni gwëigjon*, 'empty waggons'. In slate quarries *gwagan* is a truck with sides, as opposed to *kar* or *sle:d*, a truck without sides.

gwağenad, s., pl. *gwagənëidja*, 'waggon-load'.

gwagjo, v., gwagio, 'to empty'.

gwagla, s.m., gwâg-le, 2 Macc. xiv. 44; gwagle, B.C. 86. 13, 'a gap in the ground, a hollow': *ponljo dros wagla*, 'to bridge a gap'; *ma na wagla n i χanol hi*, 'it is hollow inside'.

gwa'ha:n, s., *gwahan*, D., in the exp. *ar wa'ha:n*, 'apart': *ar wa'ha:n i hun*, 'apart from this'; *ma na gasgljad 'gonomu ar wa'ha:n*, 'they make a collection apart'.

gwhanjað, *gwanjað*, s.m., pl. *gwanjÿð*, *gwhaniaeth*, D., 'difference': *may lawar o wahanjað rhuŷ a wla:d a r dre*, 'there is a great deal of difference between the country and the town'; *klyuŷ a gwhanjað hogla*, 'smell the difference'.

gwahanol, adj., *gwanawl*, G.R. 42. 17 [separate]; cleifion *gwahanol*, St. Matt. xi. 5 [lepers], 'different': *meun gwahanol leuyð*, 'in different places'; *gwahanol liuja*, 'different colours'; *en wahanol*, 'otherwise'.

gwahany, v., *gwananu*, D., 'to separate'.

gwair, s.m., pl. *gwëirja*, *gwair*, D., 'hay': *la:ð, tori gwair*, 'to cut hay'; *ŷwaly gwair*, 'to toss hay'; *lÿny gwair*, 'to spread hay'; *ŷhenkjo gwair*, 'to put hay in windrows'; *gnÿyd a gwair en wðdla*, 'to gather the hay into cocks'; *tri:n, kwëirjo gwair*, 'to make hay'; *karjo gwair*, 'to carry hay'; *knÿya gwair*, 'hay-harvest'; *la:s wair*, 'haystack'; *gwair sy:r*, 'sour hay'; *gwair lu:yd*, 'mouldy hay'—the result of being stacked when damp; *gwair wedi koŷi*, "'burnt" hay', i. e. hay which has been stacked while green and has deteriorated through fermentation; *may r gwair wedi klÿdy*, 'the hay has settled down in the stack'; *maly gwair*, 'to chop hay'; *kadu ka:y en wair*, 'to keep a field for hay'; *gwair egras, gwair ivayk, gwair blu:yd*, 'hay of the first year used for grass the first time'; *gwair gundun*, 'lay hay' = *gwair meðal, æstuyð, fruyðlon, en tÿvy meun dolyð isal* (J.J.); *gwair ŷho:s*, 'rough hay, growing in damp places, generally at a high elevation' = *gwair kalad en tÿvy ar le: gly:b* (J.J.); *gwair mænðoð*, rougher than the latter and mixed with *kŷruk*; —*le: by:osti n hel gwair i dæ gu:n ?*, 'where have you been off to?', said to some one who has been away, no one knows where, without saying a word to any one.

gwaið, s.m., *gwaith*, D. (1) pl. *gwëiðja*, 'work': *gwaið eda a noduyð*, 'needlework'; *he:n waið bli:n* (= *ka:s*) *ædi o*, 'it is nasty work'; *gwaið aur*, 'an hour's work', what takes an hour to do, e. g. 'an hour's walk'; *may paub en i laun gwaið*, 'every one is hard at work'; *t o:ys na ðim osgo gwaið eno vo*, 'he does not look like working'; *ŷhoi durnod te:g o waið*, 'to do a good day's work'; *troi o o i waið*, 'to discharge him'; *vedrani ðim gnÿyd day waið ar ynwað*, 'we cannot do two things at once'; *dy:ð gwaið*, 'week-day'; *noson waið*, 'week-night'; *ŷhoid rubað ar waið*, 'to make use of something', e. g. *may dyu en ŷhoid kÿvran i bo:b y:n, ond t ædi paub ðim en i roid o ar waið*.—Expressing reiterated or habitual action: *en a ŷwaið ær ædu i n dÿyd uði hi i bot i m berwi r wy:a n ŷhy: galad*, 'I am continually telling her she boils the eggs too hard'; *pu:y godoð a sgo:l ma ? ævo:*, *nt*

adi n i waiθ kodi sgo:ls?, 'who made this disturbance? He did: isn't he always making disturbances?'; *la:ð adar may honna n i gwaiθ*, 'it is its nature to kill birds' (speaking of a hawk). (2) pl. *gwëyθyð*, 'works, mine, etc.': *gwaiθ glo:*, 'coal mine'; *gwaiθ ayr*, 'gold mine'; *gwaiθ du:r*, 'waterworks'; *gwaiθ sebon*, 'soap works'; *gwaiθ sets*, 'quarry for obtaining sets'.

gwaiθ, s.f., pl. *gwëiθja*, *gwaith*, D., 'time' (Fr. 'fois'): *lawar gwaiθ*, 'many a time, often'; *ynwaθ ne ðuy*, 'once or twice'; *ə drədyð waiθ*, 'the third time'; *saul gwaiθ?*, 'how many times?' (also in indirect questions); *ambaf i waiθ*, 'occasionally'; *mi do:θ o r y:n waiθ a xi:*, 'he came the same time as you did'; *mi laðuyd o ar y:n waiθ (= n ə van)*, 'he was killed on the spot'.—Adverbially in the form *wëiθja*, *weithiau*, D., s.v. 'interdum'; 'sometimes': *wëiθja vel hyn*, *wëiθja vel ara* = *wëiθja bo:b syl*, 'sometimes one way, sometimes another'. Cf. *tro:*.

gwaxal, *gwaxlyd*, *gwaxyl*, adj., *gwachul*, D., 'feeble, poorly': *may o n ðy:n gwaxal*.

gwal, *wal*, s.f., pl. *gwalja*, *walja*, *gwâl*, D. (1) 'wall': *gwal gerig*, 'stone wall'. Cf. *klaud*, *parad.* (2) in slate quarries: 'a shed in which slates are worked'. The *gwalja* stand in rows; the entrance to each is separated from the entrance to the next one by a projecting partition, usually formed by a single large piece of slate standing on end. Each side of this partition forms a corner which is called *bagal*.

gwa:l; *gwa:yl* (O.H.); *gwa:y* (J.J.), s.f., *gwâl*, D., 'lair of a beast', esp. 'the form of a hare'.

gwalan [*gjalam*].

gwaldras, s., *gwaldras*, M.F., 'a blow with a stick across the shoulders' (*gwar*).

gwaljo, v., (g)walio, T.N. 477. 9, 'to wall'; 'to build a wall': *gwaljo vel bigal*, 'to build a wall in a bungling way', e.g. *karag ar garag* instead of *karag ar ə dgëintja*. Also 'to form (e.g. stones) into a wall'.

gwaljur, s.m., *gwaliwr*, 'wall-builder': *may o n waljur da:*.

gwalk, s.f., *gwalc*, D., 'coma, caesaries, capillitium'; 'a turning up': *het tair gwalk*, 'a three-cornered hat';—also *kwalk* (Bangor).

gwalkjog, adj., *gwalciawg*, O.P., 'turned up': *het walkjog*.

gwalχ, s.m., pl. *gwëilχ*, *gwalch*, D. (1) 'a kind of hawk (the colour of which was *gla:s*) now extinct in the district, but formerly common' (O.H.).—Apparently the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). (2) 'rogue': *kəmmuxi oval*, *gwalχ!*, 'take care, you rogue!'; *he:n walχ ba:χ*, 'you rogue'; *gwalχ dru:g*, 'a wag'; *gwalχ gla:s adi o* (O.H.), 'he is a tough customer'.

gwaltas, s., pl. *gwaltesi*, *gwaldas*, O.P., cf. W.S. *gwalt* [A *welte*], 'welt': *gwaltas esgid*.

gwalva, s.f., *gwalfa*, B.C. 65. 26, 'a strewing, litter' (J.J., who used the word of the cockle-shells which formerly lay outside all the cottages at Aber).

gwal, s.m., pl. *gwalā*, *gwall*, D., 'defect, weak spot': *kodi gwalā ar baub*, 'to speak disparagingly of every one'; *may r kəθral wedi ka:yl i wal arno vo*, 'the devil has found out his weak spot'.

gwalā, *gwelā*, s.m., pl. *gwelēivja*, *gwellaif*, D.; *guelleu*, W.B. col. 483. 11, 'shears for shearing sheep'. Used also for any kind of shears, e.g. for cutting hedges; but these are always called *sisurn* by farmers.

gwalgo, adj., pl. *gwalgovjon*, cf. *gwallgof*, D., 'insanitas'; 'mad': *hannar gwalgovjon*, 'half crazy'.

gwalgovrwyd, s., *gwallgovrwydd*, 'madness'.

gwalgovys, adj., *gwallgovfus*, D., s.v. 'insanus'; 'mad'.

gwa:lt, s.m., *gwallt*, D., 'hair' (of the head): *gwa:lt gola*, 'fair hair'; *gwa:lt ləwyl*, 'dark hair'; *gwa:lt ko:x*, 'red hair'; *gwallt wedi gunny*, 'white hair'; *may i wa:lt o η glasy*, 'his hair is turning grey'; *may i wa:lt o n mynd ən vaur*, 'his hair is getting long'; *lori gwa:lt*, 'to cut one's hair', 'to have one's hair cut'; *pu:y he:n vyux sy wedi kəpjo də wa:lt di?*, 'what old cow has been cropping your hair?' (said to some one whose hair has been cut badly); *i gwa:lt am ben i dannað*, 'her hair all over her face'; *mi dydif i uðo vo am bo:b blewyn ən i wa:lt o (am bo:b blewyn o wa:lt ən i benno)*, 'I told him explicitly'; — *gwa:lt ə vorwyn*, 'maiden-hair' (Adiantum capillus-Veneris).

gwaltoḡ, adj., *gwalltoḡ*, D., 'hairy' (of the head): *po:b koppa waltog o 'honynu* (cf. Psalm lxviii. 21), 'every man-jack'. Sometimes corrupted into *koppa walgo*, e.g. *mi a: i a nu i r gwarxa bo:b koppa walgo o 'honynu*, 'I will take them to the pound every man-jack of them'.

gwamaly, v., *gwammalu*, D., 'to act with levity, to make fun, to be frivolous'.

gwammal, adj., *gwammal*, D. (1) 'fickle': *mor wammal a r gwynnt*. (2) 'frivolous': *hogan wammal*.

gwan, adj., pl. *gwēinjaid*, *gwann*, D. (1) 'weak': *lgada gwan*, *lgaid gwēinjaid*, 'weak eyes'; *ma na rubað ən wan əno vo*, 'there is some weakness, defect, in him'. (2) 'pale': *gla:s gwan*, 'pale blue'; *ko:t la:s gwan*.

gwana, s.f., pl. *gwanēivja*, *gwanaf*, D. (1) 'as much as can be cut breadthwise with one sweep of the scythe' (cf. *arvod*). (2) 'a

row of mown hay; swathe'. (3) 'the breadth between the ropes used in securing a haystack' (J.J.).

gwan'ha:y, v., *gwanhau*, D., 'to weaken'.

gwanjaθ [*gwahanjaθ*].

gwanjyθy, v., *gwahaniaethu*, O.P., 'to differ; discriminate'.

gwanlyd, adj., *gwanllyd*, T.N. 73. 19, 'weak, sickly'.

gwantan, adj., *gwantan*, T.N. 27. 36; *gwentan*, C.F. 1890, 332. 13. (1) 'unsteady, unreliable'. (2) 'weak, feeble, poor': *may o m by:r wantan*, 'he is a poor specimen'; *y:n go wantan ədu i*, 'I am rather poor' (e.g. at explaining); *araθ gwantan jaun o:yθ gmo vo*, 'he was a poor speaker'.

gwanwyn, *gwanun* (old people), but generally *gwanwyn*, s.m., *gwanwyn*, D., 'spring': *may gwenwyn ən hayl ə gwanwyn* (prov.), 'there is poison in the spring sunshine'; *hirlum ə gwanwyn*, i.e. March and April.

gwayk, s.f., *gwangc*, D., 'greediness, insatiable desire': *may na wayk am vu:yθ gmo vo*, 'he has a voracious appetite'; — *gwayk am verχaid*, *arjan*; — *may ə wayk arno vo* = *may o n ləŋky ə kubul* (O.H.); *gwayk aŋa*, 'a voracious appetite sometimes preceding death'.

gwaykys, adj., *gwangcus*, D., 'voracious'.

gwar, s.f., pl. *gwarā*, *gwarr*, D., 'the part of the back across the shoulders, where e.g. a yoke is carried'; *magy gwar*, 'to stoop' (acquire a natural stoop); *may r pun ən sərθjo ar i waro*, 'the pack is falling forward on to his (the horse's) shoulders'.

gwarad, v., *gwared*, D., 'to deliver', in the exclamations *gwarad ni!* *gwarad ə ɣhalon i!*, 'save us!'; also *kayl gwarad o beθ*, 'to get rid of a thing'.

gwarant, s.f., pl. *gwaranta*, *gwarant*, D.; D.G. x. 19, 'warrant': *kodi gwarant ar*, 'to take out a warrant against'. Cf. *gwaranta*.

gwaredigaθ, s.f., *gwaredigaeth*, R., 'deliverance'; *ke:s i waredigaθ heno*, 'I got a load off my mind to-night'.

gwargammy, v., *gwargammu*, 'to stoop in the shoulders' (as old people do). Cf. *gwargrammy*.

gwargloθ [*gwer gloθ*].

gwargrammy, v., *gwargrymu*, O.P.; cf. *gwarrgrwm*, D., s.v. 'in-curruicercicus', 'to stoop in the shoulders' (as old people do): *ma:r he:n dy:n na wedi gwargrammy n aru* (O.H.). Cf. *gwargammy*.

gwarjo, v., 'to stoop': *may o n gwarjo n aru*.

gwarjo, v., *gwarjo*, D., 'to spend': *gwarjo arjan*, 'to spend money'; *nəiθ o ðim i gwarjo hi nes keiθ o rubaθ am dani hi*, 'he

won't spend it till he gets a good equivalent for it'; *y:n garu jaun ædi o am warjo i bre:s*, 'he is a terrible spendthrift'.

gwarḫa, s.m., gwarchae, D., 'a pound for strayed sheep or other animals'. Also *by:arθ gwarḫa*.

gwarḫa, v., gwarchae, D., 'to impound'. Cf. above.

gwarḫod, v., gwarchod, D., 'custodire, observare'. (1) 'to keep house': *du i η gwarḫod æn δa:*, 'I do the housekeeping well'. (2) in the exclamations *gwarḫod paub!* *gwarḫod ni!* (for Duw gwarchod ni!); *æ nevod* (= *ta:d*) *vo η gwarḫod!* 'Heaven help us!'

gwarog, adj., gwarrog, 'stooping': *dy:n gwarog*, 'a man with a stoop'.

gwarθ, s.m., gwarth, D., 'shame, disgrace': *o:δ æn warθ pryt hanny aryθrol*, 'it was looked upon as a great disgrace at that time'; *o:δ æn warθ i δæmoljaθ i grogi o*, 'it was a disgrace to humanity to hang him'.

gwarθag, *gwarθaig*, s.pl., gwartheg, D., 'cattle': *gwarθag dy:on*, 'black cattle'; *gwarθag godro*, 'milch cattle'; *gwarθag hespjon*, 'dry cattle'; *mi a: i ta gwarθag æn æ gweniθ*, 'I will go whatever happens'.

gwarθys, adj., gwarthus, D.F. [169]. 6, 'shameful'.

gwa:s, s.m., pl. *gwæifon*, gwâs, D., 'servant', esp. 'a farm servant' (fem. *morwyn*): *pen gwa:s*, 'the farm hand who follows the first team'; *ail wa:s*, 'the farm hand who follows the second team'; *usnos gwa:s newyð*, a phrase alluding to the diligence of a new servant or to the popularity of a new man: *nëiθ o ðim para n usnos æ gwa:s newyð arno vo o hy:d*, nearly equivalent to 'a new broom sweeps clean'; also 'people will get tired of him when the novelty has worn off'; *gwa:s i ηwa:s i a ηwa:s inna n djoçi*, said to a servant who shifts work on to others' shoulders; *gwa:s æ go:g*, 'meadow-pipit' (*Anthus pratensis*); *gwa:s æ nëidar*, 'dragon-fly'. (2) equivalent to 'my boy', 'old fellow', etc.: *wa:s*, *wa:s i*, 'my boy'; *tyd æmma wa:s*, 'come here, old fellow' (e.g. to a dog); *g he:n wa:s*, euphemism for the devil.

gwasanaθ, s.m., gwasanaeth, D., 'service', esp. in religious sense.

gwa:sg. s.f., gwâsg, D., 'press', e.g. 'cheese-press'.

gwa:sg, s.m., gwâsg, D., 'waist'.

gwasgary, v., gwasgaru, D., 'to scatter, separate'; 'squander': *day dy:n wedi ka:yyl i gwasgary oruθ i gilið*, 'two people separated from one another'; *gwasgary i ëiðo*, 'to squander one's property'.

gwasgy, v., gwasgu, D., 'to press': *kæulad ba:χ a i gwasgy n dyn* (*den*), 'a small armful pressed well together'; *gwasgy a r brëiχja*, 'to hug'; *gwasgy r durn*, 'to clench the fist'; *ædi r sgidja η gwasgy χ t̪a:yð?*, 'do the boots pinch your feet?'; *gwasgy a r dannad*, 'to bite'; *may t̪ hu:χ wedi wasgy o a i dannad*, 'the sow

has bit him'; *gwasga dā vegin* (*dā vrest*), 'keep your lips closed', 'do not say a word'.

gwastad, adj., *gwastad*, D. (1) 'level, even, straight': *Kin wastattad a r gēinjog*;—*ford wastad*, 'level road'; *karag wastad*, 'a flat stone'; *klut gwastad te:g*, 'a nice flat piece of ground'; *klaud gwastad*, 'an even wall'; *ka:l por:b pe:θ m wastad*, 'to get everything straight'; *m wastad a hun*, 'in a straight line with that'; *sbi:a n wastad* (= *m guderbyn*) *a dā dru:yn*, 'look straight in front of your nose'; *r adu i n tri:o i dal hi n wastad m mho:b man*, 'I try and humour every one' (cf. *dal a desgil m wastad*); *os na: vy:ð poppeθ m wastad għayoni*, 'unless everything is straight between us'; 'unless we are on good terms'. (2) 'steady': *mynd m hordjog m fe: mynd m wastad*. (3) 'staid, sedate': *pu:y vasa n medul a va:θ be:θ am dano vo a vnta mor wastad l*, 'who would have thought it of him, considering that he is such a steady-going individual!' (4) adv., 'always': *m wastad te:g*.

gwasta:ta:y, *gwasta:y*, *sta:y*, v., *gwastattau*, D. (1) 'to make level': *gwasta:ta:y o gumpas ty:*, 'to level the ground round a house'; *sta:y tippin arno vo*, 'to level it a bit'. (2) 'to pacify': *ghaid gery ru:in i sta:y nu*. (3) 'to settle up': *gwasta:ta:y kərvion*, 'to settle accounts';—in slate quarries: to make up the number of slates at the end of a month; e.g. *gwasta:ta:y nu n hannar kanl*.

gwastallad, s.m., *gwastadedd*, D., 'plain'.

gwastraf, s.m., *gwastraff*, O.P., 'waste, extravagance'.

gwastrafy, v., *gwastraffu*, D., 'to squander'.

gwatar, v., *gwatwar*, D., 'to mimic, imitate'.

gwafsad, *gwafso*, *wafsad*, *wafso*, v., 'to watch'.

gwaud, s.m., *gawd*, D., 'mockery, derision': *t o:ys dim ond gwaud gono vo*, 'he takes nothing seriously, makes fun of everything'; *o ran gwaud*, 'in mockery'.

gwaul, *gwaun*, s.m., *gawn*, D., in *ghafa gwaul* (*kwaul*, J.J.), 'gossamer'; also in *davað gwaun*,—*may hun wedi nady kin vēinad a davað gwaun*, 'this is spun as fine as gossamer'.

gwaur, s.f., *gawr*, D. (1) 'dawn'. (2) 'tinge': *may gwaur la:s ar r awyr*, 'the sky has a blue tinge' (sign of the weather clearing); *vy:o na dim lawar o waur arno vo wedyn*, 'he succeeded but ill afterwards' (cf. Eng. 'off colour'). Cf. D. s.v. 'desfloresco'.

gwa:y, interj., *gwae*, D., 'woe': *gwēidi gwa:y*, O.H. (of a supposed ghost); *gwa:y i xi os gneuxi hanny l*, 'woe to you if you do that!'

gwa:yd, s.m., *gwaed*, D., 'blood': *gwa:yd m frədjo* (*sbonkjo*), 'blood spurting out'; *kəmro o wa:yd*, 'a Welshman by birth'; *m arno vo ovn truy wa:yd i galon*, 'he is beside himself with fear';

köysa wedi mynd yn goxjon i ammyl gwa:yd, 'legs chafed to the raw' (e.g. by drifting sand); *r o:ð hi m i gwa:yd ar a laur*, 'she was wallowing in her blood on the floor'; *kynt a tummið gwa:yd na du:r* (prov.), 'blood is thicker than water'.

gwaydgi, s.m., pl. *gwaydguns*, gwaed-gi, D.P.O. 39. 9, 'blood-hound' = *Ki: gwa:yd*;—as term of reproach: *ta:u r he:n waydgi gwirjon (waydgi bydyr)*, said to some one who takes things wrongfully.

gwa:yl, adj., gwael, D. (1) 'ill' (= *sa:l*): *may o wedi mynd m wa:yl*, 'he has been taken ill'; *may golug dy:n gwa:yl arno vo*, 'he has the look of a sick man'. (2) 'bad, mean, sorry': *kem:ra:ig gwa:yl*, 'bad Welsh'; *peð ba:x gwa:yl*, 'a thing of no importance'; *tgo gwa:yl* (= *sa:l*), 'a shabby trick'; *ru:m wa:yl*, 'a room of mean appearance'.

gwa:yð, adj., adv., gwaeth, D., 'worse': *mi lasa vod m wa:yð*, 'it might be worse'; *m wa:yð o r hannar*, 'half as bad again'; *mynd m wa:yð wa:yð o hy:d*, 'to get worse and worse'. Introducing a clause *wa:yð* implies before it a suppressed negative, e.g. *wa:yð i mi bëiðjo, na: wa:yð?* Ans. *na: wa:yð (dim)*, 'I might just as well not, mightn't I?'. Ans. 'Yes'; *wa:yð ar a ðeyar be:ð*, 'it doesn't in the least matter what'; *wa:yð yðynu bëiðjo rhedag dim*, 'they might just as well not run'; *wa:yð boxti wedi kodi am u:yð ar dim r u:ti wedi nëyd*, 'you might just as well have got up at eight for all you have done'; *wa:yð be di o os ædi o y gneyd djon i xi*, 'it doesn't matter what it is so long as it does you good'; *wa:yð y:n gair na xant*, 'one word is as good as a hundred'.—Followed by prepositions: *am*, 'as regards': *wa:yð am dano vo*, 'not worse as regards it', i.e. 'never mind'; *ta wa:yð (am hanny)*, 'if that is anything, for the matter of that':—*gin*, e.g. *wa:yð gin i*, 'not worse in my estimation', i.e. 'I don't care'; *wa:yð gin i be dydið o*, 'I don't care what he says'; *wa:yð gin i vaint nëið o sbëitjo arna i, t ædi o dim m mhary dim arna i*, 'I don't care how much he makes fun of me, he doesn't do me any harm'; *be o:yð gwa:yð gino vo be vo nu?*, 'what did he care for them?'; *wa:yð gno vo r y:n iammad*, 'it made absolutely no difference to him';—*i*, 'for' (for another example see above): *wa:yð i xi*, 'not worse for you', i.e. 'what does it matter to you?'; *wa:yð i mi ðeyd uð darn o bren nag uðy:nhuða*, 'I might as well speak to a block of wood as to them' (cf. *wa:yð i mi ðeyd karag a ðu!*); *wa:yð i ti be vo nu*, 'never mind them'; *demma vi n ðeyd uðo vo nat o:yð wa:yð iðo vo heb*, 'I told him that it was no use his doing it'; *wa:yð i ti heb na ðri:o* (= *heb dim txi:o*), 'it's no use your trying'.—Used substantively: *ghag i xi ga:l gwa:yð*, 'for fear you get something worse'; *be wayð be vo?*, 'what does it matter?'

gwe, s.f., gwe, D., 'web': *may o wedi drasy r we*, 'he has upset the plans'; *gwe: pry: kop*, 'spider's web'.

gwe:ð, s.f., pl. *gwedi*, gwêdd, D., 'team': *may gwe:ð nobl jaun gano vo*, 'he has a fine team of horses'; *pen we:ð*, 'the best team on a farm'; *r ail we:ð*, etc.; *gwe:ð vain*, 'a team drawing tandem'.

gwe:ð, s.f., gwêdd, D., 'appearance, aspect': *byuŋ a gwe:ð da: arni hi*; *may na we:ð da: arnaxi*;—*da: jaun o ran pry:d a gwe:ð*, 'good-looking';—of the face, 'colour, complexion', alluding to temporary modifications, such as paleness, etc.: *gwe:ð i wynab*. Cf. Dan. iii. 19, a gwêdd ei wyneb ef a newidiodd, 'and the form of his visage was changed'.—Fig. *rhoi gwe:ð araf ar beŋa*, 'to put a new aspect on affairs'.

gwedi, s.f., pl. *gwe:ði:a*, gweddi, D., 'prayer': *mi dëydoð o ar i wedi*, 'he said in his prayer'.

gwediŋ, s.m., gweddill, D., *a gwediŋ*, 'the rest'.

gwe:ði:o, v., gweddio, D., 'to pray': *gwe:ði:o drost i ða:d*, 'to pray for her father'; *mi dorod hogyn i we:ði:o ar ganol a bregab*, 'a boy broke out into prayer in the middle of the sermon'; *gwe:ði:o am luidjant ar er aŋos*, 'to pray for the success of the cause'.

gwedol, adj., gweddol, D., 'moderate, reasonable': *hogyn gwedol*, 'a moderate sized boy'; *sy daxi hëidju? an wedol*, 'how are you to-day?' 'Pretty well' (= *sæmmol*).

gwedu, adj. and s., pl. *gwedwon*, gweddw, D., 'widowed': *gu:r (dy:n) gwedu*, 'widower'; *gwraig wedu*, 'widow'; *du i n wedu er s dëigjan mlenad*, 'I have been a widower for forty years'.

gwedwi, v., gweddwi, D., 'to put aside widow's weeds': *may hi y gwedwi n aru* implies 'she is looking out for another husband'. Also used similarly of a widower.

gwedys, adj., gweddus, D., 'proper, decent, seemly': *doro vo n wedys*, 'give it properly' (e.g. to a child handing something to some one in an unseemly way).

gweŋil, s.m., gwegil, D., 'the nape of the neck': *linin a gweŋil*, 'the spinal cord'; *may o wedi tori linin i weŋil*, 'he has broken his neck'; *r o:n i n medul bod na rubab an æŋ gweŋil xi*, 'I thought you were offended with me about something' (O.H.).

gwegjan, v., gwegian, R., 'to totter': *r o:ð o y gwegjan ar i gëysa*;—*r o:ð a ghëysa y gwegjan dana i*, 'my legs bent under me'.

wegni, *gweŋi*, s., gwegi, D. (1) 'emptiness': *rhoid i dro:yd ar wegni*, 'to make a false step'; *sgavnaŋ na gweŋi*, 'lighter than air'. (2) 'levity': *dy:n an laun o wegni*.

gweïði, v., gweidi, R.B. 174. 18; L.A. 82. 27; gweiddi, M.L.L. i. 116. 6; D.P.O. 298. 30; gwaeddi, D. Pret. S. 3. *gwëydoð*, 'to shout, to call'; 'to squeal' (of a pig), etc.: *os by:ð iŋ'o pe:ð rhaid i xi weïði (alu)*, 'if you want anything, you must call'; *gweïði ar i*

gŷlîð, 'to shout to one another'; *na: i wëiði n saið mury*, 'I'll shout seven times louder'.

gwëini, v., gweini, D., 'to be in service': *may gëno vo y:n verx* *ny gwëini m maygor*, 'he has one daughter in service in Bangor'.

gwëisin, s.m., dim. of *gwa:s*, 'farm-servant': *tyd emma gwëisin* (O.H.).

gwëitjad, *gwëitjo*, v., gwa(i)tio, W.S. [Wayte]; gwaetio, T.N. 309. 5, 'to wait': *gwëitjux am vynyð, am vynyð ba:x*, 'wait a minute, a moment'; *gwëitjux, vða i ðim xwînkjad na vða i m baroð*, 'wait, I shall be ready in a moment'; *mî a: i n ara de:g i x gwëitjad xi*, 'I'll go slowly on, for you to catch me up'; *gwëitjo tɣ:n*, 'to wait for a train'; *ny gwëitjad am i ða:d adra*, 'waiting for her father to come home'; *gwëitjad nu m i ho:l*, 'to wait till they come back'.

gwëithgar, adj., gweithgar, D., s.v. 'affabrè', 'fabrè'; 'hard-working'.

gwëitjo, v., gweithio, D. (1) 'to work': *gwëitjo i hoxor hi*, 'to work with all one's might'; *gwëitjo vel [a:ð nadroð (= nëidar), vel bustvil, vel Kefyl, vel negar*; *gwëitjo n ðubul drebal, n ðubul pu:ar*, 'to work like niggers'; *gwëitjo n xwy:s dveryð*, 'to work till one is all in a perspiration'. (2) 'to work, to be in motion': *rhaid i r vrayx wëitjo o r gësal*, 'the arm must work from its socket', i.e. 'one must work hard'. (3) 'to froth, to foam; to ferment' (cf. Jonah i. 11, 13).—Transitive (4) 'to work': *may n haus i gwëitjo, t ædi r Kerig ðim mor sæund*, 'it is easier to work it: the slate does not cling together so'; *ma: nu y gwëitjo æ xwaral m vle:r ru:an*, 'they are working the quarry wastefully now'. (5) 'to act as a purgative upon': *gwëitjo ru:in pen vy:ð o wedi rhummo*; —*ka:l i wëitjo*, 'to have his bowels moved'.

gwëitjur, s.m., pl. *gwëitjurs*, gweithiwr, D. (1) 'workman'. (2) 'worker': *ædi r Kefyl m wëitjur da: ?*

gwëitrad, s.f., pl. *gwëitredoð*, gweithred, D. (1) 'deed'. (2) 'deed' (in the legal sense).

gweld (more rarely *gwelad*), v., gweled, D. Fut. S. 3. *gwelið*, *gwe:l*. Pl. 2. *gwelux*, *gwelux* (*æluxi*, *æluxi*, *æxi*). Pret. S. 1. *gwelis*, 2. *gwelist*, 3. *gweloð*. Pl. 1. *gwelson*, 2. *gwelsox*, 3. *gwelson*. Imperative *gwe:l*; *gwelux*, *gwelux*, *ælux*. The future is very frequently used with present meaning. Sometimes the imperfect (*gwelun*) is used with preterite meaning, e.g. *æ pe:ð kenta welani*, 'the first thing we saw'. (Cf. *klyun*.) (1) 'to see': *weluxi r dy:n aku ?*, 'do you see that man?'; *wela i m ono vo*, 'I don't see him'; *pu:y wela vo ond . . . ?*, 'whom should he see but . . .?'; *mî vy:ð m hi:r jaun Kij gweluxi o etto*, 'it will be long before you see him again'; *i edrax be weluni*, 'to see what we shall see'; *gweld po:b for*, 'to

see in every direction'; *may o wedi gweld gwel dadda*, 'he has seen better days'; *ny kammud po:ð pe:ð we:l o*, 'taking everything he sees' (O.H.); *muya vy:ð dy:n byu*, *muya we:l a muya glyu* (prov.), 'we live and learn'. (2) with *ka:yl*, 'to see', i.e. 'to obtain information through the course which events take': *ghaid i xi ga:l gweld*, 'you must see'; *kaun weld ello*, 'we shall see'; *gëi di weld be gëi di ar o:l d ewyrð*, 'you will see what your uncle has left you'. (3) 'to look': *gwelux!*, *slux!*, *slux!*, 'look!'; *gwelux be nëif i godi ar a lo:n nëibjur*, 'look what I picked up on the road last night'. (4) 'to see' = 'to understand': *daxi η gweld?* *sluxi*, *sluxi*, *øxi*, 'do you see?, you see' (often used, as in English, as a kind of expletive at the end of a statement). (5) followed by an adjective or adverb = 'to seem': *daxi η gweld r adag m hi:r?*, 'does the time seem long to you?' (Anglo-Welsh: 'do you see the time long?'); *r øyðun i n i weld o n vaur jaun*, 'he seemed to me very big'; *wyðosti be: r ødu i n dæ weld di n debig?*, 'do you know what I think you are like?'—similarly *os gweluxi n da: (s gwelux m da:)*, 'if it seems good to you', i.e. 'please'. (6) 'to see' = 'to visit': *mi vøda hunnu n du:ad i gwelt i*, 'he used to come and see her'. (7) 'to see' = 'to live until': *may m bosib i ni bëidjo gweld r amsar honno*, 'it is possible we shall not see that time'.—Phrases: *gweld bai*, 'to blame' [*bai*]; *gweld i gi:l dannað*, 'to experience the utmost of his unkindness'; *gweld a werðon am dano*, 'to be sick of waiting for it'.

gwelu, adj., *gwelw*, D., 'pale' (as result of illness—seldom used = *lu:yd*): *r o:ð golug gwelu a gwa:yl arno vo* (J.J.).

gwelwi, *gweuli*, v., *gwelwi*, O.P., 'to turn pale'.

gwely, s.m., pl. *gwla:y* (cf. *gwlaui*, D.P.O. 317. 23), *gwely*, D. (1) 'bed': *gwely wensgod*, 'four-poster with curtains' (J.J.), but cf. *wensgod*; *gwely py:st berjon*, 'bed with short legs used when the ceiling is sloping, thus affording little space' (J.J.); *gwely peswyn*, 'chaff bed'; *mynd i r gwely*, 'to go to bed'; *daxi n mynd i x gwely η gylt ru:an*, 'you go to bed earlier now'; *may nu wedi mynd i u gwla:y*, 'they have gone to bed'; *wa:yð i xi vo:d m x gwely dim*, 'you might just as well be in bed'; *may n haus mynd i r gwely na xodi o hono vo*, 'it is easier to go to bed than to get up'; *vy:om i ri:oyd m a gwely am ðurnod*, 'I never spent a day in bed'; *kweirjo*, *tri:n*, *gnëyd gwely*, 'to make a bed'; *wedi ka:yl i gwely*, said of a woman in childbed, 'to be brought to bed'. (2) used e.g. of a stone which lies well in the mortar: *may gini hi wely da:* (O.H.); similarly: *may r gwair wedi kammud i wely n jaun*, 'the hay (in the stack) has settled down nicely'. (3) 'flower-bed' = *gwely bloda* (cf. D., s.v. 'area', *gwely mewn gardd*). (4) 'bed of a river'.

gwelð, adj., *gwell*, D., 'better': *may o wedi gweld gwelð dadda*, 'he has seen better days'; *amsar gwelð*, 'better days'; *ma: nu n welð le*

ma: nu, 'they are better where they are'; *da:xi n edra:χ n wel*, 'you look better';—with *gin* as *wel gin i*, 'I had rather': *wel 'gano:xi i vjaun ta alan ?*, 'would you rather be inside or outside?'—with *i* as *wel i mi*, 'I had better': *wel i ni aros amma am vynynd*, 'we had better wait here a minute'; *wel i ni ga:l tippin ba:χ ar a ia:n*, 'we had better have something on the fire'.

gwela, v., *gwella*, D., 'to improve; to get better (in health)': *os medri di wela dā hy:n*, 'if you can better yourself'.

gwela, s. [*gwala*].

gwehjant, s.m., *gwelliant*, R., 'improvement': *may hynna n wehjant maur*.

gwe:lt, s.m., *gwêlt*, D., 'straw': *gwe:lt gla:s*, 'grass' [*gwêltglaitf*]; sometimes *gwe:lt* alone is used in this sense as *sap o we:lt*, 'a tuft of grass', e.g. left by cattle;—*to: gwe:lt*, 'thatched roof'; *het we:lt*, 'straw hat'; *pha:f we:lt*, 'straw rope'; *pottal* (= *suppy'n*) *o we:lt*, 'bundle of straw'; *gu:r gwe:lt*, 'a kind of guy formerly left on *no:s glaygëya*, as an insult, at the house of a girl by a rejected lover; sometimes tied to the top of a tree where it could be seen by the neighbours before it could be taken down' (O.H.); *may r durnod wedi mynd i r gwe:lt*, 'the day has gone by without anything being accomplished' (cf. *wedi mynd i r brenin*);—also used of persons 'he is a failure'; also *gary i hy:n i r gwe:lt*.

gwêltglaitf, *gwêltglatf*, *gwestglaitf* (J.J.; O.H.); *gwestglas*; *gwestglas* (E.J.), *gwe:lt gla:s*, s.m., *gwelltglas*, D., 'grass'.

gwêltog, adj., *gwelltog*, D., (of corn) 'rich in straw'.

gwêltyn, s.m., *gwelltyn*, D., 'blade of grass; a straw'.

gwe:n, s.f., pl. *gwena*, *gwên*, D., 'smile': *t o:s na dim gwe:n ar i ry:ð o*; *'weluxi byð we:n ar i ry:ð o*, 'you never see him smile'; *tippin ba:χ o wena*, 'a little cheerfulness'; *gwe:n ar i ena*, 'a smile on his lips'; *mi dëydoð hanny gid a i we:n ar i wynab*, 'he said that with a smile on his face'.

gwenar, s., *Gwener*, D., *dy gwenar*, 'Friday'; *no:s wenar*, 'Friday night'; *dy gwenar a groglið*, 'Good Friday'.

gwe:n'de:g, adj., 'pleasant spoken but insincere': *y:n gwe:n'de:g adi o*, *y:n we:n'de:g adi hi*.

gwendid, s.m., pl. *gwendida*, *gwendid*, D. (1) 'weakness': *ma: gwendid m a top gano vo*, "he is a bit off it"; *tru mo:d i an a gwendid*, 'as I was in a weak state'; *χwiljo (kodi) gwendida*, 'to seek out weak points'. (2) 'puðenda': *ka:l slap m i wendid*.

gwenhiðan, s.f., *gwenhithen*, M.Ll. i. 240. 26, 'a grain of wheat'.

gwenið, s.m., *gwenith*, D., 'wheat'.

gwennol, s.f., pl. *gwenoljad*, *gwennol*, D. (1) 'swallow': *gwennol*

a mo:r, term applied to all species of tern (*Sterna fluviatilis*, etc.) = *deryn penwaig*, *xwidlur penwaig*. Cf. D., s.v. 'cypsellus', 'drepanis'; morwennawl, R.B. 102. 26. (2) 'shuttle'; also in making nets, 'needle, an instrument for holding and netting the material' (O.H.).

gwe:n'ple:s, adj., 'affable': *r o:ð o n we:n'ple:s jaun hevo mi* (generally implying that the affability was a mere blind; cf. *gwe:n'de:g*).

gwenwisc, s.f., *gwenwisc*, D., 'surplice'.

gwenwyn, s.m., *gwenwyn*, D. (1) 'poison': *ma: r dy:n wedi komeryd gwenwyn*, 'the man has poisoned himself'. (2) 'envy, jealousy, spite', cf. B.C. 17. 17; *may i wenwyn m i la:ð o*, 'his jealousy is the undoing of him'; *gurtad da: ddi gwenwyn*, a proverb implying that envy often profits those towards whom it is shown. Cf. *may fïd a xnnvigan m la:ð i perxennog*.

gweny, v., *gweny*, D., 'to smile': *ma:y o y gweny n del l*, 'he does smile prettily!'—of sunshine: *g hayl m tunny ag y gweny n nobl*.

gwenyn, s.pl., sing. *gwenman*, *gwenyn*, D., 'bees': *haid, halfad o weny*, 'a swarm of bees'; *kaxjad gwenyn*, 'a hiveful of bees'; *gwenyn mēirx* (*mēirx*), 'wasps'.

gwep, s.f., *gwep*, D., 'vultus, facies, rostrum'. (1) 'face': *tro: dā wep gal i mi roid y:n i xti* (O.H.), 'turn your face for me to give you a slap'. (2) 'mouth': *kay dā wep l*, 'shut your mouth'; *g he:n wep l* (= *g he:n ge:g l*), said of some one who cannot keep a secret.—[The word is only used in a facetious sense.]

gwe:r, s.m., *gwêr*, D., 'animal fat such as that about the entrails of sheep and cattle' (*gwe:r a pervad*); 'tallow': *wa:st a gwe:r*, 'droppings of tallow from a candle'.

gweran, s.f., *gweren*, D., 'caul or fatty membrane investing the intestines, epiploon, omentum'; cf. *y weren fol*, D., s.v. 'omentum', 'peritonæum'; also 'suet' = *lu:yn*, now generally *fiuat*;—*gweran byppyr*, 'a dish made by melting suet, adding pepper and salt, mixing it with bread crumbs in a bowl, and pouring boiling water over it' (O.H.).

gwerlodd, *gwarglodd*, s.f., pl. *gwerloddja*, *gwargloddja*, *gweirglodd*, D.; *gwerlodd*, M.Ll. i. 116. 3, 'meadow'. The following *gwerloddja* formerly existed on the low-lying land along the sea at Llanfairfechan on each side of the river: *gwerlodd a ly:s*,—*syrdan*,—*ba:χ*,—*kay r onnan*,—*ben a bryn*,—*tan r a:lî ba:χ*,—*tan r a:lî yxa*,—*vydyr*,—*vaur*,—*lu:yn gugan*,—*a gilvaχ*,—*a welsman*,—*ar henar*,—*a doldir* (O.H.);—*brenhinas a werglodd*, 'meadow-sweet' (*Spiræa Ulmaria*) = *xwy:s arðyr*.

gwerin, s.f., *gwerin*, D., 'the common people';—also *a werin bobol*.

gwern, s.pl., sing. *gwernan*, gwern, D., 'alders'.

gwers, s.f., pl. *gwersi*, *gwers*, D., 'lesson'.

gwerθ, s., *gwerth*, D. (1) verbal noun, 'sale': *ar werθ*, 'on sale'. (2) 'worth, value': *rhoid i baub yn o:l i werθ*, 'to give to each according to his worth'; *rubath sy a gwerθ mo vo*, 'something of value'; *daxi η gnëyd gwerθ ax bu:yð?*, 'does what you do cover your keep?'; *t o:s na ðim lawar o werθ mo vo*, 'it is not worth much'; *gæusoxi werθ ax pr:e:s nëibjur?*, 'did you get your money's worth last night?'; *gwerθ dimma*, 'a halfpennyworth' (= *mewad*); —preceded by *dim*, 'not much' (but *dim o werθ*, 'nothing of value'): *χamsoxi ðim gwerθ o budin*, 'you have not taken much pudding'; *vedar hi ðim gwerθ*, 'she can't (talk) much (Welsh)'; *ðary mi gæsgy ðim gwerθ nëibjur*, 'I did not sleep much last night'; *t ædi hi ðim æn wel ðim gwerθ*, 'she is not much better'; *ðim gwerθ o forð*, 'not far'; *væða i ðim gwerθ æn i nëyd o*, 'I shan't be long doing it'; *d ædi o ðim gwerθ*, 'he is not much good'; —as adjective: *mi vasa n werθ i xi gweld nu*, 'it would be worth your while to see them'; *t ædi o ðim gwerθ i regi*, 'he is not worth swearing at'.

gwerθol, s.f., pl. *gurθavljā*, *gurθalva*, *gwerθolja*, *gwrthafi*, D.; *gwarthol*, D.F. [84]. 8; *gwarthal*, C.Ch. 56. 37, 'stirrup': *dæro dæ dro:yð æn æ werθol*, 'put your foot in the stirrup'.

gwerður, s.m., *gwerthwr*, D., s.v. 'vendax'; 'seller': *gwerður pæsgod*, 'a seller of fish'.

gwerþy, v., *gwerthu*, D. Imperative *gwerθ*, *gwerða*, 'to sell': *t o:y:s na ðim n agos kimmint o werþy ærnynu ru:an*, 'there is not nearly such a good sale for them now'.

gwerþyd; *gwarþyl*, *gwerþyl* (O.H.), s.f., *gwerthyd*, D. (1) 'spindle'. (2) 'the iron rod which unites the power to churns, to water-wheels, etc.'

gwestyn, s.m., 'a thin wiry man' (I.W.)—often used as an endearing term, *g he:n westyn bæχan* (of a child); *o: gwestyn bæ:χ!* (to a dog)—O.H. Cf. *Ar lleidar gwesdyn drwg i gasdie*, A.—(Ellis Roberts).

gweulhyd, adj., *gwelwlwyd*, 'pale' (O.H.).

gwevl, s.f., pl. *gwevla*, *gwelva*, *gwefl*, D., 'lip'—used both of human beings and animals: *gwelva tena*, 'thin lips'; *ledy* (= *estyn*, *lëysy*) *i welva*, 'to pout' (cf. CC. 18. 9); *paid ag æsguyd dæ welva arna i*, 'do not say a word'. Cf. *gwevys*.

gwevlgammy, v., *gweflgammu*, 'to make a wry mouth' (O.H.).

gwevrjo, v., *gwefrjo*, G.O. ii. 242. 20. in phr. *dest a gwevrjo*, 'to be on fire for anything' (I.W.).

gwevys, s.f., pl. *gwevæsa*, *gwefus*, D., 'lip': *gwevæsa mæinjon*, 'thin lips'. Cf. *gwevl*.

gwëy, v., *gweu*, D., s.v. 'textim'. (1) 'to weave; to knit':

gwëy sanna, 'to knit stockings'; *ko:t wëy*, 'jersey'; *krasbas wëy*, 'a jacket with sleeves worn by workmen underneath a coat'. (2) of rapid motion in and out: *a pasgod a gwëy tru i gilið*. Cf. D.G. xlvii. 30.

gwëydlyd, adj., gwaedlyd, D. (1) 'bloody, blood-stained'. (2) 'vengeful': *dy:n gwëydlyd = dy:n djalgar*:—*g he:n gena gwëydlyd djalgar* (O.H.).

gwëydlyn; *gwëydlyd* (I.W.), s.m., gwaedling, gwaedlif, D., 'fluxus sanguinis'; 'bleeding from the nose': *kayl a gwëydlyn*;—*lafa r gwëydlyn = milbail*, 'yarrow' (*Achillea Millefolium*). Cf. Eng. (Dial.) 'stanch-girss'.

gwëydwylt, adj., gwaedwyllt, D., s.v. 'impetuosus', 'temerarius'; 'passionate': *gwy:lt wëydwylt*.

gwëydy, v., gwaedu, D., 'to bleed'.

gwëylað, s.m., gwaelled, D., s.v. 'leuitas'; 'sickness': *a gwëylað ar wëylað*, 'arising from sickness'.

gwëylod, s.m., pl. *gwëylodjon*, gwaelod, D. (1) 'bottom': *a gwëylod a grifa*, 'at the bottom of the stairs'—(*a wëylod* also occurs; cf. *yn waylod eigion*, C.L.C. v. vi. 51. 22): *a gwëylod a dilad*, *a du:r, a r avon*, etc.;—*a gwëylod isa*, 'the very bottom'. (2) fig. 'bottom': *a gwëylod*, 'at bottom'; *dim a gwëylod*,—*a gwëylod* *bo:d ar a gwynab*, 'not really,—looking as if he was, pretending to be'. (3) 'grounds': *gwëylod blaidd kër x wedi berwi*, 'grounds of boiled oatmeal';—also in pl.: *gwëylodjon baril*; *gwëylodjon golxi a gwëylodjon*.

gwëyly, v., gwaelu, O.P., 'to become poorly, infirm': *may hi a gwëyly n aru er s riu day vi:s*, 'she has been getting very infirm the last two months or so'; *may hi wedi gwëyly lawar*, 'she has been pulled down very much' (by her recent illness).

gwëyrod, s.pl., cf. *gweryng*, D., 'vermiculi in dorsis boum'. (1) 'worms that breed under the skin of cattle', i.e. 'the maggots of the warble-fly' (*Hypoderma bovis*), called *gweryd*, *gweryrod* in Medd. An. p. 89. (2) 'ship-worms': *gwëyrod meun ko:yd loy* (O.H.). Cf. W.S. *gyran aderyn gwyllt* 'A barnacle'.

gwëytha, adj., gwaethaf, D., 'worst': *may r adag wëytha wedi pas'o*, 'the worst time (of year) has passed'; *wedi mynd i r le: gwëytha*, 'gone to the bad'; *vel may gwëytha mo:ð*, 'I am sorry to say';—used substantively: *ar wëytha*, 'in spite of'; *ar i wëytha (ar hy:d i wëytha) do:ð o*, 'he came in spite of himself, against his will'; *ar i wëytha vo n i dannad*, 'in the teeth of his opposition', also *ar i wëytha vo n i en*.

gwëythdy, s.m., gweithdy, D., s.v. 'lithotomia'; 'workshop': *gwëythdy sa:yr*.

gwëyu, s.m., gwayw, D. (1) 'spear', in the plant-name *dail*

bla:yn a *gwëyu* (O.H.).—G. has (p. 4) *Ranunculus Flammula*, Lesser Spearwort, *Blaen gwaew lliaf*, and *R. Lingua*, Greater Spearwort, *Blaen y gwaew mwyaf*. (2) 'a shooting pain': *gwëyu* *an i xevn*;—*mi a:θ gwëyu i go:ys y:n 'onynu*;—*wedra r doktor ðim tori r gwëyu*.

gwi:al, s.pl., *gwial* and *gwial*, D., 'rods': *gwi:al mēijnjon, æstuyθ*, 'slender, pliable rods'; *kru:θ sgotta wedi nēyd o wi:al*, 'a fishing basket made of rods, osier'. Cf. *gjalam*.

gwi:ał, s.pl., sing. *gwiałan*, f. *gwaell*, pl. *gweyll*, *gwehyll*, D., 'knitting needles'; *gwiałan wa:łł*, 'hair-pin'.

gwi:b, *wi:b*, s.f., *gwib*, D., 'vagatio'. (1) 'a run': *gnēyd, kəmmyd wi:b* (O.H.), 'to take a run' (before a jump); *mi na:θ wi:b ałan*, 'he rushed out'; *ar wi:b*, 'post haste'. (2) 'wandering, peregrination': *wedi mynd ar i wi:b*, 'gone off on his wanderings'. (3) 'spirit of unrest': *may riu wi:b garu æni hi* (= *riu vynd, riu 'an:seved logruið*), 'she is always gadding about', 'she cannot settle down';—*may riu wi:b æno vo am vynd o hy:d*;—*pen drawa r wi:b arna i* (*ar æ nheni*), 'when the wandering spirit came upon me'; *may o η kəmmyd æ wi:b æn i ben ađ i fur a vo*; 'he gets the wandering instinct on the brain and off he goes'; *ma: ławar o wi:b wedi du:ad ar æ by:d*, 'the world is full of unrest'.

gwi:bdaiθ, s.f., *gwi:bdaiθ*, 'flying visit, hurried journey': *may o wedi kəmmyd i wi:bdaiθ*; *may o wedi mynd ar i wi:bdaiθ*.

gwi:bjo, v., *gwibio*, D., 'to be given to wandering, to be unable to settle down'; 'flighty'.

gwi:bjog, adj., *gwibiog*, D., s.v. 'vagabundus'; 'given to wandering, roaming about': *wel wi:r, r o:n i n wi:bjog jaun pen o:n i n iwaŋk—æn mynd ar ol merχaid*;—*seran wi:bjog*, 'falling star'.

gwi:gil, adj., *gwygyl*, O.P., 'sultry': *may r dæwyð æn wi:gil* (= *muł, marwaið*).

gwi:χ, s.f., pl. *gwi:χja*, *gwich*, D., 'squeak'.

gwi:χjad, s.pl., sing. *gwi:χin*, *gwi:χan*, *gwichiad*, D., 'periwinkle'. Also called, for the sake of distinction, *gwi:χan vylla*; *gwi:χjad mo:χ*, 'whelk' (*Fusus*); varieties are *gwi:χjad mo:χ melyn* and *ko:χ*; *gwi:χan ki*: (*Littorina littoralis*), *gwi:χan arjan*, apparently a shell of the genus *Trochus* worn to a silvery colour.

gwi:χjan, v., cf. *gwichio*, D., 'to squeak'; 'to creak' (e.g. of boots); 'to screech' (of fowls and owls): *gwi:χjan χwerθin*, 'to giggle' (applied especially to girls).

gwi:χlyd, adj., *gwichlyd*, O.P., 'creaking': *sgidja gwi:χlyd*.

gwilihoban, v., *gwilhobain*, O.P. [to gallop], 'to gallivant, to fool away one's time' = *dgoliħæutjo*,—*may hi wedi mynd i wilihoban ałan*;—*le: may r hogyn* ? *may o η gwilihoban ar o:l ær he:n neθod na*.

gwiljad, *gwiljo*, v., gwylio, gwyliaid, gwilio, gwiliad, D., gwylat, W.B., col. 74. 18; gwiliad, D.F. [166]. 12; B.C. 34. 2; D.P.O. 56. 28. (1) 'to watch': *du i 7 gwiljad i samidjada* (J.J.);—*ghaid i wiljo vo* (O.H.). (2) 'to mind, take care': *gwiljux sarðjo*, 'mind you don't fall'.

gwiljad, s., in the phrase *ar wiljad a dy:ð = a waur ganta n tori* (O.H.). Cf. *gwyl*.

gwilfinab, s.m., gwylltineb, D., 'fury': *gnëyd kigëiddra an i wilfinab (wirjondab)* (O.H.), 'to commit an act of cruelty in a moment of passion'.

gwiltjo, *gultjo*, v., gwylltio, D. (1) 'to fly into a rage' (*hevo*). (2) 'to go wild', e.g. with excitement: *t adynu dim 7 gwiltjo ru:an, ma: nu wedi syrylo*, 'they are not in wild excitement now, they have quietened down'. (3) 'to take fright': *mi wiltjod a Kefyl*. Trans. (4) 'to make angry'. (5) 'to frighten': *gwiltjo r adar*; (of a sheep-dog) *gwiltjo r devaid i vany*.

gwi:n, s.m., gwin, D., 'wine'.

gwina, adj., gwinau, D., 'bay' (of horses).

gwinjo, v., gwynio, D., 'to throb' (I.W.).

gwingo, v., gwingo, D.; B.C. 31. 11. (1) 'to quiver, twitch' (of an animal on the point of death). (2) 'to set one's limbs in motion, exert oneself': *may rhei 7 gwingo hanny vedranu a mynd dim kam an i blëyna*;—*ghaid i ti wijo am da dammad*;—*dy:n 7 gwingo gwiðjo*.

gwi:r, adj., gwir, D., 'true': *kin wirad (wirjad) a fadar,—a r eweñil,—a bo:d bara meun torð*, 'as true as the gospel';—*an wi:r*, 'really, truly': *an wi:r dlaud*, 'really poor'; also 'indeed' (here *an* is generally omitted): *i:a wi:r*, 'yes, indeed'; *na: na, wi:r*, 'I will not, indeed', i.e. 'no, I won't'; *e:la wi:r mai dæna be sy:*, 'perhaps, indeed, that is what it is'; *ve:ly wi:r, dæna be o:yð o*, 'just so, that was it'; *ve:ly wi:r ! = ai je !*, 'really!', 'you don't mean it!'—As substantive 'truth': *gwi:r a xeluyð*, 'truth and falsehood'; *dëyd a gwi:r*, 'to tell the truth'; *mi vasa hanny n agosa: i r gwi:r*, 'that would be nearer the truth'; *du i wedi dëyd lawar o stry:an uðaxi, a lawar o wi:r anynu*, 'I have told you a great many stories, and there is a great deal of truth in them too'; *gin a gwirjon keir a gwi:r* (prov.), 'from the innocent is obtained the truth'; *xeuxi m o r gwi:r gmo vo*, 'you can't get the truth out of him'; *t ædi o dim 7 kayl a gwi:r*, 'he does not get justice, get his due' (in good sense); *ar æx gwi:r ? ar a gwi:r, laun i maru r mynyd ma !*, 'Really?' 'Really, upon my life and soul' (lit. 'were I to die this minute'.

gwi:rðjo, v., gwyrrdio, 'to become green': *may r ko:yd 7 gwi:rðjo*.

gwirjon, *gurjon*, adj., *gwirion*, D. (1) 'simple (in good sense), innocent': *r o:ð o mor wirjon l*, 'he was so simple!'; *ə pe:θ ba:x gwirjon l*, 'poor little thing!'. (2) 'stupid, foolish': *kin wirjonad a i gasgod*, 'as foolish as can be'; *he:n lob (lodyn- bembul, etc.) gwirjon*, 'old fool'; *he:n dgołpan wirjon daxi l*, 'you silly idiot!'; *wedi mynd ən wirjon he:n*, 'in his dotage'; *paid a gnëyd də hy:n ən wirjon*, 'don't make a fool of yourself'; *ən daxi n wirjon əm bəstaxy vel hyn l*, 'how stupid you are to overwork yourself like this!'; *mi es i n wirjon gadal ə malfis ən ə łoft*, 'it was stupid of me to leave the matches upstairs'.

gwirjonad, s.m., *gwirionedd*, D., 'truth': *dëyd ə gwirjonad*; — *may hi m berfað wirjonad*, 'it is perfectly true'; — *wirjonad inna l*, 'dear me!'

gwirjondab, *gurjondab*, s., *gwiriondeb*, D., 'innocentia'; 'foolishness': *gnëyd kigëiddra ən i wirjondab (wiltinab)*, O.H., 'to commit an act of cruelty in a moment of passion'.

gwirjonedol, adj., *gwirioneddawl*, O.P., 'true, real': *ən wirjonedol sai:l*.

gwirjoni, *gurjoni*, v., *gwirioni*, O.P., 'to play the fool'; also trans.: *gwirjoni ġenab*, 'to make a girl love one madly'.

gwi:sg, s.f., pl. *gwisgodb*, *gwisg*, D., 'dress, clothes; covering, husk, etc.': *dmas vle:r vydyr ən i gwi:sg a i gwaið*, 'a slatternly woman'; *këirx wedi tənny i wi:sg*, 'oats with the husk taken off'; *gwi:sg ər arad*, 'part of a plough opposite the mouldboard', 'side of a plough'.

gwisgi, *wisgi*, adj., *gwisgi*, D., 'nimble': *may o n wisgi i dro:yd*, *gwisgi ar i dro:yd*.

gwisgo, v., *gwisgo*, D. (1) 'to dress': *may hi y gwisgo am dani*, 'she is getting dressed'; *may hi y gwisgo am dani hi*, 'she is dressing her'. (2) 'to dress' (implying style of clothes worn): *gwisgo n syvyl*, 'to dress plainly'. (3) 'to wear' (transitive): *gwisgo r bais a r klo:s*, 'to wear the breeches' (of a woman); — intransitive: *may o y gwisgo n da:*, 'it wears well'. (4) 'to wear out' (trans.): *du i y gwisgo və sgidja ar ər oxra*, 'I wear out my boots on one side'; — intr. 'to wear out, wear away, grow thin', used of other objects as well as clothes, e.g. *may r garag wedi gwisgo*, 'the stone is worn away'; *wedi gwisgo i r eda*, 'threadbare'. — used also of persons.

gwiðan, s.f., pl. *gwiðenna*, *gwythen*, D., 'vein'; also 'vein of slate, etc.'

gwi:v, s.f., pl. *gwiwja*, *gwif*, D.; pl. *gwifiau*, s.v. 'palangæ'; 'a large crowbar used esp. in slate quarries to move a block (*ply:g*) after blasting'.

gwla:d, s.f., pl. *gwledyd*, *gwla:d*, D. (1) 'country' (Fr. 'pays'): *dim ond burn ar ə wla:d*, 'only a burden on the country'. (2)

'country' (Fr. 'campagne'): *m a wla:d*, 'in the country'; *mynd am dro: i r'wla:d*, 'to go for a walk into the country'; *dyl' gwla:d o farad*, 'a manner of speech in the country'.

gwladað, adj., *gwladaidd*, D. (1) 'of the country', 'rustic': *ma na olug gwladað jaun arni hi*. (2) 'of a kindly disposition', 'pleasant to deal with' = *haud i dri:n, kəmdēiðasol, kəmuynasgar, ʔɣ gnēyd m de:g a faub, meun amoda da: a faub* (O.H.). Cf. B.C. 13. 23.

gwla:n, s.m., *gwlan*, D., 'wool'.

gwlanan, s.f., pl. *gwlanenni*, *gwlanan*, D., 'flannel': *krysbas wlanan*, 'flannel shirt'; *pais wlanan*, 'flannel petticoat'; *gwlanan o ðy:n*, 'a man of weak character, without backbone', so *ɣ he:n wlanan!* [This term was once applied by a preacher to the Almighty through the mouth of Jonah, when the destruction of Nineveh was not carried out. W.H.]

gwlanennur, s.m., *gwlanennwr*, 'wool-buyer, flannel-maker'. Cf. Yn union daw'r gwlanenwr, Iawn brynwr yn ei bryd. C.—'Cerdd yr Edau Wlan'.

gwasbant, s., *gwymlabsant*, O.P., 'feast of the patron saint of a church, wake': *gwasbant lanvar, abar, duygrwλχi*—died out about 1832 (O.H.).

gwasbanta, v., *gwymlabsanta*, O.P., 'to frequent wakes, make merry at a wake' (O.H.).

gwledig, adj., *gwledig*, D., 'rural': *ardal wledig*, 'a rural district'.

gwle:ð, s.f., pl. *gwleðoð*, *gwledd*, D., 'feast': *kadu gwle:ð*, 'to have a feast'.

gwleðast, s.f., *gloddest*, D., 'revelling, carousing, riotous living' (O.H.).

gwlesta, v., *gloddesta*, D., 'to carouse'.

gwli:θ, s.m., *gwliθ*, D., 'dew'.

gwliθlau, s.m., *gwliθlaw*, D., s.v. 'psecas'; 'fine drizzle'.

gwliθo, v., *gwliθo*, D., 'to fall' (of dew): *may hi ɣ gwliθo*, 'dew is falling'.

gwly:ð, s.pl., sing. *gwliðin*, *gwlydd*, D., 'sprouts', e.g. of potatoes coming up—further advanced than *egin*: *gwly:ð dom*, 'chickweed' (Stellaria media); *gwly:ð géiru* = *bu:yd gwyða*, 'robin-run-in-the hedge, goosegrass, cleavers' (Galium Aparine).

gwly:χ, s.m., *gwlych*, D., 'liquid'; 'gravy' (I.W.).

gwnadyr, *gwnjadyr*, s.m., *gwniadur*, D., 'thimble'.

gwnedyn, s.m., pl. *gwnjada*. Cf. *gwyniad*, D., s.v. 'sario'; 'salmon-trout' (Salmo trutta)—I.W.; young salmon (O.H.).

gwneppryd, s.m., *wynebpyrd*, D., s.v. 'facies'; 'countenance': *gwneppryd brunt esgavn*.

gwnidog, s.m., pl. *gwenidogjon*, *gweinidog*, D., 'minister'.

gwniyan, *niyan*, s.f., pl. *gwniynod*, *niynod*, *cwningen*, D.; O.F. *conin*, *connin*; Anglo-French, *coning*, 'rabbit': *a wniyan*.

gwniyngi, *niyngi*, s.m., *gwenwyngi*, 'a jealous man'; 'a peevish man'.

gwni:o, v., *gwnfo*, D. Fut. S. 1. *gwni:a*, 3. *gwni:θ*, *gwni:f*. Pret. 3. *gwni:od*. Imperative, *gwni:a*; *gwni:uχ*, 'to sew'.

gwniθvan, s.m., *gwenithfaen*, G.O. ii. 177. 6, 'granite'—a common word in slate quarries. Four varieties are distinguished: *gwniθvan gla:s*, *gwyn, dy:*, and *ko:χ*.

gwni:ur, s.m., *gwniwr*, O.P., 'one who sews'.

gwnjadrag, s.f., *gwniadwraig*, D., 'sempstress'.

gwnjadur, s.m., pl. *gwnjadurs*, *gwniadwr*, O.P., 'one who sews' (O.H.).

gwynnlyd, adj., *gwenwynllyd*, D. (1) 'poisonous'. (2) 'malignant', e.g. of an ulcer = *lidjog*. (3) 'keen': *ma: r gwynnt an wynnlyd*. (4) 'spiteful, mean': *r o:δ o n rhy: wynnlyd ido vo ga:l kur o r embarel*, 'he was too spiteful to let him have a corner of the umbrella'. (5) 'jealous, envious'.

gwynyno, v., *gwenwyno*, D. (1) 'to poison'. (2) 'to be jealous'.

gwobr, s.f., pl. *gwobra*, *gwobr*, D., 'reward, prize'. (Rather literary, but common in connexion with eisteddfod competitions, etc.)

gwøudjo, v., *gawwdio*, D., s.v. 'ludo'; 'to mock, make game of': *mi gwøudjoδ vi*, 'he made game of me'.

gwøudjur, s.m., *gawwdiwr*, B.C. 38. 17, 'mock, jester'.

gwøudlyd, adj., *gawwdlyd*, D., 'mocking, derisive; inclined to jeer'.

gwøurjo, v., *gawwrio*, 2 Pet. i. 19. (1) 'to dawn'. (2) 'to improve': *may o n dexra gwøurjo* is said e.g. of one who has been in bad circumstances, when things are beginning to improve.

gwraid, s.pl., sing. *gwrëidin*, m., *gwraidd*, sing. *gweiddyn*, D.; *gweiddin*, D.G. clxxv. 25, 'roots'; *kodi o r gwraid*, 'to root up'; *gwraid witsf*, 'twitch, couch-grass'.

gwraig, s.f., pl. *gwragad*, *gwraig*, D. (1) 'woman' (more complimentary than *dēnas*); *gwraig a ty:*, 'lady of the house'; *buru he:n wragad a fyn*, 'to rain cats and dogs'. (2) 'wife': *u:yθ o blant o r wraig genta*, 'eight children by the first wife'; *gwraig ivanjk*, 'bride'; *gwraig wedu*, 'widow'.

gwra:χ, s.f., pl. *gwraχod*, *gwrach*, D., 'hag': *ko:yl gwra:χ ar o:l*

bytta yud, 'an old wives' fable'. (For similar expressions cf. D.F. [x]. 11, [45]. 12.) *brëybuid gwra:χ an o:l i huly*s, "the wish is father to the thought"; *tye:χ du:y wra:χ nag y:n* (prov.), "two heads are better than one". Used also of men: 'an owl';—*gwra:χ a lydu = gwra:χ a tukka*, 'woodlouse', *gwrach y lludw*, D., 'cutio, porcellio'.

gwraxan, s.f., pl. *gwraxod*, *gwrachan*, D., s.v. 'anacula'. (1) 'hag', as term of reproach: *ta:u r he:n wraχan!* (2) This term is applied indiscriminately to all kinds of sea-bream and wrasse: *gwraxan dy:*, 'black sea-bream' (*Cantharus lineatus*). Two other varieties are distinguished: *gwraxan go:χ* and *gwraxan wen*. Cf. also *psgodyn arjan*, *psgodyn ayr*.—*gwraxan a ba:u*, 'a small fresh-water fish about four inches long, of a reddish colour, which lives in still water' (O.H.), '? minnow' (*Leuciscus phoxinus*);—*gwraxan ba:χ*, 'a kind of bird'. Cf. *gwrach y cae* (O.P.), 'hedge-sparrow', i. e. *Accentor modularis*.

gwrando, v., *gwrando*, D. Imperative *gwrando*, *gwranda*; *gwranduχ*, 'to listen': *gwrando ar a pe:θ sy arno vo*, 'to brood over one's illness'.

gwranta, v. (Fut. S. 1), *warantaf*, S.G. 94. 36; *wrantaf*, S.G. 42. 30; cf. D.G. cxxiv. 31, cxxx. 27: *mi gwranta i di*, 'I'll warrant you'.

gwregys, s.m., pl. *gwregysa*, *gwregys*, D., 'truss' (apparatus used in cases of rupture).

gwrëidjo, v., *gwrëiddio*, D., 'to take root': *fig. may o wedi gwrëidjo n da: jaun*, 'he has remained long in his situation'.

gwrëidjol, adj., *gwrëiddiol*, D. (1) 'thorough, from the root': *dæsgy n wrëidjol*, 'to learn thoroughly'. (2) 'reliable, true': *may r pe:θ adu i wedi dëyd m berfaith wrëidjol*.

gwrëigan, s.f., *gwreigan*, D., s.v. 'vxorcula'; 'a little woman': *may hi n he:n wrëigan bra:v*, 'she is a fine little old woman'; also 'wife': *a wrëigan aku*, 'the old woman at home'.

gwrëixjon, s.pl., sing. *gwrëixjonan*, *gwrëichion*, D., 'sparks'.

gwre:s, s.m., *gwrês*, D., 'heat': *may r ta:n an rhoi gwre:s*, 'the fire is hot'; *may hi η kodi n wre:s*, 'it (the weather) is getting hot'.

gwresog, adj., *gwresog*, D. (1) 'hot, heat-giving': *may r glo: n wresog*, 'the coal gives out a great deal of heat'. Also applied to the weather,—a stronger term than *tesog*. (2) 'cordial'.

gwri:d, s.m., *gwrîd*, D., 'ruddiness, flushing of the face': *a gwri:d wedi mynd o r boχa*.

gwrido, v., *gwrido*, D., 'to blush': *gwrido d at i glistja*, *gwrido at vo:n a gwa:lf*, 'to blush to the roots of one's hair'.

gwrinan, s.f. Cf. *gwrin*, D., s.v. 'verminatio'; and *gwraint*, sing. *gwreiny*n, 'ring-worm': *vrinan* (O.H.). Cf. *derwinan*.

gwrifgox, adj., *gwrldcoch*, D., s.v. 'ruber'; 'ruddy, rosy-cheeked'.

gwrodan, s.f., *gwaroden*, S.E., s.v. 'switch'; 'rod': *gwrodan deru ne gofan i waldjo* (O.H.)—thicker and tougher than *rhodan*.

gwry:χ, s.m., pl. *gwraxod*, *gwrŷch*, D., 'hedge'. (Seldom used = *klaud*, but *klaud gwry:χ* is in fairly common use to distinguish from *klaud kerig*, etc.); *plagy gwry:χ*, 'to bend a hedge'.

gwrym, s.m., pl. *gwrwmja*, *gwrwmja*, *gwrym*, D., 'a small ridge; a weal': *r o:δ a ghevn i n wrwmja maur vel a mys* (J.J.), 'my back was covered with weals as big as my finger';—also 'a pleat', e.g. of a stocking.

gwry:sg, s.pl., sing. *gwrysgan*, *gwrŷsg*, D., 'small branches cut off': *gnëyd klaud gwry:sg*, 'to make a hedge by inserting poles in the ground and entwining branches between them'; *gnëyd aduy wry:sg* [*aduy*].

gwradyn, *gwrydyn*, s.m., 'withe' (?): *gwradyn basgad*, 'handle of a basket'.

gwraxyn, s.m., *gwrychyn*, D., s.v. 'seta'. (1) 'bristles': *ka:θ æy kodi i gwraxyn*, 'a cat arching its back' (*kodi i xry:χ* is also heard); *mi godis a gwraxyn vel ba:yð kändëirjog*, 'I bristled up like a mad boar'. (2) 'blades of grass left standing after the scythe' (O.H.); *gwraxyn arvod*, 'such blades left standing between each sweep of the scythe forward'.

gwrwmjog, adj., *gwrymiog*, D., s.v. 'fimbriatus'; 'full of ridges, ribbed', applied e.g. to the sand of the sea-shore when the tide is low (J.J.).

gwybad, s.pl., sing. *gwybedyn*, *gwybed*, D., 'flies'.

gwydro, v., *gwydro*, D., 'to glaze'.

gwydrur, s.m., *gwydrwr*, D., 'glazier'.

gwydyn, adj., sup. *gwytna*, 'tough', applied to meat, hay, etc. (opp. *bray*)—fig. *may o n y:n gwydyn (an wydyn vel kortyn)*, 'he is a tough customer'.

gwydyr, s.m., *gwydr*, D., 'glass': *lamp wedi tori i gwydyr*, 'a lamp with a broken chimney'; *pa:y*n (= *kwaral*) *o wydyr*, 'a pane of glass'.

gwy:δ, s.m., pl. *gwrδjon*, *gwŷdd*, D., 'arbusta, arbores, caules'; *gwydd aradr*, s.v. 'aratrum'; cf. also W.Ll. lvi. 101, 'plough' (Pentir, Tregarth, and the neighbourhood of Bangor). Cf. *arad*.

gwy:δ, s.m., pl. *gwrhδjon*, *gwŷdd* pro *gwehydd*, D., 'weaver'.

gwydal, s.m., pl. *gwydelod*, *Gwyddel*, D., 'Irishman'.—As term of reproach: *gwydal hyl*.

gwydelas, s.f., Gwyddeles, 'Irishwoman': *banŷ r he:n wydelas*, name of a sand-bank.

gwydelig, adj., Gwyddelig, 'Irish': *tŷo: gwydelig*, 'a shabby trick'.

gwy:χ, adj., gwŷch, D., 'splendid, fine, smart': *gwy:χ o be:θ*; *ma na olug gwy:χ ar ɔ gwarθag*; *dy:n gwy:χ*; *gwēiθjur gwy:χ*; *ma na olug gwy:χ ar i waiθ*.—Not often used: English words such as *grand*, *nēis*, *smart* tend to take its place.

gwylaš, adj., gwyllaidd, S.E., s.v. 'modest'; 'modest'.

gwyłan, s.f., pl. *gwlanoð*, gŵylan, D., 'sea-gull': *gwyłan benðy*, 'black-headed gull' (*Larus ridibundus*); *gwyłan vre:χ*, 'herring-gull' (*Larus argentatus*); *gwyłan wen*, 'common gull' (*Larus canus*); *gwyłan kevn dy:*, 'black-backed gull' (*Larus marinus*).

gwył, s., gwyll, D., in phrase *gid a gwył ɔ no:s = rhuŷ day ola* (O.H.). Cf. D., s.v., 'Yngwyll y nôs, Crepusculo vespertino'. Cf. also *gwiłjad*.

gwy:łt, adj., pl. *gwiłtjon*, gwyllt, D. (1) 'wild = not tamed': *dovi anival gwy:łt*, 'to tame a wild animal'; *mo:χ gwiłtjon*, 'wild boars'; *kaðoð gwiłtjon*, 'wild cats'; *kefyl gwy:łt*, 'a horse that has not been broken in'. (2) 'wild, growing wild': *mavon gwiłtjon*, 'wild raspberries'; *pyppys gwiłtjon*, 'vetch'; *sa:yðs gwy:łt*, 'wood sage';—similarly *gwy:łt luini*, 'thick, almost impenetrable bushes'; *gwa:łt gwyłt*, 'hair which stands straight up in spite of brushing'. (3) applied to what has never been cultivated (of land): *ti:r gwy:łt*. (4) 'wild, stormy, raging': *tu:yð anwadal gwy:łt*, 'wild, unsettled weather'; *du:r gwy:łt*, 'a strong current'; *may hi n veru gwy:łt*, 'it is in a wild state of excitement', e.g. a meeting; *may o n holiks gwy:łt*, 'he is in a terrible temper'. (5) 'of anything that burns quickly or bursts suddenly into flame, inflammable': *glo: gwy:łt*, 'coal that burns quickly'; *dy:n gwy:łt vel malfan*, 'one who flares up in an instant like a match'. (6) 'quick tempered': *dy:n gwy:łt* (cf. the last example); *gwy:łt wēydwylt*, 'passionate'. (7) 'hasty, apt to act in a hurry'. (8) 'malignant': *davad wy:łt*, 'a cancerous wart'. (9) *tra:yð gwy:łt*, 'quicksand' (O.H.).

gwynmad [*gwynab*].

gwyn, adj., fem. *gwen*; comp. *gunnaχ*, pl. *gunjon*, gwynn, D.; comp. *gwnnach*, L.A. 16. 14; G.R. 31. 18; pl. *gwnnion*, D.F. [viii] 22. (1) 'white': *may hi n vy:d gwyn*, 'it is a white world' (after a fall of snow); *ɔ mənəðoð ɔn i kŷsa gunjon*, 'the mountains covered with snow'; *bəsað koχjon gunjon*, 'white fox-gloves'; *menig gunjon*, 'white gloves'; *r o:yð po:b man ɔn wyn o varig*, 'everything was white with frost'; *mi vy:ð ɔχ pen ɔn wyn pen weluxi hanny*, 'your hair will be white by the time you see that'; *o r bora gwyn dan no:s*, 'from early morning till night'; *Ki:g gwyn*, 'fat meat'; *gwyn ɔ gwel ɔ vra:n i xiū* (prov.). (2) 'white-hot'.

(3) 'blessed', in phrase *gwyn dā vy:d!l*, 'what a happy man you are'; similarly: *gwyn pō:b pe:θ newyð* (prov.).—As substantive: (1) 'fat'. (2) 'silver coins': *o:ys gənoxi xwe:χ o bre:s ən l̥e: xwe:χ o wyn?*, 'have you six coppers for a sixpenny piece'. (3) 'desire': *gweld i wyn arno*, 'to like it' (I.W.).

gwynab, rarely *wynab*; *gwymmad*, *wymmad* (O.H. always) (A by-form *χwynab*, *χwymmad* also exists, e.g. *ə ty: χwymmad i vəny*, 'face upwards'; *dim ar χwymmad ə dəyar*, 'nothing on earth'), s.m., pl. *gwyneba*, *wyneb*, D. (1) 'face': *kā:l rubaθ gəno vo mor haud a tənny l̥a:u hyd i wynab*, 'to get something from him as easily as stroking his face', i.e. 'for the mere asking'; *rhoid wynab agorad ar baub*, 'to act frankly towards every one'; *dēyd rubaθ ən əχ gwynab*, 'to say something before your face' (opp. *ən əχ kevn*, 'behind your back'); *dēyd rubaθ ən əχ gwynab no:yθ*, 'to say something before your very face'; *gnēyd rubaθ ən wymmad ə gvrab* (O.H.), 'to do something in the face of, against the law'; *dal gwynab (i)*, 'to make believe': *t o:ð o ðim ən l̥ikjo vo o gubul, ond r o:ð ən dal gwynab ido vo*;—*dal blaud gwynab [blaud]*; *tənny gwyneba*, 'to make faces'; *tənny gwynab hi:r*, 'to pull a long face'; *səθjod i wynab*, 'his countenance fell'. (2) as term of reproach, implying ugliness: *χ he:n wynab!* (3) 'surface': *ar wynab ə mo:r*, 'on the surface of the sea'; *un i ðim ar wynab ə dəyar*, 'I have no notion'; *gwynab ə dorθ*, 'the surface of the loaf'; *rhəux bla:t ar i wynab o*, 'put a plate over it' (i.e. over another plate).

gwynabgalad; *gwymmadgalad* (O.H.), adj., *gwynebgaled*, 'bare-faced, impudent' (= *talog*): *may o mor wymmadgalad na nēið rhesum m o i droi o*.

gwynabgledux, s.m., *gwynebgaledwch*, 'barefacedness, impudence'.

gwyneby, v., *wynebu*, D., 'to face': *θala fon ðim i wyneby taið ən ər he:n amsar*, 'a stick would be useless to face a journey in old times'.

gwynera: *may na fitja gwynera arno vo*, 'he is changeable' (I.W.).

gwynlasy, v., *gwynlasu*, O.P., 'to turn deadly pale'.

gwynt, s.m., pl. *gwyntod*, *gwynt*, D. (1) 'wind': *gwynt ə duyran*, 'east wind'; *gwynt maur*, 'high wind'; *gwynt tros ə ti:r*, 'land wind' (on the sea); *may na awal da: o wynt hēiðju*, 'there is a good breeze to-day'; *t o:s na ðim xwa: (= evlyn) o wynt*, 'there is not a breath of wind'; *t o:ys na ðim digon o wynt i əsguyd ə briga*, 'there is not enough wind to move the branches'; *t ədi r gwynt ðim əm buguθ*, 'the wind is not boisterous'; *may r gwynt ən vain (= wynylyd)*, 'the wind is piercing, keen'; *may hi η kodi n wynt*, 'the wind is rising'; *may hi wedi kodi gwynt ən aru jaun*, 'it has got very windy'; *may r gwynt wedi mynd i laur (tori i laur, huijō*

i laur, gostleg, gustun, lēi-ha:y), 'the wind has dropped'; *may r gwynt wedi tgoi*, 'the wind has changed'; *r o:ð a gwynt yn a fhevn*, 'the wind was behind me'; *ay phasgod a gwynt*, 'sheltered from the wind'; *kin gentad a r gwynt*, 'as swift as the wind'; *sarad i r gwynt*, 'to talk nonsense'; *mynd a i ben yn a gwynt*, 'to be at a loose end, to be harum-scarum, to flaunt about'; *gwynt te:g ar d o:l di:l*, 'good riddance!'; (2) 'breath': *du i wedi kolē gwynt*, 'I have lost my breath'; *ka:l gwynt*, 'to get one's breath; to have a moment's rest'; *a i wynt yn i udu*, 'breathless'; *r o:ð a gwynt yn a nurn i*, 'my heart leapt to my mouth'; *kəmmux əx gwynt*, 'take your breath'; *mi ləykod a kuru ar y:n gwynt*, 'he swallowed the beer at one gulp';—fig. *may o n laun o wynt*, 'he is a frothy man'. (3) 'draught'. (4) 'wind' (in the stomach): *gwynt ay kasgly*. (5) 'inclination': *t o:s gin i ðim gwynt i vynd mo*, 'I don't feel much inclined to go there, I don't much care about going there'; *xədig iau n o wynt sy gin mam iðo vo*, 'mother doesn't much care for him'.

gwyntlog, adj., *gwyntog*, D., 'windy'.

gwyntyl, s.f., *gwyntyll*, D., s.v. 'vannus'; 'winnowing fan': *a wyntyl i lhay ar y:d* (O.H.).

gwyrd, fem. *gwerð*, pl. *gwerðjon*, *gwirðjon*, adj., *gwyrd*, D., 'green'.

gwyrdlas, adj., *gwyrdldas*, D., s.v. 'virido'; 'green': *may r ka:y m wyrdlas*.

gwyrdlesni, s., *gwyrdldesni*, D., s.v. 'viriditas'; 'greenness', esp. of grass.

gwyro, v., *gŵyro*, D., 'to stoop, bend': *vedruxi ðim mynd yn əx seuył, rhaid i xi wyro*; *gwyru x uð ben əx plā:t*, 'lean over your plate'.

gwyρθ, s.f., pl. *gurðja*, *gwyρθ*, D.; pl. *gwrthyev*, L.A. 83. 6; *gwrthiau*, M.L.I. i. 94. 9, 'miracle'.

gwyvo, *gwywo*, v., *gwywo*, D., s.v. 'flacceo'; *gwyfo*, C.L.C. ii. 37. 26; T.N. 74. 2, 'to fade'.

gwyryyd, s.m., *gwyddfid*, D.: *lɛfa r gwyryyd*, 'honeysuckle' (*Lonicera Periclymenum*).

gwyryn, s., *gwyfyn*, D., 'moth'. Seldom used.

gwehiljon, s.pl., *gwehilion*, D., 'dregs' (literal and figurative).

gwehry, v., *gweyru*, D., 'to neigh; to guffaw'.

gynt [*kynl*].

gyr, s.m., pl. *gəroð*, *gyrr*, D., 'flock, drove': *gyr o ðevaid, vo:x, warðag, gəfəla, wyða*, etc.

gytlo, pet name for 'Griffith'.

gəflog [*kəfəlog*].

gwnna, adv., *gynneu*, D., 'just now'.

garnat, s.m., 'gurnard': *garnat gre:*, *garnat sbotjog*, 'grey gurnard' (*Trigla gurnardus*); *garnat ko:χ*, 'red gurnard' (*Trigla lineata*).—Cf. *χurnur*.

gærur, s.m., *gyrrwr*, D., s.v. 'exactor'; 'driver': *robin a gærur*, 'gadfly';—also 'drover'—properly the assistant of a *porðmon*.

gæry, v., *gyrru*, D. (1) 'to drive': *gæry a we:ð*, 'to drive the team'; *gæry moχyn*, 'to drive a pig'; *æxi: ðary ηæry vi ar a kwesljun*, 'you made me ask the question'; *may o η gæry ar i dri: mi:s*, 'he is nearly three months old'. (2) 'to send' (= *anvon*): *gæry þøyr*, 'to send a letter'; *gæry govyn*, 'to send an invitation'; *gæry tgosøð attynnu*, 'to send over to them'; *gæry morwvyn ar negas*, 'to send a maid on an errand'.

gæstifol, in *peļ gæstifol*, 'ever so far': *ma: nu wedi mynd æm beļ gæstifol* (O.H.) = *bæstifol*.

h

ha:, s.m., *hâf*, D., 'summer': *durnoð kenta r ha:*, 'the first day of summer' (i. e. May 1); *hannar ha:*, 'midsummer'; *fair vangor hannar ha:*;—*r ha: ba:χ*, 'St. Luke's summer' (but applied to the end of September).

ha:d, s.m., *hâd*, D., 'seed' (in the aggregate). Cf. *hadan*, *hedyn*.

hadan, s.f., pl. *hada*, *haden*, O.P., 'a single seed': *hadan o de:*, 'tea-leaf' (O.H.).

hady, v., *hadu*, D., 'to seed'.

hadyd, s.m., *hadyd*, M.Ll. i. 169. 1, 'seed-corn'; also 'potatoes kept for planting'.

haffjad, s., *haffiad*, 'handful': *ðero i mi haffjad o we:lt, o brikja*.

hafjo, v., *haffio*, T.N. 47. 10; 225. 5; 300. 35. (1) 'to snatch, snatch at, jump at' (= *kæðry i be:θ, næidjo i be:θ*, J.J.); *ku:n æn hafjo ar i gilið*;—*paid a hafjo arna i*, 'don't jump down my throat'. (2) 'to gulp': *hafjo bytta* (of human beings or animals) = *lækjo*.

hafla, s.pl., *affleu* and **hafflau*, D. (1) 'grasp': *lond i hafla*, 'as much as can be grasped by the two hands and arms'. (2) 'clutches': *r o:ð o æn i hafla*; *a:θ æn injon i u hafla*; *a:θ o i hafla rhag bla:yn*; *kadu aļan o hafla r he:n blismon na*.

hagan [*agan*].

hagar, adj., *hagr*, D., 'ugly' = *hyļ* (but the latter is the ordinary word); *tru:y de:g ne hagar*, 'by fair means or foul'.

hagry, v., *hagru*, O.P., 'to make ugly, become ugly'.

hai, in the expression *hai luk!* an exclamation equivalent to 'may it be so, indeed', e.g. *gobðidjo by:ð hi vely—vel, hai luk!*

haid, s.f., pl. *hëidja*, *haid*, D., 'swarm' (of bees); 'flock' (of birds); 'shoal' (of fish); 'pack' (of hounds), etc.

haið, s.m., *haidd*, D., 'barley'.

haint, s., pl. *hëintja*, *haint*, D., 'epidemic': *may gëya gla:s ən dëbëkkax o hëintja*, 'a green winter is more likely to bring epidemics with it'.

hak, s.m., pl. *hakja*, Eng. *hack*, 'a cut, cleft': *mi doris hak ar ɔ ja:u*;—*hak ən ɔ graig*, 'a cleft in the rock'. (Cf. *agan*.)

hakjo, v., *haccio*, C.G.M. 95. 23, Eng. *hack*, 'to notch, to cut marks in a stick'—the old-fashioned way of keeping accounts.

halan, s.m., *halen*, D., 'salt': *pinfin o halan*, 'a pinch of salt'; *Kettog (halan)*, 'salt-box'; *kalan o halan*, 'bar of salt'; *mi ro: i halan ən i bottas o!*, 'I'll be even with him!'; 'I'll have it out with him!' = *mi ro: i halan ar i vriu o*.

hald, s., ? *hald*, D., 'succussio'; R. [the trotting or jogging of a horse] in the phrase *ar i hald* as *ðo:θ ar i hald*, 'he came unexpectedly,—as the whim led him'; *mi ðo: i riu ðurnod etto ar vð hald*, 'I shall be turning up again some day'.

haldi'war, s., 'a ruffian' (I.W.).

haldjo, *haldjan*, v.; cf. *haldian*, D., s.v. 'nuto'; 'to reel' (of a drunken man); *haldjo o r y:n oxor i r lał*.

haljo, v., 'to haul': *haljo ku:χ*.

ha:łt, adj., pl. *hëiljjon*, *hallt*, D., 'salty, salt' (intensified *χweru ha:łt*): *du:r ha:łt*, 'salt water'; *kin halıad a heli trımor (dëyvor, day vo:r)*, 'as salt as the water of three seas'; *daxi n i glu:ad o n ha:łt?*, 'does it taste salty to you?'—fig. *may n ha:łt gın ɔ ɣhalon dëyd*, 'it grieves me to say'.

halty, v., *halltu*, D., 'to salt'.

ham, s.f., pl. *hams*, 'ham'.

hambəgjo, v. (1) 'to humbug' (trans.). (2) 'to play the fool' (*uθ bexy, vedwi, vvu n avradlon*, etc.). (3) 'to play the deuce with': *hambəgjo i jexid*. (4) 'to overwork': *hambəgjo i hynan* = *bəstaxy*. (5) 'to ill-treat'. (All O.H.)

hamdan, s.f., *hamdden*, D., 'leisure'.

hamdenol, adj., *hamddenawl*, O.P., 'leisurely': *gnëyd rubaθ ən hamdenol*; *y:n hamdenol jaun di o*, 'he takes it easy'.

hampar, s.f., *hampar o enaθ*, 'a romping girl', 'a tom-boy'; *he:n hampar (vydyr)!* (Cf. M.F. *rhampen*.)

hamport (O.H.); *hamburt* (Bangor), s.m., ? Eng. hand-board; 'a kind of tray formerly placed on the table to hold the tea things, with one leg supported by three feet and generally made of oak' (O.H.)—also 'tray'.

hanas, s.m., pl. *hanefson*, hanes, D., 'story, history': *dëyt hanas*, 'to tell a story'; *mi dri:fi i ga:yl ər hanas gəno vo m bersonol ond mi vedif*, 'I tried to get the story from him personally, but without success'; *tasa ɾ he:n sɡidja ma n medry farad mi gəusani dippin o i hanas o*, 'if these old boots could speak we should hear a bit of his history';—*dim hanas ono vo*, 'no signs of him'.

handi, adj. (1) 'handy, convenient'. (2) 'quick': *dəruχ lump o gaus ən i ɡe:g o, mi gnoith hunna n o handi*, 'put a lump of cheese in his mouth, he'll chew that quickly enough'.

handlan, s.f., pl. *handls*, 'handle', e. g. of a can or bucket. Also *handl*. Cf. *ko:ys*, *tro:yd*, *kly:st*, *gwrədyn*.

hanesyn, s.m., *hanesyn*, O.P., 'a little story'.

hannar, s.m., *hanner*, D., 'half': *hannar kant o bynna*, 'fifty pounds'; *may o drost i hannar kant*, 'he is over fifty'; *əy gant a hannar o:yd*, 'a hundred and fifty years old'; *blu:yd a hannar*, 'eighteen months of age'; *hannar aur wedi y:n o de:g*, 'half-past eleven'; *hannar dy:ð*, 'midday'; *hannar no:s*, 'midnight'; *hannar koron*, 'half a crown'; *hannar lanu*, *hannar trai*, 'half tide'; *hannar kimmint aral*, 'half as much again'; *mu:y o r hannar*, 'half as big again'; *ma: nu n rhy: va:n o r hannar*, 'they are too small by half'; *wel ɡin i o r hannar*, 'I had far rather'; *bron wedi darvod*, *nag ar i hannar nag ar i xwartar xwaið*, 'nearly finished, neither half finished nor quarter finished either'; *r o:ð na helynt a hannar*, 'there was a terrible row'; *tori ən i hannar (tru i hannar)*, 'to break, to tear in two';—as adverb: *hannar kiy grəvad a hi:*, 'half as strong as she'; *wedi hannar i luy*, 'half-starved'; *mi a:θ a r ki: ar hannar bytta*, 'he took the dog away when he had only half finished eating'; *hannar pan*, 'not all there'.

hannos [*annos*].

hanny, v., *hanfod*, D., 'to originate, come originally (from)': *pu:y dëyly ədi o ? may o n hanny ałan o hun a hun*; *hanny ałan o fi:r vo:n* (O.H.)—Somewhat literary.

hanod [*anod*].

hantiks, s., Eng. antics, (Dial.) *hantics*: *mynd tru i hantiks*, *dayos i hantiks*, 'to show his naughty tricks'; 'to make an exhibition of himself'.

haykas, *haykatf*, s.m., pl. *hayketfi*, 'handkerchief': *haykas pokkad*.

haykəpjo, *haykəfjo*, v., 'to handcuff'.

haykəps, s.pl., 'handcuffs'.

hayla, s.f., 'a scolding': *ρhoi hayla i dy:n* (I.W.).

hapnjo, v., cf. hapio, W.S., 'to happen': *δary mi hapnjo i weld* = *diguyδ*.

happys, adj., happus, D., 'happy'.

happysrwyδ, s., happusrwydd, D.F. [138]. 28; P.G.G. 63. 7, 'happiness'.

harbur, s.m., harbwr, C.L.C. iv. 33. 24, 'harbour'.

hard, adj., hardd, D., 'pretty': *merχ ivayk hard δemynol*, 'a pretty, comely young girl'; *may henny n o le:u o hard*, 'that is rather pretty'.

hardy, v., harddu, Rev. xxi. 19, 'to beautify'.

harjo, v., hario, Eng. harry. (1) 'to be tired' (stronger than *blino*): *du i wedi harjo n la:n*, 'I am dead tired'. (2) 'to tire': *mi haris i nu i gi:d*. (3) 'to spoil': *may gwynt a duyran yn harjo*, *yn dweθa po:b pe:θ*.

harlig, adj., haerllug, D., s.v. 'importunus', 'impudens'; 'impudent, audacious'; hard, grasping', e.g. of one who drives a hard bargain.

harθjo [*arθjo*].

hary [*darvod*].

hasart, s., Eng. hazard, 'risk': *hasart garu jaun*, 'a great risk'.

ha:st, s.f., hast, C.C. 214. 11, 'haste': *mynd ar ha:st vaur*.

hastys, adj., 'hasty, apt to do things hurriedly'.

hatlin, s., hatling, St. Mark xii. 42, 'mite': *s gin i dim hatlin*, 'I have not a brass farthing'.

hatsad, s.f., 'hatch': *hatsad o gøujon*; *hatsad o weny:n*, 'a swarm, hiveful of bees'; *hatsad o vo:χ*, 'litter of pigs'.

haud, adj., comp. *haus*, *høudax*, sup. *høusa*, *høuda*, hawdd, D., 'easy': *mi vy:δ yn haus i xi vytta na dim by:d araf*, 'it will be easier for you to eat than anything else'; *ρhoi diδad meun du:r ga:l nu vod yn haus i golxi*, 'to put clothes to soak so as to make them easier to wash'; *pe ba:y r wyδva η gaus mi vδda n haus ka:l kosyn* (prov.), 'if Snowdon were made of cheese it would be easier to get one', i.e. 'if ifs and an's were pots and pans, there'd be no trade for tinkers';—with *gin*: *may n haus gin i vedul*, 'I am inclined to think'.—Comparative with the verb to be: *pu:y haus vøduxi ?*, 'what will it avail you?'; *vasa r køujon dim haus uθ ga:l krøstyn oni ba:y vod ær ja:r yn i valy vo n digon ma:n yδynu*, 'the chickens would be none the better for getting a crust unless the hen made it into small enough bits for them'; *be du i n haus a mynd ru:an a r tye:n wedi køxuy:n ?*, 'what is the use of me going now when the train has started?'; *be o:yδ o haus a ρhoid kwëir iδo vo ?*, 'what was he the

better for giving him a thrashing?'; *vy:o vo dammad haus*, 'he was none the better for it'; 'it was of no avail'.

haul, s.m., pl. *hæulja*, hawl, D. (1) 'right': *haul pori devaid a ðori maun*, 'the right of pasturing sheep and cutting peat'. (2) 'principal': *byu ar ær haul*, 'to live on the principal'; *lo:g a haul*, 'interest and principal'.

havað, adj., hafaidð, D., 'summery'.

havlig, s., haflug, D., 'abundantia, copia'; 'a number', generally in a derisive sense: 'troop, crew, bevy'; *havlig o fipfuns*, 'a troop of gipsies';—*g he:n havlig!*

havn, s.f., pl. *havna*, hafn, F.N. 5. (5). A by-form of *kavn*, with the meaning 'hollow'.

havog, s., hafog, D.F. [74]. 21, 'havock'.—Often implies 'a sudden mishap': *mi ðo:ð æn havog o la:u sædyn, a ninna n æmmyl ka:l ær y:d* (O.H.).

hay; *hëy* (J.J.; O.H.), v., hau and heu, D., 'to sow'.

hayl, s.m., haul, D., 'sun': *may g hayl æn tunny*, 'the sun is shining'; *may g hayl æy kodi*, 'the sun is rising'; *may g hayl æn mynd i laur, æn mynd dan gëyra, æn maxlyd*, 'the sun is setting'; *may hi n du:ad (= kodi) æn hayl*, 'the sun is coming out'; *æn lëgad (= æy ghe:g) ær hayl*, 'in the sun'; *plëdra g hayl*, 'rays of the sun'; *py:st hayl*, 'sun rays seen descending from clouds in the distance'; cf. W.Ll. (Voc.), s.v. 'terydr'; *kliþ ar ær hayl*, 'eclipse of the sun'; *da:u hayl ar vryn etto*, 'better days will come'; *hayl tommos øwan*, 'the moon'.

ha:yl, adj., hael, D., 'generous, liberal': *ha:yl vy:ð hæwal ar burs æ wla:d* (prov.), 'he cutteth large thongs from another man's leather', 'he is liberal at other people's expense'.

ha:yls, s.pl., Eng. (Dial.) hail [small shot, pellets], Sc., Irel. 'small shot'.

ha:yn, s.f., pl. *hëyna*, haen, D., 'layer, film, veneering': *du:r wedi ghewi n ha:yn o re:u arno vo*, 'water with a film of ice over it'; *ha:yn ar ha:yn*, 'layer on layer'.

heb, prep., heb, D. With pronouns: S. 1. *hebða i*, 2. *hebðat(i)*, 3. *hebðo (vo)*, *hebði (hv)*. Pl. 1. *hebðon(i)*, 2. *hebðox(i)*, 3. *hebðyn(u)*. Followed by the vocalic mutation, 'without': *heb i vai heb i eni* (prov.), 'no one is without his faults'; *heb raid nag axos*, 'without any reason whatever'; *heb vlewyn (= ðëilan) ar i davod*, 'without mincing matters'; *χëir m o r melys heb æ xweru* (prov.), 'every rose has its thorns'; *heb amsar i ðim by:d*, 'no time for anything'; *mi gëið o vod hebðo vo*, 'he shall do without it';—with *ðim*, 'without any': *bara heb ðim kodjad*, 'bread that has not risen';—after *mynd* and *du:ad*, negative of *mynd a*, *du:ad a*, e.g. *mi ëif i heb æ*

pappyr, 'I never took the paper'; *wedi du:ad heb ar y:n a may o*, 'he has not brought one';—with verbs (1) 'without': *heb ubod i xi* *χ hy:n*, 'unconsciously'; *r öyðun i am ðuy noson heb ðonny a sgidja o:ð ar a nrha:yð*, 'I was two nights without taking off my boots'; *mi gwelis i hi heb vedul i gwelt i*, 'I saw her accidentally'; *mi lasanu roid o ido vo heb ido vo ovyn*, 'they might have given it to him without him asking for it'. (2) 'unless': *t öyðun i ðim heb i xi daly*, 'I wouldn't go unless you paid me'. (3) where in English a simple negative or 'and . . . not' or 'who, which . . . not' would be more usual: *may r korn heb vynd ello*, 'the horn has not sounded yet'; *mi ro:ð a ki: meun kuppurð heb roi lammad o vu:yð ido vo*, 'he put the dog in a cupboard and gave him nothing to eat'; *këirχ heb i valy*, 'unground oats'; *gwardag ivanχ heb gærad dvluyð o:yð*, 'young cattle under two years old'; *heb vod an vaur*, *heb vod an va:χ*, 'neither large nor small'; *dy:n heb vedry farad a gröyu*, 'a man who cannot speak plain'; *wayð gín i ta:ti heb nëyd am draguyðoldab a durnod dros ben*, 'I should not care if you did not do so for ever and a day';—*b la:u* (= *heb law*) = 'besides, but': *may rubað m a yhadu i b lau klo: a χlikjad*, 'something keeps me besides lock and latch'; . . . *a lawar b la:u nu*, '... and many others besides'; *pu:y o:ð m a van na b la:u plismon*, 'who should be there but a policeman'.

hedag, v., *ehedeg* and *hedeg*, D. Fut. S. 3. *hedið*, 'to fly': *t ædi gu:yð vras ðim m hedag a mhel* (prov.), i.e. 'a man of worth does not go far to be appreciated';—also 'to run to seed': *kabaiif wedi hedag*.

hedjad, s.m., *hediad* and *ehediad*, D., 'flight': *do:s ar d injon vel hedjad bra:n*, 'go straight as the crow flies'.

hedyð, s.m., pl. *hedððjon*, *hedydd*, D., 'lark': *hedyð a mo:r*, 'ringed plover' (*Ægialitis hiaticula*).

hedyn, s.m., pl. *hada*, *hedyn*, D., 'a (single) seed': *hada marχ meri*, 'hips'; *po:b hedyn o hono vo*, 'every scrap of it'.

hedux, s.m., *heddwch*, D., 'peace': *χëið o ðim mynyd o hedux nes koditð o*, 'he won't have a minute's peace till he gets up';—*prænna hedux* = *kay d a gë:g*;—*æstys hedux*, 'justice of the peace'; *kregín hedux*, 'money'.

hefar, s.f., pl. *hefrod*, *heffer*, W.S. [Hecforde], 'heifer'.

hegal, s.f., pl. *hegla*, *hegl*, D., 'crus, tibia'; 'foot, leg': *mi ro:ð ar he:n vyux gik i mi a i hegal*. Generally used in the plural, implying large, clumsy feet combined with lankiness of limb, esp. in a semi-facetious sense, as *tyn d a hegla attat o:ð ar for*, 'take your legs out of the way'; *sæmmyd d a hegla o: na*; *paid a hel d a hegla bydron hyda i*; *maðry gwely bloda hevo i hegla*.

heglog, adj., *heglawg*, O.P., 'long-legged': *m heglog ovnaduy ag*

en vaur (O.H., speaking of a dragon-fly). Also applied to a person with large awkward feet, e. g. turning too much in or out.

hegly; *hegljo* (O.H.), v., *heglu*. (1) 'to be off', 'to hook it', 'to kick the bucket': *may o wedi hegly hi*, 'he has hooked it'; *may o dgest a i hegly hi*, 'he is on the point of death'; *r o:ð hi dgest wedi hegljo*, 'she was on the point of death'. (2) 'to come to grief, to fail in one's object': *may o wedi hegljo* = *wedi meþy i amkan*; *may o wedi hegljo hi*, e. g. *dexra bysnas ag en meþy*.

hëibjo, *heibio*, D., adv. 'past, over, aside': *mi sgyboð hëibjo*, 'he rushed past'; *may hi wedi troi hunna hëibjo*, 'she has given that fellow up'; *troi arjan hëibjo*, 'to put money by'; *he:n sgidja wedi troi hëibjo*, 'old boots thrown aside'.—prep. 'past': *mynd hëibjo ru:n*, 'to go past some one'.

hëidjo, v., *heidio*, D., s.v. 'examino'; 'to swarm': *may r lē: n hëidjo o bəsgod*.

hëidan, s.f., *haidden*, D., 'a grain of barley'.

hëidjannol, adj., *haeddiannol*, D., s.v. 'meritissimè'; 'deserved; deserving': *sgurva hëidjannol*, 'a well-deserved thrashing'; *u:ti n hëidjannol?*, 'are you deserving?' (O.H.)

hëidjant, s., *haeddiant*, D., 'deserts': *may o wedi ka:yl i hëidjant*, 'he has his deserts'.

hëidju, adv. and s., *hediw*, W.B., col. 26. 23; *heddiw*, G.R. 65. 19; *heiddiw*, C.C.M. 34. 13; 128. 11, 13, 17, etc.; C.L.C. ii. 28. 27; *heddyw*, D., 'to-day': *usnos i hëidju*, 'a week to-day'.

hëiljonys, adj., St. James i. 5, 'liberal, bountiful'.

hëini, adj., *heinif* and *heini*, D., 'brisk, vivacious, active': *may o n y:n hëini ar i dro:yd*, 'he is nimble on his legs'; *gu:r hëini*, 'a fine, brisk man'; *lawn o ðy:n hëini, kajan o hogan hëini*.

hel, v., *hel pro hely*, D. Fut. *helja*. Pret. S. 3. *heljoð*. Pl. 3. *helson*. Imperative *helja*; *heljuð*, *helux*. (1) 'to chase, drive, drive away': *hel nu o: na l*, 'drive them away from there!' (e. g. to a sheep dog); so, *hel ar d o:l l*, 'drive (it) back'; *hel a:lan*, 'to drive out'; *heljuð r adar i fur*, 'drive the birds away'. (2) 'to drive together, to collect', esp. *hel devaid*, e. g. for the purpose of shearing. (3) 'to drive': *hel* (= *gery*) *moxy:n*. (4) 'to collect together and remove': *hel də bak l*, 'off with you!'; *hel Kerig*, 'to remove stones from a field'; *helux ə briu:son*, 'get the crumbs up'; *helux ə fəstri byðron ar ə tɹe:*, 'take away the dirty things on the tray'. (5) 'to collect' (in full *hel at i ġilið*): *may o n hel poppeð ġe:ð o aval anynu o he:n beða*, 'he collects all old things he can lay hands on'; *hel ə dre:θ*, 'to collect taxes'; *hel arjan* (or simply *hel*), 'to collect (money), in a place of worship or otherwise'. (6) 'to collect' (intr.), e. g. of matter: *hel at i ġilið*, 'to form into a compact

mass': *peθ gwair wedi hel at i gilið*; also of persons, 'to huddle oneself, to crouch'. (7) 'to gather': *hel bloda*, 'to gather flowers'; *hel kokkos*, 'to gather cockles'; *daxi wedi hel tippin go le:u o ve:l i r ku:x*, 'you have feathered your nest pretty well'. (8) various phrases: *hel dā garkas a fur a ti:l*, 'be off with you!'; so *hel dā dra:yd!*; *hel dā brenja!* (i.e. "stumps"); *may hi n hel gla:w*, 'there is rain coming'; *hel fanast*, 'to turn everything topsy-turvy'; *hel medelja dru:g*, 'to take a pessimistic view of things'; *hel stry:on*, 'to gossip'; *en hel ag en tri:o ka:l rubaθ am dana i*, 'trying to rake up something about me' (i.e. against me); *en hel ag en tri:n*, 'to scold' [*hel* by itself in some parts, e.g. *Llanuwchllyn*, means 'to scold']; *i o:s na ðim hel a vor*, 'one can do nothing with him'; *paid a hel dā dylo hyda i:l*, 'don't touch me!'.

hela, v., hely, hela, D., s.v. 'venor' [only in the infinitive], 'to hunt': *mynd i hela*, 'to go hunting'; *ku:n hela*, 'hounds'.

helaθ, adj., helaeth, D., 'abundant'; 'extensive'.

helbyl, s.m., pl. *helbylon*, *helbul*, D., 'trouble': *meun helbyl* (= *po:yn*, *by:d*, *trafarθ*), 'in trouble, in difficulties'; *meun helbyl bli:n* (O.H.); *tru:y helbyl*, 'with a great deal of trouble'; *wedi tanny a mēixja i helbyl*, 'after getting the surety into trouble'; *tanny pentur o helbyl*, 'to draw upon oneself a load of trouble'.

helbylys, adj., *helbulus*, D., 'troubled, in trouble'.

heli, s., heli, D. (1) 'salt water': *heli r mor*;—*kin hañlad a heli trimor*, 'as salt as three seas'. (2) 'brine' (for pickling).

helig, s.pl., sing. *helogan*, f., helyg, D., 'willows': *helig melyn*, *helig lu:yd*.

heljur, s.m., heliwr, D., s.v. 'venator'. (1) 'hunter'. (2) 'gatherer': *heljur xwedla*, 'gossip-monger, slanderer'; cf. D. *heliwr chwedlau*, s.v. 'delator'; *heljur raks*, 'ragman'.

helk, s., 'limp': *may na helk en i gerðad o* (W.H.; J.J.; O.H.). Cf. *hegk*, *herk*.

helkid, v., helcyd, helgyd, D. (1) 'to chase, drive': *kayl i helkid*, 'to be driven from pillar to post'. (2) 'to drag, lug': *be na: i helkid o mor beļ a bangor?*, 'why should I lug it all the way to Bangor?';—*be ma: peθa vel hyn wedi helkid mor beļ?* (3) 'to search': *helkid* (= *xwiljo*) *am arjan* (O.H.). (4) 'to speak evil of': *dy:n en helkid pobol eriļ* (O.H.);—as substantive: 'trouble, difficulty': *may o meun riu helkid o hy:d* (O.H.).

helkjan, v., 'to limp' (W.H.). Cf. *hegkjan*, *herkjan*.

helm, s., pl. *helma*, *helem*, C.C. 372. 13; Eng. (Dial.) *helm* [a shed in the fields for the shelter of cattle when turned out to pasture; a hovel or hut], n.Cy., Yks., Lin.; 'shed for storing hay consisting of four supports and a roof'.

help, s.m., help, D., 'help': *t o:ys na ðim help (t o:ys m o r help)*, 'there is no help for it'; *t o:s ġin i ðim help*, 'I can't help it'.

helpjo, *helpy*, v., helpu, D., s.v. 'auxilior'; helpio, St. Luke x. 40, 'to help': *may hi n medry helpy dippin arno vo*, 'she is able to be of some help to him'; *dy:n a i helpjo !*, 'Heaven help him!'; — *dyu a m helpo i !*

helu, s. Cf. bod ar helw un, 'possideri', D., s.v. 'elw'. A by-form of *elu*, only used in phrases of the form *t o:ys ġin i ðim ferlinj ar vø helu*, 'I do not possess a farthing'.

helva, s.f., pl. *hel-vÿð*, helfa, O.P., 'a certain portion of mountain land from which the sheep are collected periodically at one great drive'.

helynt, s.f., pl. *heləntjon*, helynt, D., 'iter, venatio'. (1) 'trouble': *diwəð ər helynt ma*, 'the end of this trouble' (i.e. the strike at Bethesda); *may r helynt drosəð*, 'the trouble is over'; *be di r helynt sy 'arnoxi ru:an ?*, 'what is troubling you now?'; *t o:s na ðim vaur o helynt arni hi*, 'there is nothing much the matter with her'; *heləntjon ə by:ð ma*, 'the troubles of this world'; *mi vy:ð helynt əmma həno*, 'there will be trouble (a fuss, a bother) here to-night'; *vy:ð ən helynt 'arnoxi !*, 'you'll get into a row!'; *mi 'vasəxi meun helynt bra:v vory !*, 'you would find yourself in a pretty pickle to-morrow!'. (2) 'state' (of health, affairs, etc.): *gadux i mi glu:ad ə ġhylx əx helynt*, 'let me hear about you'. Cf. G.R. (2). 5.

he:n, adj., comp. *hy:n*, *hənaχ*, eq. *hənad*, sup. *həna*, *hən*, D., 'old': *he:n u:r*, *he:n dy:n*, *he:n bobol*, *he:n ġrjadyr*; — *du i n hy:n o ġurs maur na vo*: (O.H.), 'I am much older than he'; *peidjux a kodi he:n beða*, 'do not rake up old sores'; *wedi mynd ən wirjon he:n*, 'in his dotage'; *wedi he:n ġəvino*, 'after long habit'; *ġ he:n a u:y:r a r ivəŋk a dəbja* (prov.), 'the old man knows, and the young man thinks (he knows)'; *taly ġ he:n a du:y:n ə newyð [du:y:n]*; *pryn he:n pryn ėilwəð [ėilwəð]*; — used very frequently in a derisive or derogatory sense, or sometimes merely in an intensive sense: *he:n ġi: ba:χ !*, 'the wretched dog!'; *he:n beŋki ədi r hogyn na*, 'that boy is a stubborn fellow'; *he:n voχyn bydyr !*, 'you dirty pig!'; *peidjux a mynd ar ġəvyl plənt ty: nesa*, *ma: nu n he:n blənt ġhy: dru:g*, 'don't go near the children next door, they are too ill-behaved'; so of various depreciatory epithets male and female, as *he:n walχ*, *soppən*, *wep*, *włanan*, *χwislan*, *bembul ġwirjon*, *grimpin*, etc., etc.; *he:n furna ovnaduy*, 'a terrible journey'; *he:n waið ka:s ədi sevfjo*, 'shaving is an unpleasant business'; *may r moχyn wedi ġnəyd he:n lanast əmma*, 'the pig has made a nice mess here'; *he:n hogla dru:g jaun ədi hunna*, 'that's a very nasty smell'; *he:n beða ġwirjon*, 'stupid things'; *he:n lol*, 'nonsense'; *he:n dro:l*, 'what a nuisance!'; *riu he:n ġut ba:χ o he:n dy:*, 'an old hovel of a house'; *ġnəyd riu he:n su:n dru:g*, 'to make a nasty noise'; *riu he:n ġastja dru:g*,

'mischief'.—Sometimes *hen* when not emphatic, especially in the secondary sense.

henaint, s.m., *henaint*, D., 'old age': *da:u henaint dim i hynan* (prov.), 'old age does not come alone', i.e. brings evil in its train.

hendra, s., *hendref*, D. (no meaning given), 'low-lying inhabited country'; 'lowlands as distinguished from the mountain pastures where the sheep are in the summer': *mynd a r devaid o r hendra i r manyd* (J.J.).

henëidjo, v., *heneiddio*, D., 'to become old'.

heno, adv. (used also substantively), *heno*, D., 'to-night': *may n noswað brav heno*, 'it is a fine night'; *mi da:u o heno ne vory*, 'he will come to-night or to-morrow'; *mi nëið a tro: am heno*, 'it will do for to-night'.

henu [*enu*].

heggał, adj., *hengall*, 'old-fashioned' (applied to children), J.J.; O.H.; *di:ar annul! nt ædi n edraχ æn heggał!* (J.J.).

hegk, s.; cf. M.F. *hengc*; Eng. (Dial.) *henk* [to limp; to dance awkwardly], Sh., I., 'limp': *may hegk æno vo* (J.J.).

hegkjan, v.; cf. M.F. *hengcian*: *hegkjan kerðad* (J.J.).

hepjan, v., *heppian*, D., 'to doze'.

hepłas, *eplās*, s.m., *heples*, R., 'sponge' (in making bread). Cf. *eplesy*.

heppil, s.f., *heppil*, W.B., col. 31. 7; D., s.v. 'concubo'; P.G.G. 254. 7; *hepil*, W.Ll. xx. 70; *eppil*, D., 'family', but only used in a derogatory sense: 'brood, crew'; 'a pack of rascals': *hun a hun a i heppil*; *g he:n heppil!*, *heppil ðyðanu ærro:yd* (J.J.); *riu he:n heppil 'ay'hennas,—ga:s,—aru* (O.H.). Cf. *piljo*.

her, s., *hyrr* and *herr*, D., 'a provoking'; 'a challenge': *du i wedi derbyn dæ her di*, 'I have accepted your challenge'.

hergud, s., *hergwd*, O.P., 'a push': *mi rois i hergud ido vo nes ido vo særðjo ar laur*, 'I gave him a sudden push and knocked him down'.

herjan, *herjo*, v., *hyrrio*, *ymherrio*, D., s.v. 'prouoco'; *herian*, T.N. 89. 7. (1) 'to provoke, to nag at': *may o:n herjan (= plægjo) arna i* (J.J.); *herjan ar i gilið* (= *kodi kneks, æmgerjan*, E.J.); *herjan ru:in nes gwiłtið o* (O.H.). (2) 'to challenge'. (3) 'to warrant': *mi dæ herja* (= *dæfæia*) *i di mo:d i n jaun* (O.H.).

herjog, adj., *heriog*, G.O. i. 8. 28, 'contumacious' (O.H.).

herjur, s.m., 'one who challenges'.

herk, s.f., *herc*, O.P. [A jerk forward], 'limp': *may herk æno vo, æxdig o herk æno vo, herk vexan* (O.H.); so also I.W.; J.J. had

heyk, not *herk*. Cf also *helk*;—*herk* appears to be the most usual form). Cf. C.C. 173. 19. Nac un herc na allom rodidi Gownt oi blegid heb gwilyddio—which is possibly the same word. It is glossed, however, in the margin by 'gweithred'.

herkjan, v., hercian, O.P. [to reach forward quickly], 'to limp, hobble' (of a lame man or old people); 'to slouch': *dakku vo n mynd dan herkjan*, 'there he goes hobbling along'. (J.J. had also *heykjan*.)

herko, s., hanercof: *g he:n hannar herko gwirjon!*, 'the daft fellow!'

herlyd, adj., herllyd, 'contumacious': *en herlyd ag en gekrys* (O.H.).

herob [*nerob*].

herwa, v., herwa, D., 'profugere, exlex vivere'; R.B. 57. 11; D.G. ccxxii. 40, 'to wander at night' (of cats): *kathod en mynd i herwa*.

hesban, s.f., hespen, D., 'fibula'; Eng. hasp; (Dial.) hesp, 'a piece of iron for fastening a door on the outside, secured by a piece of wood inserted through a staple'.

hesbin, s.f., pl. *sbornjad* (J.J.), hespin, D., s.v. 'ovicula'; 'a ewe of a year old'.

hesbinux, s.f., pl. *mo:x hesbinux*; *hesbinhwch*, O.P.: *hu:x ivayk heb dori arni* (J.J.).

hesburn, s.m., pl. *sbornjad*, hespwrn, D., s.v. 'ovicula'; 'a sheep of a year old'.

he:sg, s., hêsg, D., 'sedge'.

het, s.f., pl. *hetja*, hett, D.; D.G. vii. 10; lxxxv. 1, 'hat': *koryn, kantal het*, 'crown, brim of a hat'; *het we:lt*, 'a straw hat'; *het silk*, 'a top hat'; *ka:yl fe: i roi het ar ho:yl*, 'to get a place to hang up one's hat', i.e. 'to marry a woman and live with her parents or in her home'; *rhoi i het am i ben*, 'to put one's hat on';—as term of reproach: *er he:n het wirjon!*

heθ, s.f., cf. M.F. heth, term applied to cold, windy, snowy weather, *ëira, ghe:u a gwynnt en sgæθry po:b pe:θ ag en lixjo lyux:vëyð dros ben a klødja* (O.H.); *may en heb vaur jaun* (J.J.). Cf. *ja:θ*.

heul, s.f., heol, D.; hewl, C.C. 30. 6, 'farm-yard' = *by:arθ* (O.H., who frequently uses the word): *heul er eval*, 'an enclosed space where horses are placed preparatory to being shod' (O.H.).

hevo; *hævo* (J.J. frequently), prep., hefo, efo. Originally ef a, 'he and'. Cf. L.A. 79. 2, 'ef a barnabas'; 'with'. (1) 'in company with, together with': *du:ad hevo xi*, 'to come with you'; *du:ad hevo* (= a) *r ðavod*, 'to bring the sheep'; *a:θ o hevo r ki:*, 'he took the dog away'; *may o wedi mynd a r vasgad hevo vo*, 'he has taken the basket with him'; *na: i ðim mynd a vo: hevo mi*, 'I

shan't take it with me'; *ghaid i xi ga:yl sgurs hevo vo*, 'you must have a talk with him'. (2) 'with' in an attributive sense, introducing an adjectival or adverbial clause (generally expressed by *a*): *dy:n hevo het vaur am i ben*, 'a man with a large hat on'. (3) 'with' (followed by a word expressing instrument or means), 'by': *mi dorod i bys: hi n sy:θ hevo kramman*, 'he cut her finger clean off with a sickle'; *mi vriwi di hevo ghëi n*, 'you will hurt yourself with those'; *bara wedi nëyd hevo haid a gweniθ*, 'bread made of barley and wheat'; *hirux hi n rëil da: hevo hun*, 'smear it well with this'; *hevo bysabaud*, 'with finger and thumb'; *hevo kannuy*, 'by candle-light'; *mynd hevo r tre:n*, 'to go by train'. (4) 'with, with respect to': *ma: by:d ovnaduy hevo xti*, 'there is no end of trouble with you'; *sy:θ do:θ i hevo xi?*, 'how did you get on?'; *daxi wedi gorfan* (= *darvod*) *hevo ghëi n?*, 'have you done with these?'; *vedrun i n myu nëyd dim hevo vo*, 'I could do absolutely nothing with him'; *may r amsar m mynd m bo:yn hevo nu*, 'time becomes a burden to them'; *may hi wedi bo:d m fair hevo mi hëidju*, 'I have been very busy to-day'; *pen vadaxi ar laur hevo meny n ne rubaθ*, 'when you run short of butter or anything'; *mi ëif i lerpul hevo y!hyu*, 'I went to Liverpool about my hearing'.

hevrán, v., Eng. (Dial.) haver [to talk in a foolish, incoherent manner; to talk nonsense], Sc., Irel., Nhb., Cum., 'to speak evil of': *dy:n n hevrán dmas n i xevn* (O.H.).

hevyd, conj. and adv., hefyd, D., 'also': *mi da:u vel na hevyd*, 'that will do too'; *mi da:u ax adag xiθa hevyd*, 'your time will come too'; *byθ a hevyd*, 'for ever and a day'.

hevys, s.pl.; cf. Eng. heave, 'swell' (at sea): *a mo:r n riu hevys maur ar o:l storom* (O.H.). Also Bangor. Cf. *Py ceit i riw hefis go rymus i roch*, *Dy ddiwedd rwi'n coelio fudd cario nod coch*. B.—(Ellis Roberts).

hëy [*hay*].

hëyarn, haiarn, Non Haearn aut Hayarn aut Hauarn, D., s.m. (1) 'iron': *hëyarn buru*, 'cast iron'; *vel hëyarn sba:yn o galad*, 'as hard as Spanish steel' (said of a man who cannot be turned aside from his intention). (2) applied to various instruments made of iron: *hëyarn knu!a*, 'snuffers'; *hëyarns (hëyyrns) ta:n*, 'fire-irons'; *hëyyrn kwik*, 'curling tongs' (O.H.); *hëyarn gudjo*, 'an instrument for clearing away the top layer of peat when bringing peat-land under cultivation'; *hëyarn troi* (in slate quarries), 'an instrument used when a flaw (*klýstan*) appears in pillaring, in order to keep the line, if possible, from slanting off to one side' (J.J.); 'a piece of rail which is placed over another and forms a kind of point by which trucks can be diverted on to another tramway'. (3) adjectively: 'iron, made of iron'.

hëyðy, v., haeddu, D., 'to deserve': *may o n hëyðy i grogi*, 'he deserves to be hanged'.

hëylo, v., heulo, D., 'to shine' (of the sun): *may hi n hëylo*, 'the sun is shining'; *may η kodi i hëylo*, 'the sun is coming out'.

hëylog, adj., heulog, D., s.v. 'apricus'; 'sunny'.

hëynan, s.f., 'film'. Cf. *ha:yn*.

hëyntys, adj., heintus, O.P., 'infectious': *may hi n hëyntys*, 'it is infectious'.

hëyry, v., haeru, D., 'to affirm, assert': *paid a hëyry keluyð*, 'do not persist in what is an obvious lie'.

hëyur, s.m., hauwr, St. Matt. xiii. 3; héwr, D., s.v. 'seminator': 'sower'.

hi:; not stressed *hi*, often *i*; conjunctive form *hiθa*, emphatic '*hi*': pron., *hi*, 'she, it': *mi ëif i xwarvot i*, 'I went to meet her'; *gwel i*, 'to see her'; *gnëyt i*, 'to do it'; *mi ðo:θ i*, 'she came'; *hi* (sometimes *o*) is also used for impersonal 'it': *may hi m bra:v*, 'it is fine'; so also *dona hi(:)* (often *i*) = *dona vo(:)*, 'that's it'. As complement to *i* 'her': *i θa:t i*, *i gu:r (h)i*, *i mha:p i*, *i fen (h)i*, 'her father, husband, son, head'.

hidil, adj., hidl, D., 'dropping as out of a sieve': *r o:ð o η kxi:o n hidil ðagra*, 'he was weeping copiously'; so *r o:ð hi n tu:alt ðagra m hidil*, *ðagra o r lægaid m hidil*;—*may o vel gogor hidil*, said of a man who cannot keep a secret.

hidjo, *hitjo*, v., G.O. ii. 140. 1; hidio, T.N. 22. 37, 'to care, heed': *hitjo ðim m ne:b*, 'not to care a jot for any one'; *hidjo r y:n blewyn (r y:n taltan)*, 'not to care a jot'; *du i ðim m hitjo hanny ænoxi*, 'I don't care *that* for you' (snapping the fingers); so *klep ar æ maud l be du i n hidjo mo vo ?*;—*hidjux be vo*, 'never mind it'; *hidjux be vo vo:*, 'never mind him'; *vy:ð hi ðim m hidjo i ne:b smokjo æmma*, 'she doesn't care for any one to smoke here'; *hidjun i ðim govyn ido vo*, 'I have a great mind to ask him'; *du i n hitjo ðim lawar am dano vo*, 'I don't care much for it'.

hidlan, s.f., cf. hidl, D., 'strainer' (for milk, etc.).

hidlo, v., hidlo, D., 'to strain': *hidlo r læ:yθ*;—fig. 'to be unable to keep a secret'.

hidig, s.m., huddygl, hiddygl, D.; hiddigl, B.C. 95. 26, 'soot': *may o wedi du:ad vel hidig i bottas*, 'it has come like soot into the broth', i.e. suddenly, unexpectedly; so *mi ëið vel hidig i bottas*.

hik, s.f., pl. *hikja*, Eng. (Dial.) hick, a form of hack. [The latter has in Sc. the meaning 'a mark, notch; a deep cut, a fissure'.] 'slit, crack' applied to the narrow holes for ventilation in barns, a crack in a door, the hands, etc.; *r o:ð i dylo n hikja i gid*, 'her

hands were cracked all over'; *os gnēið i hik mnyu mi baran an hucy*, 'if she makes a slit in them (the flower stalks) they will last longer'; *du:y hik a mlayn a gly:st*, describing a sheep's ear-mark.

·hik·hak, adv., 'jagged': *tori pappyr an ·hik·hak* (E.J.), 'to tear paper in a clumsy manner so as to give it a jagged edge'; of speech) 'slow and blundering' (I.W.).

hikjo, v., 'to split, crack': *r o:ð i hel wedi hikjo a mēdy* (E.J.).

hikkin, s.m., 'slit' (E.J.).

hi:l, s., hīl, D., 'suboles, proles, posterī', in the phrase *hi:l ġerð*, as *ġhēi dru:g a:dyu o hi:l ġerð*, 'badness runs in the family', 'evil is inbred in them'; *du i n nabod nu o hi:l ġerð*, 'I know the stock they come from'.

hiljo, v., hūlio, Prov. ix. 2; hilio, D.F. [92]. 7. 22; Eng. (Dial.) hill [to cover up or over, etc.], 'to cover', only used of a table spread: *pen ēif i ano r o:ð a burð wedi hiljo* (J.J.), 'when I went there the table was spread'.

hiljogað, s.m., hiliogaeth, D., 'stock': *pu:y hiljogað ædi o ʔ*, 'of what stock is he?'

himða, s.f., hindda, D., 'fair weather': *os kyl a glau | o r duyran a da:u*, | *os kyl ær himða | o r duyran da:u hiða*, 'if the rain is lost it comes from the east; if the fine weather is lost it also comes from the east'; *na:θ i ðim ton* (= *egul*) *o himða hēiðju* (O.H.), 'there has not been the slightest lull in the bad weather to-day'; *kodi n himða*, 'to clear up'.

hi:n, s.f., hīn, D., 'weather' (rare = *tu:yð*): *may n drækkin ovnaduy, i ædi o ðim an fit i xi vnyd*; *ġhosuð lan by:ð hi n hi:n ða:*, 'the weather is extremely bad: it is not fit for you to go. Wait until the weather clears'; *newid ær hi:n*, 'change in the weather'.

hindgin, s., 'hinge'.

hinsauð, s.f., hinsawdd, 'climate'.

hi:r, adj., comp. *hu:y*, *hirað*, eq. *ky:d*, sup. *huya*, hīr, D., 'long': *ky:d a hun*, 'as long as this'; *ky:d a hēiðju ag ævory*, 'as long as to-day and to-morrow' (used facetiously of something very long); *farið o ðim ky:d*, 'it will not last so long'; *kin bo hi:r*, 'before long'; *a mhen hi:r a hu:yr*, 'at last, at long last'; *gobēiðjo na nēif hi ðim para n hi:r*, 'I hope it won't last long'; *may n hi:r æy knesy*, 'it (the weather) is long getting warm'; *da:xi η gweld ær adag an hi:r ʔ*, 'does the time seem long to you?'; *vy:ð hi ðim an hi:r ru:an*, 'she won't be long now'; *a dy:ð huya*, 'the longest day'.

hirad, *irad*, s., iraid, D., 'grease for greasing axles, etc.'

hirað, s.m., hiraeth, D., 'longing': *may an lyndan vediġinjað at bo:ð pe:θ ond ġhak hirað*, 'there is in London a remedy for every-

thing except to keep off longing'; *may gmo vo hiraθ ar i hola nu*, 'he misses them'; *hiraθ am gart̃a*, 'home-sickness'.

hirbuyθ, s., *hirbwyth*, i.e. 'long stitch', in the exp. *du i ðim ond am roid riu hirbuyθ a brasbuyθ en hun*, 'I am only going to put a few hurried stitches in this'.

hirðyð, s.m., *hirddydd*, G.R. 2. 10, 'long day': *o:ð en hirðyð en g ha:*.

hirëyθy, v., *hiraethu*, D., 'to long': *hirëyθy ar o:l i gart̃a*.

hirgrun, adj., *hirgrwn*, D., s.v., 'cylindrus'; 'long and round, oval', often applied to stones, and generally in a somewhat disparaging sense: *ty:d ma a r y:n hirgrun na*; *ma: r he:n beθ hirgrun na n ðigon hir i vynd truidi hi* (i.e. the wall);—applied also to persons: *riu he:n ðy:n hirgrun*. (All O.H.)

hir-heglog, adj., *hirheglawg*, O.P., 'long-shanked'.

hirlum, s., *hir* and *llwm*, in the phrase *hirlum a gwanwyn*, applied to March and April:—*may hirlum a gwanwyn wedi du:ad* (O.H.).

hirnos, s., *hirnos*, B.C. 73. 20, 'long night': *ar hirnôs a gëya*, 'on a long winter's night'.

hiro, *iro*, v., *iro*, D., 'to grease': *hiro sgidja a saim*, 'to grease boots'; fig. *hiro dylo*, 'to bribe' (= *ghoi ki:l durn*).

hirtjo, v., *hurtio*, D., 'to lose one's senses; to be dazed, "mithered"; to become weak in the head': *du i dgest a hirtjo*, 'I am almost driven out of my senses'.

hirvain, adj., *hirfain*, 'slender': *ðanas hircain*.

hirvys, s.m., *hirfys*, 'middle finger' [*by:s*].

hir-rwyntog, adj., *hirwyntog*, 'long-winded'.

hislan [*həslay*].

hitjo, v., Eng. heed [*hidjo*].

hitjo, v. (1) 'to hit': *may o n i hitjo hi bo:b kənnig*, 'he hits it every time'; *mi hitja i di nes bædi di m pəuljo*, 'I'll knock you sprawling'. (2) 'to happen': *hitjo bo:d əno*, 'to happen to be there'. Cf. T.N. 134. 3. Os hitiais i siarad yn rhy ffeft.

hiθa, pron., *hithau*. Conjunctive form of *hi:*, 'she also': *mi rois i o idi hi, ag mi ro:θ hiθa hun i minna*, 'I gave it to her and she gave this to me'.

hivjo, v., *hifio*, D. (1) 'to heave': *hivjun t*, 'pull away, lads!' (O.H.). (2) 'to pluck off, to cut off (esp. wool) clumsily, with difficulty': *tənni r gwla:n o:ð ar a ðavad en ansbarθys — hivjo en lē: knëvjo am vo:d a gwala heb vi:n* (J.J.); *hivjo he:n ðavad wedi maru* (O.H.), 'to pluck the wool off a dead sheep'.

hob, s. = *hobad* (O.H.).

hobad, s.m., *hobaid*, D., 'modius'; 'a measure of corn, about 244 lbs.' (O.H.) = *saxad*; *pedwar talbo* (*talbo* = about a quart) = *χwart maur*; *pedwar χwart maur* = *kibin*; *uy:θ gəbmnad* = *hobad* *fi:r gnarvon*, *hobad baygor*; *day hobad baygor* = *trī hobad konuy ne abargela* = *pegad* (O.H.).

hobidi'hoi, excl. of delight (O.H.).

hobl, s., Eng. hobble; *meun hobl*, 'in a scrape, in an awkward predicament'.

hofol, adj., *hoffol*, = *hofys*, which is the commoner form.

hofys, adj., *hoffus*, 'lovable, attractive, taking': *r o:yð ruðað hofys ðno vo*, 'there was something lovable in him'.

hog, s., in phr. *na:nu ðim hog*, 'they will not do a stroke'.

hogan, s.f., pl. *gennod*, *hogen*, R., 'girl' (the usual word;—*gēnaθ* is less common): *hogan ivayk*, 'young girl up to the age of about 21'.

hogi, v., *hogi*, D. Imperative *hoga*, 'to whet': *kalan hogi*, 'whetstone'.

hogla (rarely *ogla*), s.m., *arogleu*, L.A. 52. 11. = 'odorem'; 81. 15; S.G. 10. 14; D., s.v. 'rentifolia', 'spiritus'; B.C. 55. 2; 'rogle, C.C. 26. 20; *aroglau*, M.Ll. i. 81. 4. (D. has *arogl* in the W.-L. part, but this is a 'learned' formation), 'smell': *hogla da:*, *hogla dru:g*, 'pleasant, bad smell'; *daxi η klu:ad hogla bakko ?*, 'do you smell tobacco?'; *klyux ɔ gwahanjaθ hogla*, 'smell the difference'.

hogla, v., 'to smell' = *klu:ad*.

hoglayk, s.m., *hoglangc*, G.O. i. 124. 1; 158. 10, 'a young fellow up to the age of about 21'. The preceding stages are *kṛub* and *kṛumfast*.

hoglēyo, v., *arogleuo*, cf. M.A. i. 25a. 18, 'to smell' (trans. and intr.); intr. generally used of a bad smell, 'to stink'.

hogyn, s.m., pl. *hogja*, *hogyn*, R., 'boy' (the usual term;—*baχgan* is not often used in this sense); *kṛumfast o hogyn*, 'a big strapping lad'.

hoi, s., Eng. (Dial.) *hoy* [in wrestling, the throw of an adversary], Nhb., *ρhoi hoi*, 'to administer punishment in a playful manner, generally by two men holding the culprit by the arms and another by the legs, and a fourth smacking him behind' (O.H.): *ρhoi hoi i ru:in am regi*; *kal hoi hevo ρha:u*, etc.

höiljo, v., *hoelio*, D., 'to nail'.

hoit, s., cf. *hoit*, M.F.; Eng. (Dial.) *hoyt* [a long rod or stick], Lan., 'a whip with a long handle and long lash used when driving a coach with three or four horses'.

höitin, s.m., cf. Eng. (Dial.) *hoit* [a foolish, awkward, clumsy

person; a fool, simpleton, etc.], Sc., Nhb., Yks., Lan., 'a foolish fellow'; *höitin* *medu*, 'a drunken sot'.

höitjo, v., hoetio, T.N. 329. 3, 'to play the fool', esp. of an old man who goes after women: *he:n dy:n en höitjo am verxaid*; *mynd i höitjo gin wirjoni*.

ho:l, *ho:yl*, s.m., pl. (*h*)*oljon*, ol, D., 'mark, trace, track': *be di r ho:l na sy ar de wymmad di?*, 'what is that mark on your face?'; *may ho:yl æx la:u ar æ pappyr*, 'there is a mark of your hand on the paper'; *ho:l bodjo*, 'thumb-mark'; *may ho:l æx tro:yd en æ ba:u*, 'there is a mark of your foot in the mud'; *ho:yl kri:o maur arno vo*, 'the marks of much crying on his face'.

holbran, s.f., pl. *holbrenni*, *holbren*, R., 'rolling-pin'. Of two kinds, one smooth for making pastry, the other rough for grinding oat-cake in order to make *fol*. As term of reproach for a woman: *g he:n holbran wirjon*.

holi, v., holi, D. (1) 'to ask questions': *holi (en er æsgol)*, 'to ask questions round a class'; *holi am*, 'to ask about'; *holi a stiljo*, 'to inquire persistently, to cross-examine'. (2) 'to sue': *holi meun fy:s*.

holiks, s.: *may o n holiks gwy:lt*, 'he is in a terrible temper'; *by:ð en holiks 'arnati* 'you are in for it'.

holma, *kolma*, *holmjan*, *holmjo*, *kolman*, *kolmjo*, v. (1) 'to potter about': *wedi bo:d en rula en holmjo*; *wedi mynd i holmjo i rula*. (2) 'to talk nonsense': *paid a holmjo*.

holmyn, s.m., cf. *holmun*, C.F. 1890, p. 333. 11, 'a worthless good-for-nothing fellow'; *he:n holmyn gwirjon*;—*wedi mynd en holmyn gla:n*, e.g. through drink.

holo; also *holuy* (I.W.), adj., 'hollow'. Sometimes expressed by *gwa:g*, *gwagle*.

holpjo, v., 'to talk incoherent nonsense': *holpjo farad en wirjon*, said of a drunken man.

holpyn (J.J.; O.H.); *hylpyn* (I.W.; O.H.), s.m., fem. *holpan*, *hylpan*, cf. *holpyn*, M.F., 'fool, sot': *un yn cerdded o amgylch heb amcan yn y byd ganddo* (J.J.); *y:n wedi ka:l kam—basa vo n jaun tasa vo wedi kal i warëidjo* (O.H.); *he:n holpyn medu*, 'drunken sot' (O.H.); *hylpyn penxwiban* (I.W.).

ho:l, adj., holl, D., 'all, (the) whole'; *ær ho:l vy:d*, *ær ho:l usnos* (more often expressed by *i gi:d*, *ar hy:d*, etc.—Sometimes *ho:l* as *i ho:l aly*).

holol, adv., hollawl, D., s.v. 'omnino'; 'quite, entirely'; *en holol wahanol*, 'quite different'.

ho:lt, s.m., pl. *ho:lta*, *hõllt*, D. (1) 'cleft, split, slash': *ho:lt meun stalan*, 'a cleft in a plank'; *du i wedi tori ho:lt ar æ gwynab*, 'I

have cut my face open'. (2) a sheep's ear-mark so called: 'a horizontal slit at the tip of the ear' [no:d]. (3) in slate, etc., 'cleavage': *may ho:ſt ar a garag*.

hoſtan, s.f., hollten, dim. of above.

hoſti, v., holti, D. Fut. S. 3. *hoſtið*, *hy:ſt*. Imperative *hoſta*, 'to cleave, split': *hoſta i benno*, 'cleave open his head'; *mi hoſtoð i galon* (fig.), 'he broke his heart'; *hoſti ſexi*, 'to split slates'; *hoſti blewyn* (fig.), 'to split hairs'; *ma: r blaid wedi hoſti n ðu:y*, 'the party is split in two'.

hoſtur, s.m., holltwr, O.P. (in slate quarries), 'splitter', i.e. one who splits *kloſja* into *sglodjon* by means of a *ky:n manof*.

honfyst, s.f., cf. hunffost M.F. and (?) honffest, 'pais', W.Ll. (Voc.), term of reproach for a woman: *weli di be u:ti wedi nēyd*, *g he:n honfyst vaur i ti!* (O.H.). Cf. *həmfoſt*.

honni, v., honni, D., 'publicare'; 'to assert': *du i n honni bod en rhy:ðvrædur*, 'I acknowledge myself a Liberal'; *ðary o ðim honni r y:n gair am a pe:ð*, 'he had not a particle of information to give as to the matter', e.g. when asked a question.

honjan; *hongjan* (O.H.), v., hangian, W.S. (?) read hongian); hongian, C.C. 334. 33; O.E. hongian beside hangian, 'to hang' (in all senses except on the gallows = *krogi*): *ko:yd a bunſis maur en honjan oruðynu*, 'trees with large clusters (of berries) hanging from them'; *honjan erbyn traust*, 'to hang to a beam', e.g. with the hands; *honjan ar i dra:yð* (= *uð ben i dra:yð*), 'to reel', e.g. of a drunken man or one who is weak through recent illness. Cf. W.S. hangian val dyn meddw yn profi kerddet.

hoſlad, s., applied to objects of a rambling, clumsy, inconvenient nature, esp. *riu hoſlad o he:n dy:*.

hopjar, s.f., 'copse': *hopjar ko:yd*.

hopran, s.m., pl. *hoprod*, hoppran, D., 'infundibulum'; hopran, M.Ll. i. 249. 5; 'hopper': *r u:ti vel hopran melin*, i.e. noisy. Also facetiously, 'mouth': *kay dā hopran*. Cf. B.C. 66. 6.

horn, s., mynd i r horn, 'to sulk' (used esp. of children).

hornjo, v., 'to sulk': *be u:ti n hornjo?*, 'what are you sulking about?'; *hornjo kři:o*, 'to cry from temper' = *stranjko*.

hors, s.f., pl. *horsys*, cf. hobi-hors, D.G. cxxii. 29, 'clothes-horse'. Also 'a platform of a scaffold with its supports'.

horslau, s.m., 'pouring rain': *horslau maur na welis i m o i drammax ari:o:yd*.

horuð; *horuyð* (O.H.), s.m., 'a fat fellow': *ta:u r he:n horuyð gwirjon*; also applied to animals: *horuyð o voxyn*, o *gefyl*, etc.

hos, s. (1) 'a hoisting': *ghoit hos i vany* (O.H.). (2) 'show' (has O.H.): *lippin ba:x o hos en a fenast*;—*gnēyt hos*, 'to show off'.

hosan, s.f., pl. *sanna*, *hosan*, D., cf. also W.B., col. 68. 2; D.G. xvii. 26; xlvii. 47; cxxxiii. 29, 'stocking': *ghoid hosan ar a gwei:al* (= *masga*), 'to put a stocking on the needles'; *gwëy sanna*, 'to knit stockings'; *kro:θ, mēiluy hosan*, 'the thick and thin part of the leg of a stocking'; *bla:yn, tru:yn hosan*, 'the toe of a stocking'; *en nyha:yd i sanna*, 'in his stocking feet'; *sanna sisurn*, 'stockings, the feet of which are past repair, and are mended with pieces cut from another pair'.

hofo, v., 'to hoist': *hofo moxyn i vony* (O.H.).

həual; *hu:al* (O.H.), Hywel, 'Howell'.

həudgar, adj., *hawddgar*, D., s.v. 'amabilis'; 'amiable, lovable'.

həuljo, v., *hawlio*, 'to claim'.

ho:v, s.f., pl. *hovja*, 'hoe'.

hoval (J.J.; O.H.); *höywal* (W.H.; I.W.), s.f., Eng. (Dial.) *hovel* [a shed for cattle or pigs, an outhouse of any kind], 'a shed with three walls and the remaining side open': *hoval drolja*, 'cart shed'; *hoval i bədoli kəfəla*, 'shoeing shed'; *hoval vo:χ*, 'a shed for weighing pigs landed from vessels', before the railway was made (O.H.).

hovjo, v., 'to hoe'.

höydal, s.f., *hoedl*, D., 'life': *mi vəða n digon am əχ höydal χi vynd mo*, 'it would be at the peril of your life for you to go there'; *r ədu i am və höydal en i gadu vo rhag gnëyd dru:g*, 'I do my very best to keep him out of mischief'; *χmasun (χəmsun) i m o və höydal a mynd mo*, 'I wouldn't go there to save my life'; *en foi am i höydal*, 'fleeing for his life'; *höydal o annuyd*, 'a very bad cold'.

ho:yl, s., pl. *höiljon*, *hoel*, D., 'hat-peg': *ghoi het ar ho:yl [het]*.

ho:yl [*ho:l*].

höylan, s.f., pl. *höilja*, *hoelen*, O.P., 'nail': *tori tuł o vla:yn höylan*, 'to make a hole for a nail'; *kyro höylan*, 'to hammer a nail'; *kodi höylan*, 'to pull out a nail'.

höynys, adj., *hoenus*, R., 'full of life'.

höytan, s.f., *hoeden*, C.C.M. 76. 28, Eng. *hoiden*, 'a silly girl'.

höyu, *hëyu*, adj., *hoyw*, D., 'nimble' = *sonk, gwisgi*.

höywal [*hoval*].

hub, s., *hwpp*, D., 'conatus, molimen'; *hwp*, s.v. 'impetus'; *hwb*, S.E., s.v. 'hop'. (1) 'hop': *hub, kam a nēid*, 'hop, skip and jump' (children's game). (2) 'limp': *r o:ð na riu hub mo vo n natirjol*. (3) 'a lift up', e.g. over a wall: *ghəux hub i mi*.

hubjan, *hubjo*, v. (1) 'to rise in the stirrups': *hubjux!* (W.H.). (2) 'to hobble', e.g. of an old man or one who has been ill; *weluxi hunna n hubjan mynd?*—*riu he:n hubjan gwëiðjo*, said of slovenly work. (3) 'to give a lift up': *hubjun o i vony!*, 'up with it, lads!' (O.H.).

huda, *hudjux*, hwde, D., 'here' implying 'take', Fr. 'tiens', *huda di!*;—*huda vrextan i ti*, 'look, here's a piece of bread and butter for you'.

huf, s. (E.J.; O.H.), Eng. (Dial.) huff [haste, hurry], Sh. I., 'hubbub, scuffle, flurry': *ˈwelsoxi ri:oyd fafun huf ag o:yð ar ɔ stemmar* (E.J.), 'you never saw such a hubbub as there was in the steamer'.

huffjan, *huffjo*, v., Eng. (Dial.) to huff away [to get on smartly with one's work], Feb., 'to work hard and hurriedly for a short time' (O.H.).

hu:g, in phr. *mynd heb na hu:g na gu:g*, 'to go away empty-handed' (O.H.). Cf. *gu:g*.

hu:i, hwi, R.; C.L.C. ii. 14, 17; cf. Eng. (Dial.) hooy [a call of encouragement to a dog], Yks., 'a call to a dog at a distance to make it drive sheep'.—In quasi-verbal sense: *hu:i gïd a (hevo) r Ki: a hu:i gïd a r ga:θ* (prov.), 'to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds'. Cf. *həs*.

ˈhu:iˈhu:i,—*may o n ˈhu:iˈhu:i rula*, 'he is far away somewhere';—also as lullaby: *si: ˈhu:iˈhu:i luli*.

huiljo, v., hwylio, D., 'dirigere, præparare'. (1) 'to sail': *dakku loy ɔn huiljo n huylys | hëibjo r pu:ynt ag at ɔr ɔnys, | huilja sidan ko:x (gwyn) syð arni*, 'there is a ship sailing apace past the point (Gallow's Point) and towards the island (Puffin Island); her sails are of red silk'; *huiljo ar le:d*, 'to sail to foreign parts'. (2) 'to prepare': *ma: n anod huiljo r bu:yð heb ðim popty*, 'it is difficult to cook without an oven'; *huiljo i vynd i r kappal*, 'to get ready for chapel': *huiljo i vynd i fur, huiljo i vynd at i waið*. (3) in phrase: *may r gwynt ɔn huiljo i laur*, 'the wind is falling'. (4) 'to amuse'.

huiljo, v., 'to wheel': *kəmmyd berva a huiljo (rubaθ) ar hy:d ɔ ka:y*.

huiljog, adj. hwylioc, Exod. xxi. 36. (1) 'lively, funny, witty': *may ɔ n huiljog jaun (= may na hu:yl garu hevo vo)*, 'he is very funny';—*he:n ðy:n huiljog ovnadsan*. (2) 'lively, amusing, pleasant': *noson huiljog*. (3) 'lively, amused': *mi kadwoð nu n huiljog*, 'he kept them amused';—*r öyðanu n huiljog i u rævedy*. (4) 'lively, animated', e. g. owing to a large concourse of people: *by:ð ɔ dre: ɔn huiljog*;—*kwarvod huiljog*, 'a lively meeting'. (5) of preaching, 'with the *hu:yl*': *prægeður huiljog, prægeðy n huiljog*.

hu:x, s.f., pl. *həxod*, hŵch, D., 'sow': *hu:x vagy, hu:x gorad*, 'brood sow'; *r u:ti vel hu:x meun haid*, i. e. 'very destructive'; *hu:x di:n gutta*, a boggy to frighten children.

hulpyn [*holpyn*].

hun, fem. *hon*, neut. *hyn*, pl. (*n*), hwn, D., 'this'. (1) adjective: *hun* and *hon* are very seldom used, and then only for the sake of

emphasis in certain stereotyped expressions. The only instances I have heard are: *may n divar gin i hyd ar 'aur 'hon*, 'I regret it to this very hour'; *ə gnëyd dim ar ə dëyar 'hon*, 'doing absolutely nothing'; *ə pe:θ kasa gin i ar ə dëyar 'hon*, 'the thing I hate most in the whole world'; *θalsun i ðim ar ə dëyar 'hon*, 'I would never pay'. Otherwise their place is taken by *ma* (yma).—*hyn* is, however, frequently used with certain words as *ə van 'hyn*, 'this place, here'; *ə forð 'hyn* (*for 'hyn*), 'this way'. This form is more emphatic than the commoner (*ə*) *van ma*, (*ə*) *for ma*.—The plural only occurs in the form *n* in (*ə*) *rhëi n*, *y rhai hyn*, 'these'. (2) pronoun (masc.): *ga: i helpy xi i beθ o hun ?*, 'may I help you to some of this?'; *hun ə may o ifo ?*, 'is this what he wants?': *mi ëif i r ty: nesa ən le: du:ad i hun*, 'I went into the next house instead of coming into this'; *ən wastad a hun*, 'level with this'; *t euxi m o hun hevo xi*, 'you won't take this with you'; *dary mi osod ə ty: i hun a r laḡ*, 'I let my house to this, that, and the other'; *hun a hun*, 'such and such a person';—(fem.) *nëið hon i vytta ?*, 'is this good to eat?';—(neut.) *hyn a hyn o rubaθ*, 'such and such an amount of something'; *kin hyn*, 'before this'; *ḡida hyn*, 'presently'; *wëiðja vel hyn*, *wëiðja vel araḡ*, 'sometimes in this way, sometimes in another'.—The plural is not used.

hunakku, pron., fem. *honakku*, neut. and pl. *hynakku* (all often *nakku*), hwnnaccw, G.R. [121]. 7, 'that (yonder)'. Often used in the sense of "the old man, the old woman (at home)".

hunna, pron., fem. *honna*, neut. *hynna* (pl. *ghëi na*), hwnna, 'that' (of a person or thing within reach of the senses, or an abstract idea under discussion: *he:n hogla dru:g jaun ədi hunna*, 'that is a very bad smell'; *may hunna wedi kayl gormod ən i vol*, 'that fellow has had a drop too much'; *may hi wedi troy hunna hëibjo*, 'she has given that fellow up'; *paid a tanny hunna o dā ḡe:g*, 'don't take that out of your mouth'; *i be: may hunna n da: ?*, 'what's the good of that?'; *nëið hunna m o r troy: xwaið*, 'that won't do either'; *mi gammoð honna ən le: mynd i vjaun*, 'that (nail) bent instead of going in'; *may honna n o le:u o harð*, 'that one is rather pretty'; *hynna ba:x o amsar daxi y ga:l ?*, 'is that all the time you get?'; *amsar kin hynna*, 'a time before that'.

hunnu, fem. *honno*, no, neut. and pl. *henny*, *ny*, *ni*. (Sometimes *hunu*, etc., when not emphatic, e.g. *ə 'wraighono*, 'that woman'.) hwnnw, D., 'that' (of a person or thing not within sight, hearing, or the senses generally, except *henny*, which is used of things within sight, etc. or not). (1) adj.: 'that': *by:ð na bobol ən aru ə durnod hunnu*, 'there will be a great many people that day'; *ḡe: ma: r 'brus hunu ?*, 'where's that brush?'; *ə 'ḡren hunu sy y kadu ə tḡëifsa rhag kḡavy oxor ə kḡfyl*, 'that piece of wood which keeps the traces from chafing the side of the horse'; *ə van honno*, 'that place'; *r amsar honno*, *r amsar no*, *r amsar hunnu*, *ḡry:t henny*, 'that time';

rhēi nī, 'those' (= *y rhai hynny*). (2) pron., 'that one, that': *mī r o:ð gini hi garjad, ag mī vōða hunnu n du:ad i gwell i*, 'she had a lover, and he used to come and see her'; *dim ont hunnu?*, 'nothing but that?'; *hōnny ba:χ!*, 'is that all!'; *mī gadwið hōnny vo η gōnnas*, 'that will keep him warm'; *hōnny sy iſo o sēisnag*, 'all the English needful'; *di:olχ byð am hōnny!*, 'thank Heaven for that!'; *mynd hōnny vedar o*, 'to go as fast as he can'; *du i uði hōnny vedra i*, 'I am at it as hard as I can'; *kin hōnny*, 'before that'; *erbyn hōnny*, 'by that time'; *ar o:l hōnny*, 'after that'; *ta ny n rubað, la ny riu ods*, 'if that is anything, for the matter of that'.

huntrō, v., cf. *hwndro*, M.F., 'to lose one's bearings entirely' (through stormy weather or darkness), J.J. = *fundro*.

huntu, s.m., cf. *hwyntwyr* (pl.), G.O. ii. 125. 6, "South Walian": *may hunna ty hu:ynt i huntu ag may huntu ty hu:ynt i r kōðral*, 'he is worse than a "South Walian", and a "South Walian" is worse than the devil'.

hunna, pron., fem. *hōnna*;—also *nna*, *nōna*; *hwnnyna*, G.R. [121]. 7, 'that (person or thing) in sight or hearing': *pu: y di hunna?*, 'who is that?'

hu:r, s.f., *hwr*, W.S. [a Hore], 'whore'.

hurax (more rarely *urax*), *huyrax*, adv., *nid hwyrach*, D., s.v. 'forte'; 'perhaps': *hurax mī ða:u i godi at a pnaun*, 'perhaps it will clear up by the afternoon'. Ans. *na: hurax*, 'perhaps'.

hurdgo; *urdgo* (O.H.), v., Eng. *urge*, 'to push goods' (for sale): *hurdgo i dallus*; *may o n hurdgo n aru*.

hurð, s.f., pl. *hərðja*, *hwrdd*, D., 'a short and sharp spell of briskness': *hurð o olχi*, 'a spell of washing'; *gwēiljuxi, mī ro: i hurð i χi meun mynyd*, 'wait, I will give you a turn (i.e. a helping hand) in a minute'; *r o:ð na hurð vaur m a varχnad*, 'the market was very brisk'; *may hərðja arno vo*, 'he does things by fits and starts'; *hurð mammaθ*, 'a short brisk period of work which a mother makes the best of while the baby is asleep', so a farmer might say to his men: *ðamma riu he:n hurð mammaθ i χi!* (O.H.).

hurgi, *hurjur*, s.m., 'fornicator'.

hurjo, v., *hwrio*, T.N. 13. 32, 'to fornicate'.

hurli'burli, s., Eng. *hurly-burly*: *r o:ð o meun 'hurli'burli*, 'he was in a state of agitation'.

hurlyd, adj., 'given to fornication': *lōmgi hurlyd*.

hu:ro:, s.m., Eng. (Dial.) *hoo-roo* [a hubbub, noise, tumult], Yks., Lan., Chs., Der., War.: *vy:ð na hu:ro: maur*;—*mī nziθ riu hu:ro: am rubað*, 'he will make a fuss about a thing'.

hursan, s.f., 'whore'.

hurθjo, v., 'to push': *hurθjo a plant oruθ a burð = guθjo*.

husgip, s. (1) 'a toss up' (of coins): *mi ro: i husgip i weld ađi o ȳ gip la brits*, 'I will toss up to see whether it is heads or tails'. (2) 'scramble' (see below).

husgipjo, v. (1) 'to toss up' (a coin). (2) 'to throw things for children to scramble for'.

husmon, s.m., pl. *husmyn*, hwsmon, D.G. cxcvii. 22; D., 'farm-bailiff, chief servant on a farm'.

huljo, v., hwtio, D., 'exibitare, explodere'; 'to hoot at; to drive off by shouting, etc., to shout at'.

huθjo [*gurθjo*].

hu:yl, s.f., pl. *huilja*, hwyl, D. (1) 'sail': *ku:x huilja*, 'sailing-boat'; *loȳa huilja*, 'sailing-ships'. (2) 'spirit, animation, "go"', Fr. 'entrain': *daxi ȳ ka:yl hu:yl ar ȳ gwaiθ hēiđju ȳ*, 'do you feel in good trim for your work to-day?'; 'do you feel "fit", "in good form"?'; *may o meun hu:yl*, (and more emphatic) *may o n i huilja gora*, 'he is in his best form'; *mi ġēiθ o hu:yl uθ dēyd ȳ hanas*, 'he will enjoy telling the story'; *t ađu i đim wedi ka:l hu:yl ar đarlan bardonjaθ*, 'I never found any pleasure in reading poetry'; *syt hu:yl ȳ:soxi ȳ fařun hu:yl ġēyθoxi ȳ*, 'how did you get on?';—so, in preaching, etc., *ka:yl hu:yl*, 'to become warmed in one's subject, to be carried away', hence (3) 'a peculiar kind of musical intonation used in Welsh preaching': *ȳna o dippin i be:θ mi a:θ a prȳgeður i r hu:yl*. (4) 'liveliness, funniness, wittiness': *may na hu:yl garu hevo vo*, 'he is very funny, lively'. (5) 'fun': *gnēyt hu:yl am a ȳhenni*, 'to make fun of me'; *ġe:s i lawar jaun o hu:yl hevo vo*, 'I got a great deal of fun out of him'. (6) 'temper': *ma:y hu:yl đa: arno vo*, 'he is good tempered'; *may hi aȳan o i hu:yl*, 'she is in a bad temper'.

huylys; *höyls* (O.H.), adj., hwylus, D. (1) 'convenient': *a noson huylysa* (= *muya huylys*), 'the most convenient night'; *t o:yđ hi đim ȳn huylys i mi vȳnd*, 'it was not convenient for me to go'; *hanny vȳdranu vȳnd a vo: n huylys heb goȳi đim*, 'as much as they could conveniently carry without dropping any'; *may fon ȳn huylys ȳn a no:s*, 'a stick is convenient in the night'. (2) 'easy', e.g. of a key turning in a lock. See also ex. under *huiljo*.

hu:ynt, adv., hwnt, D., s.v. 'trans'; *hwynt*, D.P.O. 30. 29: *ȳ hu:ynt*, 'beyond'. See ex. under *huntu*.

hu:yr, s., hwyr, D., s.v. 'vesper'; 'evening'—not generally in use = *ġid a r no:s*, but the word occurs in the exp. *hu:yr a bora*, 'morning and evening'.

hu:yr, adj., hwyr, D., 'late' (of time or persons, etc.): *daxi wedi kodi n o hu:yr bora ma*, 'you have got up rather late this morning';

vy:ð hi ðim mor hu:yr arna i heno ag o:yð hi nēiðjur, 'I shan't be so late to-night as I was last night'; *gwel hu:yr na huyrax*, 'better late than never'; *may n hu:yr gin i*, 'I long', e.g. *may n hu:yr gin i gwelt i n mendjo*, 'I long to see her get better'.

hy:, adj., hŷ, D., comp. *həvax*, 'bold': *o b le: daxi n du:ad (gan mod i) mor hy: a govyn?*, 'where do you come from, if I may be so bold as to ask?' Also 'impudent, forward'.

hy:d, s., pl. *həda*, hyd, D., 'length': *ər y:n hy:d a r y:n le:d*, 'as broad as long'; *hy:d ə dorθ*, 'the length of the loaf, a whole round of bread'; *mi doris i və hy:d ar dair arvod*, 'I cut my length (of grass) in three strokes (of the scythe)'; *ən ðu:y la:θ o hy:d*, 'two yards in length'; *ar i hy:d*, 'at full length'; *sərθjo ar i hy:d i laur*, 'to fall full length';—more emphatically *ar i hy:d gy:d*, 'at full length'; 'from one end to the other' (cf. D., s.v. 'porrigo'): *gorvad ar i hy:d gy:d*;—*wedi kayl i drawo nes may o ar i hy:d gy:d ar laur*;—*kovjo r bregaθ ar i hy:d gy:d*, 'to remember the sermon from one end to the other';—of a length of time: *am riu hy:d*, 'for some time'; *t ədanu ðim əy kayl byu am digon o hy:d*.—Pl. *həda*, *hədod*, *hədjon*, in such phrases as *am hədjon*, *er s hədjon*, 'for a long time': *t oys ðim by:d ən mynd tru i ðylo vo*, *may o ar s hədjon əy gnēyd i waiθ* (O.H.), 'he has been at it for a long time, but there is nothing to show for it';—also in the phrase *aſan o hədod (həda, hədjon)*, 'out of all proportion, all reason'.—*hyd ə no:d*, *hyd no:d*, *hyd nod*, *hyt ynn oet*, L.A. 34. 24, now written *hyd yn oet*, *hyd yn nod*, *hyd y nod*, *hyd yn od* [see note to above passage, p. 254], adv. 'even'.—As preposition (1) for *ar hy:d* (see below).—With pronouns *hyda i*, etc., 'along': *hy:d ə klaud*, 'along the wall, hedge'; *truy hy:d ə forð*, 'to grow along the road'. (2) 'as far as, to': *do:s hy:d ə kəθral*, 'go to the devil'. (3) of time, 'until' (generally expressed by *tan*)—as conjunction 'as long as': *mi ġeuxi aros ən əx gwely hy:d ə lēikjuxi vory*, 'you can stop in bed as long as you like to-morrow'.

ar hy:d, *r hy:d* (of time or place), 'along, the length of, all through': *mynd ar hy:d ə forð*, 'to go along the road'; *ar hy:d pen ə wal*, 'along the top of the wall'; *may tēlaθa n ġhedag ar hy:d ə ru:m a tħrustja ar le:d*, "'tylathau" run the length of a room and "trawstiau" across'; *ar hy:d ag ar draus*, 'in all directions, anyhow'; *ar hy:d ə dy:ð*, 'all day long'.

o hy:d, 'continually, without intermission, all the time': *byu meun gobaiθ o hy:d*, 'to live continually in hope'; *ma: r kłok əy kōli o hy:d*, 'the clock keeps losing'; *may hi n farad o hy:d*, 'she is always talking';—*du:ad o hy:d i*, 'to find'.

hy:d at (often *d at*): *d at i glistja*, *d at gorn i uðu*, 'up to his ears, his neck'; *d at hyn*, 'so far, up till now'; *du:ad hy:d at*, 'to find'; *mi ·ðēyθonu hy:d atto rusyt*, 'they found out somehow'.

hy:d i, 'up to', esp. in *kayl hy:d i*, 'to find': *gavod o hy:d iðo*

vo?, 'did he find it?'; *du i wedi ka:l hy:d i r dru:g*, 'I have found out what is the matter'; *xe:s i mo g hy:d ido vo*, 'I did not find it'.

hydo, v., *hudo*, D., 'to entice': *hydo ru:n i r manyð*, 'to entice some one to the mountain'; *hydo i bre:s o*, 'to do him out of his money'.

hy:ð, s.m., *hýdd*, D., 'hart'. Only in the plant-name *tavod ær hy:ð*, 'hart's tongue' (*Scolopendrium vulgare*).

hyðo, v., *huddaw*, O.P., in the exp. *hyðo r ta:n*, 'to cover the fire', i.e. by covering the peat with ashes for the night.

hygan, s.f., *hugan*, D., 'a covering', e.g. a sack, old garment, etc., for want of something better, put over the shoulders in cold or rainy weather (J.J.; O.H.): *tavl riu he:n hygan drostat* (J.J.).—As term of reproach: *ta:u g he:n hygan gæðral*! (O.H.).

hylaχ, s.m., cf. *hulach*, M.F., 'a soft-headed fellow' (J.J.; O.H.): *dim æno n solat, dim æno i gi:d, æn dæyd riu beða gwirjon, æn huiljo paub* (O.H.);—*may o n he:n hylaχ ðigon digri*;—*ta:u ær he:n hylaχ gwirjon*!

hylbost, s.m., 'a fool' (I.W.).

hylpyn [*holtpyn*].

hylyn, s.m. (fem. *hylan*), 'a fool': *g he:n hylyn gwirjon*!;—*g he:n hylan*! = *g he:n gæbolan*! (O.H.).

hyl (sometimes *hylt*), adj., pl. *hæljon*, comp. *hælaχ*, *hyll*, D., 'ugly': *he:n ðy:n hyl*, 'an ugly old man'; *gæirja hæljon*, 'bad language'; *æ peð hæla gin i ædi gweld pobol æy kerðad æ dre:*, 'there is nothing I hate more than seeing people pacing up and down the town';—of weather: *may n edraχ æn hyl jaun hæðju*, 'it looks very stormy to-day'.

hy:n, s., *hun*, D., 'self': *ko:d dæ hy:n*, 'get up'; *troi æ du:r at i velin i hy:n*, 'to turn matters to one's own advantage'; *ko:fi arno i hy:n*, 'to lose one's head'; *ar i ben i hy:n*, 'alone, all by himself'; *le: ænivir ar i ben i hy:n*, 'an unpleasant, lonely place'; *tænny peð æn i ben i hy:n*, 'to bring down something on one's own head'; *pam nad euxi χ hy:n alto vo*?, 'why don't you go to him yourself?'; *o honyn i hy:n*, 'of their own accord'.

hy:n, s., *hun*, D., 'sleep', only in the phrase *tru:* (= *dru:*) *i hy:n*, 'in one's sleep': *may o n farad tru: i hy:n*, 'he talks in his sleep'; *dary xi ri:oyd godi dru: χ hy:n*?, 'did you ever walk in your sleep?'

hynan, s., pl. *hynain*, *hunan*, W.B., col. 2. 8, 'self' (rarer than *hy:n*); *ædi o i hynan*?, 'is he by himself?'

hynla, s.f., *hunlle*, D., 'nightmare'. As term of reproach: *g he:n hynla*!, 'the old bore!'

hynt, s., *hynt*, D., iter: *ghu:yð hynt i xi*, 'a pleasant journey to you' (Bangor). Cf. *hænt*.

hyrt, adj., hurt, D., 'silly, stupid, dazed, weak in the head': *æn he:n ag æn hyrt*, 'old and foolish'.

hyrtyn, s.m., hurtyn, D., s.v. 'blennus', 'idiota', 'morio'; 'a fool': *hyrtyn penxwiban*, 'a whimsical fool'.

hyrtys, adj., hurtus, 'in one's dotage'.

hy:sb, adj., fem. *he:sb*, pl. *hæsbjon*, *heshjon*, hŷsp, D., 'dry, not giving milk' (of cattle): *byux hy:sb (he:sb)*; *gwarðag hæsbjon (heshjon)*.

hyllaḡ, s.m.f., cf. hudlach, M.F., 'an idle, good-for-nothing person': *he:n hyllaḡ lonyð*; *he:n hyllaḡ vanu* (O.H.).

hyu, *hyus*, 'Hugh, Hughes'.

hyukyn, Huwcyn (dim. of *hyu*): *ail ædi hyukyn i sœukyn*, 'like father, like son'; *hyukyn æn æ lœgad*, 'sleepy feeling in the eyes', 'dusty miller'; *may hyukyn lonyð æn du:ad*, said of a baby who is just going to sleep.

hyvan, s.m., hufen, D., 'cream'.

hyvenny, v., hufennu, D., 'to cream'.

hyvr, s.m., hyfr, D., s.v. 'caper'; *hyfrod* (pl.), G.O. i. 105. 2; Eng. (Dial.) haiver, Sc., Cum.; hever, Cum. [a he-goat after he has been gelded]; O.E. hæver ['buck, he-goat']: 'a gelded he-goat'.

hyvran, s.f., term of reproach for a woman: *la:u ƿ he:n hyvran gæðral!*

hæbjan, *hæbo*, v., 'to improve in health': *may o n hæbjan æn ræit ða:*; *may o n hæbo i vœny n jaun*.

hædar, s., hyder, D., 'fiducia, confidentia, audacia': in phr. *ar i hædar*, 'on the off-chance': *mi a: i ar vœ hædar i dri:o*, e.g. *dy:n iſo pœð ag æn mœdul bod o gæmoḡi ar werð* (O.H.).—Cf. G.O. ii. 115. 28.

hæfis, s., cf. hyffis, M.F., 'a long narrow purse formerly used by women': it had five or six partitions made of linen or silk (J.J.).

hæxjan, *æxjan*, v., hychian, O.P., 'to grunt' (of a pig). Also of human beings: 'to quarrel, snap at one another': *ma: nu n hæxjan ar i gilið*.

hælaw, adj., hylaw, D., 'generous, kind, obliging'.

hæltod, s., hylldod, B.C. 150. 13. (1) 'ugliness'. (2) 'practical jokes, nonsense': *may o n læun hæltod*;—*æn vœ hæltod ðary mi ðæyt hænnu*, said e.g. when excusing oneself for having given offence (O.H.). Cf. *avjað*. (3) pl. *hæltoda*, *hæltodod*, 'quantity', in the phrase *hæltoda o beða*.

hæm, s., 'hint': *roif i hæm iðo vo, ƿæ:f i ðim hæm* (W.H.).

hæmfost, s.f., 'a rough untidy girl' (I.W.). Cf. *honfȳst*.

hæmjan, v.: *hæmjan kany*, 'to hum'.

hænod, adj., hynod, D., 'remarkable, strange, extraordinary': *t ædi o ðim æn eðrax æn hænod jaun*, 'he does not look very remarkable'; *hænod o vaur*, 'extraordinarily large'.

hænt, s., hynt, D. (influenced by Eng. hunt (?)), in phrases: *pen vyð: ær hænt arna i*, 'when I feel inclined'; *mi ÷is i ar vø hænt*, 'I happened to go'; *mi welis i hun a hun ar vø hænt*, 'I saw such and such a one by chance'. Cf. *hynt*.

hæntjo, v., 'to hunt' = *hela*.

hærdjo, *hurðjo*, v., hyrddio, D. (1) 'to butt' (of a ram). (2) 'to be changeable' (now brisk, now slack): *ma: r varxnad æn hærdjo*; — *hærdjo uð wëiðjo*; — *hurðjo mynd* = *mynd am sbel a ravy* (O.H.).

hærdjog, adj., hyrddiog, 'changeable' (now brisk, now slack): *ma: r varxnad æn hærdjog*; — *mynd æn hærdjog æn lē: mynd æn wastad* = *mynd am hurð a stopjo mynd* (O.H.).

hæs, hys, R.; G.O. i. 217. 2, said to a dog to make it drive sheep.—In quasi-verbal sense *hæs hevo r ki: a hæs hevo r ga:θ*: (O.H.). Cf. *hu:i*.

hæsbjo, v., 'to become dry', esp. of cattle which have ceased giving milk: *os na 'odruxi r vyux æn la:n mi hæsbio hi*; — *ma r fænnon wedi hæsbjo*, 'the spring has dried up'.—Also trans. *hæsbjo byux*, 'to cease milking a cow for about two months before calving, to dry a cow'.

hæslay, s.pl., sing. *hislan*, hislau, sing. hisleuen, D., 'sheep-lice'.

hæfjo, *hæfjo*, v., hysio, D., s.v. 'exibilo', hyssio, s.v. 'incito', 'to set on a dog';—also *hæfo dy:n i guffjo*, 'to incite a man to fight'. Cf. *annos*.

hætraus, 'aslant', in phr. *ar hætraus*.

hætrav (so O.H. always); *hædrav*, s., Hydref, D., 'October'.

hævdra, s., hyfdra, Phil. 8, 'boldness'; *kæmmyd ær hævdra* (*ar nēyd rubaθ*), 'to have the effrontery to, to make so bold as to'.

hævryd, adj., hyfryd, D., 'pleasant, delightful': *nt ædi m bra:v !—o:, may n hævryd !*, 'Isn't it fine !—Oh, it's delightful !'

i

i (sometimes *î*: when stressed), prep., i, D. With pronouns: S. 1. *i mi(:)*, 2. *i ti(:)*, 3. *iðo vo(:)*, *ðo vo*, *æ vo*, *iðo*; *iði hi(:)*, *iði*. Pl. 1. *i ni(:)*, 2. *i xi(:)*, 3. *yðynu*, *yðynhu:* (cf. *udunt*, W.B., col. 161. 7, 22, 24; so always in Mid. Welsh). With pronominal adjectives: S. 1. *i vø*, 2. *i dæ*, 3. *i u*, *î*: (cf. W.B., col. 179. 1). Pl. 1. *i n*, 2. *i x*, 3. *i u*, *î*:. Takes the vocalic mutation except in the case of *mi(:)*, *ti(:)*, *tiθa*, *dæ*, and sometimes *meun* (*mjaun*).

I. with the general idea of direction. (1) motion towards, 'to'. (a) of a material object: *mynd i r dre:*, 'to go to the town'; *mynd i vaggor*, 'to go to Bangor'; *mynd i r knebrun*, 'to go to the funeral'; *drifo i vri:g a göydan*, 'to climb to the top of the tree'; *ma: r lanu n du:ad i r lan*, 'the tide is coming in'; *o r y:n van i r laf*, 'from one place to another'; *o r nail dy: i r laf*, 'from one side to the other';—verb omitted, *damma r bobol i gi:d i ben a kłodja*, 'up went all the people on to the top of the walls'. (b) where the object is more or less abstract: *du:ad i drevn*, 'to get into order'; *mynd i r de:, i r xwi:θ*, 'to go to the right, the left'; *dirwin i ben*, 'to come to an end'; *mynd i ðalad*, 'to get into debt'; *du:ad i r golug*, 'to come into sight'; *mynd i dippin o öydran*, 'to be getting on in life'; *mynd i an'obaiθ*, 'to despair'; *du:ad i r y:n van*, 'to come to the same thing'; *o dippin i be:θ*, 'gradually'. (2) as distinguished from *at*, *i* implies motion towards a place or object into which entrance is made (cf. Rowlands, Welsh Grammar, p. 213, § 736): *mynd i r æsgol*, 'to go to school' or 'into the school', but *mynd at ær æsgol*, 'to go to the school' (for other examples see *at*); *mynd i r mo:r*, 'to go to sea' or 'into the sea'; *mynd i r gadar*, 'to get into the chair'; *sæθjo i r dur*, 'to fall into the water'; *mynd am dro: i r wla:d*, 'to go for a walk into the country'; *a:nu ido vo ?*, 'will they get into it?' (e.g. of papers into a box); *d euxi byθ i væ sgidja i*, 'you will never get into my shoes'; *Kesyl æn mynd i r drol*, 'a horse going into the shafts'; *o r badaf fri:o i r ta:n*, 'from the frying-pan into the fire';—elliptically (without a verb of motion) *maly bara i guppan de:*, 'to crumble bread into a tea-cup'; *du i n disgul hi i r ty:*, 'I am expecting her home'. (3) implying an object or purpose: *gæry morwyn i negas*, 'to send a maid on an errand'; *gwa:ð i ġinjo*, 'an invitation to dinner'. (4) expressing the direction which a person or thing faces: *fenast æn fræntjo i r lo:n*, 'a window facing the high road'; also *fenast i r lo:n*;—similarly *may r le: n amlug i r gwynt*, 'the place is exposed to the wind'. (5) denoting the exact coincidence of an action with a point of time: *r o:ð hi i r mynyd hevo po:b pe:θ*, 'she was punctual (to the minute) with everything'; *du:ad i r mynyd*, 'to come to the minute'. (6) denoting extent to which: *meðadis i r karn*, 'a Methodist to the backbone'; *dona vo: i r dim*, 'that's he exactly'. (7) *i meun* (*veun, mjaun, vjaun*), adv. 'in': *dæux a vo: i mjaun*, 'bring it in'; *li:xjo nu i meun*, 'to throw them in';—also of rest: *ædi o i veun ?*, 'is he in?' (see *meun*). (8) *i vøny, i laur*, (a) adv. *gorvað i laur*, 'lie down'; *æn yux i vøny*, 'higher up'; *ista i laur*, 'to sit down';—also of rest, *i vøny, i laur a grifa*, 'upstairs, downstairs'. (b) prep. *mynd i vøny, i laur a grifa*, 'to go upstairs, downstairs'; *i vøny, i laur ær a:lft*, 'up, down the hill' (see *laur, vøny*). (9) *i fur(ð)*, 'away': *i fur a vo: l*, 'off he goes!'; *mynd i furð*, 'to go away' (see *furð*). (10) after verbs of motion before an infinitive:

(a) where the idea of motion or arrival at a certain state is predominant: *mi dæuxi i farad æn jaun*, 'you will get to speak properly'; *hurax mi ða:u i godi at æ pnaun*, 'perhaps it will clear up by the afternoon'; *may r lekaf wedi mynd i efun*, 'the kettle runs'; *paid a mynd i xwara dæ riks ru:an*, 'none of your tricks now'. (b) where the idea of purpose is more or less implied: *tgoi i galyn po:b awal o wynt*, 'to be fickle, variable, to turn with every wind'; *du:ad i glirjo r burð*, 'to come and clear the table'; *mynd i edrax am dami hi*, 'to go and see her'; *dæux i veun æn æ van ma i ista*, 'come in here and sit down'; *mi eif i xwarvot hi*, 'I went to meet her'.

II. denoting purpose. 1. before an infinitive. (1) after verbs: (a) with active meaning, 'in order to': *mi a:θ dan æ göydan i moxal æ gla:u*, 'he went under the tree to shelter from the rain'; *ghaid i mi dri:o darvod æn vy:an i ga:l du:ad hevo xi*, 'I must try and get finished soon so as to be able to come with you'; *may i fo gla:u i laxy æ dëyar dippin*, 'rain is wanted to wet the ground a little'; *ma: nu n mantëifso ar bo:b peθ i nëyd pre:s*, 'they take advantage of everything to make money'; *ædi r boks ma am ga:yil i dori i dëxra ta:n ?*, 'is this box to be broken up for lighting fires?';—similarly 'as a reason for': *os na by:ð dim axos æy kodi i alu æ kəyor æy gynt*, 'if no cause arises to convene the council earlier'. (b) with passive meaning: *mynd a dīlad i lñay*, 'to take clothes to be cleaned'. (2) after nouns: (a) denoting an object for which something is designed: *lu:y i droi r yud*, 'a spoon for stirring the porridge'; *peθ i godi bara*, 'something to make bread rise'; *lexi i doi tai*, 'roofing slates'; *le: i gadu bu:yd*, 'a place for keeping food'. (b) expressing an object for which something is fitted or adapted: *le bra:v i ista*, 'a nice place to sit'; *lyvr divir i ðarlan*, 'an interesting book'; *le jaun i luynog lexy*, 'a good place for a fox to lurk in'; *mi vëðis a xa:l dy:n i nëyd o*, 'I couldn't get a man to do it'.—With passive meaning: *nëiθ hon i vylla ?*, 'is this good to eat?'; *vedruxi ðim ka:yil ær avol i xwara a:g i vylla*, 'you cannot have the apple to play with and to eat', i.e. 'you cannot eat your cake and have it'. (c) expressing an object which conduces towards a certain purpose: *ruðað i godi x kalon xi*, 'something to cheer you up'; *may na ðu:y forð i nëyd po:b pe:θ*, 'there are two ways of doing everything'; *t oys na ðim digon o wynt i æsguyd æ briga*, 'there is not enough wind to shake the branches'; *i aros, i wëitjad*, 'meanwhile; until, to last until'; *brexan i aros pry:d*, 'a piece of bread and butter to last until a meal'; *æn lodgo i aros ka:yil ty:*, 'taking lodgings until one can find a house'; *i dëxra*, 'to begin with'. (3) after adjectives: denoting adaptability for a certain purpose: *may gwarðag dy:on æy glettax i ðal æ dæwyð*, 'black cattle are harder for standing the weather'; *mi vy:ð æn de:g i vynd i r kappal*, 'it will be fine for going to chapel'; *may hi n haus i drëiljo*, 'it is easier to digest';

huylys i garjo r y:d, 'convenient for carrying the corn'; *ma: r dre: ən weł i vyyu*, 'the town is better to live in'; *mi vasa kavod ən nobl i əstun ə ɬu:χ*, 'a shower would be splendid for laying the dust';—especially with *ɣhy:*: *may n ɣhy: o:yr i vynd ən bennoθ aɬan*, 'it is too cold to go out bareheaded'; *du i n ɣhy: vle:r i vynd aɬan*, 'I am too untidy to go out'; *ma: nu n ɣhy: lartf i farad kəm'ra:ig*, 'they are too proud to speak Welsh'. 2. before nouns: (a) 'for the purpose of': *dim amsar i dim*, 'no time for anything'; *i be: may hənnny n da: ɾ*, 'what is the good of this?'; *d ədi o n da: i dim*, 'he is good for nothing'.

III. before an infinitive, after adjectives and nouns of various other senses such as those of skill, capacity, habitual inclination, desire, etc., generally expressed in English by 'at': *deθa i nəyd pe:θ*, 'skilful in doing a thing'; *y:n da: jaun ədi o i nəyd kampja*, 'he is good at all sorts of tricks'; *y:n sa:l i vylla*, 'one who is very bad at eating'; *a'niban jaun i nəyd i gwaiθ*, 'very slow at doing their work'; *daxi n y:n garu jaun i wisgo χ sgidja*, 'you are very bad at wearing out your boots'; *awyd i wēiθjo*, 'a desire to work'.

IV. before an infinitive dependent upon another verb, as *dal i vylla*, 'to continue to eat'; *krevy ar ru:in i du:ad*, 'to beg some one to come'; *ɬuyθo i nəyd rubaθ*, 'to succeed in doing something'; *para:toi i vynd*, 'to prepare to go', etc.

V. before an infinitive of passive meaning, denoting potentiality: *ma: kɾo:yn ər o:yn a kɾo:yn ə ðavad i welad mor ammal a i ɣilid ən ə varχnad* (prov.), 'the lamb's skin and the sheep's skin are to be seen equally often in the market'; *ə may tippin o huyyl i ga:yl*, 'there is a bit of fun to be got'.

VI. before an infinitive of passive meaning, denoting necessity, expediency, etc.: *nid ə bobol sy i vēio*, 'it is not the people who are to be blamed';—similarly with *bo:d*: *may gwraig i vod ən yvyθ i u gu:r*, 'a wife should be obedient to her husband'; *may hi i vo:d ən wastad*, 'it should be, it is supposed to be flat' (but is e.g. warped); *ma na dri: i vo:d*, 'there ought to be three'.

VII. between two nouns, denoting the relationship of one person or object to another as regards position: *ty n o:l i χi*, 'behind you'; *drost ə forð i r ty:*, 'on the opposite side of the road to the house'; *ə ty: kletta i r klauð*, 'the sheltered side of the wall'; *ər oxor araɬ i r avon*, 'the other side of the river'; *meun ɣhiu viłtir i abar*, 'within a mile or so of Aber'.

VIII. denoting possession: *ədi i vi: ədi o*, 'it is my property'; esp. as regards debts: *may arna i du:y ɣēinjog i χi:*, 'I owe you twopence'. Similarly, denoting kinship: *merχ i u mha:p i*, 'her son's daughter'.

IX. denoting the complement required to complete a certain number: *he:n wraig ən dair blu:yð i gant o:yð*, 'an old woman ninety-seven years old'; *meun tair i bedwar igjan*, 'seventy-seven';

—so, of the time of day : *vaint ædi i xwe:χʔ*, 'how long is it till six o'clock'; *igjan mynyd i y:n or ðe:g*, 'twenty minutes to eleven'; *χwartar i bymp*, 'a quarter to five'.

X. denoting some point in past or future time, considered in its relation to some other point of time : *tair usnos i hēidju*, 'three weeks to-day'.

XI. after adjectives or adverbs denoting likeness, proximity, etc. (1) 'likeness': *may nu n debig i u gilið*, 'they are like one another'. (2) 'proximity': *æn agos i bymp*, 'nearly five o'clock'; *æn agos i r ta:n*, 'near the fire'. (3) 'an attitude of mind towards': *æn dræmp i gilið*, 'true, loyal to one another', etc.

XII. after nouns, adjectives, and adverbs—with the main idea of advantage or disadvantage, expediency, possibility, or necessity—generally represented in English by 'for'. (1) nouns : *by:ð hunna m be:θ mēyðyn i mi*, 'that will be a treat for me'; *ply:an i χ gu:r ædi o*, 'it is a feather in your husband's cap'; *hurax gna:nu elu go ða: i χi*, 'perhaps they will bring you in a good deal of profit'; *may η goʔad i χi*, 'it is a loss for you'; *may m bry:d i χi vynd i χ gwely*, 'it is time for you to go to bed'; *dim posib i ne:b vynd i veun*, 'nobody can get in'; *χhaid i χi wēidi*, 'you must call'; *heb raid nag aχos i χi nēyð o*, 'without any cause or necessity for you to do it'. (2) adjectives and adverbs : *ædi hi n du:ad æn æstuyθ i χi ru:anʔ*, 'is it getting easier for you now?'; *basa n werθ i χi gweld nu*, 'it would be worth while for you to see them'; *wel i mi*, 'I had better'; *wayθ i mi*, 'I might as well'.

XIII. the so-called "ethic dative" (extremely common): *may n fu:r i χi*, 'certainly'; *ma: r a:li ma n drom jaun i χi*, 'this hill is very steep'; *ðna i χi 'an'lukʔ*, 'that's very unlucky!'; *by:o n wa:yʔ jaun i χi*, 'he was very ill'.

XIV. to bring a person or thing into relation with a statement made concerning them. (1) in adjectival phrases : *ty: ag y:n dru:s ido vo*, 'a house with one door'. (2) in a simple statement : *may y:n la:u æn vu:y na r laʔ idi hi*, 'one of her hands is bigger than the other'; *bluydyn vy:ð pa:r o sgidja æm para i nha:d*, 'my father's boots last a year'.

XV. 'for, on behalf of': *kay æ dru:s ido vo*, 'to shut the door for him'; *du i wedi gnēyð kamp i χi heno*, 'I have done something difficult for you to-night which you could not'; *na: i lñay nu i χi* 'I will clean them for you'.

XVI. *i* followed by a noun or pronoun and infinitive. (1) in a subject phrase, with the verb 'to be': *o:ð dru:g i mi gay hunʔ*, 'was I wrong in shutting this?' ('was my shutting this wrong?'). (2) when in a sentence of the form *may o η gobēiθjo du:ad* the action of the verb is transferred to a person or thing other than the subject, e.g. *may o η gobēiθjo ido vo du:ad*, 'he hopes that he will come'; *may hi iʔo* (i.e. 'mae arni hi eisieu', equivalent to

'mae hi yn dymuno') *i xi vylla hunna*, 'she wants you to eat that'; *may r doktor iſo ido vo ga:yl tippin o sēibjant*, 'the doctor wants him to have a little rest'. (3) in sentences of the form: preposition + *i* + noun (pronoun) + infinitive: *di:olx am i xi dēyd bo:d* . . ., 'thank you for saying that . . .'. (4) in sentences of the form: preposition + *i* + noun (pronoun) + infinitive where the whole has the force of: conjunction + subject + finite verb, e.g. *er ido vynd*, 'in spite of his going' = 'though he went': *ar o:l i xi orſan gwēiθjo*, 'when you have finished working'; *kodi saḡad ar ben klauð erbyn i drol baſo*, 'to put a sack on the top of a wall to wait for a cart to pass'; *du i wedi gnēyd a la:n er mu:yn i r du:r dummo*, 'I have lit the fire to heat the water (for the water to warm)'; *mi vy:ð digon o bobol heb idi hi: vynd*, 'there will be plenty of people without her going'; *heb ido uboð*, 'without him knowing' (but *heb uboð ido*, 'unconsciously'); *kin i r gla:u du:ad*, 'before the rain comes'; *ḡhag ido dori*, 'for fear of it breaking'; *ḡhak ovn idi vuru*, 'for fear it rains'; *er yḡa y:n ar a forð uθ i xi vynd i bentir*, 'the highest one on the road when you go to Pentir'; *miłtir wedi i xi adal lyn ogwan*, 'a mile after you leave Llyn Ogwen'. (5) in sentences of the same type as (4) where *i* stands for *er mu:yn i* or *ḡhag i*—*dauḡ a nēduyð aḡ eda i* (= *er mu:yn i*) *mi roi botlum arno vo*, 'bring me a needle and thread for me to put a button on it'; *tēndjuxi sērθjo*, for 'tendiwch (rhag) i chwi syrthio', 'take care you don't fall'. (6) where a conjunction takes the place of the preposition before *i*. (a) *ga:yl* (used as a conjunction for *i ga:yl*, cf. II. 1): *ḡhaid i xi gḡxuyñ kin hanmar aur wedi u:yθ ga:l i xi vo:d en fu:r o i weld o*, 'you must start before half-past eight so as to be sure of seeing him'; *pilli na vasun i: en mynd eno ga:yl i mi ga:yl gu:r*, 'what a pity I'm not going there so as to get a husband'. (b) *nes*—*nes yḡdynu du:ad en i hola*, 'until they come back'. (c) *ond*—*dani wedi klū:ad pēða da jaun ond i ni ḡal arnyñu a gnēyd nu*, 'we have heard some very good things if we only give heed to them and do them'.

XVII. denoting the indirect object: *ḡhoi lammad i r gwarθag*, 'to give the cattle a bit of food'; *mi ḡhois i o idi hi aḡ mi ro:θ hida hun i minna*, 'I gave it to her and she gave this to me'; *dōruḡ i mi venθig honna*, 'lend me that'; *mi ro:θ gora i r verḡ*, 'he gave up the girl';—elliptically: *damma vi a de:r ido vo nes o:ð o ḡ kany*, 'I gave him a blow which made him sing out';—*gosod a ty: ido vo*, 'to let the house to him'; *kēnnig bu:yd i ru:in*, 'to offer some one food'; *maða ido*, 'to forgive him', etc., etc.

XVIII. after nouns expressing a wish, thanks, etc. (verb understood): *bluyḡdyn newyð ḡa: i xi l*, 'a Happy New Year to you!'; *dy:ð da: i xi*, 'good day'.

XIX. after verbs of causal meaning: *er vo: na:θ i mi ḡwerθin*, 'it was he who made me laugh'; *may hanny m peri i mi ḡwerθin*, 'that makes me laugh'.

XX. after *ambaf* and *ammal* as *ambaf i ðy:n*, 'here and there a man'; *ammal i gnok dyr garag* (prov.), 'dropping water wears away a stone'.

i: (unstressed *i*), pron., *i*, 'I'. (1) as subject to a verb and following it: *d un i ðim*, 'I do not know'; *mi ðydis* (*ðydis*) *i*, 'I said'; *mi gwela i o*, 'I see him'. (2) as object after an infinitive ending in a consonant: *ðary o gweld i*, 'he saw me';—but not after a finite verb as *kovjuχ vi at eχ mam*, 'remember me to your mother'; *mi gwelod vi*; *mi gwelson vi*;—or when a subject ending in a consonant follows the verb, e.g. *mi grippod e ga:θ vi hevo i fawan*, 'the cat scratched me'; *mi vaglod drēynan vi*, 'I tripped over a bramble'. (3) as complement to *va, e*, 'my'; *vi* never occurs in this connection except after vowels, and even then rarely. See also *mi*; *vi*.

i, adj., *ei*, D.,—but always *i* (*y*) before Salesbury, and still written 'i' in 'i gyd',—'his'; *i u, i*, 'to his'. Takes the vocalic mutation, the complement being *o(:)* or *vo(:)*; *i dad* = 'pater suus'; *i da:d o* = 'pater ejus'. *i* is often omitted before an infinitive, leaving only the vocalic mutation, as *ðary o weld o*, 'he saw him'; *be daxi n ðēyd e*, 'what do you say?'. This is, of course, especially the case after a word ending in *i*, e.g. *dani wedi weld o*, 'we have seen him'; *ðary ni weld o*, 'we saw him'. For 'a*i*' before a verb see *a* (rel.).

i, adj., *ei*, D. (but cf. above), 'her'; *i u, i*, 'to her'. Takes the spirant mutation: *m* becomes *mh*, *n* becomes *nh*, as *i mha:p i*, 'her son'; *i nhain hi*, 'her grandmother'. Words beginning with a vowel take *h*, as *i hewyrθ*, 'her uncle'. For *i* preceding an infinitive cf. *i* ('his'). Examples are *ðary o θaro hi*, *ðary ni θaro hi*, *dani wedi θaro hi*. For 'a*i*' before a verb see *a* (rel.).

i, adj., *eu*, D. In Mid. Welsh *eu* and *i* (*y*), 'their'; *i u, i*, 'to their'. Takes the radical, but *m* becomes *mh*, *n* becomes *nh*, and words beginning with a vowel take *h*, as *i mham*, 'their mother'; *i nhain*, 'their grandmother'; *i hewyrθ*, 'their uncle'. The complement is *nu* (emphatic *nhu*). Often omitted before an infinitive, as *ðary o hattab nu*, *ðary o gweld nu*, *dani wedi gweld nu*. For 'a*u*' before a verb see *a* (rel.).

i for *e* in *na:k i*, *naġ ê*, D., for Mid. Welsh *nac ef*, 'no'.

i:a, adv., *ie*, D., 'yes', 'it is so': *i r dre: ēyθoxi e* *i:a*, '(is it) to the town you went?' Ans. 'it is so', i.e. 'did you go to the town?' 'Yes'; *towyð maur, t e: e* *i:a wir*, 'rough weather, isn't it?' Ans. 'Yes'; *ty: bra:v eði hunna. i:a, nt e: e*, 'this is a fine house'. Ans. 'Yes, isn't it?'

iðau, s.m., pl. *iðewon*, Iddew, rectius Iuddew, D. (but Iddew always before Salesbury. Cf. B.B.C. 102. 2; G.C. 144. 23; L.A.

19. 4; 136. 4; C.Ch. 5. 3; Rom. ii. 9, 10, 17), 'Jew': *la:n idau*, iddwf, tân iddwf, D., 'erysipelas'.

idau, s.m., eiddew, D., 'ivy'. Cf. also *irugl*, *forug*, *jurug*, *jurugl*, *murigl*, *murugl*, *njurigl*, *urogl*.

'igam'ogam, *'miga'moga*, *'iga'moga*, adv., *igam ogam*, 'zigzag, in a jagged fashion': *paid a i dori o 'miga'moga* (E.J.), 'do not cut it in a jagged fashion'; *agor rhes an 'iga'moga* (O.H.), 'to dig a furrow (e.g. for potatoes) crooked, zigzag'.

igëinvad, adj., ugeinfed, D., s.v. 'vicesimus'; *igieinfed*, C.C.M. 1. 3; 'twentieth'.

igjan, s. and adj., pl. *gëinja*, ugain, D.; *igien*, C.C.M. 3. 1; *vgian*, 5. 12; 'twenty': *y:n ar higjan*, '21'; *xwe:x igjan*, '120' (= *kant a:g igjan*); *saið igjan*, '140'; *y:n igjan ar ðe:g a fedwar*, '224'; *pæmðag igjan*, '300'; *meun tair i bedwar igjan*, '77 (years old)'; *er s dros igjan mlenad*, 'for over twenty years'; *gëinja o wëiðja*, 'scores of times'; *gëinja o vilod*, 'scores of thousands'; *igjan durnod*, 'twenty days'; *igjan o ðevaid*, 'twenty sheep'. Cf. *deigjan*, *xwëigjan*, *trigjan*.

ið, pron., ill, D., 'they' (before numerals, of two or three persons): *ið day*, 'they two'. Also transferred to the first or second person plural: *æni: ið tŕi:od*, 'we three'.

impin (J.J.), *nimpin* (O.H.), s.m., *impin*, W.S. [An impe]; *impyn*, D., s.v. 'surculus'; 'a shoot for grafting'.

impjad (J.J.), *nimpjad* (O.H.), s., *impiad*, D.G. clxii. 22; D., s.v. 'emphyteusis'. (1) 'shooting' (of leaves): *nimpjad æ dail* (O.H.). (2) 'grafting' (by inserting shoots).

impjo (J.J.), *nimpjo* (O.H.), v., *impio*, W.S. [Graffe]; Rom. xi. 23; D.P.O. 295. 14. (1) 'to shoot' (of trees or leaves): *may r göydan æn impjo rëit nëis* (J.J.); *may r dail æn nimpjo* (O.H.). (2) 'to graft by inserting shoots into a stock'.

indja, 'India': *eli r indja*, 'zinc ointment'.

indgan, s.f., pl. *indgans*, 'engine, machine': *indgan maly gwair*, 'hay-chopping machine'; *indgan ðorny*, 'threshing machine'; *indgan da:n*, 'fire-engine'; *indgan wni:o*, 'sewing machine'.

inig, adj., *unig*, D., 'alone'; *æn inig*, 'only'.

injon, adj., union, D., s.v. 'rectus'. (1) 'straight': *kin injonad a hayl dru:y dul*; *kin injonad a sayð*, 'as straight as a die, as an arrow'; *tonny ku:ys injon*, 'to make a straight furrow'; *ar æxinjon*, 'straight on'. (2) 'just, exactly': *r y: va:ð æn injon*, 'just the same'; *dna xi: n injon*, 'just so'; *xwe:x o r glo:x æn injon*, 'six o'clock exactly'; *æn injon o 'danani*, 'just below us'; *may o n aktjo vo n injon*, 'he takes him off exactly';—also *æn injon de:g*.

(3) 'presently' (esp. in the form *an injon de:g*): *mi gaun i xwanag o la:u n injon*, 'we shall have more rain presently'.

injon [*njon*].

inna, pron., inneu, Rev. iii. 21 (cf. inheu, W.B. col. 2. 19; innheu, col. 3. 2). Conjunctive form of *i*, 'I, me': *du inna n mynd aſan*, 'I am going out too'; *keru'xi: əna ŋ gənta, mi ðo: inna əna tok*, 'you go there first; I'll come presently'; *trawa di: vi:, mi trawa inna diða*, 'you strike me, and I'll strike you'; *wela inna m ono vo*, 'I don't see it either'.

iyk, s.m., ingc, D.G. cxciii. 12; Jer. xxxvi. 18, 'ink'.

inkum, s.m., inkwm, W.S., 'income'.

i:og, s., eog, D. This word seems to occur in *dra:yn i:og* (O.H.), 'bass' (Morone labrax). This fish is, however, called *drëynog* at Bangor. Cf. W.S., 'draenoc pysc' [base]—cf. also *si:l ə go:g*. The word for 'salmon' is *sammon*.

irad, adj., iraidd, D., 'of succulent growth'; 'full of vigour'; 'supple': *köydan, dy:n, hogan, kefyl irad; sgidja əstuyð irad*.

irdrug, s., ir and trwngc(?), cf. irdrw'c, M.F., 'urine kept formerly for various purposes, such as dyeing, fulling cloth, etc.' Also used formerly for dipping beans and wheat before sowing, with the intention of making them unpalatable to mice, birds, etc. (J.J.). Cf. *golx*.

iro [*hiro*].

irugl, s.m., eiddiorwg, D., s.v. 'eiddew'; iorwg, R., 'ivy'. Cf. *idau*.

i:s, is, D., only in *i:s la:u*, prep., 'beneath': *i:s la:u sylu*, 'beneath notice'.

isal, adj., comp. *i:s*, eq. *isad*, sup. *isa*, *isela*, isel, D., 'low': *may r ta:n wedi mynd an isal*, 'the fire is low'; *tippin i:s i laur*, 'a little lower down'; *may n digon isal arno vo*, 'he is in rather low water, rather badly off'; *ər e:n isa*, 'the lower jaw'; *may o n isal i əsbryd*, 'he is low-spirited'; *jaið isal*, 'low, unseemly language'.

iseldar, s., iselder, D., 'lowness': *iseldar əsbryd*, 'lowness of spirits, dejection'.

ista, v., eistedd, D.; cf. eiste, W.B. col. 16. 35; 226. 32; iste occurs in B.B.C. 59. 7. Pret. S. 1. *stedis*, 3. *stedod*. Pl. 3. *stedson*. Imperative *ista*, *steda*; *stedux*, 'to sit';—used substantively: *kodi ar i ista*, 'to sit up' (cf. Fr. 'sur son séant').

iſo, s., eisiau, D. (1) 'want, destitution', Fr. 'misère': *djoda iſo*, 'to suffer want'. (2) 'want, need', Fr. 'besoin', followed by the preposition *ar* when the pronoun is expressed: *ma na i iſo bu:yd*, 'I am hungry'; *ma na i iſo di:od*, 'I am thirsty'; *be s ant iſo?* (i.e. beth sydd arnat ti ei eisieu?), 'what dost thou want?';

be s axi iſo?, *be s noxi iſo?*, 'what do you want?'; *ma na i iſo i xi vünd*, 'I want you to go'; *hurax mai iſo dur sy arno vo*, 'perhaps it wants water'; *mi ðo:θ o adra ag iſo bu:yd arno*, 'he came home hungry';—when the noun is expressed *ar* is often omitted: *may də vam d iſo di*, 'your mother wants you';—used absolutely: *ða:u dim by:d pe vy:ð iſo vo* (i.e. 'pan fydd ei eisieu'), 'nothing comes when it is wanted'; *hynny sy iſo o sēysnag* (i.e. 'sydd ei eisieu'), 'all the English necessary'; *i o:s na ðim iſo vo ru:an*, 'it is not wanted now';—used in a kind of appositive sense: *mi eif i ſop a ſgidja iſo i truſo*, 'I went into a shop with some boots which wanted mending'; *yn bur etto iſo i glirjo*, 'one more table that wants clearing';—from such expressions as *be s axi iſo?*, the transition is easy to *be daxi iſo?* Thus instances like the following are frequent: *du i ðim iſo vo*, 'I don't want it'; *öyðaxi iſo vo?*, 'did you want it?' The original form, however, always occurs in answers to questions, e.g. *daxi iſo hun?*, 'do you want this?' Ans. *o:ys*, 'yes'. Cf. the use of *ovn*.—The verb 'to be' is often omitted in quick speech, e.g.: *iſo no:l o aſan*, 'I want to fetch it out'; *iſo karðy kut ə varlan*, 'I want to clean out the pony shed'; *iſo taly?*, 'do you want to pay?'

iſl, interj., ust, D.; ist, B.C. 33. 29, 'hush'.

iu, s.f., yw, D., 'yew': *köydan iu*, *ko:yd iu*.

ius, s., 'use': *dim ius aros ən ə ty:*, 'it is no use stopping in the house'; *vasa ðim ius i mi vedul mynd Kim beſod*, 'it would be no use for me to think of going so far'; *kəmmyd rubað er mu:yn ka:y l ius ə yhorf*, 'to take an aperient'.

iufſo, v., iwsio, C.L.C. ii. 22. 3, 'to use'.

ivan, Ifan, 'John': *gu:yl ivan*, 'Midsummer's Day': *ſeſa ivan*, 'mugwort' (*Artemisia vulgaris*).

ivans, 'Evans'.

ivayk, adj., comp. *veyax* (rarely *jeſayx*), eq. *veyad*, sup. *veya*, pl. *iviyk*, ieuangc, D.; cf. *ifangk*, K.H. 19. 27, 'young': *ævi: ədi r veyə*, 'I am the youngest'; *pobol ivayk*, *iviyk*, 'young people'; *gwarðag ivayk*, 'young cattle'.

j

ja: [*ja:θ*].

ja:d [*a:d*].

jaið, s.f., pl. *ſeithod*, iaith, D. (1) 'language', Fr. 'langue': *maygin i bedar jaið*, 'I know four languages'; *æ jaið vain*, 'English'. (2) 'language', Fr. 'langage': *jaið dru:g*, *jaið isal*, etc., 'bad language, low language, etc.'

ja:x, adj., comp. *jaxax*, iâch, D. (1) 'healthy': *kin jaxad a*

xñeyan, ja:χ vel ə ġeïrχan, 'as right as a trivet', 'as sound as a bell'; *os byu ag ja:χ*, 'D.V.' (2) 'healthy, conducive to health': *le: ja:χ jaun ədi bangor*, 'Bangor is a very healthy place'. (3) 'wholesome'.

janto, pet name for 'Ifan'.

jany, v., ehengu, D.; cf. *iangwr pro eangwr*, D.; *ianged* (= ehanged), C.C. 102. 21, 'to extend, to widen': *jany əχ sənjada* (E.J.), 'to widen your ideas'; *jany ə ti:r*; *jany ka:y, garð* (O.H.).

ja:r, s.f., pl. *jëir*, iâr, D., 'hen': *magy jëir*, 'to rear poultry'; *may r ja:r əy gori*, 'the hen is sitting'; *may r jëir əy kluydo*, 'the hens are roosting' (cf. also *kokjan, tressi*);—*kut jëir*, 'hen-coop'; *mynd vel ja:r i dødüy*, 'to go like a hen to lay', i.e. 'to go off suddenly'; *r u:ti vel ja:r ar ə gla:u*, 'you run off like a hen when rain comes'; *ən mynd vel ja:r əy Kerðad ar varwor ta:n*, 'treading gingerly' (cf. B.C. 6. 21); *vel ja:r dan badał*, 'glum, disconsolate'; also 'disproportionate', e.g. of a hat too big for the head; *ɣ he:n ja:r l*, term of contempt for a man, 'a busybody'; *mugud ər jëir*, 'blind man's buff'; *ja:r du:r*, 'moor-hen' (*Gallinula chloropus*); *ja:r ə mənɣd*, 'grouse' (all species); *ja:r vo:r*, 'lump-sucker' (*Cyclopterus lumpus*); also a kind of shell-fish (*Aporrhais pes-pellicani*).

jard, s.f., pl. *jerdyð*, 'yard'.

ja:s, s.m., pl. *jas*; *asfa* (O.H.), iâs, D. (1) 'shiver': *asfa öirjon truydo vo i ġi:d*, 'cold shivers all over'. (2) 'a touch of cold or heat': *may ja:s digon o:yr hëidju*, 'there is rather a cold touch in the air to-day'; *may ëira n du:ad*.—*syt daxi η gubod ɀ—du i n tēimlo ja:s ən ə ɣhu:yn i*, 'snow is coming. How do you know? I feel the cold in my nose' (O.H.); *dəruχ ja:s o veru arno vo*, 'give it a touch of boiling'.

ja:θ, s.f., iaeth, D., 'glacialitas'; 'frosty, still, snowy weather': *may ja:θ o:yr jaun heno, may hi n ɣhewi*;—*may n ja:θ drom* (J.J.) O.H. has *ja:—may r ja: ma n o:yr*.

jaun, iawn, D. Adjective: 'right, suitable, good': *ər amsar jaun*, 'the right time'; *ər enu jaun*, 'the right name'; *wedi kayl ə dru:g ma n jaun*, 'having got that evil righted'; *kəmro jaun ədi o*, 'he is a good Welshman'; *er s mēitin jaun*, 'since a good long time';—also in various intensive senses: *may hi m buru n jaun o hy:d*, 'it keeps on raining hard'; *may hi η gwëidi n jaun*, 'she is shouting loud'.—Adverb: 'very': *maur jaun*.

jaun, s., iawn, D., 'compensation': *ka:l jaun*;—*gnëyd jaun am ə kam*, 'to atone for the wrong'.

jay, Iau, D., s.v. 'difiau', dyw ieu, L.A. 130. 5, in *dy:ð jau*, 'Thursday' = *divja*.

jay, s.m., afu, au, D., 'liver': *da: vel jay, tori vel jay* is said of slates easily split.

'jay, s.f., pl. *jëya*, iau, D., 'yoke'; also, 'yoke over the shoulders for carrying milk, etc.'

jexid, s.m., iechyd, D., 'health': *ar le:s d jexid*, 'for the good of your health'; *jexid da l*, 'your good health!'; *jexid i χ kalon χi l*, expression of approval nearly equivalent to 'bravo!'

jexdurjaθ, s.f., iechydwrïaeth, D., s.v. 'iachawdwriaeth'; Psalm lii. 2, etc., 'salvation'.

jenktid, s., ieuengctid, D., s.v. 'iuuentus'; ieuengctid, C.C. 105. 1; 106. 14, 'youth'.

jëyo, v., ieuo, D., 'to yoke'.

jogyn (J.J.); *okkyn* (O.H.), s., ogyn, 'a turn with a harrow': *basa n wel ρhoi jogyn drosto etlo* (J.J.).

jonaur, s., Ionawr, K.H. 38. 35, 'January'.

jurχ, s., iwrch, D., 'caprea mas' [roebuck]. (1) known as name of an animal (O.H.). Cf. the place-name *pant or jurχ*. (2) as term of reproach: *he:n jurχ o he:n ðy:n ædi hun a hun*,—brunt, parod i ræu (O.H.).

jurugl (I.W.); *jurug* (I.W.; O.H.); *jorug* (O.H.), s.m., eiddiorwg, D., s.v. 'eiddew'; iorwg, R., 'ivy'. Cf. *idau*.

k

kabalatfo, v., cf. calarlatsio, C.F. 1890, p. 314. 1, 'to talk nonsense' (I.W.) = *farad ar draus pen a klistja* (O.H.).

kaban, s.m., caban, D. (1) 'small cottage, cabin': *r u:ti wedi gnëyd kaban rëil gly:d*;—*kaban krubi* was formerly the name of a small cottage at Llanfairfechan (O.H.).—Not in general use in this sense. (2) 'cabin' (of a ship). (3) 'eating-shed' (in quarries).

kabardiljo, v., cabarddulio, T.N. 295. 24, 'to talk nonsense' (I.W.).

kabatsf, *kabaitf*, s.pl, sing. *kabatfan*, f., cabets, T.N. 173. 10, 'cabbages': *kabatsf koχjon*, 'red cabbages'; *kabatsf gunjon*, 'green cabbages' (for the sake of distinction); *kabaitf laur* (J.J.), 'broad-leaved plantain' (Plantago major) = *dail forjaid*.

kabatfo, v., 'to cabbage, to crib' (W.H.): *kabatfo po:b pe:θ arna i r o:ð o*;—*kabatfo kluyða* = *klatfo kluyða* (O.H.).

kablur, s.m., cablwr, 1 Tim. i. 13, 'blasphemer'.

kably, v., cablu, D., 'to blaspheme': *kably dyu*;—*kably a r̥hegi*, 'to curse and swear'.

kadaχ, s.m., pl. *kadaχa*, cadach, D., 'a cloth': *kadaχ gli:n* (in slate quarries), 'knee-rag, fastened round the knee with a buckle, to

protect the clothes when trimming slates'; *kadaḡ guḡu*, 'neck-cloth'; *kadaḡ laur*, 'floor-cloth'; *kadaḡ lestri*, 'dish-cloth'; *kadaḡ pokkad*, 'handkerchief' (seldom used = *haykatsf pokkad*); *kadaḡ gwlanan*, 'a flannel'.

kadar, s.f., pl. *kadēirja*, *cadair*, D., 'chair': *kadar vrēixja*, 'arm-chair'; *kadar siglo*, 'rocking-chair'; *tro:yd kadar*, 'leg of a chair'.

kadarn, adj., pl. *Kedyrn*, *cadarn*, D., 'solid, firm': *dy:n kadarn ar i garn* (O.H.), 'a man of his word'; *dy:n kadarn ar i vargan* (O.H.), 'a man who sticks to a bargain'; *may r wal en rhy: simsan, iſo gnēyt i η gadarn*.

kadi, Cadi, D.G. cxcix. 1; T.N. 5. 11, pet name for 'Catherine' = *katrin*; — *he:n gadi* (of men), 'an old woman; one who is continually meddling with other people's business and finding fault with everything and everybody'; *kadi ženod*, 'a boy who goes after girls'.

kadlas, s.f., pl. *kadlēiſa* (?), *cadlais* and *cadlas*, D., 'rick-yard': *may gwa:s ηy ka:yl i nabod uθ i gadlas* (prov.).

kadu, v., *cadw*, D. Fut. S. 2 *kadwi*, 3. *kadwiθ*, *kadiθ* [*kēidu*]. Pret. S. 1. *kadwis*, 3. *kadwoð*. Pl. 3. *kadson*. Pres. Subj. [*katto*]. Imperative *kadu*; *kaduḡ*, 'to keep'. (1) Transitive (a) 'to keep, maintain': *kadu gwa:s, kēi, ſop*, 'to keep a servant, dog, shop'. (b) 'to keep, preserve (in a particular place)': *lē: i gadu gwair*, 'a place for keeping hay'. (c) 'to keep' as opposed to throwing away, squandering, etc.: *os na ḡadwi di dim vy:ð ġin ti diḡ*. (d) 'to keep, reserve' (for a particular purpose): *kadu ka:y en wair*, 'to keep a field for hay'. (e) 'to keep' (in the memory): *kadu kəunt vaint vy:ð o bo:b y:n*, 'to keep count how many there are of each'; *kadu i ġəmra:ig*, 'to keep up one's Welsh'. (f) 'to keep, keep safe, protect': *may rhubaθ en ηy kadu ni b lau kļo: a ḡlikjad*, 'something keeps us safe besides lock and latch'; *nid en hi:r a kēidu r djaul i wa:s*; *drug a kēidu r djaul i wa:s* (prov.), 'the devil does not long preserve his dupe'; *katto paub!*; *dyu katto (gatto) paub!* excl. of astonishment, 'good gracious!', i.e. 'God preserve us all' (not common = *gwarḡod ni:!* *gwarḡod paub!*). (g) with *rħag*, 'to keep from': *a ġren hunu sy η kadu a trēiſa rħag kḡavy oḡor a kēfyl*, 'that piece of wood which keeps the traces from chafing the side of the horse'. (h) 'to keep, maintain (in a certain state or position)': *kadu a du:r ηy ġəmmas*, 'to keep the water warm'; *kadu a kəvrui n sad*, 'to keep the saddle firm'; *kadu ta:n*, 'to keep a fire (alight)'; *kadu meun trēvn*, 'to keep in order'. (i) 'to keep (waiting)': *ma na i ovn mod i n aḡ kadu əmma*, 'I am afraid I am keeping you waiting here'. (j) 'to keep, hold fast to': *kadu aḡewid*, 'to keep a promise'. (k) 'to go to, keep up one's attendance': *may hi η kadu i həsgol*, 'she goes to school'. (l) 'to keep a secret': *nēiθ o diḡ*

'*kadu dim by:d*, 'he can't keep a secret, he won't keep anything to himself'. (m) 'to put away' (Anglo-Welsh 'keep'): *neu'xi gadu* 'will you put away this book?'; *mynd i yhadu*, 'to go to bed'. (n) Phrases: *kadu i ben*, 'to keep quiet about something, not to say a word'; *kadu ri:at, su:n, turu*, 'to make a noise'. (2) Intransitive: (a) 'to keep, remain in a certain position': *kadu dra:u*, 'to keep off'. (b) 'to keep' (of provisions, etc.), 'not to go bad'.

·*kadumi'gēi*, s.m., 'money-box'. Also *boks ·kadumi'gēi*.

kaf, s.m., caff, S.E., 'a grasp', esp. in the expression *kaf gwa:g*, i.e. 'a reaching out of the hand to catch hold of something and failing', e.g. in the dark, or 'to catch hold of something which gives way', e.g. in rock-climbing.

Kaf, s., caff, S.E., Eng. (Dial.) caff [a hoe, instrument for hoeing and earthing up potatoes], Wor., Shr., 'a three-pronged iron rake used e.g. for unloading manure from carts'.

kaffo, v., caphio, D., s.v. 'abripere'. (1) 'to snatch': *kaffo arjan* 'to snatch'. (2) 'to grope': *kaffo m a tu'luχ*. (3) 'to guess': *da'xi wedi kaffo n o le:u, ond da'xi dim m jaun*.

Kaffo, v., 'to use a *Kaf*'.

kaib, s.f., pl. *ķēibja*, caib, D., 'mattock': *kaib gro:ys*, 'road-side pick'; *tro:yd kaib*, 'handle of a mattock'.

kaiŋk, s.f., pl. *ķēiŋkja*, caingc, D. (1) 'main branch of a tree'. (2) 'knot' (in wood). (3) 'one of the strands of a thread or rope': *eda dair kaiŋk*. (4) with *kany*: *kany kaiŋk ru:in* = *kany klyl ru:in*, 'to decry some one'.

kais, s.m., pl. *ķēifada*, cais, D., 'thing sought after, aim': *dna vy: i gais o, ag a may wedi ga:yl o*.

kakka, s., caca, S.E., 'dung' (childish word).

kakkan, s.f., pl. *kaķenna*, *ķenna*, caccen, D., 'cake': *kakkan brjodas*, 'wedding-cake'; *kakkan dattus*, 'potato cake'; *kakkan berfro*, 'a kind of small scalloped cake, made of an equal weight of flour, sugar, and butter', cf. *ķrogan berfro*; *kakkan go:χ*, a kind of gingerbread.

·*kakķi'mukķi*, s.m., cacamwcci, D.; caccymwcci, G.O. ii. 49. 20, 'burdock' (*Arctium Lappa* and kindred species) = *ķedor ar wra:χ*.

kakkun, s.pl. and s.m.; sing. also *kakman*, f., caccwn, D., 'bumble-bee', but also used indiscriminately for any insect which buzzes: *mi vy:ð o ar ny:θ kakkun*, 'he will be on a hornets' nest'; *sunjan vel kakkun meun by:s ko:χ*, 'to buzz like a bumble-bee in a foxglove', said of some one who is always grumbling; *kakkun mēirχ* = *gwenyn mēirχ*, 'wasps'; *kakkun kul*, a facetious name for a pig.

kaknas, s.f., cacynes, S.E., fem. of *kakkun*, a term of reproach for a woman: *ta:u ar he:n kaknas gəθral*!

kaŋgi, s.m., cachgi, O.P., 'a submissive, cowardly fellow'—*gwel gmo vo gmmymd kam na gnëyd kam i aral*;—*jaŋa kro:yn kro:yn kaŋgi* (prov.), O.H.

kaŋy, v., cachu, D., 'cacare'.

kal, s.f., caly, D., 'penis'.

kalad, adj., pl. *kledjon*, comp. *klettax*, caled, D.; sup. *clettaf*, G.R. 52. 6. (1) 'hard': *kin glettad a xraig, a xarag*;—*vel hëyarn sba:yn o galad*, 'as hard as Spanish steel'; *berwi wy:a ŋ galad*, 'to boil eggs hard'. (2) 'hardy': *ma: r gwarðag dy:on ŋ glettax i ðal a dæwyð*, 'black cattle stand the weather better'. (3) 'hard, harsh' (of persons) = *to:st*: *kalad uð a ilaud*. (4) 'determined' = *pender-vanol*. (5) 'fast, quick': *mynd ŋ glettax*.

kalan, s., calan, D., 'calends': *no:s galan*, 'New Year's Eve'; calan Mai (May 13) becomes *kłamma*; calan gaeaf (Nov. 13) becomes *kłanğëya*.

kalan, s.f., pl. *kłeni*, agalen, D. (1) 'whetstone' = *kalan hoği*. (2) 'bar' of salt or soap: *kalan o halan, kalan o sebon*.

kalap, s., 'gallop': *mynd ar galap*,—esp. in fig. sense: 'to go with zest, to go swimmingly': *may hi n mynd ar galap əmma heno* = *mynd ən huiljog, gløvar* (O.H.).

kalkjo, v., kalkio, W.S. [Calke], 'to caulk': *kalkjo loŋ*.

kalx, s.m., calch, D., 'lime': *odyn galx*, 'lime-kiln'; *karag galx*, 'limestone'; *kalx po:yð*, 'quicklime'.

kalxan, s.f., calchen, "a stone or lump of unslaked lime", S.E.: *kin luyttad (wynnad) a xalxan*, 'as pale as a sheet'.

kalon, s.f., pl. *kłonna*, *kłanna*, callon, W.B. col. 416. 1. 2, etc.; Yny lhyvyr hwnn [25] 3; G.R. (4) 14; calon, D., 'heart'; also 'heart' of timber, etc.: *puł kalon*, 'the pit of the stomach'; *tori (z) galon*, 'to break one's heart', also, in much milder sense: 'to be down-hearted'; *may o wedi tori galon ən la:n löyu*, 'he has utterly broken his heart'; also, 'he has entirely lost heart'; *kodi x kalon*, 'to cheer you up'; *o ðivri kalon*, 'really, seriously, deeply': *daxi n mynd o ðivri kalon r*, 'are you really going?'; *kary o ðivri kalon*, 'to love deeply';—*o wëylod kalon, o wëylod a žhalon*, 'from the bottom of my heart'; *mi ðau o pen glu:ið o ar i galon*, 'he will come when he feels inclined'; *vel bæða i n tēimlo ar a žhalon*, 'as I happen to be minded'; *dim ŋ kany o x kalon ond ŋ kany i la:ð ær əsbryd*, 'not singing out of the fullness of one's heart, but singing to hide one's emotion'; *may o n la:n i galon*, 'he is a straightforward man', 'there is no deceit in him'; *eli žhalon, plesar žhalon*, 'the delight of my heart'; *ma n ða: ġin ŋ kłonna bo:d . . .*, 'we are delighted that . . .' As endearing expression: *žhalon ba:x i!*, *žhalon annuy!* *i!*, *žhalon ayr i!*

kalpjo, v., 'to gallop'.

kalyn, v., calyn, D., corruptè pro canlyn; D.G. cxlvi. 12; clxxi. 24. 51; W.Ll. ix. 28; lvii. 38; G.R. 52. 13; D.F. [vi] 12; [xii] 21, etc.; B.C. 48. 7; callyn, G.R. [132]. 15; [136]. 8. Imperative *klonux*. (1) 'to follow': *ma: r kî: η kalyn ar x̄x o:l x̄i*, 'the dog is following you'; *troi i galyn po:b awal o wynt*, 'to trim one's sails to every breeze'; *kalyn k̄efyl a θrol*, 'to follow the occupation of a carter'. (2) sometimes used where in English 'to come off with, go with', etc., would be more usually employed: *may r pl̄um ηy kalyn a p̄rokkar*, 'the lead comes off with the (red-hot) poker'; *may r y:d ηn mynd i fur i galyn a gwynt*, 'the chaff goes off with the wind' (in winnowing). (3) the expression *i galyn* (*i u galyn*) has sometimes the sense of 'also', 'with him', etc.: *basun ηn l̄ikjo ido vo ðu:ad emma a r l̄yvr i galyn*, 'I should like him to come here and bring the book with him'; *may v̄ntla η gn̄eyd r̄y:n pe:θ i u galyn*, 'he does the same thing too'. (4) "to follow", "to keep company with": *du i η kalyn hunna*.

kaļ, adj., call, D., 'sensible, wise, intelligent': *may hi η gaļ jaun*, 'she is very sensible' (e. g. of a baby); *k̄iη gaļad a sarf*, 'as wise as a serpent'; *hannar gair i gaļ* (prov.), 'a word to the wise'; *pen gyl̄ a kaļ ve gyl̄ a m̄heļ* (prov.), 'corruptio optimi pessima'; *t̄ ædi o ðim ηy gaļ* = (a) 'he is not in his right senses, not right in his head'; (b) 'he is lacking in practical common sense'.

kaļinab, s., callineb, D., s.v. 'prudencia'; 'sense, intelligence': *kaļinab k̄i: k̄efyl*, etc.

kaļino, v., 'to become sensible, wise': *may n hu:yr gla:s i ti gaļino*, 'it is high time for you to become wise'.

kam, s.m., pl. *kamma*, cam, D., 'step': *o gam i gam*, 'step by step'; *lo:n bo:st bo:b kam*, 'a high road all the way'; *hub, kam a n̄eid*, 'hop, skip and jump'; *kamma br̄eifson*, 'large steps' (cf. *br̄asgammy*); *a kam k̄enta ædi r kam gora*, 'the beginning is half the battle'.

kam, s.m., cam, D., 'wrong': *gn̄eyd kam a ru:in*, 'to do some one a wrong'; *t̄ o:ð a ḡhly:st ðim w̄edi gn̄eyd kam a vi:*, 'my ears did not deceive me'; *may o w̄edi ka:l kam*, 'he has been unjustly treated', e.g. in not being awarded the prize; *ar gam*, 'unjustly'; *ax̄yb i gam*, 'to defend oneself'; *gw̄eyða kam k̄eidar* (prov.), 'the worst wrong is the wrong of a thief', i. e. 'a known delinquent is always exposed to suspicion'.

kam, adj., pl. *k̄eimjon*, cam, D., 'crooked, bent': *k̄iη gammad a x̄r̄mman*, 'as bent as a sickle' (referring to a bent back); —*ηy gam vel p̄iso moxyn*; —*may o η gam*, 'his back is bent'; *k̄l̄odja k̄eimjon*, 'crooked walls'.

kambran, s.m., pl. *kambrenna*, cambren, S.E., 'a piece of wood placed between the sinews of the hind-feet of a slaughtered animal to hang it up and expand the legs'. Cf. Eng. (Dial.) *cambrel*, *camerel*, etc. [*kammad*].

kamdra, s.m., *camdra*, S.E., 'crookedness'.

**kam'drēiljad*, s.m., *camdreuliad*, S.E., 'indigestion' = *diffig trēiljad*.

**kam'drinjaθ*, s.m., *camdriniaeth*, S.E., 'bad or wrong treatment'; 'abuse'.

**kam'dro*: s., *camdro*, S.E., 'crookedness in dealing': *welis i dim *kam'dro: arno vo rī'o:yd*, 'he is perfectly straight in his dealings'.

kamda, s.f., pl. *kam'da:y*, *camfa*, D., 'stile'.

**kam'dēyd*, v., *cam-ddywedyd*, Psalm cvi. 33, 'to say wrong'.

**kamgəmerjad*, s.m., pl. **kamgəmerjada*, *camgymmeriad*, D., s.v. 'error'; 'mistake': *dəna vu:y o *gamgəmerjad na 'nēysoni rī'o:yd*, 'this is the biggest mistake we ever made'; **māmryn fēia o *gamgəmerjad*, 'the slightest mistake'.

**kamgəmeryd*, v., *camgymmeryd*, D., s.v. 'allucinator', 'oblucinator'; 'to mistake, make a mistake': *may hi wedi *kamgəmeryd xi hevo ru:in araļ*, 'she mistook you for some one else'.

kammað, s., *cammedd*, D., s.v. 'poples'; in the expression *kammað *gar*, *cammedd garr*, D., in human beings 'the ham or inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg'—in animals 'the hough'; and when slaughtered the angle above the hoof on the hind-legs, by which carcasses are hung up in butchers' shops, called in some parts 'camerel-houghs'. I have heard the following variations: *kamma gar* (O.H.); *kəmman gar*, *kəmman *gar* (J.J.); *kəmma gar* (Bangor).—*mi drawoð rubaθ *għəmman i ar* (J.J.), 'something struck him on the bend of the knee'; *līnin kamma gar*, 'hamstring'.

kammog, s., pl. *kamoga*, *cammeg*, 1 Kings vii. 33; *cammog*, G.O. i. 223. 3; 'felloe of a wheel'.

kammol, v., *canmol*, D., s.v. 'laudo'; *camol*, W.Ll. xcii. 59, 'to speak well of', 'commend'.

kammur, s.m., *camwr*, S.E., 'one who takes long strides': *os by:ð gavl dy:n ən hi:r may o ŋ gammur maur*.

kammy, v., *kamy*, W.S., 'to step': *kammy dros garag*.

kammy, v., *cammu*, D., 'to bend': *kammy i ben*, 'to bend his head'; *kammy sġidja*, 'to tread down shoes on one side'; *mi gammoð honna ən fē mynd i veun*, 'that (nail) bent instead of going in'.

kamoljaθ, s.m., *canmoliaeth*, D., s.v. 'laus'; 'praise'.

kamp, s.f., pl. *kampja*, *camp*, D. (1) 'pre-eminence, excellence': *fē: by:ð kamp by:ð għemp* (prov.), 'where there is excellence there will be defect'; *kamp ar dy:n ədi bo:d ən ėirwir*, 'it is a fine thing for a man to be truthful'; *dan gamp*, 'splendid', e.g. *pa:r o sġidja*

dan gamp. (2) 'feat, achievement': *i ædi hunna ðim æy gampgaru*, 'that is not much of an achievement'; *i o:ys ðim kamp iði hi vod æn welf*, 'it is nothing for her to be proud of that she is superior'; *ðayos i gampja*, 'to show off'; *kamp i ti ðæyd be s ġin i l*, 'you can't guess what I have here!'; *ðu i wedi gnëyd kamp i xi heno*, 'I have done something for you to-night which you could not have done yourself'. (3) 'boisterousness, high spirits shown by bodily action': *bo:d æy glonnog, gnëyd kampja*. (4) 'tricks, mischief': *y:n da:jaun ædi o i nëyd kampja*, 'he is up to all kinds of tricks'; *æn ļaun kampja dru:g*, 'full of mischief'; *i lol a i gampja*, 'his humbug and mischievous tricks'.

kampjo, v., *campio*, T.N. 134. 15, 'to cut capers, to frisk about': *æn nëidjo ag æy kampjo*; — *kefyl æy kampjo a golug mauredog arno vo*, *ond æn mynd ðim gwerθ*, 'a frisky horse of imposing appearance but a slow goer' (O.H.).

kampys, adj., *campus*, I.G. 169 [47], 'splendid': *may r dæuyð ma æy gampys*.

**kamwëiðjo*, v., *camweithio*, S.E., 'to work awry'.

**kamæstyn*, **kam'estyn*, s.m., *camystum*, S.E., 'a cramped position': *riu orvað meun *kam'estyn ðary mi*.

kan, adj., *cann*, D., 'white' in *bara kan*, 'white bread'.

kan, adj., *can*, W.B. col. 2. 38, 'a hundred': *kan ļa:θ*, 'a hundred yards'; *kan durnod* (*nurnod, njurnod*), 'a hundred days'; *kan waiθ*, 'a hundred times'; *de:æy mlu:yð kan mlu:yð ki:* (prov.), 'ten years are as a hundred years for a dog'; *kan krøyso*, 'a hundred welcomes'. Cf. *kant*.

kan, s.m., pl. *kans*, *kanja*, 'can' = *pisar*.

ka:n, s.f., pl. *kanëyon*, *cân*, D., 'song': *ma: nu wedi gnëyd ka:n arno vo*, 'they have made a song about him'; *piļ o ga:n ello*, 'a bit of song more'; *r y:n ga:n gron o hy:d*, said when some one continually harps on the same string; *r o:n i æy gubod be vasa diwæð æ ga:n—digjo a fry:o*, 'I knew what would be the end of it—anger and quarrelling'; *rvo: o:ð ær yuxa i ga:n*, 'he was the loudest'.

kanan, s.f., *canon*, B.C. 107. 10; *canan*, B., 'cannon'.

kanjad, s.m., *caniad*, D.G. c. 2, 'the sounding of a horn or the ringing of a bell as a signal to cease work': *hyd ganjad*, 'till the bell goes'.

kanja:ta:d, s.m., *caniattâd*, D., 'permission'.

kanja:ta:y, v., *caniattâu*, D. Imp. *kanja:teux*. Pret. Pass. *kanja:taud*, 'to permit', followed by the prep. *i:*—*a xanja:ta:y bo:d . . .*, 'granting that . . .'.

kanlaθ, s., *canllath*, 'a hundred yards'.

kanlau, s.m., pl. *kanlauja*, canllaw, D., *kanlau a grifa*, 'banisters'; *kanlau pont*, 'the parapet of a bridge'.

kannuyl, s.f., pl. *knula*, canwyll, D.; *cannwyll*, W.Ll. vi. 60; *cannwll*, R.B. 198. 9, 'candle': *gola r gannuyl*, 'to light the candle'; *hevo kannuyl*, 'by candle light'; *kannuyl wen*, 'tallow candle'; *kannuyl vru:yn (vruynan)*, 'rush-light'; *kannuyl kerpyn (llypryn)*, 'a candle made with a piece of calico, etc., and tallow' (J.J.); *hëyarn knula*, 'snuffers'; *kannuyl korf*, 'a light supposed to be seen in the direction of a churchyard, prognosticating death'; also 'glow-worm' (J.J.) = *kannuyl ba:χ la:s* (O.H.); *kannuyl a legad*, 'pupil of the eye'; *may kannuyl i legad o wedi difod*, 'he has become blind'.

kanny, v., *cannu*, D., 'to bleach': *ρhoi difad aλan i r hayl i ganny*.

kanol, s.m., *canol*, D., 'middle': *ρy gghanol ar avol*, 'in the middle of the apple'; *kanol jonaυr*, 'the middle of January'; *o ganol fir vo:n*, 'from the middle of Anglesey'; *ma poŋkan m i ganol*, 'there is a hump in the middle of it (the field)'; *ar ganol bytta*, 'in the middle of eating'; *ar ganol i bregað*, 'in the middle of his sermon';—also adjectively: *a göydan ganol*.—The pronunciation *kanol* is also said to be heard at Bangor.

kansan, s.f. (1) 'a cane'. (2) 'a fine, well-set-up young woman': *kansan dal*.

kant, s., *cant*, D., 'the hoop of a wheel': *kant olwyn*, *kant tro:yl*.

kant, s.m., pl. *kantod*, *kannod*, *cant*, D. (For pl. cf. *cantoedd*, B.C. 14. 6; 89. 5.) (1) 'a hundred': *kant o lexi* (in quarries), '128 slates'; *kant o benwaig* (among fishermen), '126 herrings'; *may o drost i hannar kant*, 'he is over fifty'; *riu gant a hannar m o:l*, 'about a hundred and fifty years ago'; *y:n kant ar bəmθag*, '1600'; *day gant*, '200'; *kantod o vlnəðod m o:l*, 'hundreds of years ago'; *kannod ar gannod*, 'hundreds and hundreds'; *ρhiu gant a mi:l o beða*, 'no end of things'. (2) 'a hundredweight': *kant o lo*.—Cf. *kan*.

kantal, s.f., *kantel*, W.S. [A cantell]. (1) 'border, brim': *kantal het*, 'the brim of a hat'. (2) 'ledge' (of rock, etc.), O.H.

kantoras, s.f., *cantores*, Eccles. ii. 8, 'singer'.

kantrag, s.f., *cantwraig*, S.E., 'singer'.

kanur, s.m., pl. *kanorjon*, s.m. *cantwr*, S.E., 'singer': *pen kanur*, 'leader of the singing' (in a chapel).

kanθrig, s., *canthrig*, 'wheat-flour and oatmeal mixed': only in *bara kanθrig* = *bara kəmmysg*.

kanur, s.m., *canwr*, T.N. 129. 31, 'singer': *kanur smala*, 'comic singer'.

kanwaθ, s. and adv., canwaith, D., s.v. 'centies'; 'a hundred times'.

kanwyn, adj., 'white, bleached by being exposed to the sun' (O.H.).

kany, v., canu, D. Fut. S. 3. *kaniθ* [ka:n]. Pl. 2. *kanux*. Imperative *ka:n*, *kana*. (1) 'to sing': *tan gany a gwēd i: o*, 'singing and praying'; *ka:n di: benniŋ mu:yn i θ nain, mi ga:n də nain i tiθa* (prov.), 'one good turn deserves another'; *mi gnaun i o tan gany*. 'I could do it easily'; *mynd adra tan gany*, 'to go home full of jollity'; *kany n i xorn*, 'to grumble';—metaph. "to sing out": *demma vi a de:r ido vo nes o:θ o η kany*, 'I gave him a blow which made him sing out'. (2) of various animals, such as 'to crow' (of a cock), 'to chirp' (of a cricket), 'to purr' (of a cat). (3) 'to ring' (of a bell): *t ədi r glo:x ma dim əη kany*, 'this bell doesn't ring'; *daxi wedi kany?*, 'did you ring?' (4) 'to sound' (of a horn). (5) 'to play' (an instrument): *kany r pjano*, *kany r organ*.

kayan, s.f., pl. *kayhenna*, cangen, D. (1) 'a small branch growing out of a main branch' (*kaiŋk*). (2) 'a strip of a girl': *kayan o hogan hēini*. Cf. D.G. lxxxvi. 5; G.O. i. 7. 1; T.N. 265. 32. (3) in bad sense: 'jade' (I.W.).

kaykar, s., cangcr, D., s.v. 'carcinoma', 'gangræna'; cancar, C.C.M. 103. 16; cancr, B.C. 31. 11. (1) 'canker: a disease peculiar to trees, and especially common in apple-trees, which causes the bark to rot and drop off'. (2) 'canker: a kind of ulcer in the mouth': *kaykar ar davod*. (3) expletive: *məη kaykar!*, *məη kaykar ko:x!*, *be: gaykar sy arnaxi?*; similarly *kaykar o be:θ!*, 'wretched thing!'

kaykro, v., cancro, S.E. (1) 'to have the canker'. Cf. *kaykar* (1). (2) 'to be eaten away by rust': *may o wedi kaykro*.

kap, s.m., pl. *kapja*, cap, D.G. xcv. 38; G.R. 49. 8; D.; B.C. 66. 23, 'cap': *rhəux əx kap am əx pen*, 'put your cap on'; *ro: i m o yhap i laur i ne:b*, 'I am not inferior to any one'; *kap a fi:g*, 'a peaked cap'; *kap fedar*, '? stonechat' (Pratincola rubicula).

kapjo, v., capio, B.C. 29. 8, 'to take off the hat, to cap'. Also fig. 'to cringe': *pēidjux a kapjo ido vo*, 'do not cringe to him'.

kappal, s.m., pl. *kapeli*, *kapelyd*, cappel, D., 'chapel', i.e. a Nonconformist place of worship; *kappal kerig*, 'Capel Curig'.

Kaptan, s.m., pl. *Kapleijnad*, capten, 2 Kings xviii. 24, 'captain': *Kaptan loy*, 'a ship captain'.

kar, s.m., pl. *Keir*, carr, D., 'car': *lofi kar*, 'to hire a car'; *kar po:st*, 'mail-car'; *dy:n a i gar ar i gēvn*, 'a man who has lost his temper' (O.H.);—in slate quarries: 'a wagon used for carrying rubble to the *tomman*':—*y:n medrys o r agor i r kar* [*agor*]; *kar lysg*, carr llŷsg, D., s.v. 'traha', 'a mountain sledge for carrying hay, etc.'; *kar la:θ*, 'a wooden table, hollowed out in the middle,

for killing sheep upon' (J.J.); *kar ar a bladyr*, 'cradle', i.e. 'a light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve the corn and lay it more evenly in the swathe'.

ka:r, s.m., câr, D. (1) 'relative' (seldom used): *may o n dippin o gar i mi*. (2) a mode of affectionate address: *he:n ga:r*, 'old fellow'.—Not used at Llanfairfechan (= *he:n frind*), but common at Bethesda (O.H.).

ka:ra, s.f., pl. *kr̥ia*, carrai, D., 'lace' (for boots, etc.); *ka:ra wen*, 'a kind of cord made from the skin of pigs' (J.J.); *ka:ra* is also used for the middle-band of a flail (O.H.); *ka:ra e:n*, 'throat-strap' (of harness); *ka:ra mo:r*, a kind of sea-weed (*Chorda filum*); *mi tenna i o æy gr̥ia*, 'I'll pull him into shreds' (O.H.).

ka:ra, s., a sheep's ear-mark, so called: *ka:ra y:n torjad*, a curved cut made with one stroke of the knife; *ka:ra day dorjad*, a rectangular cut made with two strokes of the knife [*no:d*].

karad, s.m., pl. *kar̥idja*, carraid, D., 'car-load'.

karag, s.f., pl. *kerig*, carreg, D. (1) 'stone': *li:xjo kerig*, *pledy* (*hevo* or *a*) *kerig*, 'to throw stones'; *kokkyn*, *sup*, *tomman*, *tumpaθ* *kerig* (*o gerig*), 'heap of stones'; *gwal gerig*, 'stone wall'; *karag aittab*, 'echo'; *karag da:n*, 'flint'; *karag galx*, 'limestone'; *karag la:s*, 'sulphate of iron' used for curing proud flesh in sores (cf. also below); *karag rubjo*, 'rubbing stone'; *karagvarx*, 'mounting stone' (O.H.); *xhæuxgarag arno vo*, 'forget it', 'let bygones be bygones';—in restricted sense, 'slate', also *karag la:s*, pl. *kerig gl̥ifson*; *karag dro:*, 'a slate laid in a different position to the rest, to mark each *hannar kant* (= 64) of slates'; *kerig melin*, 'blocks which go to the mill to be sawn, and which are used for making tombstones, etc.'; *karag na:ð*, 'slate pencil'. (2) 'stone' (of fruit). (3) in pl. 'testicles'.

karatf, *karatf*, s.pl., sing. *kr̥atfan* (from which a new plural *kr̥atfis* is sometimes formed), carets, T.N. 173. 12, 'carrots': *tori η gr̥atfan*, 'to snap like a carrot'; *karatf gwiltjon*, 'wild carrots' (*Daucus Carota*).

Karatf, *karadg*, s.f., pl. *karadgis*, 'carriage'.

karban, s., carbin, S.E., only in *karban o geluyð*, 'an evident lie': *r u:yti n d̥eyd karban o geluyð*.

karbul, adj., carbwl, S.E.; cf. carnbyled, G.O. ii. 168. 20. (1) of things, 'clumsy, poor': *adrodsjad karbul* (= *ble:r*, *di:ðim jaun*), 'a poor recitation'. (2) of persons, 'doddering, fumbling': *may n xwi:θ gweld ær he:n dy:n na*, *may o wedi mynd æn r̥eit garbul*;—*nt o:ð o η garbul uði hi?*, 'wasn't it a wretched performance?' (e.g. of a speech). (3) of persons 'clumsy': *karbul l*, 'clumsy!'; as subst. *la:u r he:n garbul gwirjon!*

kardjo, v., 'to card' (wool): *gw̥ey a xardjo a xodi maun* was formerly regarded as women's work (O.H.). Cf. *gardjo*.

kardolla, v., *cardotta*, D., 'to beg'.

kardottas, s.f., *cardotes*, S.E., 'beggar'.

kardottyn, s.m., *cardottyn*, D., s.v. 'mendicus'; 'beggar'.

kardyn, s.m., pl. *kardja*, kard, W.S.; *cardieu* (pl.), B.C. 23. 16, 'card' (of any description).

karedig, adj., *caredig*, D., 'kind': '*vøduxi mor garedig a . . . ?*, 'will you be so kind as to . . . ?'; '*gëirja heb vo:d æy garedig*, 'unkind words'.

karedigruyð, s.m., *caredigrwydd*, D., s.v. 'beneficium', 'gratitudo'; 'kindness': '*di:olx æn vaur am æx karedigruyð*, 'thank you very much for your kindness'; '*gurbod karedigruyð*, 'to refuse a kindness'.

kariktor, s.m., 'character'; esp. of persons, e.g. a worthless 'character'.

karjad, s.m., pl. *kxjada*, *cariad*, D., s.v. 'amor'. (1) 'love'. (2) 'darling': '*gharjad ba:x i*'. (3) 'lover': '*r ædani n he:ngrjada*'.

karjadys, *kxjadys*, adj., *cariadus*, 2 Sam. i. 23, 'loving'.

karjo, v., *kario*, W.S.; *cario*, Sion Tudur in G.R. 380. 5. Fut. S. 3. *karið*. Pret. S. 3. *karjoð*. Pl. 3. *karson*. Imperative *karja*, *karjux*, 'to carry': '*forð garjo maun*, 'a road for carrying peat'; '*karjo rubaθ æy gaulad*, 'to carry something in the arms as a bundle'; '*mi garson beθ ovnaduy o gërig mo*, 'they carried an immense amount of stones there'; '*karjo gwair*, 'to carry hay'; '*karjo stry:on*, 'to tell tales';—also expressed by *karjo* alone: '*karjo po:b pe:θ i ru:in*;—*os ædi hi æy karjo i vjaun*, *may hi æy karjo alan*, 'if she brings tales into the house she is sure to take them out'.

karjur, s.m., *cariwr*, T.N. 17. 29, 'carrier';—also applied to horses: '*ædi r kefyl æy garjur da:ʔ*, 'is the horse a good carrier?'

karkas, s., 'carcass';—used opprobriously: '*hel dæ garkas a fur a ti:!*'

karkud, s.m., cf. *carcud*, M.F.: '*ta:u æ he:n garkud bæxan!*, said to a child who wants to be master over everybody (O.H.).

karxar, s.m., pl. *karxara*, *carchar*, D., 'impediment, fetter', esp. 'a cord of hay, etc., attaching the fore-leg of an animal to the neck': '*may hi n dippin o garxar arna i*, 'it is rather a tie for me'; '*karxar kry:ð*, said of tight boots.

karxary, *kærxary*, v., *carcharu*, Acts xxii. 19, 'to fetter with a *karxar*'.

karlam, s.m., pl. *karlamma*, *carlam*, Judges v. 22, 'gallop': '*mynd ar garlam*, 'to gallop, to go full speed'.

karlammy, v., *carlammu*, C.C.M. 154. 13, 'to gallop'; 'to go full speed'.

karlum, s.m., carlwim, D., 'ermine': *Kin wənnad a r karlum*;—*mynd vel a karlum*, 'to go like a flash';—as term of reproach: *ta:u r he:n garlum gwirjon* (*garlum lum*), O.H.

karluyd, adj., 'faded': *he:n frog, so:l garluyd* (Bangor).

karlyd, adj., carllyd, S.E., 'amorous'.

karn, s.m., pl. *karna*, carn, D. (1) 'hoof' (of a horse—not used of cattle = *ewin*): *mynd nerθ a karna*, 'to go full speed'; *dail karn r ebol*, 'colt's foot' (Tussilago Farfara). (2) 'hilt, handle': *karn kəlaθ*, *karn ebił*;—fig. *i r karn*, 'thorough, to the backbone': *meθadis i r karn*;—*sevył an i garn*, 'to adhere to what one has said'; *troi n i garn*, 'to prevaricate'; *dy:n an səund an i garn*, 'a trustworthy man'.

karnað, s.f., pl. *karnedi*, carnedd, D., s.v. 'lithologema'; 'heap of stones' (in general sense), but only in phrases such as the following: *o:ys 'ganoxi ar* (garden) *ða:ʔ na:g o:ys, may hi η garnad o ġerig* (J.J.); *a dre: wedi mynd i laur η garnad ylu* (O.H.);—(in particular sense) 'prehistoric heaps of stones, old burial-places, etc.' (O.H. frequently);—*a garnad*, old name for the mountain now called *a drəsgol* (Y Drosgol), O.H. Cf. Carnedd y Ddelw (Ordnance map). O.H. has a story about a gold cross found in the cairn there;—*karnað ðavyð*, 'Carnedd Ddafydd'.

karneujan, *kneujan*, v., cf. cyrnewian, M.F.; Eng. (Dial.) carny, carney ['to flatter, wheedle'], 'to whine' = *gnëyd riu he:n nada*, *gnëyd su:n kri:o*: *kneujan am vu:yd a ðim ifo vo* (O.H.);—*do:s o r van ma i garneujan l* (Llanfairfechan).

karwlëidar, s.m., pl. *karwlədragon*, carnlleidr, D., s.v. 'autolecythus'; 'an arrant thief'.

karp, s.m., pl. *karpja*, carp, D., 'panniculus, pittacium'; 'a ragamuffin': *r he:n garp*. The original sense, 'rag', is transferred to the diminutive *kərpyn*, q.v.

kəpad, s.m., pl. *kəpedi*, karpet, W.S.; carbed, B.C. 34. 21, 'carpet': *kyro, knokjo kəpedi*, 'to beat carpets'.

karpan, s.f., term applied to a woman of a miserable, sickly appearance: *r he:n garpan dlaud*!—also to sheep: *he:n garpan sa:l o ðavod* (O.H.).

kərpjog, adj., carpiog, D., s.v. 'pannosus'. (1) 'ragged'. (2) 'in a broken manner': *sarad η garpjog*;—*gwëiðjo η garpjog*, 'to work in an untidy, slovenly, irregular manner'. (3) 'sickly, decrepid, all to pieces': *kərpjog jaun əði pobol wedi mynd an he:n*; *i hçexid wedi mynd η garpjog*.

kərsun, s.pl., garsiwn, W.S. [Garison]; karsiwn, W.Ll. lv. 70; cf. L.G.C. 64 [120], *he:n garfsun* = *hen havlig, he:n dakla*.

kartŕa, s.m., pl. *kartŕevi*, cartref, D., 'home': *oði kartŕa*, 'away from home'; *breθyn kartŕa*, 'homespun'. [*adra, gartrŕa*].

karlrevol, adj., cartrefol, D., s.v. 'domesticus'. (1) 'home-like'. (2) 'home-staying'. (3) 'warm-hearted': *y:n karlrevol jaun ædi o.* (4) 'on familiar terms, unconstrained': *mynd æn hofof gartrefol hevo vo; may o wedi mynd æy gartrefol akku ru:an.*

karlrevy, v., cartrefu, 2 Cor. v. 8, 'to make one's home': *fe: may o y karlrevy 2, 'where is his home?'*

karθ, s.m., carth, D. (1) 'tow, cotton waste, etc., such as is used for cleaning purposes': *r u:ti vel ta:n i r karθ (meun karθ).* said of some one who is ready to take part in any disturbance (*æm barod i vynd at bo:b helynt*), O.H. (2) 'mist': *gla:u ma:n, karθ a niul*,—also *karθ niul*. Apparently a confusion with *tarθ*, but O.H. has both forms.

karθan, s.f., carthen, D. (1) 'winnowing-sheet', made usually of hemp (O.H.): *æn sy:χ vel æ garθan*, 'as dry as a bone'. (This phrase is the only instance in which the word now occurs in ordinary speech, and its meaning is generally forgotten.) (2) 'a sheet placed upon the ground by gleaners to thresh their corn': *lëyny r garθan ar laur* (O.H.). (3) 'a quilt for a bed, made of wool or other substance' (O.H.). (4) 'a kind of cloak' (?): *kodi i χarθan a fur a hi:* (O.H.). Cf. C.C. 461. 7, *Nawr gwae finne na bae Garthan*, Neu hws Ceffyl am fy nghefen.

karθy, v., carthu, D., 'to cleanse, clean out': *karθy r bëydy, karθy kut æ varlan*;—*kultar karθy*, 'a drain behind cows in a cow-house';—(fig.) *mi dæ garθa di afan*, 'I'll turn you out' (O.H.).

karu, s.m., pl. *ķëiru*, carw, D., 'stag': *korn karu*, 'stag-horned moss'.

karudan, s.f., carwden, D. xc. 7, 'the chain which passes over the saddle of a draught-harness and supports the shafts, backband'.

karur, s.m., carwr, D.G. lxxxiii. 39, 'lover'.

karvan, s.f., pl. *karvanna*, carfan, D. (1) 'one of the sides which form the frame of a cart' (O.H.): *ar æ garvan may r hesban syn dal æ ķeyad æm sæund* (O.H.). (2) ['a strand of rope'—Anglesey, hence] *mynd æn ðu:y garvan*, 'to split into two parties'.

kary, v., caru, D. Fut. S. 1. *kara*, 2. *kari*, 3. *kariθ*. Pret. Pl. 3. *ðary nu gary* (not *karson*, cf. *karjo*). Imperative *ka:r; karuχ*. 'to love'.

ka:s, s.m., cās, D., 'hatred': *rubæθ dæxi wedi ϑhoid æχ ka:s arno vo*, 'something you have taken a dislike to'.

ka:s, s.m., pl. *kasys*. (1) 'case': *ka:s pilo, gobennyð, rasal, sbektol, kłok*;—also 'the cover of a book'. (2) 'frame' (of an animal): *may kasys gwedol arni hi.* (Cf. *kasol*.)

ka:s, adj., cās, D., 'hateful, disagreeable, nasty, tiresome, unpleasant': *turu ka:s*, 'an unpleasant noise'; *ka:s ar gly:st*, 'unpleasant to the ear'; *he:n waiθ ka:s ædi fevjo*, 'shaving is a

disagreeable business'; *pe:θ ka:s jaun ədi kəli rubaθ vel na*, 'it is very tiresome losing a thing like that'; *pəbəl ga:s*, 'disagreeable people'; *may ŋ ga:s jaun ˈarnoʃi*, 'it is very nasty for you'; *may ŋ ga:s ɡin i*, 'I hate'.

kasag, s.f., pl. *kesig*, caseg, D., 'mare': *kasag ən drom o ɡiu*, 'a mare in foal', opp. to *kasag wa:g*;—*kasag vacy*, 'a brood mare'; *kɪu kasag*, 'a foal before being weaned'; *kasag ʔira*, 'a (rolled) snowball', cf. B.C. 59. 5; *kasag ə drəkkin*, 'fieldfare' (*Turdus pilaris*).

ka'sa:y, v., cassau, D., 'to hate'.

kasgal, s.m., casgl, D., 'gathering' (on a finger, etc.).

kasgan, s.f., pl. *kasgja*, casgen, T.N. 355. 34, 'cask'.

kasgjad, s., pl. *kasɡʔidja*, 'caskful'.

kasgljad, s.m., pl. *kasgljada*, cascliad, Gen. i. 10. (1) 'a gathering' e.g. on the finger. (2) 'a collection' (at a place of worship). Cf. *hel*, *knokka*, *ofrum*, *ofrəmmj*.

kasgly, v., casglu, D. Imperative *kasgla*; *kasglux*, 'to gather'.

kasol, adj., 'plump'; cf. Eng. 'in good case': *may o ŋ gasol—fit i r butfar* (O.H.)—A somewhat stronger word than *ʔvndeu* (O.H.).

kast, s.m., pl. *kastja*, cast, C.C.M. 56. 13; G.O. i. 229. 4, 'trick, antic': *ən ʔwara pə:b ma:θ o gastja*, 'playing all sorts of tricks'; *riu he:n gastja dru:ɡ*, 'mischief'; *anoθ tənny kast o he:n ɡefyl* (prov.), 'it is hard to cure an old horse of a trick'.

kast, s.m., Eng. cast, 'a piece of knowledge possessed by some one to the detriment of another': *may ɡəno vo gast arno*, 'he knows something to his detriment' (W.H.); *ma na ovn arno ɡhag iðo vo dʔyd ə kast* (O.H.).

kastal, s.m., pl. *kestyl*, *kastela*, *kasteli*, castell, D., 'castle'.

kastjog, adj., castiawg, O.P., 'tricky'.

kafo, v., Eng. case, 'to bind (a book)', 'to put a cover on (a book)'.

kat, s., Eng. cat, in *ʔwara kat* [*ʔwara*]; also the piece of wood used in the game so called.

katjad, s.f., cataid, S.E., 'a pipeful' (of tobacco). Cf. *Kethyn*.

katrin, Kattrin, W.L. xxiii. 51, 'Catherine'.

katris, s.f., 'cartridge'.

kalf, s.m., pl. *katfis*, kaits, W.S. (1) 'cage': *kalf deryn*;—fig. *r o:ð pəbəl es talum meun kalf—dim arjan, dim doktor na dim by:d* (O.H.), 'in old days people had no option—they had no money, no doctor nor anything'. (2) *katfis devaid*, 'sheep-pens at a fair' (O.H.). (3) facetiously for 'stomach': *o:s na dɪɡon ən də ɡatf di?*

kattal, s.pl., kattel, W.S. [Cattell]; catal, T.N. 327. 42, 'cattle' (seldom used = *gwarðag*): *penra kattal*, old place-name at Llanfairfechan, where cattle were shod (O.H.).

ka:θ, s.f., pl. *kaθod*, cath, D., 'cat': *ka:θ vre:χ*, *ka:θ driiliu*, 'tabby cat'; *na:u hyu ka:θ*, 'a cat has nine lives'; *may r kaθod n djauljo ag n r̥hegi*, 'the cats are spitting and swearing' (cf. *herwa*); *r̥hegi vel ka:θ*, 'to curse like a trooper'; *ka:θ n̄ kodi χry:χ* (= *gwr̥χyn*), 'a cat arching her back'; cf. also *meujan, kany i χr̥audi, kany i χru:θ*; —*mynd vel ka:θ i g̊θral*, 'to go like mad'; *mynd vel ka:θ am lewriθ*, 'to go (as eagerly) as a cat after milk'; *pr̥nny ka:θ meun ku:d (sa:χ)*, 'to buy a pig in a poke'; *kadu kaθod meun ku:d*, 'to let sleeping dogs lie'; *blijo r ga:θ d at i xumfon*, 'to spend to the utmost'; 'to fleece'; *χwipjo r ga:θ*, 'to go about tailoring from house to house'; *gweld vel ka:θ*, 'to have sharp eyes'; *na na riu ga:θ n̄ g̊huppur paub*, 'every one has a skeleton in his cupboard'; *may n digon o:yr i rew̄i kaθod*, 'it is intensely cold'; —*ka:θ* = also a kind of 'boa' worn round the neck by women, —*ka:θ vo:r*, pl. *kaθod a mo:r*, 'common blue skate' (Raia batis); *ka:θ vo:r st̄ds*, 'thornback' (Raia clavata); *ka:θ vo:r bigog*, 'starry ray' (Raia radiata). Cf. also *morgaθ*; —*u:y ka:θ vo:r*, 'skate's egg', "mermaid's purse".

kaug, s.m., pl. *k̄ougja*, cawg, D., 'milk-pail' (obsolete).

kaujo, v., bancawio, D, 'redimire; tenui filo effractum vincire'; W.Ll. (Voc.) gosod bach wrth: *kaujo ba:χ*, 'to fasten a fish-hook to the gut'.

kaun, s.pl., sing. *k̄ounan*, cawn, D., 'thin, straggling grass': *riu he:n gaun n̄ l̄wy ar di:r sa:l*; —*t o:ys na ðim ond kaun n̄ a kay*, *t ædi o ðim n̄ werθ i dori*. — Also applied to a kind of mistiness coming over the sun (O.H.). Cf. W.M.M. cwmwle cawn.

kaur, s.m., pl. *k̄auri*, cawr, D., 'giant': *kaur o ðy:n*, 'a powerful, courageous man' (morally); *r o:ð o η gaur f̄ond i ðiḡad ond ru:an may i ðiḡad n̄ lak arno*, 'he was a big strapping fellow, but now his clothes hang loosely on him'. [For pl. cf. cawri, D., s.v. 'gigantomachia'; Gen. vi. 4; cowri, W.Ll. ix. 68; D.F. [7] 1; D.P.O. 263. 35.]

kaus, s.m., caws, D., 'cheese' (in the aggregate). Cf. *kosyn. bara χaus (kaus)*, 'bread and cheese'; *pe ba:y r wydva η gaus mi v̄ða n̄ haus kayl kosyn* (prov.), 'if "ifs" and "an's" were pots and pans there'd be no trade for tinkers'; *kaus æsgau*, 'elder pith'; *kaus l̄fant*, 'toad-stools'.

kavayk, s.m., term of reproach: *he:n gavayk garu ædi o*. — I have heard this word more than once from O.H., but on closer inquiry he confuses it with *k̄ravayk*, and it must therefore be regarded as doubtful. Cf. W.M.M. habanc, 'a monster of a fellow'.

kavn, s.m., pl. *kavna*, cavn, D., 'trough': *kavn moxyn*, 'pig's trough'; *kavn buyd*, 'trough for cattle where the food is placed in

front of the stall'; *kavn* *ə* *pëiſjur*, used in bolting flour; *kavn pobz*, 'kneading-trough'. Cf. *havn*.

kavndra, s., *cafnndra*, 'a hollow or place hollowed out' (O.H.).

kavnjo, v., *cafnio*, S.E., 'to hollow out': *kavnjo mëipan*, 'to hollow out a turnip'; *kavnjo pŕen*, 'to hollow out a log' (e.g. to make a boat); *kavnjo torð*.

kavod, s.f., pl. *kavodyð*, *cawad*, *cawod*, *cafod*, D. (1) 'shower': *kavod o la:u*, 'a shower of rain'; *mi vasa kavod ən nobl i əstun* *ə lu:χ*, 'a shower would be a splendid thing to lay the dust'; *ŕhuy kavod a χavod*, 'between the showers'. (2) *ə gavod*, 'a chill, generally with cold shivers running through one'; *ə gavod wynt*, 'rash'; *wedi tori alan r y: va:θ a gavod wynt*;—*ka:l ə gavod i r ləgaid* (O.H.). Cf. D., s.v. 'carbunculo', 'fulguritassunt', 'robiginosus', 'sideror'.

kavodog, adj., *cawodog*, D., s.v. 'nimbosus', 'showery'.

kawał, s.m., pl. *kəwył*, *cawell*, D. (1) 'a basket used by farmers for carrying small articles on their backs'. (2) 'fisherman's creel'. (3) 'pannier': *baχy ə kəwył ar gryn ə strodyr hevo ɛyru* (J.J.). (4) in the phrases: *mi ġesti gawał*, 'you were disappointed; you drew a blank';—esp. 'to be jilted': *mi ġe:s i gawał ġani hi* (O.H.); *r o:ð kawał ġwa:g əno*, 'it was a mare's nest'.

kay, v., cau, D. Fut. S. 2. *Kəyi*, 3. *Kəyið*. Pret. S. 1. *Kəyis*, 3. *Kəyod*. Imperative *kay*; *Kəyux*. (1) 'to shut': *kay ə dru:s*, *ə fenast*, *ə lyvr*;—*os ɛi di mi ġəya i ə dru:s ʔarnati*, 'if you go, I'll shut the door upon you'; *kay ə dru:s əy ġlep*, 'to bang the door'; *kay də ġe:g*, 'hold your tongue';—elliptically: *may nu n medry kay arni hi pen ʔəikjanu*, 'they can keep their lips closed when they like'. (2) 'to enclose': *kay kay hevo kłaud*, *hevo poljon ar i penna*, 'to enclose a field with a hedge, with palings'. (3) 'to fill up' (a gap): *kay kłaud*, 'to mend a hedge'; *tu:yrχ ġlëifon i gay ə kři:b*, 'sods to close the apex of a roof' (in a thatched cottage). (4) 'to button up': *kay ko:t*, etc.; 'to lace up' (of boots, etc.): *kay sġidja*.

kay, adj., cau, D., 'closed, shut, enclosed': *lə: kay*, 'an enclosed place';—seldom used = *lə: wedi gay*.

kay, v., *naccau*, D. Pret. S. 1. *kais*, 3. *ka:ð*, *ka:s*, 'to refuse': *may r tekał əy kay berwi*, 'the kettle won't boil'; *may r lidjart əy kay kay*, 'the gate won't shut'; *mi ga:s ag attab*, 'he wouldn't answer'; *mi ġaif inna a mynd*, 'I wouldn't go either'; *ðary nu gay*, 'they wouldn't'; *may o η kay bod lonyð i mi*, 'he is teasing me'. Cf. *nakka*.

kay, s.m., pl. *kəya*, *cae*, D., 'field'. Fig. *r u:ti meun kay arał*, *wedi mynd i gay arał*, 'you are entirely off the point'.

kayl, s., *caul*, D., Eng. *chyle*, 'rennet'.

ka:yl (often shortened in quick speech to *kayl*, *ka:l* and *kaʃ*), v., cael, D. Fut. S. 1. *ka:(v)*, 2. *kēi*, 3. *kēiθ*, *kēif*. Pl. 1. *kaun*, *ka:n*, 2. *kēux*, 3. *ka:n*. Imp. S. 1. *kaun*, 2. *ka:l*, 3. *kai*, *ka:*, *kay* (o). Pl. 1. *ka:n*, 2. *ka:x*, 3. *ka:n*. Pret. S. 1. *kēs*, *kēis*, *kēvis*, 2. *kēisl*, *kēist*, 3. *ka:θ*, *kuvoð*. Pl. 1. *kəuson*, *ku:son*, *kēyθon*, *kēyson*, 2. *kəusoχ*, *ku:soχ*, *kēyθoχ*, *kēysoχ*, 3. *kəuson*, *ku:son*, *kēyθon*, *kēyson*. Plup. S. 1. *kəusun*, *ku:son*, *kēyθun*, 2. *kəusat*, *ku:sat*, *kēyθat*, etc. Fut. Pass. *kēir*. Pret. Pass. *kaud*.

I. Transitive, with noun or infinitive as object, 'to get, obtain, have'. 1. in simple sense (1) before nouns (followed generally by *o*, *oruθ* of things, *ġin* of persons): *ka:yl bu:yð*, *brekwast*, *kinjo*, 'to get, have food, breakfast, dinner'; *ka:yl annuyð*, 'to catch cold'; *ka:yl vannod*, 'to get toothache'; *ka:yl dæxryn*, 'to have a fright'; *ka:yl kodum*, 'to have a fall'; *ka:yl kwēir*, 'to get a thrashing'; *ka:yl ægol*, 'to get schooling'; *ka:yl kanjata:d*, 'to get permission'; *ka:yl gaval*, *kadjad*, 'to get hold'; *ka:yl madal a*, 'to get rid of'; *ka:yl gwa:yθ*, 'to get (something) worse'; *ka:yl benðig*, 'to get as a loan'; *ka:yl ar lab*, 'to get on credit'; *ka:yl møyθa*, 'to be spoilt'; *ka:yl tvev ar*, 'to keep in hand'; *ka:yl kīp*, 'to catch a glimpse', etc.; *ar ga:yð*, 'to be got, to be had'; *na: i ðarlan o pey ga: i amsar*, 'I will read it when I have time'; *ta:u ne mi ġēi di glystan*, 'hold your tongue or I'll give you a box on the ears'; *i o:ð dim gair i ga:yð gmo vo*, 'one could not get a word out of him'; *pe ka:ti dæ forð xaun i ðim*, 'if you had your way, I should get nothing'; *pe ka:y o i forð xaun i ðim*, 'if he had his way, I should get nothing'; *morjo bo:b kva la ga:y o*, 'to go on the sea whenever opportunity offered'; *pe ka:n i n forð xa: vo ðim*, 'if we had our way, he would get nothing'; *ka:n*, *pe ka:xi x forð*, 'they would, if you had your way'; *mi ðēydis i na xa:xi ðim kinjo hēidju*, 'I said you would not have any dinner to-day'; *mi gostiθ r y: vaint i gævrjo vo a xa:xi y:n neuyð*, 'it will cost as much to cover it (the umbrella) as if you got a new one'; *æhi: ga:θ dæxryn i*, 'she got a fright!'; *mi ġēyθun lawar o beða am bedwar su:ʃl*, 'I might have (should have) got many things for four shillings'; *ġin æ gwirjon kēir æ gwi:r*, 'from the innocent the truth is obtained'. (2) before infinitives (a) 'to get an opportunity of, obtain the means of': *mi gaun weld elto*, 'we shall see'; *mi ġēiθ o weld pen zib o aʃan*, 'he will see when he goes out'; *ġhaid i mi dri:o darvod æn o vyan i ga:l du:ad hevo xi*, 'I must try and finish pretty soon so as to be able to come with you'; *er mu:yn ka:yl gubod*, 'in order to get to know'; *xe:s i ðim ond mynd*, 'it was all I could do to go' (and nothing more). (b) 'to cause, to get . . . to': *may n anod ka:yl yðynu godi*, 'it is difficult to get them to get up'; cf. also *ga:yð* for *i ga:yð* used in quasi-conjunctival sense; see i xvi. 6. (c) as periphrastic form of the passive: *du i wedi ka:yl æ nhoulyd aʃan*, 'I have been turned out'; *by:ð æy ka:yl i saθry*, 'it will be trodden upon'; *ædi r boks ma am ga:yð i dori?*, 'is this box to be broken up?'

2. 'to get' where permission is implied. In the future and im-

perfect tenses the verb *ka:ył* often represents the Eng. 'I may', 'I might' (Anglo-Welsh 'I shall', 'I should'). (1) before substantives: *ðary mi ovyn gaun i rēi o r ļvra ond kēs a ħurθod*, 'I asked whether I might have some of the books but I was refused'; *gwełd o:ð na ðim gwaıθ gu:sa vo*, 'to see whether there was not some work which he might have'; *oys gənaxi stamp ġēyθun i tan vory?*, 'have you a stamp I might have till to-morrow?'; *ga: i gupanad o de:?*, 'may I have (Anglo-Welsh 'shall I have') a cup of tea?' Ans. *Keux*, 'yes'. (2) before infinitives: *ga: i roit hun ar a burð?*, 'may I put this on the table?'; *mi ðo: i os ka: i ðu:ad*, 'I will come if I can' (i.e. 'if I have permission');—the infinitive is often understood, e.g. *mi ðau o os kēiθ o ġin i da:d*, 'he will come if his father will let him'. 3. 'to find': *do:s a vo: ļe kēisti o*, 'take it back where you found it'; *ġēisti o:yn ba:x i vəny?*, 'did you find a lamb up there?'; *kaud o wedi maru*, 'he was found dead'. Cf. II. 4. 'to get, to make' with adjective or adverb in apposition: *ka:ył po:b pe:θ ən wastad*, 'to get everything straight'; *meθy ka:ył a ðay pen ļinin at i ġilið*, 'to be unable to make both ends meet'. 5. 'to get, to succeed in getting into a certain position', with a verb of motion implied: *kaył i vyzs meun bru:as paub*, 'to have a finger in every pie'; *syl kēsti dē big i veun?*, 'how did you get your nose in?'; *ka:ył i va:yn i r wal*, 'to achieve one's object'.

II. Intransitive: 'to get' (to a place): *ka:ył i le: gwa:ył*, 'to get to an unsatisfactory place'. This appears to be an imitation of English usage, but cf. the common use of *ka:ył* with *hy:d* i to express 'to find', e.g. *ðu i wedi ka:ył hy:d i r dru:g*, 'I have found out what is the matter'; *ðim fauns i xi ga:l hy:d iðo vo*, 'no chance for you to find him'. In the negative, however, we have: *ħe:s i ðim mo r hy:d iðo vo*, 'I have not found it'.

ka:yř, s.f., pl. *kēyřa*, caer, D. Generally used in the plural with the meaning 'fortifications, stronghold'. O.H. applies the term *kēyřa* to the prehistoric fortifications on Penmaenmawr;—used of the sunset: *ħ haył ən mynd dan ġēyřa*, 'the sun setting'; *may hi dgest ən haył a ġēyřa* (O.H.), 'it is just sunset'. Cf. B.C. 5. 12;—*ka:yř droia* (*druya*), 'a maze' (J.J.; O.H.). Cf. D.P.O. 24. 18 and Eng. (Dial.) 'Walls-of-Troy', Abd.; *nant ka:yř droia* (*druya*) was the old name for the house at Llanfairfechan now called Nant Dafydd or Nant Uchaf (O.H.).—As place-name *ka:yř* is 'Chester': *ķin kodi ku:n ka:yř*, 'very early in the morning'; *fi:r ga:yř*, 'Cheshire'; *ka:yř ġəbi*, 'Holyhead'.

ka:yθ, adj., caeth, D. (1) 'constrained, in a state of constraint', e.g. when one is in the company of some one who does not speak a word: *ķeimlo i ħy:n əy ga:yθ*. (2) 'confined': *ļe: ka:yθ*. (3) 'uncomfortable': *da:xi n i ħlu:at i y ga:yθ əmma heno?* (= *ðim əy ġəyrys*). (4) 'breathing with difficulty', applied to the chest: *da:xi n ķeimlo ħ brest əy ga:yθ?*;—*may ġəno vo vrest ga:yθ*, 'he has asthma'.

(5) used of one who is an obstruction to himself, stands in his own light: *may o η ga:yθ ido i hy:n, m pēidjo gwerθy i beθa m m̃rhi:s a fair ag ηy ka:l kolad wedyn* (O.H.).

Kebyst, s.m., *cebystr*, D. (1) 'part of a plough holding the different parts together'; 'the sheet or stilt of a plough' (O.P.): *tru:y:n a Kebyst*. (2) 'cap of a flail' (J.J.). (3) as expletive: *m̃η Kebyst l, m̃η Kebyst wy:l l, m̃η Kebyst ylu l; be: gēbyst l, beθ gēbyst wy:l l*, 'what on earth!'

Kedan, s.f., *ceden*, D., 'lachne, villus'; in phrase *m t̃ny n y:n gēdan*, 'growing close together'.

Kedor, s., *cedor*, D., 'pubes': *Kedor ar wra:x = kakki mukki*, 'burdock' (Arctium Lappa and kindred species).

Kefyl, s.m., pl. *kafala*, *ceffyl*, D., 'horse': *Kefyl gla:s*, 'grey horse'; *Kefyl gwina*, 'bay horse'; *Kefyl ko:x*, 'brown horse'; *Kefyl melyn*, 'chestnut horse'; *Kefyl liu la:yθ a xuru = o day liu* (J.J.), 'piebald horse'; *Kefyl baksog*, 'a horse with thick hair round the hoofs'.—Of three horses tandem the foremost is *Kefyl bla:y:n*, the middle *Kefyl pen*, and the last *Kefyl bo:n*.—The two horses ploughing are called *Kefyl m a gu:y:s* and *Kefyl ar a kev:n*.—*dal Kefyl, tori Kefyl (i veun), tori Kefyl i laur*, 'to break in a horse': *Kefyl gwy:l l*, 'a horse which has not been broken in'; *gwe:δ o gafala*, 'a pair (team) of horses'; *ar gēv:n Kefyl* (pl. *ar gēvna kafala*), 'on horseback'; *may o ar gēv:n i gēfyl*, 'he is very pleased with himself'; *tri:n Kefyl*, 'to groom a horse'; *tri:n Kefyl pobol eri:l*, 'to mind other people's business'; *ghoi a drol o vla:y:n a Kefyl*, 'to put the cart before the horse'; *Kefyl da: adi uyls*, 'where there's a will there's a way'.

Ke:g, s.f., pl. *Kega*, *cēg*, D., 'mouth': *agor Ke:g*, 'to gape'; *kay d̃a gēg*, 'hold your tongue'; *may g̃no vo davod lond i gēg*, *may o η gēg i g̃i:d*, 'he is very talkative'; *mi δaljaχ na θoda meny:n m i x̃e:k i*, 'you would think that butter would not melt in her mouth'; *gh̃oux aχ by:s m i gēg o i edraχ o:y:s g̃no vo d̃annad*, applied to some one wrongly supposed to be harmless and innocent; *gñyδ Ke:g hyl*, 'to pull a face by contorting the mouth'—fig. (1) of one who cannot keep a secret: *g̃ he:n gē:g l* (2) 'mouth, entrance of anything': *Ke:g a bont, a tu:l, a sa:x*, etc.—*η gh̃e:g ar hayl*, 'right in the sun' = *m l̃gad ar hayl*.

Kega, v., *cega*. (1) 'to come to words' (as the prelude of a quarrel): *pen vy:δ day dy:n wedi mynd i gēga, tawad a kafa* (O.H.), 'when two men have come to words, let the wiser keep silent'. (2) 'to talk glibly': *Kega am rubaθ*.—Cf. *Pe gwelsech chw'r gwaeddi* "Beef Nefyn" (i.e. herrings), *Roedd Robyn, a'r hen fules frech, Wrth ochr y castell yn cega* "Dowch yma cewch ugain am chwech". C.—"Marchnad Ca'rmarfon". (3) 'to tell tales, gossip': *paid a mynd i gēga am dana i o r nail dy: i r lal* (O.H.); *a veruyn m mynd adra a xega po:b pe:θ vy:δ m a ty:* (O.H.).

Kegid, s.pl., cegid, D., 'hemlock' (*Conium maculatum*), called also for the sake of distinction *Kegid tir sy:χ*; *Kegid du:r*, 'water hemlock' (*Oenanthe crocata*).

Kegin, s.f., pl. *Kegina*, cegin, D., 'kitchen': *Kegin gēvn*, *Kegin ba:χ* 'back-kitchen'.

Kegjad, s.f., cegaid, S.E. 'mouthful' (of a liquid): *mi gē:s i dammad o vara a χegjad o du:r*.

Kegog, adj., cegog, S.E. (1) 'loquacious, glib-tongued': *a għēi muya kegog sy n Kodi strēiks* (O.H.). (2) 'apt to tell tales': *dyn kegog* (O.H.).

Kegor, adj., cegoer, G.O. ii. 145. 22, "cold-mouthed" [*Kelan*].

Kegum, s., cegwm, S.E. (1) 'an empty talker': *he:n gēgum gwirjon*. (2) 'one who cannot keep a secret'.

Kegus, s., cêg and gŵst, 'gaping' (*Llanllechid*, I.W.).

Këi, s.m., 'quay': *luyθo loy ən a Këi*.

Këibjo, v., ceibio, D., 'to use a *kaib*, to hoe'.

Këiljog, s.m., pl. *kljogod*, ceiliog, D. (1) 'cock': *kri:b, tagaļ, sbardyn Këiljog*, 'the comb, wattle, spur of a cock'; *kufjo kljogod*, 'cock-fight'; *pit kljogod*, 'cock-pit'; *Këiljog χwiadan*, 'drake'; *Këiljog dandi*, 'bantam cock'. (2) transferred uses:—'the top of the plough-beam' (I.W.); *Këiljog gwynt*, 'weather-cock'; *karjo y gokkyn Këiljog*, 'to carry (some one) on the shoulders with one leg on each side of the neck' (J.J.; O.H.).

Këiljogas, s.f., 'a masterful woman' (I.W.).

Këilja, s.pl., ceilliau, D., s.v. 'scrotum'; 'scrotum'.

Këinjog, s.f., pl. *Këinjoga*, ceiniog, D., 'penny': *may n edraχ ən logad a gëinjog*, 'he weighs every penny carefully'; *wa:yθ i χi gëinjog sbarjuxi na Këinjog niļuxi*, 'a penny saved is a penny gained'; *dim y:n gëinjog go:χ*, 'not a single penny' (*Këinjog* is frequently omitted after a numeral as *gwerθ du:y*, 'two pennyworth'); *pisin χwe:χ*, 'sixpenny piece'; *su:lt a θair*, 'one (shilling) and three(pence)'; *χwëigjan*, 'ten shillings';—'fourpence' is always *gro:t*.

Këirχ; *Këiχ* (E.J.); *Kerχ* (J.J.), s.m., ceirch, D., 'oats': *bara Këirχ*, 'oat-cake'; *blaud Këirχ*, 'oatmeal'; *bru:as Këirχ* [*bru:as*].

Këirχan, s.f., ceirchen, S.E., 'a grain of oats': *ən ja:χ vel a gëirχan*.

Këiſo, v., ceisio, D. Pret. s. 1. *Këiſis*, 3. *Këiſoð*. Imperative *kais*, *Këiſa*; *Këiſux*. (1) 'to fetch, seek': *kais dē vagla a fur a ti i r lan*, O.H. (said facetiously to a man on board ship). (2) 'to try': *mi gëiſis i gano vo nēyd*, 'I tried to get him to (do something)'; *mi gëiſif i a ŋora gano vo bēidjo gnēyd dru:g*, 'I tried my best to get

him not to do wrong'. (3) 'to mean, to do on purpose': *ðary o ðim Keiθo*, 'he didn't mean to do it', i. e. 'it was by accident'.

Keiθiwad, s.m., caethiwed, D., 'captivitas, servitus'; cf. keithiwet, L.A. 121. 27; G.C. 130. 11, 'asthma' = *Keiθdra* (*ar a gwynf*).

Keiθiwis, adj., caethiwus, M.Ll. ii. 37, 29, 'causing constraint or discomfort': *may η ġeithiwis i xi* (O.H.).

Keiθiwo, v., caethiwo, D., 'to keep in confinement, to keep a strict hand over': *dyn ηη Keiθiwo i wēiθjurs, i wraig, i blant*, i. e. not letting them go out, etc. (O.H.).

Kekry, Kekran, v., cecru, D., 'to wrangle, brawl': *may r ðuy əmma ηη Kekran fry:o o hy:d* (O.H.).

Kekryn, s.m., cecryn, B.C. 70. 29, 'a contentious fellow, a brawler': *he:n ġekryn ka:s*.

Kekrys, adj., cecrus, D., s.v. 'contentiosus', 'controuersus', 'emissarius'; 'contentious'.

Ke:l, Ke:lsan, s., 'keel'.

Kelailf, ġelailf, s.pl., gellhesg, D., 'flags' (Iris Pseudacorus). O.H. has *dgelailf*. This plant is called *delasg* at Red Wharf Bay, Anglesea; I have also heard *delaks* at Bangor. [Some of these forms suggest some connexion or confusion with 'delysc', W.B. col. 96. 1.]

Kelan, s.f., celain, D., 'corpse', only in the expressions *Kelan varu* and *Kelan ġegor*: *mi laðoð o η ġelan varu*, equivalent to 'he killed him on the spot';—*mi welis i a Ki: pen o:ð o n a bysnas o la:ð deuaid ag mi sēiðis o tan o:ð o η ġelan ġegor* (O.H.).

Kelbryn, s.m., 'a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow': *r he:n ġelbryn gwirjon l, he:n ġelbryn bydyr* ! (O.H.).

Kelfyn, s.m., a term of reproach: *he:n ġelfyn brunt l, he:n ġelfyn gwirjon* ! (O.H.).

Kelk, s.m., celc, D., 'a hidden store of money': *may gmo vo ġelk an rula*;—also *pre:s Kelk*.

Kelkjo, Kelkjan, v., cf. celcu, D. (1) 'to keep a secret store of money', e. g. a wife from her husband. (2) 'to embezzle'.

Kelog, s.f., celog, 'coal-fish' (*Gadus virens*) = *xwilin gla:s*.

Kelpan, s.f., celpan, 'a slap on the face'.

Kelþjo, v., celpio, 'to slap on the face'.

Kelþjo, v., 'to gallop' = *kalþjo*.

Keluyð, Kelwyð, s.m., pl. *kłuyða*, celwydd, D., 'lie': *dēyd kłuyða*, 'to tell lies'; also *kabatſo, kłatſo, ġinjo kłuyða*;—*paly Keluyð*, 'to concoct a lie'; *Keluyð no:yθ*, 'a bare-faced lie'; *Keluyð an dō ðannad*, 'I give you the lie direct'.

Kelvi, s.pl., celfi, R., 'tools'; 'odds and ends'.

Kelyn, s.pl., sing. *Kelēnan*, f., celyn, D., 'holly-tree'; 'holly'; *Kelyn a mo:r*, 'sea-holly' (*Eryngium maritimum*).

Kel, s.f., pl. *Kelod*, cell, D., 'cell' (in a prison).

Kelwar, v., cellwair, D., 'to scoff', 'to jest' (in a bad sense, e.g. of religious matters): *δελaxi dim Kelwar wel na*.

Kelwerys, adj., cellweirus, D., s.v. 'iocularis'; 'jocular, jesting' (see above).

Kemfro, s.f., 'beach, edge of the sea-shore' (very often used by O.H., and heard also from another inhabitant of Llanfairfechan): *morlo* (seal) *ay gorvad ar a gemfro*; — *ar a gemfro, glan a mo:r*; — *i ben a gemfro*; *r o:δ a gemfro, glan a mo:r ay go:yd i gi:d* (after a wreck); — *Kemfro graval a tu:od*; — *gatja n mynd i r gemfro, glan a mo:r*; — *gnēyd ty: ar a gemfro*. (All O.H.). Apparently not used at Bangor.

Ken, *Kem*, s.m., cenn, D. (1) 'film': *magy Ken*, 'to grow a film, to become mouldy'; *may barig ay gen gwyn ar a dēyar*, 'hoar-frost is a white film on the ground'; *an y:n gen gwyrδ drosto*, 'a green film all over it' (speaking of a pond); *dilad an y:n gen o va:u*. (2) 'scales' (of fish). (3) 'lichen': *Ken Kerig*.

Kena, s.m., pl. *knawon*, cenaw & cenau, pl. cenawon & imperitē cenafon, D., 'rascal': *he:n gena l*; *Kena di:og*; *Kena gla:s*, 'arrant rascal'; *pēidjux kadu ri:at, knawon ba:χ l*, 'don't make a noise, you young rascals'; — also fem.: *knawon ovnaduy adi mamma ay zhəwraθ* (O.H.), 'stepmothers are terrible creatures'.

Kenaduri, s.f., cennadwri, D., 'commission, instructions': *du i gnēyd an o:l i genaduri*, 'I am acting according to the instructions I received from him'; *dəna r genaduri du i wedi χa:y:l*, 'those are the instructions I received'.

Kenedl, s.f., pl. *Kenhedlod*, cenedl, D., 'nation'.

Kenlysg, *Kenslys*, s.pl., cenllysg, D., 'hail': *buru Kenslys (Kenlysg)*, 'to hail'.

Kennad, cennad, D. (1) s.m.f. 'messenger'. (2) s.f. 'permission': *du i wedi kayl kennad i vynd*; — *gida χ Kennad*, 'by your leave'.

Kenviġenlyd, adj., cenfiġenllyd, S.E., 'envious' (O.H.). Cf. *knvigan*.

Keyal, s.f., pl. *Keyla*, cengl, D. (1) 'girth' of a saddle. (2) in pl. 'the girth of a yarn-winder' [*kogurn*]. (3) 'skein': *Keyal o dāvaδ*; *dal Keyal*, 'to hold a skein while it is being wound'. (4) m. or f. applied to a thin person or animal: *zhiu ġeġal main ədi o*; *he:n ġeġal o ludun* (= *hir, main, ky:l*).

Keylog, adj., cenglog, S.E. (1) 'thin, lean, skinny': *dy:n Keylog*. (2) *byux ġeġlog*, 'a cow with a white band round it', 'belted cow'.

Kenly, v., cenglu, D. (1) 'to girth' (a horse). (2) 'to make wool into skeins'.

Ker, s.f., ker, W.S. [Gere], cêr, B.C. 57. 18; cf. D.G. lxiv. 26, 'gear, tools'; *Ker* mēinar, *Ker* go. Cf. *Ger*, *Keryn*.

Kerad, *Kerdad*, v., cerdded, D. Imperative *Ker*; *Kerux*. (1) 'to walk (as opposed to riding): *Kerdad* a du:y forð, 'to walk both ways'. (2) 'to walk' (in general): *du i dim eŷ gubod pa: mor vy:an da:xi eŷ Kerdad*, 'I don't know how fast you walk'; *Kerdad uð i vagla*, 'to walk on crutches'; *plentyn ba:x dim eŷ medry Kerdad*, 'a small child unable to walk'; *Kerad vesyl day*, 'to walk two and two'. (3) 'to go': *Kerux fur*, 'go away' (*Kerux* is much commoner than *eux* in this sense); *Kerux eŷ bla:yŷn*, 'go on'; *Kerux i no:l glo: i mi*, 'go and fetch me some coal'; *Kerux a glo: i vony r grifa*, 'take some coal upstairs'. (4) of the motion of ships: *ma na gerdad da: arni hi*. (5) in quasi-transitive sense: *mi gerdið a ka:y i gi:d os kēið o lonyð*, 'it (*marxwalf*) will spread all over the field if it is left alone' (O.H.); *Kerdad a dre:*, 'to pace up and down the town'. (6) used of a creeping sensation: *may rubað eŷ eŷherdad i*, 'I shudder', 'something makes me creep';—in reflexive sense: *Kerdad gwa:yð a eŷhalon*, 'to be filled with awe'.

Kerbyd, s.m., pl. *Kerbada*, cerbyd, D., 'carriage'.

Kerdod, s., cardod, D., but cf. pl. cerdodau, s.v. 'elemosynarius'; cerdodeu, S.G. 167. 25; cerdawd, M.A. 1. 196 a. 24; W.L. xlv. 57; cerdod, C.C.M. 29. 5; T.N. 298. 12, 'alms'.

Keridams, s.pl., 'ragamuffins' (I.W.). The Bangor equivalent is *karidrums*.

Kerdedjad, s.m., cerddediad, D., s.v. 'incessus'; 'walk, gait': *may na herk eŷ i gerdedjad*, 'he walks with a limp'.

Kerður, s.m., cerddwr, O.P., 'walker': *flatfur o gerður*, 'one who splashes as he walks'.

Kerjax, s.pl., ceriach, D., s.v. 'gerræ'. (1) 'rubbish': *ghiu he:n gerjax*;—*hel dā gerjax o: na!*, said e.g. to a dismissed servant. (2) 'wretches'.

Kerlyn, s.m., cerlyn, B.C. 140. 25, 'a miserly, cross-grained fellow': *e he:n gerlyn kēbādlyd*.

Kern, s., pl. *Kerna*, cern, D., 'mala, maxilla'—only in *ble:u a Kerna*, 'whiskers'.

Kernan, s., 'a blow on the side of the head'.

Kerpyn, s., pl. *karpja*, cirpyn (sic), D., s.v. 'pittacium', cerpyn, R.; G.O. ii. 247. 11. (1) 'rag': *tnny po:b kerpyn o:ð am dano vo*, 'to take off every shred of clothing'. (2) applied to a man of a miserable, sickly appearance: *e he:n gerpyn tlaud*. Cf. *karpan*.

Kert, s.f., pl. *Kertja*, kert, W.S. [A carte]. (1) 'cart' (rare = *trol*). (2) *mi ro: i slop eŷn dā gert* (O.H.).

Kertar; *Kerijur* (J.J.), s.m., certiwr, S.E., 'carter'.

Kertmon, s.m., pl. *Kertmyn*, 'carter'.

Kerujo, *Keurjo*, v., cerfio, D., s.v. 'cælo, sculpo', Eng. kerve (15-17 cent.), 'to carve' (e.g. a name on a tree).

Keryð, s.m., pl. *Kerædon*, cerydd, D., 'reproof': *ghoi Keryð ar ruiñ*; *derbyn æ Keryð a særðjo ar i vai*, 'to receive the reproof and acknowledge one's fault'.

Keryn, s.m., ceryn, D., s.v. 'instrumentum'; dim. of *Ke:r*, *ge:r*. (1) 'tool, implement'. (2) 'any portion of a horse's harness'. (3) 'shred'; in phr. *tanny po:b Keryn o:ð am dano vo*, 'to take off every shred of clothing'. (4) (perhaps from *ka:r*), 'a tough customer': *he:n geryn bli:n*, *he:n geryn dru:g*. Cf. G.O. ii. 178. 21; T.N. 182. 9.

Keryn, s., 'a kind of wild duck'. Mentioned in the 'Clorianydd' for Feb. 22, 1912, among the birds of Anglesey, where it is described as the largest of the wild ducks.—Used at Bangor. Perhaps 'sheldrake'.

Kesal, s.f., pl. *kəsēilja*, cessail, D. (1) 'arm-pit': *o dan i gesal*, 'under his arm'; *ghaid i r vrayx wēiðjo o r gesal*, 'we must work hard'; *Kesal vorduyd*, 'hollow of the thigh'. (2) 'a small inlet': *Kesal en mynd i veun o r fanal* (O.H.).

Ketlan, s.f., dim. of *Kettal*; *bara dan gēllan* (W.H.) = *bara dan badał*, 'pan bread'.

Kettal, s.f., 'hanging kettle, pot, or pan'—differs from *kroxon* in the sides being straight: *torð o dan æ gēttal* (O.H.), 'pan-loaf'; *Kettal bre:s*, etc. Cf. *tekkal*.

Ketlog, s.f., pl. *Ketoga*, cettog, D., s.v. 'corbis'. (1) 'box' in *Ketlog halan*, 'salt-box'; *Ketlog luya* (J.J.) 'box for keeping spoons'. (2) 'belly': *gesti lond dæ gēttog ?* (3) = *dy:n boljog*: *he:n gēttog o he:n dy:n* (O.H.).

Kettyn, s.m., pl. *katja*, cettyn, R. [a piece of something]; G.O. ii. 237. 32, 'tobacco-pipe' = *pibał*: *gola, tanjo Kettyn*, 'to light a pipe'; *luyðo, lenwi Kettyn*, 'to fill a pipe'; *pen Kettyn*, 'bowl of a pipe'; *ko:ys Kettyn*, 'pipe-stem': *o:ð æ du:r en du:ad i laur vel köysa katja* (O.H., speaking of heavy rain).

Keðin, adj., cethin, D., 'hard'; 'unyielding': *dy:n, Kerig, ko:yd Keðin*; —*gēlig Keðin*, 'a worthless kind of pear' (O.H.); —*ghewi η gēðin, en o:yr gēðin* (O.H.); —*ga:łt gēðin*, 'a steep hill', i.e. hard to ascend; *may hi η gēðin jaun drijo i veny hon*; —*ma: η gēðin jaun arna i* 'it is very hard upon me'.

Kevn, s.m., pl. *Kevna*, cefn, D., 'back': *r o:ð æ gwynt en æ ghevyn*, 'the wind was behind me'; *ar gēvn Kefyl*, 'on horseback', pl. *ar gēvna kofala*; *gorvad ar wastad i gēvn*, 'to lie on one's back'; *en*

u:ysg i ġevn, 'backwards'; *sərθjo dros i ġevn*, 'to fall over backwards', e.g. in "catching a crab"; *farad ən dru:ğ əy ġhevn ru:in*, 'to speak evil of some one behind his back'; *ka:yl i ġevn atto vo*, 'to get over it, recover himself'; *ə ġëya n du:ad ar əx ġevn xi*, 'the winter descending upon you before you are aware of it'.—In various transferred senses: *ġevn ġa:u*, 'back of the hand'; *ġevn tɾo:yd*, 'instep'; *ġevn esɣid*, 'uppers', cf. D. s.v. 'semitplotia'; *ġevn ə ly:*, 'back of the house'; *dru:s ə ġevn*, 'back door'; *ġegin ġevn*, 'back kitchen' (= *ġegin ba:x*); *may ə parad əy ġevn ido vo*, 'the wall forms a back for it', e.g. a book-case; *ɾhoi ru:baθ ar i ġevn*, 'to put something on its back'; (of slates) 'to put them on their sides = *ar i ho:xra*; *ġevn o di:r* = *drym*, a 'ridge'; also *ġevn ə ti:r*;—*ar ə ġevn ti:r*;—hence in farming, a "land", i.e. 'one of the strips into which a ploughed field is divided by water-furrows (*ɾhə:xa*)'—also the first furrow turned in ploughing: *agor ġevn*, 'to open the furrow';—*kanol ġevn* = *drym*, 'the top or centre of the "land"' (cf. D. s.v. 'lira');—in slate quarries, *ġevn* = 'a joint', i.e. 'a kind of more or less vertical crack or fissure intersecting the rock' (cf. *tɾo:yd*);—*ġevn no:s*, *ġevn tɾəmbaθ no:s*, 'in the middle of the night': *mi godoð o ġevn no:s*;—*ġevn dy:ð gola*, *ġevn kanol dy:ð gola*, 'in the middle of the day';—*ġevn* is also used in the sense of 'protection', cf. *di:ġevn*, 'defenceless'.—also 'surety': *mi ə:θ əy ġevn ido vo*.

Keunan, s.f., cefnen, D., s.v. 'dorsum'; 'brow of a hill, ridge' (= *drym*).

Ĥevndar, s.m., pl. *Ĥevndryd*, cefnderw, D., 'first cousin': *may o y ġevndar a mi*, 'he is my first cousin'; *Ĥevndar a xniðar o:ð ə ɳhaid a nain*, 'my grandfather and grandmother were first cousins'.

Ĥevndras, s., 'the chain which passes over the cart-saddle of a horse, backband'.

Ĥevngor, s.m., cefngor, 'the head of the stall in a cow-house' (cf. *ko:r*, Llanuwchllyn = *bëydy*): *ɾhoid bu:yd i r gwarðag dros ə ġevngor i r fotɾum* (O.H.).

Ĥevnog, adj., cefnog, D., s.v. 'animosus'; 'well off': *dy:n Ĥevnog*, 'a man in easy circumstances'. Cf. G.O ii. 19. 12.

Ĥevny, v., cefnu, D., 'vincere, superare'. (1) 'to get over' (i.e. so as to have at one's back, behind one): *du i zedi xevny hi n o saund*, 'I have got over it pretty well'. (2) 'to turn one's back': *Ĥevny ar ru:in*.

Ĥevrjo [*Ĥevrjo*].

Këyad, s.m., caead, D., 'lid' (of a kettle, can, etc.): *mi ro: i ġëyad ar i bisar o*, 'I will make him hold his tongue'.—Also 'the tail board of a cart'.

Këyad, adj., caead, caudad, D. (1) 'closed': *i xɛ:k i n dyn əy*

gëyad, 'her mouth tightly closed'. (2) 'fenced': *adi r van ay gëyedig* ? *adi*, may hi 'ay' *gëyad*, *vy:ð na ðim lawar o waitð i ti*.

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Kixjo, v., cuchio, D.; cf. cichio, C.C.M. 194. 21, 'to frown': *pēidjux a Kixjo x ēilja arna i*, 'don't frown at me'.

Kixjog, adj., *cuchiog*, D., 'frowning, sulky': *may o n edrax əŋ gixjog jaun*.

Ki:l, s.m., cîl, D. (1) 'corner, recess, narrow opening': *Ki:l ə ləgad*, 'corner of the eye'; *dgo:y o vakko əŋ fhi:l i vo:χ*, 'a plug of tobacco in his cheek'; *Ki:l ə pentan*, 'the corner of the hearth'; *djaul Ki:l pentan ag ayal pen forð [djaul]*; *Ki:l ə durn*, 'half-closed hollow of the hand'; *rhoi Ki:l durn*, 'to bribe' (= *hiro*); *degum Ki:l durn*, 'the pay of a preacher'; *Ki:l durn* = also 'one who receives bribes'; *gadux ə dru:s əŋ gi:l gorad*, 'leave the door ajar'; *agor Ki:l dru:s*, 'to open a door slightly'; *edrax tɥu:y gi:l ə dru:s*, 'to peep through a door when ajar'. (2) 'a receding, retiring' (of the sun and moon): *may n lə: Ki:l hayl*, 'the place does not get the sun, is sheltered from the sun'; *o:s na gi:l hayl ən nant ə velin ʔ o:ys*, *am bedwar mi:s*, 'is Nant y Felin without sun any part of the year?' 'Yes, for four months'; *Ki:l ə ləyad*, 'the waning of the moon': *o:ys na ləyad ʔ o:ys, riu gi:l ləyad*. (3) in phr. *knoi Ki:l*, 'to chew the cud'.

Kilbost, s., *cilbost*, S.E., 'the post on which a gate hangs'. Also *Kilbost ə dru:s*.

Kildənnny, v., *kildynnu*, W.S. [Draw a syde], 'not to pull together' (in fig. sense), said e.g. of two persons in partnership or of a man and wife.

Kildənnys, adj., 'refractory' (W.H.; O.H.).

Kildant, s., pl. *Kildannað*, *Ki:l ðannað*, *cilddant*, D., 'back tooth, molar': *gweld i gi:l ðannað, gweld Ki:l i ðannað*, 'to see the ugly side of him'.

Kiljo, v., *cilio*, D. (1) 'to retreat, retire'. (2) 'to take one's departure': *ma na lawar o dai gwëigjon əmma*; *may r bobol wedi Kiljo*. (3) 'to go down', e.g. of a swelling. (4) 'to stand back, make room': *Kilja* (= *klofa*) is said to a horse or cow to make it stand close to the wall in a stable or cow-house (O.H.);—trans. 'to draw back, to take out of the way': *Kilja də dra:yð*, 'take your feet out of the way'; *Kilja də dra:yð o:ð ar ə mɾhəmmis i, ɾ he:n sort!* (O.H.), 'clear out of my premises, you old vagabond!'

Kilkin, s.m., *cilcyn*, D., s.v. 'ramentum'; 'a small piece left': *Kilkin torθ, ta:s (zair)*, *Kilkin o vara*;—*may hi wedi darvod, t o:ys na ðim ond Kilkin ba:χ o honi hi*;—*may r kosyn wedi mynd əŋ gi:lkin*. Also 'a small piece cut off a corner': *tor gi:lkin o r garag vel hyn, mi vy:ð ən haus i θori*, 'cut a corner off the stone like this, it will be easier to cut it' = *la:ð sglodyn, tori riu goyol* (O.H.).

Kilvax, s.f., pl. *Kilvaxa*, *cilfach*, D., 'a sheltered place behind a knoll or rock; nook' = *lə: ba:χ koylog*.

Kimmint, *Kimmin*, s., adj., and adv., *cymmaint* and *cymmain*, D., cf. *cimain*, I.G. 540. 15; *cimmaint*, M.Ll. ii, 11. 25; *cimin*,

klaguyð, s.m., pl. *klagwiði*, ceilingwydd, D., s.v. 'anser': *sewið o ðim mu:y na dur ar ben klaguð*, cf. 'like water off a duck's back'.

klai, s.m., clai, D.G. cxciv. 19; Gen. xi. 3; D., 'clay'.

klais, s.m., pl. *klëifa*, clais, D., 'bruise': *dan i glëifa*, 'bruised, black and blue'.

klamma, s.m., calan Mai; calanmei, W.B. col. 31. 2, 'May 13' (hiring-time for farm servants).

klamp, s.m., clamp, D., 'massa'. (1) 'lump': *klamp o do:ys*, 'a lump of dough'. (2) 'anything big': *may o y glamp o dy:n maur*, 'he is a great big man'; *mi roif i glamp o glystan iðo vo*, 'I gave him a great box on the ears'.

klampān, s.f. = *klamp*:—*klampān o ga:θ vaur*.

klandro, *klondro*, *krandro*, v., clandro, S.E.; Eng. calendar. (1) 'to count' (money). (2) 'to calculate, reckon up': *klāndruχ o an rχ medul*.

klāngēya, s.m., calan gaeaf; cf. D.G. cxcii. 8, 'the winter calends', i.e. November 13 (hiring-time for farm servants); *no:s klāngēya*, the eve of that day; *no:s or he:n glāngēya*, 'All-hallows Eve'.

klap, s.m., pl. *klapja*, clap, S.E.*, 'lump': *klap o lo*, 'a lump of coal' (= *knap*); *tra:yd klapja*, 'club-feet'. Cf. *knap*.

klap, s.m., cf. clappian, R. [to tattle, to tell tales], 'a sneak';—*karjo klaps*, 'to carry tales'. Cf. Eng. (Dial.) claps, 'tales, gossip'.

klapjan, v. [*knapjan*].

klapjog, adj., clapiog, S.E., 'lumpy'.

klark, s.m., pl. *klarkod*, clarc, B.C. 74. 15; pl. clarcod, 62. 19, 'clerk'.

klarkjo, v., 'to act as clerk'.

klatf, adj., cf. Eng. (Dial.) clatch [any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way; a clumsy article], Sc., in the exp. *bara klatf*, 'badly risen, sad, doughy, unwholesome bread'.

klatf, s., ? Eng. (Dial.) clash [the sound made by a heavy clanking or a crushing blow, etc.], Sc., Nhb., Yks., *gun klatf*, 'pop-gun'; *wedi tori y glatf*, 'broken clean in two'. (Cf. *kratf*.)

klatf [*kratf*].

klatfo, v., Eng. (Dial.) clatch [to tell tales of a person], Chs., 'to tell lies': *klatfo* (= *kabatfo*) *kluyða*.

klatfur, s.m., 'liar': *he:n glatfur ædi o*.

klauð, adj., tlawd, D., 'poor' (rarely used = *tlauð*).

klauð, s.m., pl. *kløðja*, clawdd, D. (1) properly 'a mound made by piling up the earth dug out of two parallel trenches, and placed

between them'—the earth thus piled up forming the base of a hedge: *may klauf o dan a gwry:χ*. (2) 'a boundary to a field or enclosure, or to a road, whether it be a wall or a hedge': *klauf drain*, 'a hedge' as distinguished from a wall; *fo:s a klauf*, 'ditch by the side of a hedge'; *klauf tervyn*, 'boundary wall'; *tori pen klauf*, 'to trim the top of a hedge'; *tori gwymmad klauf*, 'to trim the side of a hedge'; cf. also *sgu:fo, tokjo*;—*kay klauf*, 'to mend a hedge'; *plagy klauf*, 'to bend a hedge'; *tori klauf a i stuffjo*, 'to cut a hedge and fill the gaps with thorns'; *r o:ð o n mynd o glauð i glauð*, 'he was staggering along from one side to another', e.g. of a drunken man.

kla.v, adj., pl. *klëivjon*, claf, D., 'sick, ill': *klub klëivjon*, 'sick club' (except in this expression rarely used) = *sa:l, gwa:y:l*.

klavr, s., claf, D., 'scab' (in sheep);—also applied to persons: *may meddod wedi nÿd o η glavr i gi:d*.

klebar, s., clebar, T.N. 444. 7, 'chatter, idle conversation': *dÿyð klebar*.

klebar, v., 'to jabber, chatter': *paid a xlebar an wirjon*.

klebran, s.m., clebran, S.E. (1) 'chatter, idle conversation'. (2) 'tell-tale': *hec:n glebran ædi o*.

klëbsyn, corr. of *klësbyn*.

kledar, s.f., pl. *kledra*, cledr, D., 'palm of the hand'.

kledi, s.m., caledi, Prov. i. 27; cledi, B.C. 73. 1, 'hardship, affliction': *meun riu gledi maur*.

kleduχ, s., caledwch, D., s.v. 'duritas'; 'hardness' (in all senses): *kleduχ my:l*, 'stupidity'.

kledy, v., caledu, D.; cledu, M.Ll. i. 170. 21. (1) Trans. 'to make hard, firm': *kledy o dan a re:ls ar a domman*, 'to harden the ground beneath the rails on the refuse heap of a slate-quarry'; *kledy o gumpas po:st, ga:t*, etc. (2) Intr. 'to harden': *may r menyn wedi kledy* (= *fery*).—Also applied e.g. to the settling down of hay in a hay-stack = *gustun*;—with *an*, 'to set to in earnest': *mynd an ara de:g a durnod kenta ag η kledy mi hi ar ail dy:ð* (O.H. in speaking of setting out to walk for a long distance).

kleða, s.m., pl. *klëðva*, cleddyf, D.; cledau, Rev. i. 16, 'sword': *ma na i ovn o vel gu:r a xleða*, 'I am terribly frightened of him' (i.e. as of a man with a sword); *t o:s na i ovn na dy:n na xleða* (O.H.); *kleða bledyn*, cleddyf Bleddyn, D., s.v. 'spleen'; 'spleen'.

klegar, v., clegr, D., s.v. 'glacito'; clegar, T.N. 322. 2. (1) 'to quack' (of ducks). (2) 'to talk loudly, shout': *day dy:n η klegar hevo i gi:lîð*; *dy:n η klegar penwaig*.

klëidîr, s.m., clei-dir, 1 Kings vii. 46, 'clayey land'.

klēmjo, v., kleimio, W.S.; cleimio, B.C. 46. 23; cf. L.G.C., 265. 7, 'to claim': *mi klēmja i o*.

klēinso, v., kleinsio pen hoel, W.S. [Clenche], 'to clinch': *klēinso hōylan—y:n ən dal murθul ar i sen hi a r ʒaʒ ən i xlēinso hi*.

klēiog, adj., cleiog, S.E., 'clayey'.

klēirjaχ, s.m., cleiriach, D., 'an old decrepid person' (I.W.)

klēiſo, v., cleisio, D., 'to bruise': *may r knaud wedi glēiſo; may r avol wedi glēiſo*.

klēivis, s. Eng. (Dial.) clivvis, clevis; see also N.E.D., s.v. 'clevis', 'a piece of iron used for fastening a truck to a rope when going up or down the incline of a quarry'. Cf. *kotral*.

klek, s.f., clecc, D.; Eng. (Dial.) clack, 'snap': *ρhoi klek ar ə maud*, 'to snap my fingers'; *a χlek ar ə maud a fur a vi*, 'off I went, snapping my fingers';—*may r pʌnt ən tənny bəsað koχjon ag əy gnēyd klek hevo nu*;—*tori karag əy glek*, 'to break a stone with a snap'; *darvod əy glek*, 'to finish all of a sudden'. Cf. *klep*.

klekjan, v., cleccian, D.G. clviii. 48; B.C. 94. 20; Eng. (Dial.) clack; M.E. clacken, 'to rattle, clatter, etc.': *may r fenast əy klekjan*, 'the window is rattling'; 'to crackle' (of a fire); 'to crack' (of a whip); 'to clatter' (of stones); 'to chatter' (of teeth);—*pren əy klekjan uθ i dori*;—*ðary o farad nes o:ð ə kubul əy klekjan*, 'he spoke till the whole place rang';—of things which crunch beneath the teeth, e.g. something burnt: *klekjan dan ðannað*;—*klekjan i vaud*, 'to snap the fingers'.—Cf. *klepjan*.

klexor, s.m., cf. clechor, M.F. = *dy:n stəvnig, pengalad, ʒaun o stimja dru:g* (J.J.); *dy:n fərnig, kin vrəntad a vedar o vo:d* (O.H.).—*ρ he:n glexor gwirjon!* (O.H.)

klēm, s.f., pl. *klēmja*, clem, R. [a slice, a piece], 'a patch on the sole of a shoe'.

klēm, s.f., Eng. (Dial.) clam, clem [a slow starvation], 'state of starvation, destitution': *may hi wedi mynd əy glem arno vo*, 'things are in a bad state with him'; *may o wedi gnēyd i hy:n əy glem*, said of one who has done for himself, e.g. by being turned off from his work through his own fault—(O.H.); *may o m byu ar letty r glem*, 'he lives from hand to mouth' (W.H.).

klēmjo, v., clemio, C.F. 1890, 332. 33, 'to patch the soles of boots'.

klēmjo, v., clemio, C.F. 1889, 677. 22; Eng. (Dial.) clem [to starve for want of food], 'to starve, to be destitute'; *dy:n əy klēmjo i hy:n (a digon o bre:s gano vo)* O.H.;—*dy:n wedi ka:l i glemjo am i waiθ i hy:n*, 'a man who has brought himself to destitution through his own fault' (O.H.).

klemman, s., 'a large piece' (I.W.); *klemman o vrexian* (= *taval*, *klautan*, *kluf*).

klemþ, s.m., Eng. clamp, 'a piece of iron placed under the toe of a shoe'.

klempan, s., 'a blow with the back of the hand' (O.H.).

kle:n, adj., sup. *klenja*, clên, T.N. 183. 5; Eng. clean; 'pleasant, nice, agreeable': *dy:n kle:n*, 'a nice fellow'; *dy:n kle:n jaun i farad*, 'a pleasant-spoken man'.

klennig, s.m., calennig, C.C.M. 52. 17; cylenig, I.G. 541. 4; celennig, D., s.v. 'strena'; 'a New Year's gift'.

kleŋk, s.; ? Eng. (Dial.) clenk, form of clank [a sounding blow], w.Yks. For the sense development cf. *kleut* and *kleutan*. (1) 'anything flat' (I.W.): *kleŋk o vara* = *pisin maur go ða*: (O.H.). (2) 'a fall' (I.W.). (3) 'a shock to the body caused e.g. by making a false step': *dy:n æŋ ka:l kleŋk uð gam gwa:g* (O.H.); cf. *klerk*. (4) fig. 'a loss' = *kolad*: *mi gavoð o dippin o gleŋk*, e.g. through being deceived in a bargain, by the death of a horse (O.H.); *mynd o r naið gleŋk i r lað*.

kleŋkjog [*klonkjog*].

kleþ, s.m.f., clep, D.G. ccxvi. 37; C.C.M. 417. 1; B.C. 96. 17; clap, D.G. cxlvi. 20; C.C.M. 251. 4; Eng. clap; cleppe (13th cent.). (1) 'bang, clap': *ghoi kleþ ar æ dru:s, kay æ dru:s æŋ gleþ*, 'to bang the door'; *kleþ ar æ maud!* *be du i n hidjo arno vo?*, 'I don't care *that* for him', i.e. a snap of the fingers. (Perhaps a confusion with *klek*.) (2) 'clapper of a mill': *farad vel kleþ melin*. (3) 'chatter': *ghoi i gleþ i vjaun*; *riu he:n gleþ o hy:d*; *du ðwedi lary ar i he:n gleþ o*.—in pl. *karjo kleþs*, 'to tell tales' (cf. *klap*). (4) 'mouth': *kay ða gleþ!* (5) 'chatterer, tell-tale': *ŋ he:n gleþ!*

kleþgi, s.m., clepgi, T.N. 345, 36, 'a chatterer' = *dy:n æn farad o hy:d ag ar draus paub*:—*ta:u ær he:n kleþgi gæðral!*

kleþjan, v., clepian, S.E.; Eng. (Dial.) clap [talking, prating]; clep [to chatter, gossip, tattle, tell tales]. (1) 'to rattle, bang' (cf. *klekjan*): *may r dru:s æŋ kleþjan*, e.g. through being left open in a draught; *kleþjan am wy:a*, 'to go round at Easter rattling stones together to beg for eggs'. (2) 'to jabber, chatter'. (3) 'to ask persistently': *paid a kleþjan arna i vel na (æŋ govyn am be:θ na vedruxi m o i roid o)*; *kleþjan farad*; *kleþjan o hy:d am vrexian*. (4) 'to gossip': *kleþjan stry:on*, *kleþjan am ru:n o hy:d*. (5) 'to clap' (the hands).

kleþþax [*kreþþax*].

kleþþyn, s.m., dim. of *klap*, 'a small lump'. Cf. *kneþþyn*.

klerk, s., 'a sudden sharp knock', e.g. of the foot against a stone;

also with the hand, etc.: *mi ro:θ o glerk arna i*;—fig. *may o a i glerk ar baub*, 'he finds fault with every one' = *hel bëia*.—(J.J.; unknown to O.H.).

klerkjan, v., 'to give a sudden sharp knock';—fig. 'to find fault' (J.J.; unknown to O.H.).

klert, s., 'a lounging' (J.J.; unknown to O.H.).

klertjan, v. (I.W.; E.J.; J.J.); O.H. has *klertjan* and *klertjo*; cf. Eng. (Dial.) clart [to do anything in a sloppy, slatternly way; to trifle, bungle over work; to idle, waste time], Bnff., Nhb., Cum., e.Yks., Not., n.Lin., 'to lounge': *klertjan m le: gwëiθjo*; *η klertjo gwëiθjo*; *η klertjan hevo i waiθ*; *klertjo hyd a walja, ar a bont, ar a burð* (i.e. with one's elbows), *ar a gha:u* (i.e. with one's hands resting on the handle).

klertog (J.J.); *klertjog* (O.H.), adj. corresponding to above: *dy:n klertjog*.

klebsyn; *klebsyn* (E.J.), s.m., pl. *klebsja*. (1) 'clasp': *klebsyn klögsan*, 'the clasp of a clog'. (2) in slate quarries 'clasp', i.e. one of two pieces of iron of different lengths inserted into a split made by a chisel. Between them is placed a larger chisel (*ky:n kraig*) which is then driven in with a mallet.

kleut, s., clewt, S.E.; Eng. clout [a blow]. Cf. the dialectical form cleaut, Lan.; also clut, Corn. ['to fall with a clut' = 'to fall in a heap'; and 'to fa' clout', Sc. 'to fall to the ground with force'].—in phrase: *disg'in i laur η gleut*, 'to fall in a heap'.

kleutan (I.W.; J.J.; O.H.); *klëutan* (E.J.), s.f., pl. *kleutja*, clewtan, S.E.; Eng. clout. (1) 'anything flat' (I.W.).—of a stone in a wall: *η gorvad i gi:d η gleutan ar a mortar*—*may gini hi wely da:* (O.H.); —*kleutan o vrexlan, durx* (dywarch), *dorθ*—of bread that has not risen properly: *may r bara n y:n gleutan*. (2) 'a blow': *sarθjo η glëutan ar laur*, 'to fall in a heap, to fall with force'. (3) 'a fine, strapping woman': *dma gleutan de:u nobl*.

klëyar, adj., clauar, D., 'lukewarm'; 'warm' (of wintry weather).

klikjad, s.m., pl. *klikjada*, klickiet, W.S.; cliccied, D.; Eng. clicket (still in Dialects), 'latch of a door'; *klikjad ge:n*, 'jawbone'.

klino, v. = *lino*, tyfino, D., 'to knead'.

klïnkum, s., clincwm, S.E., 'importunate harping on the same string': *klïnkum o hy:d am ar y:n pe:θ*; *dma gliïnkum o hy:d iso i xa:l hi*; *kadu klïnkum* (O.H.).

klïp, s.m., pl. *klïpja*, clip, R. [a precipice], 'a steep hill': *may hun η glïp go drum*;—*dros glïp penmaur-maur*, alluding to the road between Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr.

klïp, s.m., pl. *klïpja*, clips, M.Ll. ii. 115, 19, 'eclipse': *klïp ar ar hayl*.

klipjo, v., 'to clip': *klipjo kafela hevo sisurn*.

klippan, s.f., 'hill' = *klip*:—*klippan vaur* (O.H.).

klippan, s.f., clipen, S.E., 'a slap on the face with the palm or back of the hand' (not so violent as *Kelpan*).

klippus, s., cnipps, D., 'talitrum'; 'a slap' (O.H.).

klir, adj., clir, B.C. 26. 24. (1) 'clear' (of the weather). (2) 'clear', i.e. at a safe distance: *r ædu i n sevył æy gli:r oruθ ghei ni*, 'I keep clear of those people'. (3) 'cleared': *le: klir*, 'a place which has been cleared'. (4) 'entirely': *meθy ȝ gli:r*, 'to fail entirely' = *meθy n la:n*.

klirjo, v., clirio, B.C. 116. 31. (1) 'to clear up' (of the weather): *ma: r dæwyð wedi klirjo*. (2) 'to clear, clear away' (of tables, food, etc.): *klirjo r burð, klirjo r suppar*.

klistjog, adj., klustioc, W.S. [Ered], pryf klustioc [An erwygge]—*pry: klistjog*, 'earwig'.

kljaran; *klaran* (O.H.), s., term of reproach used of dull, slow, stupid persons; *kljaran æ ko:yd*, a kind of bird (sp.?).

kłō, s.m., pl. *kłōia*, clo, D., 'lock': *għoi kłō: ar æ dru:s*, 'to lock the door'; *kadu dan glo:*, 'to keep under lock and key'; *tuł æ kłō:*, 'key-hole' = *tuł gorjad*; *kłō: kłut*, 'padlock'; *ma:yn kłō:* [ma:yn];—fig. *kłō: ovnađuy ædi ěira*, 'snow is a terrible impediment'.

klob, s.m., pl. *klobjon*, cf. *klobos*, W.S. [Cloddes]; Eng. (Dial.) *clob* [A lump or clod of earth or clay], Devon, 'a hard clod of earth': *pxen i gyro klobjon ar æ ti:r* (J.J.—not known to O.H.).

kloban, s.f., cloben, B.C. 33. 1. (1) applied to something big: *kloban o fon*. (2) 'a virago': *kloban o đmas, kloban dru:ğ*;—also used in a much weaker sense: *may hi n he:n globan dru:ğ*, 'she is a naughty girl' (applied e.g. by a mother to her daughter); *tyd amma ȝ he:n globan!* (to a dog).

klobar, s., 'a wooden mallet formerly used for breaking clods' (O.H.).

klobjo, v. (1) 'to break' (clods): *muθul pxen i globjo klai*. (2) 'to beat, knock': *mi klobjoð o*; *klobjo nu æn i ġilið*.

klobor, *klobar*, s., pl. *klobors*, *klobars*, cf. Eng. (Dial.) *clobber* [mud, clay, dirt], Ayr, 'a hard clod of earth': *gorð bren i valy klobors*.

klobyn, s.m., pl. *klobja*, clobyn, S.E., 'a large lump': *klobyn maur o budin, o lo: o ěira, o glai*;—also applied to persons: *klobyn o ðy:n*, 'a fine strapping fellow';—as term of reproach: *ta:u ȝ he:n globyn gwirjon*.

kłod, s.m. (?), clod, D., 'praise, fame'.

klodjo, v., cloddio, D. (1) 'to dig a ditch' = *tori fo:s*. (2) 'to dig out', e.g. people from under fallen earth.

klodjur, s.m., cloddwr, D., s.v. 'fossor'; 'one who digs ditches'.

klo:f, adj., cloff, D., 'lame'.

klofi, v., cloffi, D., 'to be lame, to limp'.

klofni, s., cloffni, D., s.v. 'claudicatio'; 'lameness'.

klofrum, s., cloffrwym, D., s.v. 'pedica'; 'a rope for tying round one of the fore-legs of a refractory cow at milking-time to prevent it from kicking, and fastened with a piece of wood behind the knee' (O.H.).—fig. 'hindrance': *mi vy:ð æþ glofrum garu arnoxi*, 'it will be a great hindrance to you' (I.W.).

klogi, *kævlogi*, v., cyflogi, D., 'to hire'; 'to go into service' (*hevo*): *fair gævlogi*, 'hiring-fair'.

kloguyn, s.m., pl. *kloguini*, clogwyn, D., 'a steep piece of rock';—in slate quarries, 'the face of the rock'; *kloguyn dru:g*, 'a piece of rock which cannot be used for slates';—fig. *mynd æn erbyn æ kloguyn*, 'to run one's head against a stone wall' (O.H.).

klogarnad, adj., clogyrnaidd, S.E., 'uncouth, rugged': *kæmra:ig klogarnad*, 'clumsy, uncouth Welsh'; *byuχ, kōydan, kṛaig glogarnad*.

kloi, v., cloi, D. Fut. S. 3. *kloið*. Pret. S. 1. *klois*, 3. *kloiðð*. Pl. 3. *kloison*. Imperative *klo:*; *klo:uχ*. Pret. Pass. *klo:ud*, 'to lock': *daxi wedi kloi arno vo?*, 'have you locked it up?'; *r öyðanu wedi χloi hi*, 'they had locked her up'.

klöior, s.f., cloer, D., 'foruli'; 'a small receptacle in a chest' (I.W.).

klök, s.m., pl. *klökja*, clocc, D.; cf. D.G. ccxvi. 35, 'clock': *may r klök æn tipjan, æn taro*, 'the clock is ticking, is striking'; *wēindjo r klök*, 'to wind the clock'; *may r klök igjan mynyd æn vy:an, æn slo:*, 'the clock is twenty minutes fast, slow'; *bəsad æ klök*, 'hands of the clock'; *klök pen davad*, 'an old-fashioned clock with weights'.

klökjur, s.m., clociwr, T.N. 17. 43, 'clock-maker'.

klöksan, s.f., pl. *klökfa*, cf. kloc, W.S. [A clogge]. (1) 'clog': *klökfa a bakfa*, 'clogs and footless stockings'. (2) 'shoe' (to put under the wheel of a cart).

klökfur, s.m., clocsiwr, T.N. 17. 31, 'clog-maker'.

klo:χ, s.f., pl. *kloχa*. (1) 'bell': *kany r glo:χ*, 'to ring the bell';—applied to singing in the ear: *may gin i glo:χ ba:χ æn æ ghy:st*;—*may gini hi glo:χ uð bo:b daint*, said of a loud-voiced talkative person (cf. below); *kloχa babis*, 'hare-bells' (*Campanula rotundifolia*), but Mr. J. E. Griffith informs me that in Anglesey this name is applied to the daffodil. (2) 'clock', in speaking of the time of day: *vaint (æd)i o r glo:χ ar ær amsar jaun?*, 'what is the correct time?'; *am vaint o r glo:χ?*, 'at what time?'; *tri: o r glo:χ*, 'three o'clock'. (3)

used of the voice: *kodi i glo:ḡ*, 'to speak in high tones'; *a i glo:ḡ an yuḡ na ne:b*, said of a loud-talking, self-assertive person. (4) in pl. 'bubbles': *a du:r an kod i ḡ glo:ḡ*, e. g. on the surface of a lake during heavy rain (J.J.; O.H.). Cf. D., s.v. 'bulla'.

kloḡderan; *kloḡḡeran* (O.H.), v., cf. *clochdarddain*, *clochdran*, S.E., 'to talk loudly, shout'.

kloḡjan, v., *clochian*. (1) 'to ring bells': *a kloḡyḡ an kloḡjan* (more commonly *kany r glo:ḡ*). (2) 'to talk, make a noise': *paid a ḡloḡjan*; *kloḡjan sarad an le: mynd*; *be u:ti ḡ kloḡjan an le: mynd?*

kloḡyḡ, s.m., pl. *kloḡḡḡjon*, *clochydd*, D., 'sexton, parish clerk'.

kloṁman, s.f., pl. *kloṁennod*, *colommen*, D.; *clomen*, M.Ll. ii. 114, 12, 'pigeon': *vel kloṁman an i ḡy*; said of a woman who dresses well but has a dirty house.

kloṁpan, s.f., cf. *clompan*, M.F., 'anything big' (I.W.):—*he:n gloṁpan*, a term of reproach for a woman, whether big or small (O.H.).

kloṁpyn, s.m., term of reproach, the masc. equivalent of above (O.H.).

kloṁdid, s., *calondid*, D., 'magnanimitas'; 'anything tending to raise the spirits, such as good news, etc'; esp. in the expression *gair o gloṁdid*, 'a cheering word'.

kloṁdro [*kloṁdro*].

kloṁnog, adj., *calonnog*, D., s.v. 'animosus'; 'hearty, in good spirits': *ḡwerḡin muya kloṁnog*, 'to laugh as heartily as can be'; *kefyl kloṁnog*, 'a spirited horse'.

kloṅk, adj., cf. Eng. (Dial.) *clunk* [to emit a hollow, interrupted sound as of a liquid issuing from a bottle or narrow opening], Sc. 'addled': *may r u:y ḡ gloṅk*.

kloṅk, s., *clonc*, S.E. [a hollow sound like that made by striking a metal vessel], Eng. *clank*, 'the sound of the nave of a cart-wheel working regularly on its axle'.

kloṅk, s., pl. *kloṅkja*, 'a slant, inclination one way or another', *an tavlyd alan ne i veun: may kloṅk ano vo*;—in pl. 'bumps, protuberances': *ma na he:n dolkja a kloṅkja ar hy:d a forḡ*.

kloṅkjan, v., *clonkan*, *clonco*, S.E. [to make a hollow sound]; Eng. *clank*, and (Dial.) *clonk*, Cum. (1) said of the sound of the nave of a cart-wheel working regularly on its axle. (2) 'to talk noisily': *be u:ti ḡ kloṅkjan an wirjon?*

kloṅkjo, v., said of a cart swaying from side to side owing to unevenness in the road: *a drol an ka:l i ḡloṅkjo*;—used also of persons walking in a similar fashion.

kloṅkjog, *kloṅkjog*, adj., *clonciog*, S.E., 'full of protuberances', "bumpy": *le: kloṅkjog*; *may r forḡ an dolkjog ag an gloṅkjog*.

kløykuy, *kløykuy*, s.m., pl. *kløykuy:a*, cloncwý, S.E., 'an addled egg'; also as adjective: *ma: r wy:a ŋ glonkuy i ġi:d*, 'the eggs are all addled' (O.H.).

kloran, s.f., cloren, D., 'tail of a horse': *tori i gloran*; *klɹ:y r gloran*.

klorjanny, v., clorianu, S.E., 'to weigh in scales';—fig. 'to weigh in the mind, to think out': *erbyn i klorjanny nu*.

klorjon, s.f., pl. *klorjanna*, clorian, D., 'scales'.

klos, adj., *klos ne gayad*, W.S., [Close]; cf. L.G.C. 306 [18]; *clos*, T.N. 238. 9. (1) 'close' (of the weather) = *muł, gwiłil, trzmał*. (2) 'friendly, unassuming' (opp. to "standoffish"). (3) 'close, miserly'.

klo:s, s.pl., *clôs*, W.Ll. (Voc) s.v. 'llawdr'; R.; B.C. 75. 3; 117. 19; Eng. (small) clothes; 'knee-breeches': *gwisgo r bais a r klo:s*, 'to wear the breeches' (of a wife); *troi klo:s*, euph. for 'ventrem exonerare'.

klofo, v., *clasio*, T.N. 106. 36; S.E., 'to close up to, to come close'; 'to be friendly, unassuming': *may o ŋ klofo atloxi*.

kləudjo, v., 'to cloud, thicken': *łazyθ wedi hel at i ġilið, wedi dextra troi, dextra syro, dextra kləudjo*.

kləus, s., Eng. (Dial.) *clow* [hurry, bustle, confusion], Yks., 'a row, disturbance': *kodi kləus = kodi rəu*.

kləufo, *kləunfo*, v., 'to keep harping petulantly' (about the same thing); *kləufo am r y:n pe:θ o hy:d*; *paid a xləufo, t ədi o m ġin i*, 'don't keep on asking, I haven't got it'.

kləut, s.f., in the phrase *ar ə gləut*, 'destitute' (Bangor). Cf. *klut*.

kləutan [*kleutan*].

kləvar, s.pl., 'clover'.

kləverog, adj., 'full of clover': *gwair kləverog*.

klɹ:ad, v., clywed, D. Fut. S. 1. *klɹ:a*, 2. *klɹ:i*, 3. *klɹ:iθ* [*klyu*]. Pl. 1. *klyun*, 2. *klyux*, *klɹ:χ*, 3. *klɹ:an*. Imperf. (frequently used with pret. meaning), 1. *klyun*, *klɹ:n*, 2. *klɹ:at*, 3. *klɹ:a*. Pl. 1. *klɹ:an*, 2. *klɹ:aχ*, 3. *klɹ:an*. Pret. S. 1. *klɹ:is*, 2. *klɹ:ist*, 3. *klɹ:od*. Pl. 1. *klɹ:son*, 2. *klɹ:soχ*, 3. *klɹ:son*. Plup. S. 1. *klɹ:sun*, 2. *klɹ:sat*, 3. *klɹ:sa*. Pl. 1. *klɹ:san*, 2. *klɹ:sax*, 3. *klɹ:san*. Imperative *klyu*; *klyux*. Imperf. Pass. with pret. meaning *klɹ:id*. (1) 'to hear': *ma: nu ŋ klɹ:ad mor vain*, 'their sense of hearing is so acute'; *klɹ:ad vel ka:θ*, 'to have sharp ears'; *klɹ:ad po:b smik*, 'to hear the slightest sound'; *may o ŋ klɹ:ad m drum*, 'he is hard of hearing'; *glɹ:soxi ruzin ŋ gwēidi?*, 'did you hear any one shouting?'; *r ōyðun i n sail pey glu:n i lais o*, 'the sound of his voice made me ill'; *taro r po:st gayl i r parad gwɹ:ad*, 'to strike the post so that the wall may hear', i.e. 'to give a hint to some one by speaking to some one else'; *klɹ:ad ar ə galon*, 'to feel inclined': *mi ða:u o pey glu:iθ o ar i galon*;—*χlɹ:if i ðim gair am le: iði hi*, 'I heard nothing about a

situation for her'; *glu:soxi so:n am dano vo?*, 'have you heard of him?'; *xlui:s i dim am i salux o*, 'I did not hear a word of his illness'; *xlui:s i ri:oyd a m klistja m ono vo*, 'I never heard of it'; *os klyuxi, neuxi anvon i mi?*, 'if you hear, will you let me know?'; *muya vy:ð dy:n byu, muya we:l a muya glyu* (prov.), 'we live and learn'. (2) 'to listen', only in the imperative: *klyux = gwrandux*. (3) 'to taste': *daxi η klu:ad a buyd æn ða:?*, 'does the food taste nice?'; *a kig gora glu:is i eri:oyd*, 'the best meat I ever tasted'; *klyux hun*, 'taste this'. (4) 'to smell': *daxi η klu:ad hogla bakko?*, 'do you smell tobacco?'; *klyux a gwahanjað hogla*, 'smell the difference'. (5) 'to feel': *klu:ad ifo buyd*, 'to feel hungry'; *daxi n i xlu:at i n o:yr?*, 'do you feel cold?'; *klyux a puyysa sy no*, 'feel how much it weighs'; *daxi η klu:ad le ma: nu m pigo?*, 'do you feel where they prick?'; e. g. nails in a boot; *may hun æn vedal, klyux*, 'this is soft, feel'.

klub, s., 'club': *klub a bara sy:χ*, 'a destitute state', used especially with reference to marriage: *aros di ðenath i nes ei di i glub a bara sy:χ*.

klubjo, v. (1) 'to put into a club': *klubjo arjan*. (2) 'to put away, save up': *u:ti dim η klubjo dim?* (3) 'to keep possession of', 'to stick to': *may o wedi klubjo nu i gi:d*—(O.H.). Cf. T.N. 409. 5. Fe glybiodd y cwbwl yn fanwl i'w fol.

kluf, s.m., pl. *klɔfja*, 'a large piece, lump, chunk': *kluf o vrexlan*.

klufyn, s.m. (1) 'a large piece, lump': *klufyn o gaus, o vara*. (2) applied to a big boy or girl (J.J.; O.H.): *may η glufyn o hogyn gin ti* (O.H.).

klukjan, v., clwccian, R. (1) 'to cluck' (of fowls). (2) 'to complain of some bodily infirmity': *syf may wil?* *klukjan dipping may o a dæwyd o:yr ma* (O.H.).

klui:s, adj., comp. *klɔsax*, pl. *klɔsɔn*, tlws, D., 'pretty': *hogan glu:s*;—*dyn ba:χ klui:s ædi o*, 'he is a nice little man'.

klustur, s.m., 'cluster'; also used of things in a mass together; *tævy η glustur*, 'to grow close together'; *væðanu arnoxi n y:n klustur*, 'they are on you in swarms' (of flying insects).

klut, s.m., pl. *klɔtja*, klwt, W.S. [A. clout]; clwt, B.C. 24. 13; Eng. (Dial.) clout, clute [rag, patch]; O.E. clūt; cf. *kleut*, *kleutan*. (1) 'rag, piece of linen', etc.; 'baby's napkin': *klut ar ben gli:n*, 'knee-rag used by workmen'; *gorvæð vel klut*, 'to lie like a log'; *særþjo vel klut*, 'to fall like a log'. (2) in slate quarries, when a block (*ply:g*) has been split with a chisel (*ky:n brasolt*) and the pieces so obtained have been cut longitudinally and transversely, and again split into the thickness of about sixteen slates, each of these pieces is called a *klut*, 'a reduced block'. (3) 'patch': *gosod klut*, 'to put on a patch'; *gæmmanu glut?*, 'will they bear patching?'; *klø: klut*, 'padlock'. (4) 'patch of ground': *klut o di:r*;—*klut*

glas, 'a lawn, patch of grass'; *klut kəvri*, in slate quarries, 'the place where slates are counted', 'stacking-ground';—*bo:d ar ə klut*, 'to be left stranded, to be turned out of hearth and home'; *dəna ŋhu: ar ə klut*, i. e. *heb ðim gwaið, heb gartga, wedi ka:yl i lavlyd ałan* (O.H.).

klutlyn, s.m., clytlyn, C.L.C. ii. 20. 28, 'a small rag': *klutlyn ar ben glin*, 'knee-rag'.

kluy, s.m., clwyf, D., 'disease', but only used in specific cases as *ə kluy* (of sheep), 'the rot'; *kluy du:r* (of sheep), 'red water'; *kluy penna*, 'mumps'; *kluy melyn*, 'jaundice'; *kluy r brenin*, 'scrofula'.

kluyd, s.f., clwyd, D., s.v. 'sedile'. (1) 'hen-roost'. (2) said of things growing or clustering close together: *ma: nu ŋ glu:yd əmma*, 'they grow close together here'; *may ambal y:n əy glu:yd o lay*.

kluydan, s.f., clwyden, D., said of things growing so close together as to form, as it were, a covering: *may r ba:u* (weeds) *ən y:n kluydan dros ə tattus i ɡi:d* (O.H.).

kluydo, v., clwydo, S.E., 'to roost'.

kluydog, adj., celwyddog, D., 'lying, mendacious': *stry:on kluydog*, 'lying tales';—*kəθral kluydog*!

kluyður, s., celwydd-wŷr (pl.), 1 Tim. i. 10, 'liar'.

kluyvo, v., clwyfo, D., 'to become afflicted with disease': *ma: r devaid wedi kluyvo* (O.H.).

kluyvys, adj., clwyfus, D., s.v. 'morbosus'; 'diseased': *may i ləɡaid o ŋ ghuyvys*, 'his eyes are heavy with sickness' (I.W.).

kly:d, adj., sup. *klɛtta*, clŷd, D., 'sheltered, cosy': *may n edrax əy gly:d jaun*, 'it looks very cosy'; *ə ty: klɛtta i r klaud*, 'the sheltered side of the wall'.

klydo, v., cludo, D., 'to carry' (occasionally heard, but *karjo* is the usual word).

klɪl, s.m., clul, D. (1) 'knell';—in fig. sense: *kany klɪl ru:in*, 'to give a very bad account of some one': *may hun a hun əy kany də glyl ən aru, ən dəyd bo ti wedi mynd ən o:l ła:u, wədi sərθjo i riu drəbini*;—*ma na he:n glyl garu ɡənoxi*, 'you are always harping on the same string'. (2) 'a lanky fellow': *he:n glyl main* (W.H.; O.H.). Cf. *kyl*.

klɪlbo, s.m., 'a lanky fellow': *riu he:n glylbo* (O.H.).

glymmaχ, s.m., climmach, D., s.v. 'longurio'; D.P.O. 249. 24, 'a tall ungainly fellow': *he:n glymmaχ da: i ðim ədi o,—hogyn ne ðy:n heb i orfan*.

kly:n, s.f., pl. *klɪnja*, clŷn, D., 'the leg from the knee upwards, thigh'; *pən ə gly:n*, 'hip'; *asgurn pən ə gly:n*, 'hip-bone'; *o gly:n i gly:n*, 'from side to side'; *brɛixja vel ə ɡlɪinja*, said of thick arms.

klyro, s.m., term of reproach: *ta:u ɾ he:n glyro gwirjon!* (O.H.).

kly:st, s.f., pl. *klistja*, clúst, D., 'ear': *may də gly:st ən dena jaun*, 'you have sharp ears';—opp. *te:u*;—*may ɟin i glo:χ ba:χ ən ə ɟlhy:st*, 'I have a singing in my ear'; *may ɟin i biɟin ən ə ɟlhy:st i*, 'I have earache'; *may hi wedi χuθy n i χly:st*, 'she has got round her'; *dəna du:r ən i glistja vo!*, 'there's unpleasant tidings for him!'; *r o:ð ə dəy ən ə gly:st*, 'they were quarrelling'; *may o ən ə gly:st hevo vo*, 'he is at him, tackling him'; *wedi mynd o gly:st i gly:st*, 'to have become a matter of common talk' = *wedi mynd ən ɾhigum ɟin baub*;—*may o ɟ gly:st i ɟi:d*, 'he is all ears'; 'he knows every bit of gossip'; *farad ar draus pen a klistja*, 'to talk thirteen to the dozen'; *ɟwasgy r gly:st*, 'to keep one's counsel; not to say anything'; *r o:ð ə dəy gly:st ə ɟlhy:st*, 'they were whispering together'; *may ɟin vo:χ ba:χ glistja* (prov.), 'little pitchers have long ears'; *may klistja ɟin glodja* (prov.), 'walls have ears'. Transferred uses: *kly:st ə dɟug, ə guppan, ə kibin, ə radaɟ, ə tekaɟ*, 'handle'; *kly:st pikkin*, sheep's ear-mark so called [*no:d*]; *klysi gam* (of a plough), 'ratchet'; *klistja ə dro:yl* (?); *kly:st ə ga:θ*, any shell of the genus *Pecten*; *kly:st elifant*, name of a shell, *Mya truncata*; *klyst ɟgodan*, 'mouse-ear chickweed' (*Cerastium*).

klystan, s.f., clusten, S.E. (1) 'a box on the ear': *mi rois i glamp o glystan ido vo*. (2) in slate quarries: when, in pillaring (*plery*), the line, instead of continuing straight, turns off sharply to the right or left either through a flaw in the slate or through clumsy workmanship, the place where this occurs is called *klystan*.

klystog, s.f., pl. *klystoga*, clustog, D., 'cushion'; 'pillow' (for the latter O.H. has *pilo* only).

klystog, adj., 'obstinate, stubborn' (J.J.; O.H.). Also as substantive: *ɾ he:n glystog stiupid!* (O.H.).

klystogad, adj., 'obstinate, stubborn' (W.H.; J.J.; O.H.).

klystogyn, s.m., 'an obstinate, stubborn fellow' (J.J.).

klystoxi, v., 'to become obstinate or stubborn' (J.J.; O.H.).

klystvėinjo, v., clustfeinio, S.E., 'to prick up one's ears, to listen attentively': *əy klystvėinjo am ə məwyd i klu:ad nu*.—Frequently used.

klyu, s.m., clyw, D., 'sense of hearing': *koli i glyu*;—*mi mharod ə vre:χ go:χ ar i χlyu hi*, 'the measles injured her hearing'; *mi ɛif i lerpul hevo ɟlhyu*, 'I went to Liverpool about my hearing'; *əy ɟlhyu plant*, 'in the hearing of children'.

klummog, adj., clymmog, D., s.v. 'nodosus'; 'knotty': *kortyn klummog*.

klummy, v., clymmu, D., s.v. 'ligo', 'vincio'; 'to tie, bind': *klummy kulum*, 'to tie a knot'. Intr. *klummy am rubaθ*, 'to twist round something', e.g. of a creeper. Also *klummo*.

klɔnræg, s.f., canlynwraig, 'mistress' = *kəmanas*.

klɔtjo, v., clyttio, D., s.v. 'consarcino', 'resarcio'; 'to patch'.

klɔtjog, adj., 'patchy': *gwa:lt klɔtjog*, 'hair coming off in patches'.

klɔtsur, *sgodyn klɔtsur*, s.m., (?) 'lump-sucker' (Cyclopterus lumpus) = *jár vor*.

klɔvar, adj., clyfar, T.N. 98. 35. (1) 'clever'. (2) 'good-looking; of good appearance': *hogan glɔvar*, *lawn o dy:n klɔvar*, *kefyl ivan̄k klɔvar*; *farm go glɔvar*. (3) 'pleasant, agreeable' (of persons) = *klɛ:n*; (of things) *may hi n mynd ar galap əmma heno* = *huiljog, glɔvar* (O.H.). (4) 'well off': *pobol glɔvar*.

kna:, s.m., knaf, W.S. [A knaue]; cnâ, B.C. 21. 7; cnaf, T.N. 15. 35. (1) 'knave'. (2) 'a stingy, niggardly fellow': *he:n gna:* = *he:n gravur*. In the following examples from O.H. the meaning is not clear: *may o vel kna:*, *'vedruxi ðim ka:l giwarad o hono vo*;—*may o vel kna:* *ar ə ġhevn o hy:d*;—*may o əmma vel kna:* *am arjan*, *ðim posib gnëyd i fur a vo:*.

knady, v. = *kərnady* (I.W.).

knap, s.m., pl. *knappja*, knap, W.S. [A knoppe]; cnap, D.; cf. Eng. (Dial.) knap, 'a lump': *knap o lo:*, *do:ys, bren*, etc.; also 'a small loaf made from a piece of dough left over when baking': *du:y dorθ a xnap* (O.H.)—of persons 'a stunted, dumpy individual as broad as he is long': *r he:n gnap*; *knappja merχaid*;—in pl. 'sweets'.

knappjan, *knappjo*, v., cnapien, S.E. (1) 'to make into a lump, to huddle up': *paid a xnapjo də drayd*, 'don't screw up your feet' (said e.g. to a child who is trying to prevent a pair of boots being put on); *paid a xnapjo də göysa*, e.g. in bed. (2) 'to become lumpy' (of the sea). (3) 'to set' (of apples): *may r vala ŋ knappjo*, 'the apples are setting', i.e. becoming round (O.H.).

knappjog, adj., cnappog, R.; cnapiog, S.E., 'lumpy': *glo: knappjog*.

knappan, s.f., cnapen, S.E., 'a small stunted person': *he:n knappan vexan*.

knappyn, s.m., 'a small stunted person'.

knarvon, Caernarvon, 'Carnarvon': *əŋ ŋŋharvon*, 'in Carnarvon'.

knaud, s.m., cnawd, D., 'flesh'.

knaur, s.m., cnowr, D.G. clxxxii, 37, 'chewer': *knaur bakko öyðun i pryt henny*.

knava, v., cynhauafu, D.; cynhauafa, S.E. (1) 'to dry', expressing the action of the sun and air on a standing crop: *may r gwynt a r hayl m i knava nu*. (2) 'to expose a crop to the sun and air for the purpose of drying it', esp. hay. (3) Intr. 'to dry in the sun and air' (of a crop).

knavað, adj., cnafaid, S.E., 'knaveish'.

knawas (I.W.); *knawas* (O.H.), s.f., cenawes, G.O. ii. 70. 17; T.N. 102. 38, 'vixen' (said of a woman).

knay, s.pl., sing. *knëyan*, f. cnau, D. (1) 'nuts; hazel-nuts' = (for sake of distinction) *knay kyl*; *knay frëinig*, cnau ffrengig, and cneuen ffrangeg, s.v. 'nauci', D., 'walnuts'; *knay bi:lf*, 'beech-nuts'; *knay a dëyar*, 'earth-nuts' (*Conopodium denudatum*); *eval gnay*, 'nut crackers'; *y:n goyg o:d a gnëyan*, 'I was clean sold in the business' (I.W.); 'she turned out an empty nut' (of a rejected girl), J.J.; *tori knay gwëigjon*, 'to be on a useless quest'.

knebrun, s.m., pl. *knebrana*, cynhebrwng, D., s.v. 'exequiæ'; 'funeral': *knebrun maur*, 'a public funeral'; *knebrun ba:χ*, 'a private funeral'.

knegwath, s.f., ceinhiagwerth, I.G. 610 [38]; ceiniogwerth, M.LL. i. 138. 18; ceinhiogwerth, B.C. 140. 2, 'pennyworth'.

knëitjo, v., ? yskipio (=) krychneitio [Skyppe], W.S.; crychneitio, D., s.v. 'persulto'; cf. cneitio, M.F., '(?) to twinkle' (of stars): *be daxi n vedul nëiθ i vory ? may tu:yð gwy:lf n emmyl, ma: r se:r ayn knëitjo* (O.H.), 'what kind of weather do you think we shall have to-morrow? There is stormy weather coming, the stars are twinkling (?)'.

knëivjo, v., cneifio, D., 'to shear': *knëivjo devaid*.

knëivjur, s.m., cneifiwr, D., 'shearer'.

kneks, s.pl., cnecs, T.N. 308. 27, 'quarrel, strife'; *kodi kneks*, 'to rake up old scores, to stir up strife';—*rubath i nëyd kneks*.

knëppyn, s.m., cneppyn, S.E., dim. of *knap*. (1) 'a small lump'. (2) 'anything small and round': *knëppyn a dru:s*, 'handle of the door' = *durn*; *knëppyn a tebot*, 'the knob on the lid of a tea-pot' = *knottyn*; *knëppyn o dorθ*, 'a small round loaf'. Cf. also *knappyn*.

knesol, adj., cynhesol, S.E. (1) 'acceptable, to one's liking; taking'. (2) 'warm-hearted, amiable'.

knesruyð, s.m., cynnhesrwydd, D., 'warmth'.

knesy, v., cynnhesu, D.; cynnessu, s.v. 'calefacio'; 'to become warm': *ma: yn knesy*, 'it is getting warmer' (of the weather); *nëif i gnesy ar o:l idi vuru*, 'it will get warmer after the snow'; *vedra i ðim knesy hëiðju*, 'I can't get warm to-day'; *ar o:l i mi gnesy an a gwely*, 'when I am warm in bed'. Cf. *tummo*.

kneujan [*karneujan*].

knevin, *knevin*, adj., cynnefin, D., 'accustomed'.

knevin, *knevin*, s.m., cynnefin, Ezek. xxi. 30, 'sheep-run, a tract of land where there are rights of sheep pasture';—also of persons: *may o wedi du:ad an o:l i u he:n genevin*.

knëya, s.m., cynhauaf, D., 'harvest': *knëya gwair*, 'hay-harvest'; *amsar knëya, an a knëya*, 'at harvest time'; *ghun a ðay gnëya*, 'between hay and corn harvest'.

knidu (I.W.); *knidju* (O.H.), s.m., 'an insignificant person' (I.W.); *g he:n gnidju bəχan* (O.H.).

knigjad, s.m., cynnygiad, S.E., 'offer'.

kni:χ, s., cnūch, D., 'carnal desire'.

knilo, v., cynnilo, D., 'to economize': *əŋ ɟena r sa:χ may knilo* (prov.), 'one should economize from the beginning and not only when the article is nearly finished'.

kniθar, s.f., pl. *kniθerod*, cyfnither, D., 'first cousin': *may hi ɟ kniθar a mi*.

kniw, s.m., pl. *kniuja*, cniw, S.E., 'knee', i.e. 'a stanchion on the gunwale of a boat to hold fast the seat' (Bangor);—in a more extended sense: *ɣhummo loŋ ɔdi ɣhoi ɔ kniuja* (O.H.).

knjalun (I.W.); *kəɟjalun*, *kəɾnjalun*, *kəɾnjəɟalun* (O.H.), s., carnialwn, cernialwn, crialwn, S.E., 'a restless person'.

knoi, v., cnoi, D. Fut. S. 1. *kno:a*, 3. *knoiθ*. Pl. 3. *kno:n*. Pret. S. 1. *knois*, 2. *kno:ð*. Imperative *kno:*; *knəuχ*. (1) 'to chew, gnaw': *ma: ɣ he:n a:st wedi gnoi o*, 'the old bitch has gnawed it'; *knoi bakko*, 'to chew tobacco'; *knoi Ki:l*, 'to chew the cud'; *brifa vytta, mi ɟɛi gnoi etto*, 'make haste and eat: you can digest afterwards'. (2) 'to ache';—substantively: *may knoi arna i*, 'I have a stomach-ache'.

knok, s.f., pl. *knokja*, cnocc, D.; M.Ll. i. 222. 10, 'knock, slap, stroke': *ammal i gnok dyr ɟarag* (prov.), 'dropping water wears away the stone'; *heb wəiθjo knok*, 'without working a stroke'; *byða gnok*, 'plunging churn'.

knokjo, v., knockio, W.S.; cnoccio, D.; cf. D.G. cxxxv. 33, 'to knock, beat, strike': *knokjo uθ ɔ dru:s*, 'to knock at the door'; *mi knokja i di nes bəði di n ɟaɟ (bost)*, 'I'll strike you blind'; *knokjo ru:in ar i ɟevn*, 'to clap some one on the back'; *knokjo Karpedi*, 'to beat carpets'; *ma: r dəwyð wedi knokjo nu*, 'the weather has caught them' (e.g. blackberries).

knokka, v., keiniocka, W.S. [no meaning]; ceiniocca, D.P.O. 26. 19; T.N. 228. 38, 'to collect' (in a place of worship).

knokkur, s.m., keiniockwr, W.S. [no meaning], 'one who collects in a place of worship'.

knornyn, *knonyn* [*kənrɔn*].

knottyn, s.m., cnotyn, T.N. 280. 35. (1) 'the small knob on the top of the lid of a tea-pot, kettle, cap, etc.': *knottyn tebot* (O.H.) = *kneptyn*. (2) of persons, an epithet implying diminutiveness: *knottyn o hogyn*;—*ɟɣnħottyn ba:χl*, endearing term to a baby (O.H.).

knova, s., pl. *knovəyð*, cnofa, D., 'an aching'—especially used of the stomach: *may knova ən və moli*.

knu:d, s.m., pl. *knāda*, cnŵd, D. (1) 'crop': *ail gnu:d*, 'second crop'. (2) 'mass' in such expressions as *may o n y:n knu:d o lay* (*xwain*), O.H. (3) *knu:d o žira*, 'fall of snow'. Cf. F.N. 34 (18).

knulbran, s.m., pl. *knulbrenni*, canhwylbren, D., 'candlestick'.

knulyn, *knulyn*; *knunlyn* (J.J.; O.H.), *kuninlyn* (O.H.), s.m., pl. *knunlyn* (J.J.), *cnewyll* and *cnywyll*, sing. *cnewyllyn*, D., *cynhwyllin*, M.Ll. i. 247. 23, 'the kernel of stone-fruit'; 'the seed itself as opposed to the husk'; 'the core of an apple' (O.H.); 'the pith of elder' (O.H.); 'the centre of a tree which has been cut down' (O.H.).

knuyad, *knöyad*, s., cf. *canwyr*, D., 'a sheep's ear-mark so called: a V-shaped slit at the tip of the ear, the tip being thus removed' [*no:d*].

kny:, s.m., pl. *knvja*, *cnu*, D., 'fleece'.

knarvy [*kanharvy*].

knasvuyd, s., *cynhesfwyd*, 'a meal taken formerly during harvest-time at about four o'clock in the afternoon, consisting of bread and butter and buttermilk'.

knvjo, v., 'to wrap up wool after shearing'.

ko:, s.m., cōf, D. (1) pl. *kōya*, cf. *couau*, T.N. 85. 24, 'memory': *may gano vo go: arderxog*, 'he has a splendid memory'; *may o n wel i go: na vo:*, 'he has a better memory than he'; *ko: da: gin i!* (ironically), 'what a memory I have!'; *pe:θ garu ədi ko: plentyn*, prov. implying that the events of one's childhood are vividly remembered. (2) 'remembrance, recollection': *ma: gin i go: da: am əx ta:d*, 'I remember your father very well'; *may η go: gin i i mi vynd*, 'I remember going'; *s gin i dim ma:θ o go:*, *s gin i va:θ o go:*, 'I have not the slightest recollection'; *golun pe:θ dros go:*, 'to forget a thing'. (3) 'mind' in phrase: *mynd o i go:*, 'to go mad'; *mynd o i go: la:s*, 'to go raving mad'; *dy:n o i go:*, 'a madman'; *daxi o x ko:?*, 'have you lost your senses?' (4) in pl. *kovjon*, 'remembrances': *kovjon gora at : . .*, 'my kind remembrances to . . .'.

kob, s.m., pl. *kobja*, Eng. *cob*, 'embankment', e.g. with flood-gates where a river enters the sea: *may r avon wedi livo dros ə kobja*, 'the river has overflowed the embankments'.

kob, s., 'cob' (horse).

koban, s.f., pl. *kobana*, *coban*, S.E., 'night-gown'.

kobljo, v., 'to make an embankment' (O.H.).

koblar, s.m., *cobler*, D.G. ccxvi. 34, 'cobbler'.

kobljo, v. (1) 'to cobble': *ma na i iſo kobljo ar ə sgidja*. (2) 'to do a thing clumsily, anyhow' = *gnēyd əm 'bum' balf* ('*bulsirbalf*'), '*strim: stram: strełax*'. (3) 'to play "conquers" or "cobblers" with chestnuts';—hazel-nuts were also employed, a hole being drilled at

each end and the interior filled with cobbler's wax; *knay koblyo*, 'nuts used in the above game'.

koblyn, s.m., koblyn, W.S. [A goblyn]; coblyn, W.Ll. (Voc.), s.v. 'llewynr', 'tremyniad'; cf. coblynnod, D., s.v. 'lemures'. (1) in such phrases as the following: *mynd vel a koblyn*, 'to go like mad'; *ar gŕevn i goblyn*, 'in a rage'; *mi a:ð hi y goblyn ylu arni hi*, 'she flew into a temper with her'; *mæy koblyn ylu!*, asseveration; *be: goblyn u:ti n nēyd?*, 'what on earth are you doing?' (2) 'rogue': *a koblyn ba:χ!*, used esp. of children.

koblyn, s.m., Eng. (Dial.) cobbler [the fruit of the horse-chestnut tree; the nuts used in the game of cobbler], Stf., War., n.e.Wor., 'the conquering nut in the game of "conquers" or "cobbler"': *a yhoblyn i valid æχ knay xi i gī:d*.

kod, s.pl., sing. *kodyn*, 'cod': *kodyn krēigja*, 'cod, rock-cod' (Gadus morrhua); *kodyn lu:yd*, 'bib, pout' (Gadus luscus) according to Forrest, but this species is certainly called here *bodyn a mlinyð*, and my informants distinguish between the two; *kodyn lēyog*, 'cod after spawning'.

ko:d, s.f., pl. *koda*, cōd, D. (1) 'bag for keeping money': *o:ys na arjan æn a go:d?* formerly said when the cuckoo was heard for the first time (J.J.). (2) 'stomach' (of a cow, etc.): *a go:d vaur*, 'rumen'; *a go:d ba:χ*, 'omasum'; *plisgan a go:d*, 'the membrane of a cow's stomach'; *ko:d moxyn*, 'stomach of a pig'; *go:d wen*, 'a kind of cake made of oatmeal (*rhænjon*), suet, and currants, baked like a loaf, and eaten formerly at Christmas time' (J.J.). Cf. D. s.v. 'faliscus venter'.

kodan, s.f., pl. *koda*, coden, D., 'pod, shell' (of beans and peas): *tænny py:s o r koda = dy:o py:s*;—*kodan ēyραχ*, *kodan ēira*, 'puff-ball' (Lycaperdon). D. has cōd eurych and cōd euraid without meaning; O.P. has coden hyred. Also called *snifin bugan*.

kodi, v., codi, D. Fut. S. 3. *kodið*, *ku:yd*, *kvyd*. Pret. Pl. 3. *kodson*. Imperative *ko:d*; *koduχ*. Pret. Pass. *koduyd*, 'to raise, rise'. I. Transitive: (1) 'to raise, lift up': *kodi i ben*, 'to raise his head'; *ko:d dæ hy:n*, 'get up'; *kodi lu:χ*, 'to raise dust'; *may hi y kodi lu:χ*, 'dust is flying'; *kodi* (sc. *pri:ð*) *at a taltus*, 'to earth up potatoes'; *may hi y kodi n wynt*, 'the wind is rising'; *kodi saχad ar ben klauð*, 'to lift a sack on to a wall';—esp. of bread: *may byrym æy kodi bara*, 'barm makes bread rise';—*kodi korf*, 'the initial ceremony at a funeral: a service held at the home of the deceased before carrying the body to the grave';—fig. *kodi a lais*, 'to raise the voice'; *nēið hænny godi χ kalon*, 'that will cheer you up'; *kodi r by:d a mhen i gīlið*, 'to set the world at loggerheads'. (2) 'to pick up'; *may r adar wedi kodi r hada*, 'the birds have picked up the seeds'; *kodi bawad o hono vo*, 'to pick up a handful of it';

grwelux be nēis i godi ar ə lo:n nēiθjur, 'look what I picked up on the road last night'. (3) 'to dig up, pull up' (of plants): *kodi ialtus*, 'to dig potatoes'; *may hi η kodi ḡhēi o 'honynu ag ən i hay nu ałan*, 'she is taking up some of them and planting them out'. (4) 'to dig up' (earth, etc.): *tī:r gla:s ədaxi η kodi i vāny*, 'land covered with grass which you dig up'; *may r gla:u wedi kodi r lo:n nes may hi n rēyan*, 'the rain has churned up the road into gravel'. (5) 'to get out, obtain from out of': *le ma: nu η kodi ə kērig*, 'where they get the stone' (from out of the quarry); similarly, *kodi tikkad*, 'to buy a ticket'; *kodi pappyr newyð*, 'to take in a newspaper regularly'. (6) 'to tear out', *kodi dolan*, 'to tear a page out of a book'. (7) 'to pull out': *kodi hōiljon*, 'to pull out nails'. (8) 'to copy': *kodi pē:θ o lyvr*, 'to copy something out of a book'. (9) 'to remove': *kodi r dru:g i fur*, 'to remove the matter'. (10) 'to grow': *kodi y:d*. (11) 'to build': *kodud ə velin*. (12) 'to charge': *be daxi η godi am ə ḡhēi n?*, 'how much do you charge for those?'; *ma: nu η kodi r y: vaint n injon*, 'they charge exactly the same'. (13) 'to impose' (of taxes): *kodi tṛēθi*, 'to tax'. (14) 'to set going': *kodi diwigjad*, 'to set going a revival'; *kodi kany*, 'to lead the singing'. (15) 'to cause, bring on': *kodi kwilið 'arnynnu*, 'to make them ashamed of themselves'; *kodi bly:s*, 'to excite a desire'; *henny kodod o*, 'that brought it on', i.e. the headache; *kodi ovn ar*, 'to frighten'; *kodi əsva*, 'to tickle'; *kəsgy meun ty: sy η kodi r dṛe:θ*, 'sleeping in a house is what makes it subject to rates' (cf. 13). (16) 'to hunt up, rake up, trump up': *kodi kneks*, 'to rake up old scores'; *pēidjux kodi he:n bēθa*, 'let bygones be bygones'. (17) 'to cause to get up': *kodi merχaid ə no:s*. (18) in knitting stockings, 'to increase the stitches'.

II. Intransitive: (1) 'to get up': *kodi ar i dra:yð*, 'to stand up'; *kodi ar i ista*, 'to sit up'; *ko:d i vāny*, 'get up':—esp. 'to get up out of bed'; *kodi o dani hi*, 'to agitate (against something)'. (2) 'to rise': *ḡ hayl, ə lēyad əy kodi*;—*ə mənəðod sy η kodi o gonuy*, 'the mountains which rise from Conway'; *may ḡhiu dru:g wedi kodi ḡhənθynu*, 'there is bad blood between them';—*kodi n vaur*, 'to swell up': *ə boxa η kodi n vaur*, i.e. when puffing out the cheeks. (3) 'to come up' (of plants): *welis i rēi wedi kodi n i dail*, 'I saw some which had come up into leaf'. (4) 'to come out' (of a stain): *ədi o η kodi ru:an?*, 'is it coming out now?' (e.g. ink out of a coat). (5) 'to clear up' (of the weather): *may hi η kodi m bra:v ello*, 'it is clearing up again'; *may hi η kodi n hayl*, 'the sun is coming out'; *hurax mi da:u i godi at ə pnaun*, 'perhaps it will clear up by the afternoon'. (6) *kodi n la:n*, 'to come to nothing, to break down': *mi godod ən la:n mynd ə mla:yn hevo farad səysnag*, 'I didn't keep up speaking English'; *mi godod ən la:n arno vo ar ganol i bregað*, 'he broke down in the middle of his sermon'.

kodjad, s.m., *codiad*, D., s.v. 'ortus'; 'rising': *bara heb ðim*

kodjad *əno vo*, 'bread which has not risen'; *kodjad* *ər hayl*, 'sunrise'; *ar godjad* *ər hayl*, 'at sunrise'; *ar i godjad*, 'just after getting up'; 'the first thing in the morning'; *paid a mynd ar d' godjad vel hyn*; *mi a: i əno vory ar ə phodjad*;—also 'a rise' in wages, etc.;—*kodjad ti:r*, 'rising ground'.

kodl, s.f., 'nonsense': *he:n godl wirjon ədi o i ġi:d*, 'it is a pack of nonsense from beginning to end'.

kodlan, s.f., 'a woman who talks in a nonsensical manner'.

kodlas, *kodljas*, s.f. = *kodlan*: *g he:n godlas djaul*!

kodljan, *kodljo*, *kodlo*, v., *codlo*, T.N. 16. 17. (1) 'to mess about with': *paid a kodljo r du:r na, vaḡgan*. (2) 'to talk nonsense': *ta:u a xodlo*;—trans. 'to talk in a nonsensical manner about': *kodljo peθ*. (3) 'to trump up': *kodljo riu he:n strəyon dru:g*.

kodljur, *kodlur*, s.m., 'a nonsensical talker' = *dy:n əj kodljo peθ*,—*dim pen na θi:n ar i sgurs*.

kodlyn, s.m. = *kodljur*.

kodog, adj., *codawg*, M.A. 111. 160 a, 39, 'having bags': *gumman kodog* [*gumman*];—fig., implying wealth: *edrax əj godog*, 'to look well-fed and well-clothed' (I.W.).

kodum, s.f., pl. *kodemma*, *codwm*, D., 'fall': *kayl kodum*, "to come a cropper"; *ma na bəmbəg ʒa:θ o godum i r du:r*, 'the water has a fall of fifteen yards'; *hyn a hyn o godum*, 'so much fall' (speaking of hanging a criminal); *melyd, gaval kodum*, 'to wrestle'; *kodum Kevn*, 'wrestling by placing the arms round the waist': *xwara kodum Kevn*;—*kodum klo:s*, 'wrestling by placing the arms round the waist and catching hold of the band of the breeches'; *kodum brəixja*, 'wrestling by catching hold of the collar of one's adversary's coat with each hand'.

kodur, s.m., *codwr*, D.G. cviii. 10, 'the man who puts the hay into a cart';—also *kodur kany*, 'the leader of the singing'; *kodur bora*, 'an early riser'.

kodəmmur, s.m., *codymwr*, S.E., 'wrestler' (O.H.).

kodəmmu, v., *codymu*, *S.E., 'to give some one a fall' (O.H.).

kofa, s.m., *coffa*, D., 'remembrance', only in the phrase *kofa da: am dano*, 'blessed be his memory'.

kofi, s.m., *coffi*, C.C.M. 210. 10, 'coffee': *kofi kristin*, 'toasted barley-bread ground with a rolling-pin, on which boiling water is poured and a little brown sugar added' (O.H.).

kofjo, v., Eng. *quaff*, 'to gulp down, drink greedily': *ma:y o n i gofjo vo*!

kogal, s.m., *cogail*, D., 'distaff';—as term of reproach, *he:n gogal gwirjon*!

kogjo; *kokjo* (O.H.), v., *coggio*, R. [to cheat]; *cogio*, C.L.C. ii. 24. 26; Eng. *cog* [to cheat, deceive]. (1) 'to pretend':—*may hi*

ŷ kogjo bot i n medry gardjo, ond vedar hi ðim, 'she pretends she can garden, but she can't'; *ðim ən ʔ gweylod—ŷ kogjo bo:d ar ʔ ɣuynab*, 'not really, but looking as if I was'. (2) 'to cheat' = *tuyŷo* (O.H.).

kogjur; *kokjur* (O.H.), s.m., cogiwr, B.C. 21. 28, 'swindler'.

kogor, v., cogor, D., 'to cackle' (I.W.).

kogurn, s., cogwrn, D., s.v. 'trochus', 'artculus', 'cochlea', 'gradus'; 'a winder for winding wool'. It consisted of an upright piece placed in a stand (*sto:l*) with a hole in the middle; attached to the upright were two cross-pieces which met at right angles in the middle (*sto:fenod dirwin*, cf. D., s.v. 'girgillus';—'winding-blades', O.P., s.v. 'estyll'; *ystyllod dirwyn*, W.S., 'blades'). Round the ends of these and attached to them were *kegla*, and upon them the wool was wound (O.H.); *troi ən i gegurn*, 'to try and tone down, get out of what one has said'.

koidjo, v., coedio, S.E. (1) 'to timber, floor, etc.': *koidjo ty:*. (2) 'to thrash': *mi koidja i di* (O.H.).

koidjog, adj., coedog, D., 'woody, well-wooded': *le: koidjog jaun di bangor*.

koiði, v., coegi, G.O. ii. 50. 27, 'to speak sarcastically' (I.W.).

koiigni, s., coegni, D., 'fatuitas, vilitas'; 'sarcasm'.

koiði, v., coethi, T.N. 305. 36; *cydgoethi*, G.O. ii. 251. 29, 'to bark' = *kvarø*. Sometimes used transitively instead of *annos*,—*do:s i göiði r deuid i wny*.

kokjan, v., kokian val iar, W.S. [Cacle], 'to cackle' (of hens): *tresi kin dexra doduy ag ŷ kokjan wedyd*.

kokjo, v., 'to cock': *kokjo gwair*.

kokkos, s.pl., sing. *koksan*, f.; O.E. *coccas*, 'cockles' (*Cardium edule*); *kokkos gwlanod* (*Scrobicularia piperata*); *kokkos ʔ vra:n* (*Tellina solidula*); *kreġin kokkos*, 'cockle-shells'; *okwyn gokkos*, 'cog-wheel', cf. T.N. 16. 10; *kokkos biumaras*, epithet applied to the inhabitants of Beaumaris.

kokkyn, s.m., pl. *kokja*, Eng. cock, 'heap': *kokkyn o ġerig wedi hel o r ka:y*;—*po:b pe:θ ən y:n kokkyn ar ʔ laur*;—*kokkyn gwair*, 'small haycock' (cf. *mudul*); *kokkyn gwyn*, a number of sheaves of corn placed standing against one another in such a manner that the rain will run off them; they are only so placed when bad weather is expected.—Peat is first piled in threes, then made into *kokja*, and finally into *seisi*: *gnēyd nu ŷ gokja ar i penna i ġi:d*;—*kokkyn kēiljog* [*kēiljog*];—*kokkyn ġhustyr*, 'obstacle'; 'contentious person' = *dy:n ən erbyn po:b pe:θ—ən erbyn paub—may gmo vo bin i roid ən ġhi:n paub—ən tnnny pobol eril i bolŷo* (O.H.);—*kokkyn hitjo*, 'a mark set up for throwing at'.

ko:χ, adj., pl. *koχjon*, cōch, D., 'red': *kin goχad a gwayd*, 'as

red as blood'; *Kiy goxad a luyng*, 'as red as a fox' (said e. g. of parched ground); *boxa koxyon*, 'red cheeks'; *brwad koxyon*, 'fox-gloves'; *maxon koxyon*, 'raspberries'; *gwast! ko-x*, 'red hair';—*day go-x nith gðeral*, prov. referring to persons with red hair; *lyux go-x*, 'red cow'; also 'lady-bird'; *kəfyl ko-x*, 'sorrel horse'; *fugur ko-x*, 'brown sugar'; *pennog ko-x*, 'red herring'; *a wrax go-x*, 'measles';—as subst. *ko-x lertul*, 'magenta'.

koxyd, adj., cochddu, S.E., 'brown': *gwla:n koxyd*, *dawad goxyd*.

koxi, v., cochi, D. (1) 'to turn red, to blush': *koxi d at o klistja*, 'to blush to the roots of the hair'. (2) 'to be smoked' (of herrings, etc.): *vel pennog ko-x y koxi*. (3) 'to be scorched' (of land): *may r ddyar y koxi* (J.J.). (4) 'to plough' = *trai tir*:—*may hun a hun wedi koxi lawar* (J.J.; O.H.). (5) 'to turn soil': *ghipjo paly = dim ond i goxi o* (i.e. the soil). (6) of hay: 'to become "burnt"'. Cf. *gwair, kodyn*.

koxluyd, adj., cochlwyd, 'reddish brown'.

koxyi, s.m., cochni, D., s.v. 'rubedo'; 'redness'.

kol, s.pl., sing. *kelyn*, còl, D., 'awns' (of barley): *gwennid kol* (J.J.; O.H.), 'bearded wheat'.

kolar, s.f., pl. *kleri*, coler, D.; D.G. xlix. 28, 'collar'.

kolbjo, v., cf. colbio, M.F. (1) 'to talk nonsense': *paid a kolbjo n wirjon = boder* (J.J.); *kolbjo farad* (O.H.). (2) 'to beat, strike': *mi kolbja i di!* (O.H.).

kolbjur, s.m., 'one who talks nonsense': *ken gollbjur gwirjon* (O.H.).

kolbran, s.m., ? cwlbren, O.P. [bludgeon]; D.G. cxvi. 49, 'beetle' (formerly used in washing clothes). J.J.

kolera, *klera*, s., 'cholera'.

koljog, adj., collog, D., 'having long awns': *haid koljog*.

kolkað, s.f., pl. *kolkerði*, coelcerth, D.; colcerth, I.D. xiii. 19; coelceth, B.C. 48. 5, 'bonfire';—formerly lit on *nos glangŷya* (O.H.); *r a:ð o y golkað*, 'it was all in a blaze'.

kolma, *kolman*, *kolmjo* [*kolma*].

kolyn, s.m., pl. *kalyys*, colsyn, T.N. 184. 27; Eng. coals; 'hot cinder': *glo: wedi ka:l i losgi y golyyn*. (Cinders = *sindars*.)

kolyn, s.m., pl. *kolma*, colyn, D., 'sting'. Cf. *kol*.

kolbdjen, s.pl., cf. coludd, D., 'intestines' (O.H.).

kol, s.m., còll, D. (1) 'loss', in the phrase *mynd ar gol*, e.g. *may r lyur wedi mynd ar gol*, 'the book is lost'. (2) 'defect': *ma na riu gol mo ro*, 'he has a screw loose somewhere'. Cf. D., s.v. 'mancus'.

kolad, s.f., pl. *kolcdjen*, colled, D., 'loss': *ma na lawar o golcdjen*

akku m mangor, 'great losses have been suffered over in Bangor'; *i kolad n̄hu: adi o*, 'it is their loss'; *v̄ða i ðim blewyn ar a n̄holad*, 'I shall not lose anything by it'; *by:ð kolad aru ar d o:l di*, 'we shall miss you very much'.

kolan [*kyl*].

koledur, s.m., colledwr, D., s.v. 'perditor'; 'loser': *mynd ayn goledur hevo r ty*.

kolī, v., colli, D. Fut. *kolīθ* (*kyl*). Pret. Pl. 3. *kolson*. Imperative *kol*, *koła*. I. Transitive: (1) 'to lose': *r o:ð o wedi kolī po:b pe:θ ar o:l kolī i wraig a i blant*, 'he had lost everything after losing (by death) his wife and children'; *du i wedi kolī bottum*, 'I have lost a button'; 'a button of mine has come off'; *kolī amsar*, 'to lose time'; *kolī r aval*, 'to let go one's hold'; *kolī r forð*, 'to lose the way'; *kolī i olug*, 'to lose one's sight'; *kolī i g̃am:ra:ig*, 'to lose, forget his Welsh'; *kolī ti:r*, 'to lose ground'. (2) 'to miss by being too late or through some other cause': *may o wedi kolī r t̃re:n*, 'he has missed the train'; *mī golīf i r ãsgol ðo:y*, 'I was too late for school yesterday'; *mī golīs ðurnod i n̄ȳd o*, 'I had a day off (from work) to do it'; *ga: i golī dy l̃y:n?*, 'may I have Monday off?' (3) 'to lose' as opposed to 'to win': *kolī r ra:s*, 'to lose the race'. (4) 'to shed': *may r ga:θ ayn kolī i ble:u*, 'the cat's fur is coming off';—used also of corn which has become over-ripe and is shedding its grain = *buru*, *droni*. (5) 'to spill, to drop; to be spilt': *kolī du:r*, *l̃evrið*, etc.;—*may r pri:ð wedi kolī*, 'the earth is spilt' (e.g. out of a flower-pot). (6) 'to let in' (of liquids): *ma: r s̃gidja ma n kolī du:r*, 'these boots let in water' (opp. *dal*).

II. Intransitive: (1) 'to fall back, fall away, decline, go out of use', etc.: *du i n̄ kolī o hy:d*, 'my health is steadily growing worse'; *may a n̄lhyu n̄ kolī*, 'I am losing my hearing'. (2) 'to go to perdition': *os kyl a kał ve gyl a n̄heł* (prov.), 'corruptio optimi pessima'; *wedi i vuru i u golī*, 'gone to perdition', i.e. 'hanged'. (3) 'to fail': *os kyl a gla:u | o r duyran a da:u*, | *os kyl a r himða | o r duyran da:u hiða*, 'if the rain fails it comes from the east, if the fine weather fails it comes from the east too'. (4) 'to run' (of colours). (5) in phrase *kolī arno i hy:n*, 'to go crazy': *d̃exra kolī tippin arna i: v̄ a hy:n öyðun i*, 'I was wool-gathering a bit'.

ko:m, adj., Eng. calm, 'calm, unruffled': *du:ad ayn go:m*; *may o n̄ y:n ko:m* (I.W.).

kommis, s., komins, komyns, W.S. [Cōmones], 'common', i.e. 'common land'.

kono, s.m., cono, C.C.M. 83. 32; 94. 6; 98. 25; 101. 6; T.N. 456. 22. (1) according to J.J. 'a small dog', but I am unable to obtain confirmation. (2) of persons—as applied to a child, *kono baχ* = 'a plucky little fellow' (J.J.), but *he:n gono* = 'a little old man with a sharp temper' (*f̃ernig*), J.J.—O.H., however, gives

he:n gono = *he:n voi rēit gal*;—*may o n ormod o he:n gono i ti, nēi di dim by:d hevo hunna*;—*dy:n kalad ən i vargan a fo:b pe:θ*, i.e. 'a knowing old fellow'.

konstant, adj., Eng. constant; 'permanent': *daxi wedi ka:l le: go gonslant ru:an*, 'you have a fairly permanent position now' (O.H.).

konstro, v., *konstrio*, W.S. [Constrewe]; *konstro*, T.N. 179. 39; Eng. (Dial.) *conster* [to understand, fathom, put a construction upon a person's behaviour], Yks., Dev., I. of W., 'to fuss'; 'to pry into'; 'to puzzle oneself over' = *ən tʁoi ag ən tʁosi*; *xwiljo i meun po:b pe:θ*, etc.

konstrur, s.m., 'one who pries into others' affairs and knows all the gossip about them' = *xwiljur da: jaun i ubod am beθa* (O.H.):—*kerux alto vo: os taxī ifo gubod, may o n he:n gonstrur garu* (O.H.).

konuy, Conwy, 'Conway': *avon gonuy*, 'the River Conway'.

kony, s.m., pl. *konjon*, properly speaking the sing. of cawn. Cf. *conin*, B.B.C. 89. 2; *kony*, W.B., col. 462. 30; *conyn*, R. (1) 'a stalk which a cow has left in grazing'; cf. *kəunan*. (2) 'stump': *konjon ēiθin, gry:g*. (3) 'stump of a thing nearly worn away, and only fit for burning': *riu he:n gony* *o vrus*; *may o wedi mynd ən he:n gony*.

kongran, s., pl. *kəngrod*, 'conger-eel' (*Conger vulgaris*).

konkro, v., *kwnkwerio*, W.S. [Conquere], *concwero*, C.C. 95. 20, 'to conquer': *may i nuyda wedi gonkro vo*, 'his passions have got the better of him'.

konkwerur, s.m., *cwnkwerwr*, Sion Tudur in G.R. [369]. 21; (pl.) *cwnkwer-wyr*, Rom. viii. 37, 'conqueror': *may o n digon o gonkwerur arno vo*.

konlog, adj., *conglog*, cf. B.C. 66. 23, 'full of corners or angles', said e.g. of a house or field of irregular shape.

koyol, s.f., pl. *koyla*, *congl*, D., 'corner': *koyol ə ty:, ə barklod*, etc.;—*ma: r van ma ŋ goyol gannas jaun*, 'this is a very warm corner'; *ghəux o ar ə goyol*, 'hang it on the corner (i.e. top angle) of the door'.

kop, *koppyn*, s., *coppyn* and *pryf coppyn*, D., only in *pry: kop, pry: koppyn*,—pl. *prɣvaid koppi*, 'spider'; *gwe: prɣ: kop*, 'spider's web'.

kop, a call to a horse to make it come to the speaker.

kopjo, v., *copfo*, D.P.O. 179. 26, 'to copy'.

koppa, s.f., *coppa*, D. (1) 'crown of the head', only in *koppa wallog* as *gɣɣy po:b koppa wallog o 'honynu i furð*, 'to drive away every man-jack of them'—used of animals as well as persons, and sometimes corrupted into *koppa walgo*. (Perhaps scriptural: cf. Psalm lxxviii. 21.) (2) 'tuft of feathers on the heads of certain fowls': *koppa o bly: ar i fen* (O.H.).

kopper, s., kopyr, W.S.; coppr, D., s.v. 'æarius', etc.; coppor, W.Ll. (Voc.), s.v. 'alcan'; copr, B.C. 67. 5, 'copper'.

koppi, s.m., pl. *ko:pi:a*, copi, Josh. viii. 32; coppi, i Macc. xi. 37, 'copy'.

koppis, s.pl., 'coping-stones' (O.H.).

koppog, adj., coppog, D., s.v. 'cristatus'; 'crested', 'having a tuft of hair on the head': *ja:r goppog* (O.H.).

koppyn [*kop*].

ko:r, s.m., pl. *kora*, côr, D., 'choir'.

korax, s.m., pl. *koraxod*, corrach, D. [Cymmwythach corrach a simmach, Prov.], 'dwarf'; also as term of reproach: *he:n gorax!* Applied also to trees, etc.: *t adi hi dim gwerth i ti gadu g he:n gorax na* (O.H.). Cf. *kurax*.

kordi, v., corddi, D. (1) 'to churn'. (2) 'to work up and down as in churning', e. g. with a jumper in a hole which has been bored in slate. Cf. also *may r djaul an i gordi o*, 'the devil is in him'. Cf. C.C. 12. 15.

korðjad, s.m., corddiad, S.E., 'the amount of butter made at one churning'.

korður, s.m., corddwr, S.E. [one who churns], 'churn'; *asgal a korður*, 'the beater of a churn'. Cf. *byða*.

korf, s.m., pl. *kyrf*, corph, D. (1) 'body': *uði nerth enaid a xorf*, 'at it like niggers'; *g he:n gorf*, term applied to the Calvinistic Methodists. (2) 'dead body': *kodi korf* [*kodi*]; *kannuył korf* [*kannuył*]; *deryn korf*, 'owl' = *daly:an*. (3) applied to the main part of things: *korf pgen*, 'stem of a tree'; *korf a drol*, 'body of the cart'; —similarly *ay ghorf a durnod*, *a no:s*, 'during the day, the night'.

korfolath, s.m., corpholaeth, D., s.v. 'corporatio'; 'whole, entirety': *g ho:ł wla:d an i xorfolath*.

korforol, adj., corphorawl, D., s.v. 'corporalis'. (1) 'bodily'. (2) 'large-bodied'.

korfyn, s.m., corfyn, L.G.C. 80. 7, dim. of *korf*, 'body, dead body': *mu:y na hanny dëil ar he:n gorfyn*, 'more than the body can endure'.

korgi, s.m., pl. *korguns*, corgi, W.S. [A curre dogge], 'a kind of sheep-dog in use sixty or seventy years ago, rather long in body, black in colour, and of little use' (O.H.);—also as term of reproach: *he:n gorgi ba:x!*

korkas, s.f., 'a piece of cork about eight inches square, to indicate the position of a net in the sea' (O.H.).

korkyn, s.m., pl. *kyrks*, kork, W.S. [Corke]; corc, D., s.v. 'suber'. (1) 'cork' (in general): *ko:ys gorkyn*, 'a cork leg'. (2) 'a cork', e. g. for a bottle or for floating a net.

korxwiglan, kornxwiglan, s.f., pl. *korxwiglod, kornxwiglod*, corn-chwigl, D., 'peewit' (*Vanellus vulgaris*).

korlan, s.f., pl. *korlanna, corlan*, D., 'sheep-fold'.

korn, s.m., pl. *kyrn, kornja*, corn, D. (1) 'horn': *korn byux, malwan*, etc., 'the horn of a cow, a snail, etc.'; *may o a i gorn dano*, 'he has his knife in him'; *i xal hi ar i gorn*, 'to get a stunning blow' = *ka:l lond i vol, tegan jaun, slap jaun* (O.H.); *mi geif i lasad ar i gorn o*, 'I got a glass on account of him' or 'because of the occasion'; *mən ə korn dy: l*, asseveration. (2) in various transferred senses: (a) *kyrn ər arad*, 'handles of the plough' (O.H., but not J.J., who had *dərna r arad*); (b) *korn ə vyux*, any shell of the genus *Dentalium*; (c) *korn ə guðu*, 'throat, neck': *tori korn i uðu*, 'to break one's neck';—also *korn: rhoi tro: n i gorn o*, 'to wring its neck'; (d) *korn gwynt*, 'wind-pipe'; (e) 'chimney (outer)', 'chimney-pot': *may r gwynt wedi xuby r korn i laur*;—*ty: ba:x y:n korn, mu:g main*, 'a cottage with one chimney and small smoke';—*ə mu:g ən duwad o r korn*; (f) 'horn, hooter': *may r korn ən mynd*; (g) *korn bu:yd*, 'horn used at farms for calling the hands to meals, etc.',—sometimes formed of a shell [*krogan*]; (h) 'an instrument for administering medicine to animals, a drenching horn'; (i) from Eng. corn (?), 'a corn on the foot or hand'; cf. D., s.v. 'callus', 'morticini'. (3) adjectively of things made of horn: *bottum korn*, 'a horn button': *roisun i ðim bottum korn am dano vo*, 'I wouldn't give a button for it'.

kornal, s.f., pl. *kornela, cornel*, D., 'corner',—more commonly *koyol*.

kornas, s.f., epithet applied to a strong woman (O.H.): *rhoi he:n gornas o ðnas*.

**korn·brido*, v., cf. corn briddo, C.F. 1890, p. 314, 'to turn up the ground with the horns' (of cattle), O.H.;—also of persons, implying violent temper: *be u:ti ŋ *korn·brido?* (O.H.).

kornelog, kørnelog, adj., cornelog, C.C.M. 140. 27, 'full of corners or angles'. Cf. *koylog*.

**korn:gənnad*, v., cf. corn gynnal, C.F. 1890, p. 314, 'to talk loudly' (O.H.).

kornjo, v., cornio, D., s.v. 'arieto', 'petulcus'. (1) 'to horn' (of cattle). (2) 'to speak evil of': *kornjo dyn ən i gevn*. (3) 'to wrangle, brawl': *day dy:n ŋ gornjo i gilið*. (4) 'to grumble' = *grugnaŋ ən erbyn pe:ð*.

kornjog, adj., corniog, D., s.v. 'cornutus'; 'horned': *da: kornjog* is sometimes used to express 'cattle' in contradistinction to *da: ply:og*, 'poultry'.

kornjur, s.m. (1) 'one who has faults to find in every one' (*i gyryn o dan baub*). (2) 'grumbler'—(O.H.).

kornxwiglan [*korxwiglan*].

kornuyd, s., pl. *kornuydyð*, cornwyd, D., 'boil' = *navad*.

koron, s.f., pl. *krana*, coron, D. (1) 'crown'. (2) 'crown-piece, five shillings': *du:y bynt a xoron*, 'two pounds five'; *hannar koron*, 'half-crown', pl. *hannar krana*.

korpus, s.m., corpws, D.G. cvi. 43; B.C. 6. 9, 'body', generally 'dead body': *dary mi olxi i he:n gorpws tlaud*; — *g he:n gorpws tlaud!* = also 'poor old fellow!'

kors, s.f., pl. *korsyð*, cors, D., 'bog' = *weyn*.

korsan, s.f., pl. *korsenna*, corsen, D., 'reed'; also 'the stalk of growing corn'.

korsfog, adj., corsog, D., 'marshy'.

kortyn, s.m., pl. *kortana*, cordin, cort, D.; cortyn, B.C. 68. 5, 'cord', applied e.g. to the rope of the gallows; also to the rope foundation underneath the mattress of an old-fashioned bed: *ghoi matja niuburx ar a kortyn* (O.H.); — *ghoid a kortyn am i udu i hy:n*, 'to cut one's own throat' (metaphorically); *nëidjo tgu:y r kortyn*, 'to skip with a skipping-rope'.

korwynt, s.m., corwynt, D., 'whirlwind'.

koryn, s.m., coryn, D., 'crown of the head': *ma na xwilan an i xoryn hi*, 'she has a bee in her bonnet'; *r o:ð rubaθ an i goryn*, 'he had something in his head', i.e. 'he had brains'; *may o wedi mynd η goryn moyl*, 'he has become bald on his crown'; *hi:r i goryn*, 'long-headed'; *koryn het*, 'crown of a hat'.

kosb, s.f., cosp, D., 'punishment': *ghoi kosb ar*, 'to punish'.

kosbi, v., cospi, D., 'to punish': *kosbi a dgelfo*, 'to punish and imprison'.

kosi, v., cosi, D. (1) 'to itch, tickle': *kosi lɔgad de:*, *lawenyð o bo:b le:*, *kosi lɔgad xwi:θ*, *dagra vel a gwli:θ*. (2) 'to thrash': *mi kosa i di os na θewi di*.

koslyd, adj., 'itching; itch-producing'.

kosst, s.f., pl. *kostja*, cōst, D.; cf. also W.B., col. 428. 15; D.G. iii. 31, 'cost, expense': *may o n vu:y o go:st na nliθ o byθ*, 'he will never pay for his keep'; *ar i go:st o*, 'at his expense'; *gwëiθjo ar i go:st o*, 'to work in his pay'; *du i η gwëiθjo ar və gho:st və hy:n*, 'I work on my own account'; *ghoid arjan ar go:st i rutin*, 'to put some one into court for debt'.

kostjo, v., costio, D.; M.Ll. ii. 61. 25; B.C. 93. 21, 'to cost'.

kostog, s.m., costog, D., 'molossus'; cf. B.C. 38. 18; 136. 5; P.G.G. 249. 2; G.O. i. 229. 4. (1) 'a burly man': *dy:n trum a laun bol i gi:d* (O.H.). (2) 'quick of tongue' = *pert*, *parod i air* (J.J.). (3) 'a conceited, self-satisfied fellow' (O.H.). Cf. also *stauki*.

kostys, adj., *kostus*, W.S. [Costyouse]; *costus*, D., 'expensive': *mi' ēið ɳ goslys jaun arna i*, 'it will be very expensive for me'.

kosva, s.f., *cosfa*, S.E. (1) 'an itch'. (2) 'a thrashing'.

kosyn, s.m., *cosyn*, D., 'a cheese': *kosyn o gaus*.

ko:t, s.f., pl. *kolja*, 'coat': *ko:t wēy*, 'jersey'.

koljo, v., Eng. cut, 'to spay'.

kolgal, s.f., pl. *kolrela*, Eng. (Dial.) cotterel [a pin, screw, wedge, or bolt which fastens something in its place], 'an iron pin, the upper part of which is divided into two parts, which is placed through a hole in the *klēivis* to fasten a truck to a rope' (J.J.).

ko:lf, s.f., pl. *kolfys*, coits, C.C. 120. 23, 'coach': *pobol a go:lf vaur*, 'mail-coach passengers' (the chief purveyors of news in the old days), hence: *pu:y sy n dēyd?* *pobol a go:lf vaur*, 'Who says so?' 'Some one I can't name' (I.W.);—*ko:lf ba:x*, 'perambulator'.

kollas, s.f., pl. *kotesod*, cotes, S.E., 'a spayed cow'.

kotton, s., 'cotton': *eda gotton*.

kottum, s.m., *cottwm*, D., 'cotton'; only in the phrase *wedi gwisgo at a kottum*, 'threadbare' (Bangor).

kəudal, s., Eng. (Dial.) caudle [a mess, muddle, entanglement: also a miner's term for a thick and muddy fluid], Cornwall, 'anything of the consistency of porridge' (I.W.); *pe:θ sy wedi kəməsgy hevo du:r ne rubaθ* (J.J.);—*ghiu gəudal* = *kəməsgva* (J.J.). Cf. *kṛəudal*.

kəudgan, s.f., Eng. gouge (in slate quarries), 'an iron chisel with a concave blade for cutting grooves across blocks of slate with a view to dividing them'; (in making clogs) a similar instrument for hollowing out the wooden sole.

kəugan; *kəukan* (J.J.), s.f., cf. *cawg*, D., 'a small vessel formerly used for milk—in shape either tapering upwards or bulging out in the middle': *kəugan bri:ð*, *kəugan bren*.

kəugjad, s., *kawgeit*, W.B., col. 230. 20; *cawgaid*, S.E., 'as much as a *kəugan* will hold'.

kəuk, s.pl., *kəukja*, cf. *cowciau*, Medd. An. 176. 36; Eng. (Dial.) cogs, Shr., 'one of the turned ends of a horse-shoe'.

kəulad, s.f., pl. *kəulēidja*, *coflaid*, D.; *cowlaid*, C.C.M. 140. 28; *cywled*, P.G.G. 19. 14; 39. 10. (1) 'an armful': *kəulad gwair*, *kəulad o re:yn*;—*may o wedi garjo vo n i gəulad*, 'he carried it as a bundle in his arms'; *kəulad ba:x a i gwasgy n dyn* (= *den*), 'a small armful tightly pressed together', a proverbial expression corresponding to 'grasp all, lose all', Fr. "qui trop embrasse mal étreint"; so also *may o wedi kəmmyd gormod o gəulad*; *basan wel iðo vo lai o gəulad*. (2) used of persons of great size: *kəulad o ðmas*, 'a very big woman'. (3) 'unborn child': *may nu ɳ kəmmyd riu* (rue) *i la:ð a gəulad*.

kœulëidjo, *klöidjo*, v., cofleidio, D.; cywleidio, P.G.G. 287. 11; cowleidio, P.G.G. 300. 6; 324. 6, 'to embrace'.

kœulædjo, *kluædjo*, v., cywilyddio, D., 'to shame'; 'be ashamed'.

kœulædys, *kluædys*, adj., cywilyddus, D., 'shameful': *he:n dro: kœulædys*.

kœunslar, s., Eng. counsellor, "a woman who always insists on having her rights and uses language to that effect", T.G.G. 1902, 30. 32:—*he:n gounslar ovnaduy ædi hi* (O.H.).

kœunfo, *kœunfur* [*kœuntjo*, *kœuntjur*].

kœunt, s., 'count': *kadu gœunt vaint vy:ð o bo:b y:n*, 'keep count how many there are of each'.

kœunt, s., cownt, C.C. 13. 11; 173. 19; 435. 9, Eng. account. (1) 'account': *lyvr kœunt*, 'account book'. (2) *ar gœunt*, 'on account of, with regard to': *ar i gœunt o*, 'with regard to him'; *po:yn ar i gœunt o*, 'sorry on his account';—*þëidjux a mynd i ðim t̃afarθ ar æ g̃hœunt i*. (3) 'reckoning': *ar bo:b kœunt sy g̃in i*, 'as far as I can reckon'. (4) 'esteem': *may g̃mo vo gœunt æn æ g̃æmra:ig*, 'he has esteem for, makes account of Welsh'.

kœuntjo, v. (1) 'to account, consider'. (2) 'to reckon, add figures up'.

kœuntjur; also *kœunfur* (I.W.), s.m., 'reckoner': *may o η gœuntjur rëit ða:*, 'he is very good at reckoning'.

kœupar, s.m., cowper, C.L.C. ii. 22. 17, 'cooper'.

kœupog, s.f., Eng. cow-pox, 'vaccination'.

kœuran, adj., cywraint, D., 'skillful'; "'cute": *dy:n kœuran*, *gwaib kœuran*.

kœuras, s.f., cowres, D., s.v. 'gigas'; 'giantess'. (Cf. the place-name *fedogad æ gœuras* in Bwlch y Ddeufaen);—used of an imperious woman: *may hi η gœuras ar baub*.

kœurt, s.m., pl. *kœurtja*, kwrt, B.H. 143. 1; W.S. [A courte]; cowrt, C.L.C. iv. 40. 1. (1) 'yard'. (2) 'court of law' (W.H.). Cf. *kœut*.

kœurtjo, v., 'to put into court, to summons'.

kœusfo, v., cawsio, S.E., 'to curdle', said of milk when the butter is beginning to show in it; *may o n dexra kœusfo* (= *tori*). This is the next stage to *britho*.

kœut, s.m., pl. *kœutja*, 'yard' (E.J.; W.H.). Cf. *kœurt*.

kovjo, v., cofio, D. Fut. S. 1. *kovja*, 2. *kovi*, 3. *kovið*. Pl. 1. *kovjun*, etc. Pret. S. 3. *kovjod*. No plural. Imperative *kovja*; *kovjux*. (1) 'to remember': *du i n meθy kovjo i enu vo*, 'I don't remember his name'; *mi govja i am dano vo*, 'I will remember about him'; *kovja am dæ vœwyd l*, 'mind you remember!' (2) 'to mind in phrases like *kovja ðëyd æ gwi:r l*, 'mind you speak the

truth!' (3) in the imperative, a kind of expletive 'mind!', 'my word!': *ma:y hi n o:yr, kovjux!*, 'my word! it is cold!' (4) in complimentary messages, 'remember': *kovjux vi at əx mam*, 'remember me to your mother'. (5) 'to remind': *kovjux i mi vynd vory*, 'remind me to go to-morrow'.

kovjur, s., 'one who has a good memory': *may o η govjur jaun*.

kovys, adj., cofus, D., s.v. 'memor'; 'having a good memory'.

kəwan, s.f., cywen, D., 'pullet';—also 'child'; cf. Eng. 'chick'.

kəwar, *ku:ar*, s.m., cywair, D.; cywer, P.G.G. 16. 10; 83. 19, etc., 'state': *əm mha gu:ar daxi həidju?*, 'how are you to-day?'; *meun kəwar priodol*, 'in a proper state';—in music *ku:ar fədu*, *ku:ar lon*, 'minor, major key'; also used figuratively.

kəwarx, *ku:arx*, s.m., cywarch, D., s.v. 'cannabis'; 'hemp': *puł ku:arx*, 'pool where hemp was watered or rated'; *ku:arx du:r* (O.H. and Bangor), probably 'hemp agrimony' (Eupatorium cannabinum).

kəwir, adj., cywir, D. (1) 'correct'. (2) 'true, faithful': *may o η gwail kəwir i xi*, 'he is a true friend of yours'.

koyd, coed, D. (1) s.pl., 'wood, timber': *wedi nəyd o go:yð kledjon*, *kəwjon*, 'made of hard, strong wood' (J.J.); *maly koyd*, 'to chop wood'; *tori koyd*, 'to cut wood'; *palis koyd (o go:yð)*, 'a wooden partition'; *nid po:b koyd nəið drol*, 'not every kind of wood will make a cart'; *du:ad at i go:yð*, 'to come to oneself', said e.g. of one who has gone beyond his powers and come to understand his position, his proper level. (2) s.m., pl. *köydyð*, 'a wood': *meðy gweld ə koyd gin brenja*, 'not to see the wood for the trees'. (3) s.pl., sing. *köydan*, f., 'trees': *köydan vedwan*, 'a birch'; *köydan vala*, 'an apple-tree'; *köydan elig*, 'a pear-tree'; *köydan drops*, 'fuchsia'; *tori koyd ar ə gəflyð*, 'to cut down trees on the slopes' (cf. also under 1); *dan ə göydan i moxal ə gla:u*, 'under the tree to shelter from the rain';—also frequently 'plant', e.g. growing in a pot: *koy:d mevys*, 'strawberry plants'; *koyd ly:s*, 'bilberry plants'.

koyð, s., cyhoedd, D.; c'oedd, D.G. App. xiv. 38, 53, in the phrases *ar go:yð*, *ar go:yð gwla:d*, *ar go:yð by:d*, 'in public'.

koyg, adj., coeg, D., 'empty': *knəyan go:yg*, 'an empty nut',—only used in the phrase *y:n go:yg o:yð ə gnəyan* [*knay*].

köyglyd, adj., coeglyd, T.N. 152. 34, 'sarcastic'.

koyl, s.m., pl. *köiljon*, coel, D. (1) 'omen, inference': *gnəyd köiljon*, 'to draw inferences'; *asgurn koyl* [*asgurn*]; *ə dradyð waið by:ð koyl*, 'the third time is lucky'; *t o:ys na ðim koyl arnynu n ə gəya*, 'you cannot draw inferences from them in the winter' (referring to cows which, by feeding on the top of a hill, are supposed to indicate fine weather); *koyl gwra:x ar o:l bylla yud*, 'an

old wives' fable'. (2) 'credibility, reliability': *t o:ys na ðim koyl ar ə pe:θ r u:ti n i ðëyd*;—*t o:ys ðim koyl arno vo*, 'he is not reliable'. (3) 'credit': *ar go:ył*, 'on credit' = *ar lab*.

koy:s, s.f., pl. *köysa*, coes, D., 'leg': *koy:s bren*, *koy:s gorkyn*, 'a wooden leg': *koy:s la:s*, 'shin bone of beef'; *köysa n tavlyd ałan*, 'bandy legs'; *kəmmyd ə go:ys*, 'to run away'. In various transferred senses: (a) 'leg', e.g. of a table: *koy:s bur*; (b) 'leg' of a pair of tongs; (c) 'handle': *koy:s brus*, *sospan*; (d) 'stalk' (of a plant or flower); (e) 'stem' (of a pipe).—Masc. in these senses (I.W.; but not at Bangor).

köysgox, *kösgox*, **ko:ysgo:x*, s.f., pl. *koysgoxjad*, coesgoch, D. (1) 'redshank' (Totanus calidris). (2) 'red-leg robin, herb Robert' (Geranium Robertianum).

köysnöyθ, *köysnoθ*, *kösnoθ*, adj., coesnoeth, O.P., 'bare-legged': *mynd əy göysnoθ dröydnoθ*, 'to walk with one's shoes and stockings off'.

koy:θ, adj., coeth, D., 'polished, skilled in utterance': *gnëyd xi n vu:y koy:θ ən ə r jaiθ*; *jaiθ go:yθ*. (Seldom used.)

krai:, s.pl., cra, craf, D., 'ramsons' (Allium ursinum).

kraθ, s.m., 'a kind of receptacle in a cart, beneath the seat of the driver, for putting any small article, e.g. when going a distance'.

kraθ, s., 'the smallest pig of a litter'; hence *riu hæn grab o hogyn*, applied to a small boy (O.H.).

kraθjo, v., 'to shrink, waste away' (J.J.; O.H.).

kraθlyd, adj., 'shrunk, wasted': *dylo kraθlyd*.

kra:f, s., craff, R., 'a grasping, laying hold of': *ma: nu n ρhoid ə drain a i blëyna i vany a i bona i laur*, *am vod ə gwyynt əy kəmmyd ļai o gra:f ən ə bona* (O.H.);—*t o:ys na ðim kra:f ar i stori* = *t o:ys na ðim pen na θi:n arni hi* (O.H.).

kra:f, adj., crâff, D., 'keen' (of sight): *golug kra:f*;—*edraχ əy gra:f*, 'to look intently';—also, in general 'quick, intelligent, observant'.

krafy, v., craffu, D., 'fixis oculis intueri'; 'to look intently': *krafy hanny vedruχi*, e.g. in semi-darkness.

krafys, adj., craffus, D.P.O. 11. 9, 'quick, intelligent, observant'.

krai, s.m., crau, D.; crai, W.Ll. (Voc.) s.v. 'mŵn'; 'eye' of a needle: *krai nəduð ðy:r*; also of axes and hammers *krai wy:al̥t*, *murbul*, *gord*: *may r tro:yd* (handle) *ən du:ad o r krai*.

krai, s., in the phrase *kany n i grai* (cf. M.F. canu ei grai, p. 8): 'to spread unfavourable reports as to the misfortunes or delinquencies of some one' (the opp. of 'to sing the praises of some one'): *dy:n wedi pexy*, *dy:n ən mynd ən o:l ļa:u*, *a pobol eriļ əy kany n i grai* (O.H.).

krai, *crai*, D., in the phrase *newyð sbon danli grai*, 'bran-new'. Cf. 'bran-span-new'.

kraig, s.f., pl. *kriðigja*, *craig*, D., 'rock'.

kraið, s.f., pl. *kriðiðja*, *craith*, D., 'scar': *dan i grëiðja* (O.H.), 'scarred'.

karak, s.m., pl. *karakja*, 'crack': *may karak mo vo*, 'he is nearly a bankrupt'.

krapjo, v., *craccio*, C.C. 357. 14, 'to crack'.

kra:x, s.pl., sing. *kra:an* (*kra:xod* is also used for the plural), *crach*, D., 'scabs, sores': *kra:an ar a wymmad*, 'a scab on the face'; *mynd æy gra:x i kriu:yn nu*, 'to become covered with scabs';—*riu he:n gra:x wedi kodi truyðo vo i gi:d*;—*ma: kaga dewaid æy gra:x i gi:d ar o:l bytta iðin*;—also of excrescences on trees;—*kregin kra:xod*, 'barnacles';—*dail kra:x*, 'fox-glove plant' (*Digitalis purpurea*);—as depreciatory epithet: *he:n gra:an sa:l o dæðyn*, 'a wretched tenement';—used adjectively: *kra:x vonedig*, 'snob'; cf. T.N. 4. 8; *kra:x bõiri*, 'to spit after clearing the throat'; cf. G.O. ii. 113. 10.

kra:xgoyd, *kra:xgod*, s.pl., *crachgoed*, 'the shoots which grow out of the stump of a tree which has been sawn off' (O.H.): *briga kra:xgoyd*, *ko:yð kra:xgoyd*.

kramman, s., *crammen*, Lev. xiii. 2, 'a scab such as forms over a wound' (O.H.).

krand, adj., sup. *krandja*, Eng. *grand* (T.N. 4. 12), 'smart, stylishly dressed': *ru:m grand*, 'a fine room'; *po:b pe:ð wedi wisgo æ grand*, 'everything draped magnificently'; *daxi n edra:x æy grand*, 'you look smart'.

krandruyð, *krantruyð*, s.m., *grandrwydd*, T.N. 9. 24, 'smartness, showiness in dress, etc.'

kra:yk, s.m., pl. *kra:ynkod*, *crangc*, D., 'crab'. Fishermen distinguish between *kra:ynkod ko:xjon*, which are edible, and *kra:ynkod glëifson*, which are not: *bodja kra:ynkod*, 'crabs' claws'; *kra:yk wisgjur*, 'peeler', i. e. a crab which has cast its shell.

kra:ynki, s.m., cf. Eng. *cranky*; term of reproach: *r he:n granki gwirjon*.

krap, s., *crap*, D., 'raptio, præhensio'; crab, B.C. 30. 26; *crap*, 148. 22, 'smattering, inkling, idea': *krap o sëysnag*, 'a smattering of English'; *may gmo vo grap ar gëmra:ig*, 'he has a smattering of Welsh'; *riu grap ar a ford*;—*riu grap am waið*;—*r o:ð gin baub riu grap i nëyd kløkfa r amsar honno*, 'every one had some idea how to make clogs at that time'.—Cf. T.N. 209. 24.

krapjo, v., *crapio*, S.E. (1) 'to pick up': *krapjo gëirja*, 'to pick up words'. (2) used of an action done in an imperfect way: *riu grapjo darlan, gweld, dy:a:l*.

kr̥a:s, adj., crās, D. (1) 'dry, parched': *ær hayl æḡ gnēyd ær haið æḡ gra:s*. (2) 'rough, acrid, saucy': *kemma buyyl a mēnað*; *paid a farad mor gra:s*. (3) 'harsh, discordant': *l̥ais kr̥a:s*; *he:n duru kr̥a:s*;—often used of thunder when heard directly overhead: *may n tṛany ḡ gra:s jaun*. (4) 'rough to the touch'.

kr̥asog, adj., 'rough, acrid, saucy in speech': *dy:n kr̥asog = dy:n æn farad æn egar*.

kr̥asy, v., crasu, D., 'to bake' (as distinguished from *pobi*, it implies the act of baking the dough in the oven, whereas *pobi* means the whole process): *æn æ ty: daḡi ḡ kr̥asy?* *na:k i, mynd aḡan a vo:* (sc. æ to:ys);—*avol wedi grasy*, 'baked apple'; *kr̥asy bara* = also 'to toast bread'.

kr̥atf (I.W.); *kl̥atf* (E.J.), s., Eng. (Dial.) cratch [stomach], Yks., 'stomach': *be sy n d̥ gl̥atf di?* Cf. *k̥atf*.

kr̥atf, s., Eng. crash (ʔ), in the phrase *tori n gr̥atf*, 'to break clean in two'. Cf. also *tori ḡ gl̥atf*, *tori ḡ gl̥atfan*.

kr̥aujo, v., 'to place pieces of slate (*kr̥auja*) round the sides of a waggon when carrying away rubble' (J.J.) [*kr̥awan*].

kr̥avaglaḡ (O.H.); *kr̥avagljaḡ* (J.J.), s., cf. cryfaglach, cyfraglach, Rhys, Celtic Folklore, p. 450. (1) 'a tree whose leader has been cut and which throws out small branches in all directions' (J.J.). (2) *dy:n di:nerθ, ble:r, dim sammyd, dim mynd mo vo* (J.J.).

kr̥avayk, s.m., pl. *kr̥avaya*, crafangc, D., 'claw': *mynd o i gravaya vo*, 'to get out of his clutches'; *kr̥avayk æ vra:n*, 'crow's foot' (*Ranunculus bulbosus*); *bloda kr̥avayk æ vra:n*, 'buttercups'.

kr̥avayy, v., crafangu, S.E. (1) 'to grasp, clutch': *kr̥avayy æ kubul ido vo i hy:n*. (2) 'to climb by catching hold of small protuberances': *kr̥avayy i v̥any r graig*.

kr̥avat, s.m., pl. *kr̥avatja*, 'scarf'.

kr̥avjad, s.m., crafad, D., s.v. 'scalptura'. (1) 'a scraping'. (2) 'a slight grasp, a touching': *rois i gravjad arni hi* (= *gaval, tufad æni hi*), O.H.

kr̥avur, s.m., crafwr, S.E. (1) 'one who scrapes together'—of a niggardly man: *he:n gravur am arjan*,—in good sense, *he:n gravur go s̥eund am i dammad ædi o*. (2) 'a sarcastic man'.

kr̥avy, v., crafu, D. (1) 'to scratch (where one itches), to scrape, to chafe': *kr̥avy r kro:yn*, 'to scrape the skin'; *kr̥avy asgurn*, 'to pick a bone'; *kr̥avy guðu*, 'to clear the throat'; *kr̥avy fur*, 'to scrape away' (e.g. a piece of paper stuck on to something); *kadu æ tr̥eifja ḡḡag kr̥avy oxor æ Kefyl*, 'to keep the traces from chafing the sides of the horse'; *may hunna ḡ kr̥avy i linja n aru uθ ḡerdad*, 'that man is knock-kneed'.—Substantively, æ *kr̥avy*, 'the itch'. (2) 'to scrape together': *kr̥avy r ḡhent a r tṛeθi*, 'to scrape together'.

the rent and taxes'. (3) 'to paw the ground' (of bulls, etc.). (4) fig. 'to annoy, be sarcastic to': *kravy ru:in*; also abs.: *r o:ð o y kravy n ovnaduy*, 'he was terribly sarcastic'.

krawan, *krawon*, *kræwyn*, s., pl. *krawenna* and *krauja*, *crawen*, D., 'crusta'. (1) 'a covering': *mi dæwið æy grawyn dros æ lyn i gi:d*, 'it grows till it forms a coating over the whole lake' (O.H.); *brü a krawan ar i o:l o* (O.H.), alluding to the hard flesh which appears after a scar has healed (cf. *kræmman*); *æ kro:yn wedi kodi y grawan* (J.J.);—also the 'crackling' of pork: *krawan ki:g mo:x* (J.J.); *mi ge:s i riu grawan dena ba:x o gi:g mo:xyn* (O.H.). (2) in slate quarries, 'a piece of slate which has been rejected, no matter what the size may be'. They are often used to place round the sides of a waggon when carrying rubble.—In former times it was the custom to start a strike by sending a *kræwyn* round, passed from hand to hand, with instructions written on it, so as to bring about concerted action.

kræ:d, s.f., crêd, D., 'belief, faith, trust': *r o:ð fa:stun gre:d gmo vo æn i da:d*, 'he had such trust in his father'.

krædo, s., *kredo*, W.S., 'creed': *da:xi wedi newid æx krædo*, 'you have changed your creed', i.e. 'you are going to be married'.

krædy, v., *credu*, D. (1) 'to believe': *d ædu i ðim æy krædy i vod o wedi bo:d rusyt*, 'I don't believe he ever existed, somehow'; *ðim æy krædy bod dyu meun bo:d, ðim æy krædy æn i vëibil*, 'not believing in the existence of God, not believing in his Bible'; *r ædu i y krædy meun lawar o beða ovargöyls vel na*, 'I believe in a number of superstitions like that'; *xredanu m onaxi*, 'they would not believe you'. (2) 'to think': *ty: a for na du i y krædy ma:y hi*, 'I think it is somewhere near there'.

kræft, s.f., pl. *kræftja*, *crefft*, D.; cf. W.B., col. 65. 25; D.G. xliii. 5; cv. 65; B.C. 75. 14; M.E. *creft* (11th–14th cent.), 'craft, trade, calling'.

kræftur, s.m., *krefftur*, W.S. [A craftsman], 'craftsman': *may o y greftur da:*.

kræglëifo, v., *crugleisio*, B.C. 114. 11; *cregleisio*, T.N. 330. 1, 'to shout', especially in connexion with singing: *kræglëifo kany*; *kana a faid a xreglëifo*.

krægog, adj., *carregog*, D., s.v. 'saxeus', 'saxosus'; 'stony'.

krægyr, s., crÿr, *cryhyr*, *crehyr*, D., 'heron' (J.J.) = *kry: gla:s*.—Not known to my other informants.

kræifo (O.H.); *kræufo* (J.J.), v., 'to go round selling herrings, potatoes, fruit, etc.'

krëifon, s.pl., cf. *creision*, Isaiah lxiv. 2, used to intensify: *may m bo:yð grëifon, ghewi y grëifon*.

kröifsur, *kröifsur*, s.m., 'one who goes round selling herrings, etc. Cf. *kröifo*.

kröðan, s.f., creithen, S.E., dim. of *kraið*, 'scar'.

kröivjon, s.pl., creifion, D., s.v. 'ramentum', 'strigmentum'; 'scrapings', e.g. 'the remains of food, after cooking, in a pan, etc.'; 'the remains of tallow which has melted on a candlestick'.

krempog, s.f., pl. *krempoga*, crempog, D., 'lightcake, pancake'.

krentf, s., Eng. (Dial.) cranch (*kransf*), [to grind, gnash the teeth, to set the teeth on edge], Nhb., West., Yks., in the exp. *krentf* *a* *ku:n*, 'sorrel' (*Rumex Acetosa*, etc.).—Also called *keriks ku:n*, *dilis ku:n*, *syrans* *a* *ku:n*, *dail sirjon*. (*Kerig* *sgo:l* is the usual form at Carnarvon.)

kreppax, *kleppax*, s.f., crebach and creppach, D., 'ariditate et marcore contractus'; 'numbness of the hands through cold': *öirni maur ar a dylo*, (J.J.); *gwa:yd m fery m a basað* = *winðraw* (O.H.).

kreutjo, v., Eng. recruit, 'to recover from an illness'.

kreuy, v., crefu, D., 'to beg, entreat': *may o y kreuy arnoxi vriso*, 'he begs you to make haste'.

kreuyð, s.f., crefydd, D., 'religion'.

krewyn, s.m., *?* crewyn, D., dim. of *craw*, 'hara': *krewyn o y:d, o datius*, 'a store of corn, potatoes' (I.W.).—J.J. looked upon this as an Anglesey word.

krewyn [*krawan*].

krëy, v., créu, D., 'to create'.

krëylon, adj., creulawn, D.; G.R. [106]. 19, 'cruel'.

krî, adj., cri, D., only in *bara krî*, *kakkan gri*, 'bread without barm in it baked in a pan or on a griddle'.

krî:b, s.m., pl. *krîba*, crib, D. (1) 'comb': *daint krî:b*, 'tooth of a comb'; *krî:b ma:n*, 'small-toothed comb'; *dail krîba sant fraid* (O.H.), 'wood betony' (*Stachys Betonica*). (2) 'comb' (of a cock): *krî:b Këiljog*. (3) 'apex' (of a roof, etc.): *krî:b ty*, *krî:b ta:s*, *krî:b a to*. (4) fig. *tori i gri:b*, 'to lose one's character' = *tori i vri*.

krî:bðëiljo, v., cribddeilio, R., 'to do business dishonestly, e.g. by representing goods to be of a quality which they are not'.

krîbin, s.f., pl. *krîbinja*, cribyn, D., 'rake';—as term of reproach, 'a niggardly, grasping individual' = *kravur*.

krîbinjo, *krîbanjo*, *krîbinjo*, v., cribinio, D., 'to rake': *heb i grîbinjo n la:n*, 'not well raked'.

krîbinjon, *krîbinjon*, *krîbinjon*, s.pl., cribinion, S.E., 'rakings', e.g. corn left on the fields and raked together.

kriblin, s., 'something shrunk': *rubæð wedi kribæxy, wedi mynd i gilið nes may r kroyn æn lak, a għaxa a kuisi arno vo* (J.J.—not known to O.H.).

kribo, v., cribo, D. Imperative *kriða*, 'to comb'.

kribog, adj., cribog, D., 'cristatus, cacuminatus'; 'rising to its apex, steeply on both sides': *mænyð kribog*;—*may r ty: n ghy: gribog i xi vynd i vemy heb æstol*, 'the slope of the roof is too great for you to go up without a ladder';—of persons, applied to one who has a high opinion of himself. (All O.H.)

kribæxy [*kṛæbæxy*].

kriglin, s., pl. *kriglod, kriglis*, cruglyn, G.O. ii. 240. 10; cf. Eng. (Dial.) griggles [small apples left on the tree after picking; small worthless fruit, vegetables, etc. left after gathering], w.Cy., Wil., Cor.; also griglens, w.Cor., and derivative griggling, 'scrap' = *mæmryn*:—*po:b kriglin o hono vo; may o wedi darvod bo:b kriglin*.

kriglis, s.pl., cruglys, S.E.; cf. cryglus, D.G. ccxvii. 5; creiglys, H.D., 'crakeberry, crowberry' (*Empetrum nigrum*).

krik, s.m., pl. *krikja*, Eng. crick, 'a rheumatic pain'; *krik æn æ guðu*, 'stiff-neck'; *du i y grikja i gi:d*, 'I am aching all over'.

krikjad, s.m., krickiad, W.S.; criccied, D.; criccad, C.C. 476. 21, 'cricket' (insect): *may r krikjad æy kany*.

krikmala [*kry:d*].

krimmog, s.f., pl. *kræmoga, crimmog*, D. (1) 'shin'. (2) 'spur of a mountain'.

krimp, s., Eng. crimp [to crumple; also (dial.) 'to be niggardly', Devon]. (1) applied to things which have been burnt to a cinder: *losgi y grimþ; wedi nēyd æy grimþ*. (2) of persons: 'a stingy fellow, a screw': *he:n grimþ!*

krimpan, s.f., 'a stingy woman'.

krimpin, s., 'something dry and burnt up': *ma: g hayl wedi losgi po:b man æy grimpin*;—*may o y grimpin græminstin*, 'it is dried up'; so also *krimpin grampan* in the popular rime: *gwraig æ ty: a iðyly da: | os gweluxi n da:; ga: i gremþog? | may ghe:g æy grimpin grampan*; | *may mam æn ghy: dlaud i brænny blaud, | may gha:d æn ghy: di:og i brænny tgi:og*;—as applied to persons, 'a stingy fellow, a screw': *g he:n grimpin!*

krimpjo, v., crimpjaw, O.P. [to pinch, or crimp], 'to be burnt, scorched, "caught" by the fire'.

krimpjo, v., 'to ask': *paid a i grimþjo vo etto* (O.H.).

kri:n, adj., crfn, D., 'dry and brittle'.

krino, v., crino, D., 'to become dry and brittle'.

krinsan, v., Eng. (Dial.) crinch, Sc., 'to grind' (of the teeth): *paid a xrinſan dā ðannað arna i* (O.H.).

krint, adj., 'stingy': *he:n ðy:n krint* (O.H.).

krintax, adj., crintach, D., 'stingy';—as subst. *g he:n grintax!*, 'the old screw!'

krintaxlyd, adj., crintachlyd, *S.E. 'stingy'.

krintaxruyð, s.m., crintachrwydd, D., 'stinginess'.

kri:o, v., krio, W.S.; crio, D. Fut. S. 3. *kri:θ*. Pret. *kri:s*, 'to cry', e.g. of a child; *bēixjo kri:o = gnēyd nada*, 'to bellow, to howl'; *hornjo kri:o*, 'to cry out of temper'.

krippad, s., cripiad, S.E., 'a scratch'.

krippjo, v., cripio, D., 'to scratch': *du i wedi kail a gghipjo gin a ga:θ*.

krippjo, v., cripian, C.C. 37. 28, 'to creep' = *krippjan*, *kropjan*:—*m: grippjoð i vony hy:d ðannað a graig*, 'he crept up the jagged edges of the rock'.

krippil, s.m., krupul, S.G. 167. 23; krypyl, W.S.; crypl, W.Ll. xcix. 6; crupul, C.L.C. i. 17. 25; crippil, C.C. 334. 12; 351. 2, 'cripple': *wedi mynd æy grippil gla:n*.

kri:st, Crist, 'Christ': *jesy gri:st*, 'Jesus Christ'.

kristin [*kræstyn*].

kristjon, s.m., pl. *kristnogjon*, Cristion, Acts xxvi. 8; Cristianogion, Acts xi. 26 (the latter is a 'learned' development of Cristionogion), 'Christian'.

kristnogol, adj., Cristionogol; crystnogawl, M.A. ii. 195. 23; Cristnogol, P.G.G. 201. 28, 'Christian'.

kriu, s.m., pl. *kriuja*, Eng. crew, 'a number, band, mass, crew': *kriu o verxaid a bæxgin ivayk*;—*kriu o blant*;—*hel nu η griu at i gilið*;—*kriu o hogja at v o:yd i*;—*kriu bargan* (in slate quarries), 'the partners in a bargain'—generally consisting of three, who hire a young man to work for them by the day.

kri:ur, s.m., criwr, B.C. 75. 10, 'town crier'.

krius, s.m., Eng. cruise: *may hi wedi mynd ar a krius i rula* (O.H.), 'she has gone gadding about somewhere'.

krjadyr, *kḡadyr*, s.m., pl. *krædirjaid*, creadur, D., s.v. 'creatura'; 'creature': *kradyr ka:s, kḡadyr bli:n*, 'a tiresome creature'; *krjadyr divir* (—*kḡe:n*, —*nēis*), 'a nice, pleasant individual': *krjadyr ba:x!*, 'poor fellow!'; *he:n grjadyr!*, 'poor old thing!'; *he:n grjadyr digri*, 'a funny old character'.

krjavol, *kḡavol*, *kravons*, s.pl., crialfol, D., 'mountain-ash berries': *kōydan grjavol*, 'mountain ash'.

krō:g, s.f., *crog*, D., 'cross' in *gu:yl a gro:g*, 'Holy Cross Day' (Sept. 14), which occurs in the expression *may hi m buru sgrmpja gu:yl a gro:g*, 'it is pouring great drops of rain', alluding properly to the heavy rains of late summer.

krōgan, s.f., pl. *krēgin*, *cragen*, *crogen*, D. (1) 'shell': *pasgod krēgin*, 'shell fish'; *krēgin kokkos*, 'cockle-shells'; *krēgin westras*, 'oyster-shells'; *krōgan la:s* (pl. *krēgin glēifon*), 'mussel' (*Mytilus edulis*); *krēgin mo:x*, 'the shells of the whelk' (= *gwixjad mo:x*); *krōgan blakkan* (*Mya arenaria*); *krōgan berfro* (i.e. *Aberffraw*), 'big clam'; *krōgan dgo:b*, *Cardium echinatum* and other species of the same genus; *krōgan jago*, *Cypraea europæa* or any shell of similar shape, e.g. the cowrie; *krōgan nēidar*, 'a small shell, something like a periwinkle, of a greyish colour, with white spots' (? *Neritina fluviatilis*); *krōgan vu:yd*, 'a large foreign shell of spiral shape with the apex removed, used in farms for calling the hands to dinner, etc.' [*korn*]; *krōgan agor*, a small shell of similar shape to the latter (app. *Turritella*), sometimes worn as an ornament on a watch-chain; *krōgan gasgljad*, 'a kind of foreign shell of a silvery colour' (*Haliotis*), used formerly for collecting in chapels'; *krēgin hedux*, 'money'; *mynd i u grogan*, 'to sulk, to retire to one's tent'. (2) 'gill of a fish' = *drogan, tagaļ*. Cf. D. *crogen pysgodyn*, 'branchiæ'.

krōgi, v., *crogi*, D., 'to hang, be hanged' (on the gallows); cf. *hoŋjan*:—*θa:l meðul ðim i grogi dy:n* (prov.), 'suspicion is not sufficient to hang a man'; *gnēyd rha:f i grogi i hy:n* (prov.), 'to make a rope to hang oneself with'; *ma: hunna wedi mynd i grogi, d o:s na ðim dal arno vo*, 'that fellow has gone to be hanged: there is no stopping him'; *gadux ido vynd i grogi*, 'let him go and be hanged to him'; *t eið o ðim dros i grogi!*, 'he'll be hanged if he'll go!'; *mi dāsgoð o i grogi*, 'he learnt it perfectly'; *tri:uxi i grogi!*, 'try your very best!'; *du i wedi gnēyt i ru:an i xrogi!*, 'I've done it now!'

krōglið, s.f., *croglith*, *dy gwenar a groglið*, 'Good Friday'. W.S. has 'dyw gwener y croglith'. So in all Books of Common Prayer.

krōgur, s.m., *crogwr*, S.E., 'hangman'.

krōini, *krōinjo*, v., *croeni*, D., also *croenio*, S.E., 'to form skin': *peð wedi krōinjo ar i wynab o*, e.g. of a milk pudding;—(of a wound) *brū m dexra krōinjo*, 'a wound beginning to heal by the formation of new skin'; *eli krōini*.

krōinjog, adj., *croenog*, S.E., 'with a thick skin or crust', said of ground which has not been ploughed for a long time; (of persons) 'thick-skinned', so also of horses, potatoes, etc.; (of stone) 'having an unworkable exterior'.

krōiŋgi, s.m., *croengi*, 'a crusty fellow' = *dy:n kro:ys, ka:s, an'huylys a i gæmdogjon* (J.J.).

krōisi, v., *croesi*, D. (1) 'to cross': *krōisi r avon*,—*a stry:d*. (2) 'to cross out, erase'.

krokbran, s.m., crogpren, D., 'gallows'.

krokbris, s., crogbris, S.E., 'extortionate price': *ghoi krokbris am dano vo*.

krokkał (I.W.; J.J.); *krogal* (O.H.), s.m., cnoccell, D., 'talitrum'; 'woodpecker': *krokkał ko:yd* (J.J.).

kroksan: *do:s i dā groksan !*, 'go and be hanged to you !'

kro:x, adj., croch, D., 'acer, vehemens, violentus': *dy:n kro:x* = *dy:n maur, audyrdodol, dy:n a tempār yxal* (O.H.).

kroxon, s.f., pl. *kroḡana*, crochan, D.; crochon, T.N. 67. 28, 'an iron pot suspended by a hook above the fire';—applied to persons: *pen kroḡon*, 'numskull, idiot'.

krombil, s.f., crombil, D. (1) 'gizzard'. (2) 'stomach of any animal',—of human beings: *ghoux lond ax krombil o vu:yd*;—*mi rois i lond i grombil o vu:yd ido vo*. (3) 'heart' (of a mountain, etc.): *əḡ ḡrhombil ə mən:yd*.

kronni, v., cronni, D., 'to collect': *du:r əḡ kronni*;—*kronni du:r ira:l*;—*wedi kronni lawar jaun o lavra*;—*kronni du:r ghag ido redag i fur* (e.g. with a dam);—*du:r wedi gronni a θolpja a xerig*, 'water dammed up with sods and stones'.

kronva, s.f., cronfa, S.E., 'collection', e.g. of water stopped up by a dam: *kronva o du:r*;—also of money collected for some object: *ghoi rubaθ at a gronva*.

kroygast, s.f., cingroengast, *dēnas ga:s vydyr* (O.H.).

kroygi, s.m., cingroengi, *dy:n ka:s bydyr* (O.H.): *ta:u ə kroygi kluydog !*; *ta:u ə he:n groygi gwirjon !*

krop, s.m., pl. *kropja*, 'crop' = *knu:d*.

krop, s.m., 'crop' (of a bird).

kropjan, v., croppian, D. [The O.E. past participle 'cropsen' (from 'créopan') gave rise to a past tense 'crope' which still survives as 'crop' in dialects], 'to creep' (of children).

kropjo, v., croppio, C.C. 357. 12, 'to crop': *pu:y he:n vyux vy:o ḡ kropjo dā wa:l*?, said to some one whose hair has been cut badly.

kroppa, s.f., pl. *kro:pa:yd*, (in slate quarries) 'a kind of fault in the strata which, instead of being level, are tilted at an angle'. It is somewhat similar in appearance to a *sglont* (q.v.), but it differs from a *sglont* in two ways: a *kroppa* slopes, whereas a *sglont* is perpendicular, a *kroppa* is a sort of cleavage, a *sglont* a sort of joint. Hence, when it is worked the result is often a fall (*ruθ*), and it is thus frequently the cause of accidents;—*kroppa xwidig* slopes in an opposite direction to the ordinary *kroppa*, and is not so dangerous.

kro:θ, s.f., pl. *kroḡa*, *kroḡa*, croth, D. (1) 'womb'. (2) 'calf of the leg': *kro:θ ə go:ys*;—*kro:θ ə hosan*, 'the thick part of the

leg of a stocking'. (3) anything protuberant: *i ge:g m lai na i gro:θ o* (O.H.), describing a vessel which increases in bulk below the mouth, e.g. a *kroχon*.

kroθal, s., pl. *kriθil*, crothell, D.; G.O. ii. 60. 28. ? 'gudgeon' (*Gobio fluviatilis*), but this fish, according to Forrest, is not found in Carnarvonshire.

kroθog, adj., crothog, D., 'bulging'.

kroūdal, s.f. = *koudal*. Cf. Eng. (Dial.) crowdy [a kind of porridge; and various mixed foods]: *nes may o n y:n groūdal*, 'till it is all mixed up'.

kroūdi, *groūdi*, s., Eng. (Dial.) crowdy [a small fiddle], Som., Dev., Cor. (1) in phrase *kany i xroūdi*, *kany groūdi* (of cats), 'to purr'. (Cf. also crowd, 'to purr', Som., Cor.) (2) in such phrases as *be u:ti η kany n dā groūdi?*, 'what are you whining about?', i.e. *kwyno heb aχos*. (3) in phrase *kany kroūdi (groūdi) ru:n*, 'to cry down somebody' = *dēyd vod o n mynd m o:l la:u*; also *kany kroūdi η ηhevn dy:n*.

krouk, s.m. [*kroukwałt*].

krouk, s.m. (1) 'croak of a raven'. (2) 'the noise heard in the belly of a horse when running': *krouk m mol kefyl*.

kroukjan, v., crowccian, M.Ll. i. 163. 31; Eng. (Dial.) crowk [to croak; also of the bowels, to rumble, make a noise], Cum. (1) 'to cackle' (of hens). (2) 'to grumble': *kroukjan m erbyn po:b pe:θ*. (3) 'to make a noise in the belly when running' (of horses).

kroukjo, v., 'to croak' (of ravens).

kroukwałt, s.m., cf. Eng. (Dial.) croke [refuse of any kind], Der., Linc., 'coarse grass which grows on mountains and other rough places, and which the cattle will not eat'.

kroūpar, s., crwper, D.G. ccviii. 60. (1) 'crupper: a strap extending from the backband of a horse to the tail'. (2) 'crupper: part of a horse'. Cf. *krimp*.

kroūsa, s.pl., 'idle tales' = *xwedla di:sail: kodi kroūsa*, 'to rake up old scores'.

kroūso, v. (1) 'to talk unintelligibly': *paid a kroūso n wirjon, du i dim en dy:ał be u:ti n i dēyd*. (2) 'to gossip, talk about other people's business': *be u:ti n i groūso farad?*

kroūso [*kriūso*].

kro:yn, s.m., pl. *kru:yn*, croen, D., 'skin': *dim ond kro:yn ar er asgurn*, 'nothing but skin and bone'; *may r gavod m taro at a kro:yn*, 'the shower stings the skin'; *mi ləxiθ a dəwyd ma at a kro:yn*, 'this weather wets you to the skin'; *t o:ys na dim djogi m i gro:yn*, 'there is no laziness in him'; *may o n ſond i gro:yn*, 'he is plump, sleek'; (fig.) 'he is a pompous man'; *dy:n a kro:yn*

tena, 'a thin-skinned, "touchy" man'; *kuppurð kro:yn*, facetious expression for 'stomach'; *vedrun i ðim byu en a grho:yn lan . . .* 'I could not rest until . . .'; *un i ðim syt a may o'n esmuyð en i gro:yn*, 'I do not see how he can be easy in his mind'.—In various transferred senses:—(a) 'plausibility' applied to a story: *t oyd gono vo ðim kro:yn ar a stori* (E.J.), 'his story was not plausible', 'his story did not hang together' (cf. Irish, *croiceann do chur ar sgéal*); (b) 'skin, peel of fruit, etc.': *tanny kro:yn avol*, 'to peel an apple' = *plikjo avol*; (c) 'skin', e.g. of a rice pudding; (d) 'a layer of vegetation (e.g. lichen) covering something': *kro:yn gla:s*, 'a layer of grass', e.g. *kro:yn gla:s en tavy ar brið a wa:ð*, 'a layer of grass growing on the molehill'; also 'a green surface covering mud';—*he:n gro:yn*, said of a field which has not been ploughed for many years (cf. D.G. clx. 43); fig. of persons: *he:n gro:yn o be:ð ædi o*, 'he is a crusty old fellow'; (e) 'a hard surface caused by exposure to the sun, etc.': *magy kro:yn*, said of peat which has been exposed to the weather to dry: *æy kodi nu n dair mæunan i vagy kro:yn*;—*savanu ðim ar i penna heb gro:yn*; (f) 'the exterior, unworkable coating of stone in quarries'; (g) of the sea: *a mor æy gro:yn ar i wymmæd o*, i.e. 'like glass'.

kröynan, s.f., croenen, D., 'cuticula'; *may ðo gröynan di n dena jaun*, 'you are very thin-skinned, "touchy"'.
kröyn'dena, *krön'dena*, adj., croendeneu, 'thin-skinned, "touchy", quick at taking offence'.

kröyndeu, adj., croendew, D., s.v. 'callosus'; 'thick-skinned' (lit. and fig.).

kro:ys, s.f., pl. *kröysa*; *kruisi* (O.H), croes, D. (1) 'cross'. (2) 'a place where several roads meet, a cross-road': *pedar forð en du:ad i r y:n gro:ys*. (3) 'a burden, weariness': *he:n ałt drom ædi hon, t e: i: a wi:r, may hi n gro:ys*, 'this is a nasty hill, isn't it? Yes, indeed, it is hard work'; *may n mynd æy gro:ys drom ydynu* (e.g. of a misfortune). (4) 'impediment': *ela by:ð na riu gro:ys i attal i xi vynd*, 'perhaps there will be some impediment to prevent you going'.

kro:ys, adj., croes, R. (1) 'in the shape of a cross': *kadaç gro:ys*, 'a handkerchief bound on the head crosswise, used formerly as a remedy for headache'; *pu:yð kro:ys*, 'cross-stitch'; *lagad kro:ys*, 'a squint'. (2) 'in the wrong direction': *lønky n gro:ys*, 'to swallow (something) the wrong way'. (3) 'at cross purposes': *kro:ys wæiðjo n erbyn i gilið*. (4) 'contrary': *æy gro:ys i r gæwrað*, 'contrary to the law'; *æy gro:ys i wastraf*, 'the contrary of waste-fulness'; *tanny n gro:ys*, 'to oppose, demur, express an opposite opinion, kick against': *tanny n gro:ys a nail i r lał*, 'to provoke one another, to nag at one another'. (5) 'cross, bad-tempered'.

kröysawy, v., croesawu, D., 'to welcome'.

·krö:ys'dänny, v., croesdynnu, T.N. 114, 23, 'to be at loggerheads':
ma: r gu:r a r wraig *ə* ·krö:ys'dänny; ma na rəu o hy:d.

kröyslon, s.f., croeslon, 'a cross-road, a road which crosses another': *lroi i r gröyslon*;—*pedar kröyslon*.

kröyso, s.m., croesaw, D., 'welcome': *kröyso!*, 'welcome!';
i o:ys naur o gröyso i ne:b vynd əno ru:an, 'there is not much welcome, inducement, for any one to go there now'.

kröysəugar, adj., croesawgar, S.E., 'affable, cordial'.

kröyu, krëyu, adj., croyw, D., 'clear': *dëyd rubaθ *ə* gröyu*, 'to say something clearly'; *tori r gëirja *ə* gröyu*;—*du:r kröyu*, 'fresh water' (as compared with *du:r ha:l*).

krub, s.m., crwb, S.E.; Eng. (Dial.) crub [a crust, crumb of bread], Ken., Sus., Dor., Som., Dev. (1) 'lump, chunk', esp. *krub o vara*, 'a lump torn from a loaf fresh from the oven'. (2) applied to persons: *krub o hogyn*, 'a boy of 13 or 14, old enough to begin to earn something'. (3) in slate quarries: 'a defective foot-joint where the slate, instead of being level, rises in concave shape'.

krub, s., Eng. (Dial.) crub [manger], Sc., Cum., Som., Dev., 'stomach' (facetiously): *gë:sti lond də grub?* = *lond də gëtlog* (O.H.).

krub, s.m., 'croup'.

krubi, s., crwbi, S.E.; cf. D., s.v. 'gibber', crwban, cefn-grwba, 'hump': *dy:n a krubi ar i gëvn*, 'hunchback' (O.H.); *kodi *ə* grubi*, 'to rise like a hump' (O.H. in speaking of the water in a great flood); *rhag iðo* (i.e. *ə ti:r*) *godi n ormod o grubi* (J.J., speaking of ploughing).

krubjo, v. (1) 'to stoop', e.g. of old people = *ə kevn *ə* gulun* (O.H.). (2) 'to thrash': *mi krubis i o*, 'I thrashed him' (O.H.).

krubyn, s.m., crwbyn, S.E., dim. of *krub*:—*riu he:n grubyn o hogyn*, 'a little scrub of a boy'; *ə gghubyn ba:χ annuyll*, said e.g. by a mother to her baby; *dy:n wedi mynd *ə* grubyn*, 'a man with a stoop'. (All O.H.)

gruk, s.m., pl. *grukja*, krwck, W.S. [A payle], 'tub' for washing, mixing food for horses or pigs, baking, salting, etc.: *r o:yð hi m buru vel tasa hi n du:ad o gruk*, 'it was raining bucketfuls';—the phrase *may o n du:ad vel o gruk* is also used in speaking of a person's eloquence.

grukkud, s., crwcwd, D.G. xc. 17; the same word as *kurkud* q.v. As term of reproach: *ta:u r he:n grukkud!* (O.H.).

krumfast, kramfast, s.m., pl. *krumfastja*, crwmffast: *krumfast o hogyn*, 'a big strapping lad', alluding to a boy of about fifteen (cf. *krub*, *hoglan*).

krump, s., 'rump': the part of a horse immediately above the tail; also of persons: *may o η karjo i vayχ ar grump i di:n* (O.H.).

krun, adj., fem. *kron*, pl. *kranjon*, crwn, D., 'round': *η grun vel avol*, 'as fat as a dumpling'.

krunar, s.m., 'coroner'.

krust, s.f., crwst, D., s.v. 'crusta', 'crustum': O.F. crouste. (1) 'crust', e.g. of a pie (not of bread = *krastyn*); applied also e.g. to the skin of a burnt rice pudding. (2) 'growth upon stones, trees, etc.' (3) 'blow' (J.J.—not known to O.H.).

kruttyn, s.m., pl. *krutja*, crwtyn, O.P., 'a small boy of seven or eight years of age'.

krυ:θ, s.m., pl. *krυθja*, crwθ, D. (1) 'hump, hunch on the back'. (2) 'basket' in *krυ:θ sgotta*, 'a fisherman's basket'. (3) 'fiddle', only in the phrase *kany i χru:θ*, 'to purr' (cf. *krυdθi*). (4) 'salt-box': *krυ:θ halan* = *Kettog* (which is the usual word).

krυdθi, adj., 'hunch-backed' (I.W.).

krυydredig, adj., crwydredig, D.P.O. 73. 17, 'wandering': *dy:n, devaid krυydredig*.

krυydro, v., crwydro, D., 'to wander'.

krυydrυn, s.m., crwydryn, G.O. i. 233. 3, 'wanderer, tramp': *wedi mynd η grυydrυn maur* (O.H.), 'having become a regular tramp'.

krυydyr, s., crwydr, D., 'wandering': *may r davod wedi mynd ar grυydyr*.

kry:, adj., fem. *kre:*, comp. *krwax*, pl. *kranjon*, crŷf, D., 'strong': *dy:n kry:*, 'a strong man', either as regards strength of muscle, etc., or as regards health.—applied to tea, etc.: *may r te: η gry:*,—of a blow, 'heavy': *ρhoi slap gre:*, 'to deal a heavy blow';—of soil, 'rich': *ti:r kry:*. Cf. *bra:s*.

krυ:d, s.m., crŷd, D., 'cradle'.

krυ:d, s.m., crŷd, D., 'ague'; *krυkmala* = *cryd y cymalau*, 'rheumatism'.

krυ:δ, s.m., pl. *krυδjon*, crydd, D., 'shoemaker'.

krυ:g, adj., crŷg, D., 'hoarse'.

·kry: gla:s, *·kry:r gla:s*, *·kry:δ gla:s*; *krυglas* (J.J.); s.m., crŷr, cryhyr, crehyr, D., 'heron', i.e. crŷr glas. Cf. *krυgyr*.

krυ:χ, adj., crŷch, D., 'curling': *pen krυ:χ, gwa:ŷt krυ:χ*.

krυ:χ, s.m., crŷch, cf. D.G. App. iii. 12. (1) 'rough water in a river'. (2) name applied to certain flaws in slate: *krυ:χ hy:d*, 'a defective stripe about one inch wide running more or less in the same direction as the grain, but obliquely and irregularly'; *krυ:χ tgaus*, 'a similar stripe, one or two inches wide, running across the grain. Both these defects make that part of the rock utterly worth-

less; *kry:χ dy:* is a flaw of a different nature, like a splash of ink on the slate. Slate with this defect can be worked, but it is of brittle, inferior quality.

kryn, adj., *cryn*, D., 'fair, good' (before nouns of quantity or numerals): *may na gryn dippin o:d akku i r knebrun*, 'it is a good long way to the funeral from my home'; *may na gryn dippin o buysa mo vo*, 'it weighs a good deal'; *kryn lawar*, 'a good deal'; *er s kryn bembag mlenad*, 'a good fifteen years ago'; *am gryn de:y mynyd*, 'for fully ten minutes'.

kry:s, s.m., pl. *krasa*, crŷs, D., 'shirt'.

kraban, s., 'a thrashing': *mi rois i graban ido vo*. (Not the same as *kurban*, which is a stronger term.)

kræbibjon, *kræbibjon*, s.pl., *cyrbibion*, S.E., 'smithereens, shreds': *may r dilad wedi tori n raks græbibjon, tori n gærbibjon ylu*, 'the clothes are torn to shreds'. Also *wedi malirjo, wedi maly n raks græbibjon (n va:n græbibjon)*;—*hel æ kræbibjon, tavl æ kræbibjon*, 'collect the bits, throw away the bits';—fig. *may o wedi mynd æn raks græbibjon*, implying 'he has become a bankrupt'.

kræbinjo [*kræbinjo*].

kræbinjon [*kræbinjon*].

kræbjad, s., 'a good quantity': *lytta kræbjad*; *kræbjad o yud*, etc. Cf. *krub*.

kræbjo, v., 'to pull a piece with the hand from a loaf fresh from the oven': *paid a kræbjo r dorth*. Cf. *krub*.

kræbuyl, v., *crybwyll*, D., 'to mention'.

kræbæxlyd, adj., cf. *crebach*, D., 'ariditate et marcore contractus'; 'in wrinkles, creases': *wedi smudjo η græbæxlyd*, 'badly ironed' (of clothes), 'creased in the ironing'; *gwynab kræbæxlyd*, 'wizened, lined face'. [For variations in pronunciation see below.]

kræbæxy, *kræbæxy*, *kræbæxy* (O.H.); *kræbæxy*, *kræbæxy* (W.H.), v., *krybychu*, W.S. [Shrynke]; *cyrbychu*, *crepachu*, *crebychu*, D., s.v. 'contraho'; cf. *kræppax* and L.A. 54. 7; 153. 29, 'to shrink, crease by shrinking'.

krædedy, v., *cyfrodeddu*, D.; *crydeddu*, M.Ll. ii. 148. 19, 'to twist two threads together' (O.H.). Cf. *krærodad*.

krædyras, s.f., *creatures*, S.E., 'creature': *æ grædyras!*, 'poor thing!'

kræfha:y, v., *cryfhau*, D., 'to strengthen'.

krægni, s., *crygni*, D., 'hoarseness'.

krægy, v., *crygu*, D., 'to become hoarse'.

krækjad, s., as much as will fill a *kræk*, q.v.

kræxjad, s.m., *crychiad*, D., s.v. 'ruga', 'patagium'; 'gathering (in a dress), pleating; crease'.

kræxjas; *kræxjast* (J.J.; O.H.), s., crychias, D., s.v. 'bullio', 'vndo'; in phrase *berwi η græxjas*, 'to boil furiously'.

kræxlyd, adj., crychlyd, S.E., 'curly' (of the hair).

kræxy, v., 'to crumple, curl, curl up' (trans. and intr.): *may hi η kræxy i dail ghag bla:yn*, 'its leaves curl up (i.e. wither) very early'; *kræxy pappyr*, 'to crumple paper'; *kræxy i dalkan*, 'to wrinkle up the brows'; *kræxy æ gwa:lt*, 'to curl the hair'; also (of the hair), 'to wave, to be wavy';—(of clothes, etc.) 'to crease, to pleat, to gather (on a tape) etc.';—(of water), 'to ripple'.

kræminstin [*krimpin*].

kræminstjo, v., 'to dry up'.

kræmman, s.f., pl. *kræmana*, crymman, D., 'sickle, pruning-hook'.

kræmmy, v., crymmu, D., 'to stoop' (by bending the back and legs);—said also of people bent by age: *may o wedi kræmmy*;—*kræmmy i ben*, 'to bend one's head'. Cf. *gwyro*, *gwargammy*.

krændod, s.m., cryndod, D., 'a shivering, the "shivers"': *ghiu grændod troyða i*;—*may r krændod arna i nes may nannað i η klekjan ar i gilið*.

kræn'hoi, v., crynoi, D., 'to put much into a small space, to gather together': *kræn'hoi peða at i gilið*.

krænlo, s., 'medium-sized lumps of coal': *ghæux dippin o grænlo ar æ la:n*.

krænny, v., crynu, D., crynnu, C.C.M. 117. 2; M.Ll. i. 132. 27, 'to shiver, tremble': *krænny gin annuyd*, 'to shiver with cold'; *krænny vel dëilan*, 'to tremble like a leaf'; *krænny o r koryn i r sæudul*, 'to shiver from head to foot'.

kræno, adj., cryno, D. (1) 'compact': *mi dëyðon η græno*, 'they came very well together'; *r öyðanu wedi du:ad η græno mo*, 'there was a fairly good attendance'. (2) 'neat, smart' = *tut*, *trevnys*, *taklys*;—*dy:n, kefyl, dilad kræno*; *ta:s græno*;—*wedi gnëyd i le: η græno*.

krænsuð, *krænsuðt*, s.m., crynswth, R.; G.O. ii. 132. 22, 'a mass': *mi særðjoð η grænsuð*, 'it fell in a mass, all together' (e.g. of soot down a chimney); also of persons e.g. to fall too suddenly to be able to defend oneself;—*dæna vo n y:n krænsuðt*;—*mynd a vo: æn i grænsuð*, 'to carry it bodily'.

kræsbas, *kræsbas*, s.f., pl. *kræsbëisfa*, crysbais, R.; pl. *crysbeisiau*, D., s.v. 'paragandes'; 'an undershirt': *kræsbas wlanan*, 'flannel shirt, flannel vest' (worn next the skin); *kræsbas li:an*, 'a linen jacket with sleeves, worn underneath the coat by workmen'; *kræsbas wëy*, 'knitted jacket'; *kræsbas no:s*, term formerly applied to a woman's nightgown (J.J.).

kræstyn, *kræstin* (O.H.), pl. *kræstja*; *kræstja* (O.H.), s.m., cræstyn, D., s.v. 'crustula'; M.Ll. i. 119. 5, 'crust of a loaf', opp. to *muidjon*,

'the crumb'; *kr̥styn kaus*, 'cheese-rind'; *kr̥styn o ðy:n*, said of a very dry man; also *may o η gr̥styn sy:χ*.

kr̥vdur, s.m., cryfder, D.; cryfdwr, Job vi. 12; C.L.C. i. 17. 7; C.C. 105. 25, 'strength'.

kr̥vðdol, adj., crefyddol, D., s.v. 'religiosus'; 'religiously inclined, devout'.

ku:, call to drive away a dog.

ku:ar [*kəwar*].

ku:arχ [*kəwarχ*].

kubul, s.m., cwbl, D., 'whole': *dona r kubul sy: na*, 'that's all there is'; *may gwyni a duyran m dēivjo r kubul*, 'the east wind blasts everything'; *may r kubul ar i sguyda vo*, 'he has all the responsibility'; *dim . . . o gubul*, 'not . . . at all'.

ku:d, s.m., pl. *kəda*, cŵd, D., 'bag': *ku:d pappyr*, 'paper bag'; *pg̥nnu ka:θ meun ku:d*, 'to buy a pig in a poke'; *paub a u:yr gulum i gu:d i hy:n* (prov.), 'every one knows where the shoe pinches'; 'every one knows his own troubles';—also 'scrotum'.

kuderbyn, adv. = *kəverbryn*, 'opposite, in a line (with)': *kuderbyn a ni:*, 'opposite us'; *sbi:a η guderbyn a dē dru:yn*, 'look straight in front of you'.

kudsax, s., cwdsach, D., s.v. 'folliculus', 'sacciperium'; 'small sack' (larger than *ku:d* and smaller than *sa:χ*), J.J., O.H.;—as applied to persons, 'a short individual': *ŕ he:n gudsax = dy:n kutta* (O.H.).

kudyn, s.m., cwdyn, S.E., dim. of *ku:d*:—*kudyn o hogyn*, 'a sturdy little boy' (corresponding to *sa:χ o ðy:n = dy:n kry:*, *dy:n tr̥yðo drau*), O.H.; *kudyn annuyl l*, term of endearment used by a mother to her child (O.H.).

kufans, *kufas*, *kufast*, s.f., 'fight': *o:ð na gufas ða: mo ?*;—*be di r gufast ru:an ?*

kufjo, v., cwffio, G.O. ii. 77. 22; T.N. 33. 14, Eng. cuff, 'to fight' (of human beings or animals); *kufjo penna hevo i ġilið*, 'to knock heads together in play' (of children).

ku:k, s.m.f., pl. *ku:ks*, 'cook'; *a ku:k* (f.); but *may hi η gu:k r̥iit ða:*.

kukri, s., Eng. cookery. (1) 'potatoes mashed with turnips or carrots'. O.H. has also *kukri fa:*. (2) 'muddle': *gn̥yð kukri o 'honynu*. (3) 'unfair dealing' (I.W.).

ku:χ, s.m., pl. *kəχod*, cŵch, D. (1) 'boat': *pen bla:yn a ku:χ*, 'bow'; *ti:n a ku:χ*, *pen o:l a ku:χ = starn*, 'stern'; *tru:yn a ku:χ*, 'nose of the boat'. Cf. also *kniu*, *ghu:yv*, *loft*, *tolyn*.—*haljo a ku:χ*, 'to haul the boat'; *ghoid a ku:χ i lexy*, 'to put the boat in a sheltered place'; *g̥ry* (= *gubjo*) *r ku:χ i r du:r* (fig.), 'to incite, to add fuel to the fire'. (2) 'bee-hive': *ku:χ gwenyn*.

kula, adj., ?cwla, D., 'carens auribus'; M.A. 1. 122 a, 9; T.N. 305. 28, 'poorly': *digon kula a digalon*, 'rather poorly and dejected'.

kulin, s.m., pl. *kulins*, Eng. cullings, 'article thrown aside as being of inferior quality to the rest', 'a small inferior article': *paid a rhoid he:n gulins ma:n*, said e.g. to one selling potatoes;—*a porxal sala ædi kulin a perxyl* (O.H.).

kuljo, v., Eng. cull, 'to put aside something as being of inferior quality to the rest': *kuljo devaid* = *pigo a rhëi sala o 'honynu*.

kulum, s.m., pl. *kłemma*, cwlmm, clwm and cwlwm, D., 'knot': *kłemmy kulum*, 'to tie a knot'; *kulum rhedag*, 'slip knot'; *kulum gulum*, 'a knot tied twice'; *kulum dolan*, 'bow'; *kulum nain*, 'a knot tying two ends together' (O.H.); *kulum morur*, 'sailor's knot' (O.H.); *mynd æy gulum*, 'to get into a knot'; *saul kulum 'vedruxi roid*?, 'how many kinds of knots can you make?'; *daxi wedi rhoi kulum arno vo n rhy: sæund*, 'you have tied it too tight'; *kulum dorys*, 'a hard knot'; *kulum ko:yd*, 'black bryony' (Tamus communis); *kulum ar i bervað*, 'stricture of the bowel'.

kultur, s.m., pl. *kultora*, cwltr, D., 'coultter'.

kum, s.m., pl. *kæmmøð*, *kummoð*, cwmm, D., 'hollow, valley with only one inlet'.

kumany, v., 'to stoop'.

kumfon, s.f., pl. *kæmfonna*, cynffon, D. (1) 'tail': *bo:n a gumfon*, 'root of the tail'; *æsguyd a gumfon*, 'to wag the tail'; *kodi a gumfon* (fig.) = *rhedag a raso*, 'to lay aside all restraint': *daxi η kodi x kumfon æn vy:an* (i.e. *æn ivayk*), J.J.;—*may o wedi tori i gumfon*, 'he has done for himself' = *may o wedi tori kumfon i gi*;—*pen pynt, kumfon dimma*, 'grand bonnet, ragged shoes';—*kumfon lgodan*, 'broad-leaved plantain', Bangor (Plantago major) = *dail forjad, kabailf a laur*. (2) 'train' (of a dress). (3) *kumfon go:x*, 'the third grade in bolting flour, fine bran'. (4) in transferred sense implying 'sponging, sneaking, toadying, fawning': *byu ar i gumfon æn lē: byu ar i winað*, 'to live by sneaking and sponging instead of honest work' (O.H.); *gna: da ora i gadu da gumfon*, 'do your best not to "lay it on too thick"', e.g. a caution after giving advice to a young man to go and see a relation from whom he expected a legacy and to be polite to him'. (5) 'blackleg, sneak, parasite, toady, sponger' (in this sense often *kæmfon*).

kumfonlyd, *kæmfonlyd*, adj., cynffonllyd, S.E., 'sponging, apt to play the sponger'.

kumfonna, *kæmfonna*, *kæfonia*, *kæfono*, v., cynffoni, cynffonio, S.E., "to suck up to", 'to curry favour, to fawn upon'; 'to be a sneak, toady, parasite, sponger'; 'to cringe'.

kumfonnas, *kæmfonnas*, s.f., 'a female sneak, toady, sponger'.

kumfonnog, kɔnfɔnnog, fɔnnog, adj., *cynffonnog*, D., 'caudatus'; B.C. 25. 23, 'sponging, apt to play the sponger'.

kumfonnur, kɔnfɔnnur, s.m., 'sneak, toady, sponger';—fem. *kumfonrag, kɔnfɔnrag*.

kumfɔngi, kɔnfɔngi, s.m., pl. *kumfɔnguns*, *cynffiongi*, S.E.; *cyffiongi*, T.N. 4. 29, 'sneak, toady, sponger'.

kumman, s., *cwman*, S.E. [the rump or buttock; the lower part of the back], 'a stoop in the shoulders': *m ɔ ɣhumman*, etc., 'stooping'; *may o n i gumman m aru, may o wedi mynd i u gumman m aru*, 'he stoops very much'.

kummul, s.m., pl. *kɔmɔla*, *cwmmlwl*, D., 'cloud': *kɔmɔla ble:u ɣɛivɔr*, "goat's hair", i.e. streaky or 'cirrus' clouds.

kummus, kɔmmuys, adj., *cymmwys*, D., 'suitable, fit': *dy:n kummus i nɛyd pɛθ*.

kumni, s.m., *cwympni* (sic), B.C. 107. 3; *cwmnhi*, B.C. 64. 15; M.Ll. i. 158. 4; 195. 27, etc., 'company'. Cf. *kumpɛini*.

kumpas, s., pl. *kumpasɔð*, *kwmpas*, L.A. 9. 17; I.D. xxxviii. 9; *cwmpas*, D.; cf. D.G. xix. 27; lxxviii. 23; Eng. compass, in the exp. *o gumpas*, 'about': *o gumpas amsar Kinjo*, 'about dinner time'; *o gumpas ɔ gwilja*, 'about the time of the holidays'; *o gumpas pɔmp*, 'about five o'clock'; *klut o di:r o gumpas ty*, 'a piece of ground around a house'; *ɔ pɛ:θ o gumpas ɔ gobennyð*, i.e. 'bolster-case'; *pɛidjux a ɣnɛyd dim lol m i gumpas o*, 'do not make any nonsense about it'; *tɔoi o i xumpas hi*, 'to be courting her'. In pl. 'neighbourhood, environs': *pobol ɔ kumpasɔð*.

kumpɛini, kɔmpɛini, s.m., *kwmpaeni*, S.G. 13. 26; *cwmpeini*, B.C. 64. 15; P.G.G. 44. 21, 'company': *kumpɛini a'nivir jaun ɔdi r vannɔð*, 'toothache is very unpleasant company'; *kumpɛini dru:g*, 'bad company'; *he:n gumpɛini diðan ɔdi o*, 'he is pleasant company'.

kuna, v., said of a bitch *maris appetens*: *may r a:st ɔy kuna*.

kunnus, kɔnnuys, v., *cynnwys*, D., s.v. 'admitto'. (1) 'to encourage, egg on': *kɔnnuys ɔ nail ɔ ɣal*, 'to egg one another on'; *kɔnnuys i r ty*, 'to invite, welcome to the house'; *ɔðlaxi m o i ɣɔnnuys ɔmma*, 'you should not encourage him here'. (2) 'to make room for' in the exp. *kɔnnuys!* (*kunnus!*), said to one of two cows which are too near one another while being milked (J.J.);—also to persons, implying 'get out of the way': *kɔnnuys ɣa:l i mi gal ɣe* (O.H.).

kupanad, kɔpanad, panad, s.f., pl. (*ku*)*panɛidja*, *cwppaneid*, St. Mark ix. 41, 'cupful': *kupanad o de*, 'a cup of tea'.

kupany, v., used of something which ought to lie flat but curls up, e.g. *crochet work*.

kuplus; kɔplɔs (J.J.), s.m., *kwplys*, W.S. [Couples]; *cwplws*, D. (1) 'a rein used to fasten horses together while ploughing' (I.W.). (2) 'a rope or chain attaching two sheep together, to the centre of

which a cord is tied which the driver holds; or a piece of wood used in the same way for driving rams';—also 'a leash' for dogs. (3) 'cluster', e.g. of nuts: *kuplus duy*, *kuplus tair*, etc. (J.J.).

kuppan, s.f., pl. *kupana*, *kəpana*, cwppan, D., 'cup': *kuppan de:*, 'tea-cup'; *kly:st ə guppan*, 'handle of the cup'.

kuppul, s.m., pl. *kəpla*, kwpyl, W.S.; cwpl, I.D. xxxix. 34; D., s.v. 'tignum'. (1) 'a couple': *kuppul o dənjon*. (2) 'a sheep and its lamb'. (3) 'two sheep attached by a *kuplus*'. (4) supporting beams of a roof, in the shape of an inverted V [*traust*].

kuppurð, *kuppur*, s.m., pl. *kəpərða*, cwpwrt, L.G.C., p. 99 [49]; cwpwrdd, W.L. (Voc.), s.v. 'almari'; kwpbwrdd, W.S.; cypyrddau (pl.), G.O. ii. 78. 25, 'cupboard': *kuppur kanol*, *kuppur kro:y:n*, facetious expressions for the stomach.

kur, s.m., pl. *kəra*, cwrr, D., 'edge, skirts': *kur ə ka:y*, 'the edge of a field—close to the hedge'; *kur ə ko:y:d*, 'the outskirts of the wood'; *kur ə kləud*, 'one of the two sides of a road enclosed by hedges'; *kəra r wla:d*, 'the utmost limits of the country'.

kur, *kurð* [*kwarvød*].

kurax, s.m., pl. *kuraxod*, apparently another form of *koṛax*, q.v. (1) 'a dwarf; a very small person': *riu gurax o dy:n*. (2) term of reproach for a person of small size = *dy:n ba:x*, *di:asgurn*, *di:nerθ* (J.J.)—*riu he:n gurax o dy:n* (O.H.).

kurban, s.m., 'a thrashing': *mi rois i gurban da: iðo vo*;—*ka:l kurban*.

kurbanny, v., 'to thrash': *mi kurbannif i o*.

kurbitsf, s.m., Eng. kourbash, 'a thrashing'.

kurbitsō, v., 'to thrash'.

kurkud; *krukud* (O.H.), s., cwrcwd, crwewd, S.E.; cf. Eng. (Dial.) curcuddie [a grotesque kind of dance, performed in a shortened posture sitting on one's hams with the arms akimbo], Sc. 'a squatting posture': *ən ə ɣhurkud*, 'on my hunkers'.—As term of reproach applied to a small person: *ta:u ər he:n gurkud!* ('old squat', O.P.).—As term of endearment to babies:—*ə ɣhurkud annuyl!* Cf. *krukud*.

kurkədy, v., 'to squat'.

kurlid, s.m., kyvyrilit, S.G. 241. 29; kwrlid, W.S.; cwrlid, D. Also D.G. cxviii. 23, 'coverlet, quilt'.

kurnad, s.m., cwrnad, G.O. ii. 38. 28, 'bawling, shouting, jarring noise, nagging': *su:n o:yr ka:s*—*riu dru:g wedi nēyd a ru:n əy kləbran*, *a ɣhēi wedi blino ar ə kurnad*;—*paid a ɣadu kurnad*; *may o uði ən i gurnad*; *riu he:n gurnad am ər y:n pē:θ*—(O.H.).

kurnad, v., 'to bawl, shout, nag': *paid a kurnad ər y:n pē:θ o hy:d* (O.H.). (Cf. *kərnady*,—*ɣhəgny*, *ɣhinkjo*.)

kurs, s.m., pl. *kərfa*, cwrs (kwrs), D.G. vii. 39; civ. 25; G.I. xxiii. 30; D. (1) 'course': *m o:l kurs natlyr*. (2) 'manner of life': *dy:n dru:g i gurs*; *may o y kadu kurs dru:g*, 'he is a bad lot'; also, less strongly, of children, 'he is naughty'. (3) 'a large quantity': *am gurs o amsar*, 'for a considerable time'; *er s kurs maur o vlenəðoð*;—*du i n hy:n o gurs maur na vo*; 'I am much older than he' (O.H.); *may o əmma er s kurs ru:an*, 'he has been here for a considerable time now';—*kurs o arjan*;—*kurs o forð*;—*may hi y gurs o la:u* = *may hi n la:u garu*, 'it is raining heavily' (O.H.). (4) 'fit': *kərfa o bəsəxy*, 'fits of coughing'. (5) pl. *kərsis*, 'a layer of hay placed round the outside in making a haystack'. Cf. *janu*.

kurtals (I.W.); *kurtas* (W.H.), adj., kwrteis, S.G. 217. 29; W.S. [Courtesse]; cwrtais (read kwrteis), D.G. cl. 3. O.F. courteis [courteous], 'shy'.—(Not known to O.H.)

kurtans, adj., 'short, curt; niggardly': *attab y gurtans*; *dy:n kurtans hevo i vesyr a i buysa*.

kuru, s.m., cwrw, D., 'beer': *glasad o guru*, 'a glass of beer';—*köysa kuru*, 'a drunken gait'.

kurva, s.f., curfa, D., 'a thrashing' (O.H.; Bangor).—Perhaps a confusion with *sgurva*.

kusberins, s.pl., sing. *kusberan*, f., 'gooseberries'.

ku:sg, s.m., cwsq, D., 'sleep': *melys gu:sg ədi ku:sg ə gwēiðjur* (prov.).—Not in general use; cf. *kəsgy*.

kusmar, s.m., pl. *kusmerjad*, (pl.) cwsmeiriad, B.C. 119. 10, 'customer'.

kusnjo, v., said of apples, turnips, etc., which have become shrunk and dry from long keeping.

kustuyo, *stuyo*, v., costwyo rectius cystwyo, D., 'to strike': *mi də gəstuya i di* (e.g. *a durn, a fon*), O.H.

kufat, s.f., pl. *kufedi*, kwysed, W.S. [Gusset], 'gusset'. Also *kəsal*.

kut, s.m., pl. *kətja*, cwt, D., 'sty, kennel, shed, etc.': *kut moχyn*, 'pig-sty'; *kut jēir*, 'hen-coop'; *kut ki:*, 'dog-kennel'; *kut gwēnjan*, 'rabbit-hutch'; *kut glo:*, *taltus*, 'coal, potato shed'; *kut ku:χ*, 'boat-house'; *riu he:n gut ba:χ o he:n dy:*, 'hovel'; *kut bu:yd*, 'shed where quarrymen take their food'; *kut moχal*, 'shelter for quarrymen during blasting operations'.

kut, s., cwt, D., 'frustum, particula'; 'tail' (I.W.); *uθ i gut*, 'behind him': *hogyn uθ i gut o*.

kutjo, v., cwtio ne dwckio gwisc laes, W.S. [Tucke], 'to shorten' (trans. and intrans.): *may r dy:ð y kutjo* (= *bər-ha:y*), 'the days are drawing in'; *r o:ð ə ġewin wedi kutjo*, 'the sinew had shrunk'.

kutogi, v., cwtto*gi*, D., s.v. 'abbrevio'; 'to shorten' = *kutjo*.

kulf, s.m., Eng. couch: *kulf tattus*, 'a heap of potatoes covered up for the winter with bracken, potato-stalks, etc., and earth above'.

kulfa, v., Eng. couch, a command to dogs to keep quiet, especially when they are inclined to bite the sheep.

kulfo, v., 'to store potatoes'. Cf. *kulf*.

kulfo, v., 'to be wasted, to look ill': *may o wedi kulfo n aru* = *strikijo* (O.H.).

kutta, adj., cwtt*a*, D. (1) 'short': *Kettyn kutta*, 'a short pipe'; *tori gwa:ll, fon æy gutta*, 'to cut hair, a stick, short'; *tori gëirja æy gutta*, 'to clip words'; *ma: x tæusys wedi mynd æn ghy: gutta, iſo lëysy nu*. (2) 'short' as regards supply: *ma: r y:d æn æ sa:x wedi mynd æy gutta*. (3) 'mean'.

kuttar, s.m., pl. *kuteryð*, cwtt*er*, 2 Sam. v. 8, 'gutter'.

kuttus, s., kwttys, W.S. [A cutte, lotte]; cwt*ts*, Isaiah lvii. 6; D., 'lots': *tænny kuttus*.

kuttyn, s.m., cwtyn, S.E. (1) 'chit': *kuttyn o hogyn ba:x* (J.J.);—also as term of endearment to babies: *æ ghutyn ba:x i l*—both *kudyn* and *kuttyn* are used in the latter sense. (2) 'tuck' (for shortening): *ghoi kuttyn æno vo*.

kutvys, s.m., cwtfys, 'third finger' [*by:s*].

kuθlun, s., cythlwng, D., in the phrase *ar i guθlun*, 'fasting'.

kuθruvul, s.m., cythrw*l*, D., 'squabble, hubbub, brawl': *pu:y godod æ kuθruvul ?*; *be di r kuθruvul sy æmma ?* (O.H.).

kuθwal, s.m., cf. c*wth*wal, M.F., 'hovel': *meun riu he:n guθwal tlaud may o wedi vagy*, 'he has been brought up in some wretched hovel'.

ku:yn, s.m., pl. *kwinjon*, cwyn, D., 'complaint'.

ku:yr, s.m., cwyr, D., 'wax': *ku:yr melyn*, 'bees' wax'; *ku:yr kry:ð*, 'cobbler's wax'. Also 'wax in the ears'.

ku:ys, s.f., pl. *kuisi*, cwys, D., 'furrow': *tænny ku:ys*, 'to make a furrow'; in fig. sense: *æ kro:yn wedi mynd æn lak, a ghæxa a kuisi arno vo* (J.J.).

kuyso, v., cwys*o*, D., 'to furrow'.

kwak, s.m., Eng. quack, term of reproach, 'cheat, rogue': *g he:n gwak dru:g!* (O.H.).

kwak, *kwat*, s.m., Eng. quod: *wedi mynd i r kwak*, 'gone to quod', i.e. to prison.

kwaral (W.H.; I.W.), s.m.f.; *xwaral* (Bangor; E.J.), s.f., pl. *kwareli*, *xwareli*, cf. c*warel*, L.G.C., p. 12. [32]; Eng. (Dial.) quarrel [A pane of glass]; O.F. carrel, quarrel: *kwaral o wydyr*, 'pane of glass'.

kwarvod, *k(ə)varvod*, *kəvur(ð)*, *kuvur*, *kurð*, *ku:r*, v., cyfarfod, D.; cyfwrdd, M.Ll. i. 6. 11; B.C. 125. 22; cwrdd, C.C. 5. 32. Fut. S. 3. *k(ə)vervyð*, *k(ə)vervyð*, Pl. 2. *k(ə)varvəduχ*; Pret. S. 3. *k(ə)varvəðod*, 'to meet': *mi ɛif i χwarvot i*, 'I went to meet her'; *wedi kəvur a i ġilið*, 'having met'; *rubəθ kro:ys ən du:ad i χ kuvur xi*, 'meeting with some unpleasant experience'.

kwarvod, *k(ə)varvod*, s.m., pl. *k(ə)varvodyð*, cyfarfod, D., 'meeting'.
kwat [*kwak*].

kwavar, s., Eng. (Dial.) quaver [A flourish], 'flourish (especially in writing one's name), scallop, any ornamentation in round outline': *gnëyd riu gwavars ar sanna* (O.H.).

kwavrjo, v., 'to make flourishes'.

kwëiljo, *köiljo*, v., coelio, D., 'to believe': *χwëilja i vaur l*, 'I should think not indeed!'

kwëin, s., Eng. (Dial.) quine (i. e. kwain), Gloucestershire, 'coin'.

kwëinjo, v., 'to coin'.

kwëir, s., cyweir, B.C. 92. 1, 'a thrashing': *ġhoi kwëir ido vo*;—*mi ġëi di gwëir*.

kwëirjad [*kwëirjad*].

kwëirjo, v., cyweirio, D.; cf. cweirio, C.C.M. 208. 12; G.R. (11) 17. (1) 'to make, prepare' (= *tri:n*, *gnëyd*): *kwëirjo gwair*, *menyn*, 'to make hay, butter'; *kwëirjo gwely*, 'to make a bed'; also in a fig. sense: *mi gwëirja i də wely*, *he:n wa:s l*, 'I'll do for you!', 'I'll see you get the sack!'; (2) 'to tune': *kwëirjo telyn*. (3) 'to castrate'. (4) 'to thrash': *mi gavoð o i gwëirjo n jaun*.

kwëirjur, s.m., cyweiriwr, Isaiah lviii. 12 [repairer], 'castrator'.

kwëitis, s.pl., (sing.) koyten, W.S. [A coyte], coeten, B.C. 62. 24, 'quoits' (O.H.).

kwëitjo, v., koytio, W.S. [Coyte], 'to play quoits' (O.H.).

kwekjan, v., cf. cwecian, C.F. 1890, 330. 21; Eng. quake, 'to oppose, demur, kick against'; *dim ius i ti gwekjan*, *viu i ti gwekjan*, 'it is no use demurring'; *be u:ti n i gwekjan ʔ r u:ti n ghy vəχan i du:ad hevo ni* (O.H.).

kweryl, s.m., pl. *kverəla*, kweryl, W.S.; cweryl, D., 'quarrel' = *fra:y*.

kwe:st, s.m., kwest, W.S. [A quest]; cwest, C.C.M. 97. 15, 'inquest'.

kwesta, v., 'to eat': *be u:ti n i gwesta ʔ*, 'what are you eating?' (O.H.).

kwestjun, s.m., pl. *kwestjəna*, kwestiwn, W.S.; cwestiwn, D., 'question': *govyn kwestjun i ru:in*, 'to ask some one a question'; *mi drinjod ə kwestjun ən da:*, 'he treated the question well'; *may n kwestjun ġin i vədruχi godi vory*, 'I question whether you will be able to get up to-morrow'.

kwëythog, adj., kywaythoc, W.S.; cywaethawg, W.Ll. xcvi. 16; cyfoethog, D., 'rich'.

kwik, s., Eng. quick; 'an instrument formerly used, when heated, for goffering the cap worn under women's tall hats'—*hëyyrn kwik*, 'curling tongs' (O.H.).

kwikjo, v., 'to goffer';—*kwikjo* (= *kərljo*) *gwa:ll*, 'to curl hair' (O.H.).

kwilid, s., cywilydd, D.; cwilidd, C.C.M. 47. 15, 'shame': *rhak kwilid*!, 'for shame!'; *r o:ð æg gwilid idō vo vynd i ðəlad*, 'it was shameful for him to get into debt'; *kodi kwilid 'arnynu*, 'to make them ashamed of themselves'.

kwilim, Gwilym, 'William'. Sometimes shortened into *kwil*.

kwilja, *kwiljux*, v., sometimes for *gwilja*, *gwiljux*, *gwylia*, *gwyliwch*, 'take care'.

kwils, s.pl., sing. *kwilsin*, m., kwyl, W.S. [A quyll]; chwilsyn, T.N. 169. 5, 'quills': *gwr kwils*, 'lawyer'; *maljo dim kwilsin gu:yð mo vo*, 'not to care a straw for him'.

kwimpjad, s.m., cwympiad, D.F. [99]. 4, 'fall', in the exp. *kwimpjad a dail*, 'the fall of the leaves'.

kwirkin, s.m., Eng. (Dial.) quirk [the clock of a stocking], Ch., Shr., Som., Dev., 'the clock of a stocking' (O.H.). Cf. T.N. 280. 37. *Ac yn lle 'sgidie pinc*, a sane cwircie, Cloes tin agored a hen facsie.

kwirkjo, v., 'to make clocks on stockings'.

kwit, adj., comp. *kwitjax*, 'quick': *dy:n kwit ar i dro:yð*; *kwit i davod*.

kwymp, s., cwymp, D., 'fall'. Only in *kwymp a dail*, 'the fall of the leaves', and in *kwymp dy:n*, 'the Fall of Man': hence also *may o wedi kayl kwymp*, 'he has had a fall' (in the moral sense).

kwympo, v., cwympo, D., 'to fall' of leaves: *may r dail æn dextrā kwympo*. [The usual word for 'fall' is *sərthjo*.]

kwyno, v., cŵyno, D., s.v. 'queritor'; 'to complain': *ðary χi gwyno uθo vo?*; *kwyno n erbyn po:b dim*; *kwyno heb ifo*;—esp. 'to complain of pain or illness', hence 'to be ailing'.

ky:d, s.m., cyd, S.E.*, in the phrase *kadu devoid ar a ky:d* (O.H.), 'to keep sheep in common and half share'. Cf. also *gid a*, *i gi:d*, *a'ghy:d*.

ky:d-, a prefix used with verbs in the sense of 'with', e.g. *ty:i o ðenjon æg ky:d'tavlyd a i gilið*, 'three men throwing together'.

ky:d, cŷd = cyhŷd, cf. D.G. xxv. 24, equative of *hi:r*, q.v.

kyd'vynd, v., cydfyned, S.E. [to go together], 'to agree': *kyd'vynd a vo:*, 'to agree with him'; *du i ðim æg kyd'vynd a fobol du:ad æmma o r sæuθ i godi diwigjad*, 'I don't agree with people coming here from South Wales to start a revival'.

ky:ð, s., cudd, D.G. cxxviii. 42, 'hiding': *may o dan gy:ð*, 'he is in hiding' (seldom used).

ky:f, s., cyff, D., 'log': *ky:f dolig*, 'Yule log'.

kyl, s.m. = *klyl* (2): *he:n gyl maur* (I.W.).

ky:l, adj., pl. *Kiljon*, cûl, D., 'narrow': *le: ky:l, sguyða Kiljon*; — *gwal gy:l*, 'a thin wall'.

kylbran, s., 'a fallen tree good for nothing but to be burnt'; also a term of reproach: *g he:n gylbran kəθral!* — (O.H.).

kyl'ha:y, v., culhau, D., 'to make narrow'.

kylχ, s.m., pl. *kəλχa*, cylch, D. (1) 'circle', used of bands, etc., encircling objects, e.g. 'tire' (of a wheel), 'hoop' (of a barrel): *buru i χəλχa*, said of a flouncing woman who gets into a temper; cf. the exp. *dy:n a də galto řhag buru də gəλχa a r kəupar dim garřa*; — *kylχ am ə lēyad, kylχ o gumpas ə lēyad*, 'halo round the moon'. (2) with the prep. *ən*, 'concerning' (cf. *o gumpas*): *ə řhylχ ə pe:θ, ən i gylχ* (not often used = *am ə pe:θ, am dano*). Cf. also the phrase *dyu ən də gylχ!* lit. 'God be about thee', e.g. *dyu ən də gylχ! u:ti n i χladŷ hi!*, 'good gracious! you are stowing it away!' (i.e. the food).

kyl, s.pl., sing. *kəlan*, f., coll and cyll, D., 'hazel': *kə:yð kyl*, 'hazel-trees', sing. *kəydan gəlan*; *fon gəlan*, 'stick of hazel-wood'.

ky:n, s.m., pl. *kənjon*, cŷn, D., 'chisel': *ky:n brasəłt*, 'rough-splitting chisel'; *ky:n manəłt*, 'fine-splitting chisel'; *ky:n křaig*, 'rock-chisel', — all used in slate quarries.

kynnog, s.f., cunnog, D., 'a wooden pail for milking, smaller than a *ste:n*'.

kynt, adv., cynt, D. (1) generally in the form *gynt*, 'formerly', 'long ago': *g he:n amsar gynt*, 'the old days'. (2) 'before': *řif i əno gynt* (= *o r bla:yŋ*), 'I went there before'; *welış i m ono vo na χynt na χwedyŋ*, 'I never saw him before or after'. (3) 'sooner, earlier': *kynt (kəvėvŷθ) day dy:n na day vənyð* (prov.), 'two people will meet sooner than two mountains', i.e. 'perhaps we shall meet again' (cf. Irish: *casfar daoine le chéile agus ni chasfar cnuic*); *meun mi:s a dim kynt*, 'in a month and not before'; — usually, however, in the form *ə řhynt*, e.g. *du i n mynd i řwely řhynt heno na nəiðřur*, 'I am going to bed earlier to-night than last night'; *am na vedrun du:ad ə řhynt*, 'because I could not come earlier'; *ə řhynt na vo:*, 'sooner than he'. (4) in the form *řy gynt*, 'sooner, earlier', after a noun expressing time: *řwartar aur řy gynt*, 'a quarter of an hour earlier'. (5) 'quicker': *may r adag əm pařo ř gynt uθ i mi du:ad i dēyð strēyon*, 'the time goes quicker when I come and tell stories'; *Kiř gəntad a r gwynt*, 'as quick as the wind'; *Kiř gəntad a mēřtan*, 'as quick as lightning'. See also *kənta*.

ky:r, s.m., cûr, D., 'verberatio, ictus, pulsus', in the exp. *ky:r pen*, 'headache': *may řin i gy:r ən ə řhen*, 'I have a headache'.

kyrlau, s.m., curlaw, D.G. xlv. 30, 'driving rain': *kyrlau o r de: duyran* (O.H.).

kyro, v., curo, D., 'to beat, knock': *kyro karpad*, 'to beat a carpet'; *kyro* (= *knokjo*) *n s dru:s*, 'to knock at the door'; *mi ga:θ i gyro n ovnaduy*, 'he got a terrible beating'; *kyro hōylan*, 'to hammer a nail';—also 'to beat' of the heart.

kyrur, s.m., curwr, Isaiah I. 6, 'beater' (in hunting).

kysan, s.f., pl. *kysana*, cusan, D., 'kiss'; *kysan boppa* (*boppo*), 'a sore on the lips'.

kysany, v., cusanu, D., 'to kiss'.

kyux, cuwch, S.E. = cyfuwch, equative of *yxal*,—*kyux a be: o:yð o?*, 'how high was it?'; *kyux a r klauð*, 'as high as the hedge'.

kəbaldjan, v., 'to talk nonsensically and disjointedly'.

kəbol, s.m., 'nonsense, rubbish': *he:n gəbol!*

kəbolan, s.f., 'one who talks nonsense'.

kəboli, v., cyboli, S.E. (1) 'to talk nonsense, to talk about something of which one knows nothing': *pəidjuχ a xəboli*, 'don't talk nonsense!'; *dos: o: na di i gəboli*, 'get away with you with your nonsense!'; *kəboli a xəbaldjan* (*kəbaldjan*) *ar draus i gilið meun ste:m* (O.H.), 'at it hammer and tongs'. (2) 'to bother': *wa:yθ i xi bəidjo a xəboli mynd mo*, 'you might just as well not bother to go there'. (3) 'to put out of order, disarrange, make a mess of': *paid a kəboli r peða na*;—*may o wedi gəboli o*, 'he has made a hash of it'. Similarly *kəboli keluyð*, 'to trump up a lie'.

kəbolur, s.m., cybolwr, S.E., 'one who talks nonsense'.

kəbyð, s.m., pl. *kəbəðjon*, cybydd, D., 'miser'.

kəbəðdod, s., cybydd-dod, D., 'miserliness'.

kəbəðjaθ, s., cydnabyddiaeth, D., s.v. 'notitia'; 'acquaintance': *r o:ð kəbəðjaθ rhəyθo vo: a nhu:*.

kəbəðlyd, adj., cybyddlyd, S.E., 'miserly'.

kəbəðys, adj., cydnabyddus, D.F. [151]. 22, 'acquainted': *r o:n i n rēit gəbəðys a vo:*, 'I knew him very well'; *da:xi η gəbəðys a hunna?*, 'do you know that man?'

kəbənnad, s.f., pl. *kəbənēidja*, cibynaid, R., 'as much as a *kibin* (q.v.) will hold': 6 *kəbənnad* (potatoes) = 1 *saxad* (224 lbs.); 8 *kəbənnad* (wheat) = 1 *saxad* = 244 lbs. (Bangor measure). Now only used in measuring potatoes and cockles; a *kəbənnad* of cockles = 21 quarts; 1 *basgad gokkos* = $\frac{1}{2}$ *kəbənnad*.—O.H. Cf. also *hobad*, *storad*.

kədad, s., cyded, G.R. [112]. 5; cydaidd, S.E.*, 'bagful'.

kadeny, v., gwdenu, O.P., 'to twist together' (in spinning) = *kṛadeḍy* (O.H.). Cf. D. *nyddu 'n wden*, s.v. 'contorqueo'.

kadjad, v., cydied = cydio, S.E., 'to catch hold of' (= *gaval*): *kofɪ ɣaval dary vi ɛn ɔ pɛ:θ r ɔyðun i ɣ kadjad ɛno vo*.

kadjad, s.m., cydiad, D.P.O. 12. 23 [a joining together], 'hold' (= *gaval*): *dary mi ɣayl kadjad mi hi*, 'I caught hold of it'.

kadjɔ, v., cydio, D., 'to work together in harmony': *ma: nu ɣ kadjɔ o:l ɛɣ ɣɛ:ly:n*;—*ma na rɛi t o:ys na ðim kadjɔ ʔarnynu*.

kɛdmary, v., cydmaru, S.E., 'to compare'. A corrupt semi-literary form, but in frequent use. Cf. *cymmharu*, D.

kɛdnabod, v., cydnabod, D., 'to acknowledge': *dary o ðim kɛdnabod*, 'he made no acknowledgement'.

kɛdnabod, s.m., cydnabod, St. Luke ii. 44, 'an acquaintance'.

kɛdol, s., cydol, D., s.v. 'continenter', 'continuus'; 'whole': *trɔ:ɣ ɣɛdol ɔ dy:ð, ar hy:d ɣɛdol ɔ dy:ð*, 'all day long'.

kɛdwybod, s.f., cydwybod, D., s.v. 'conscientia'; 'conscience'.

kɛdyn, s.m., pl. *kɛðna*, cudyn, D. (1) 'lock' (of hair); 'tuft': *kɛdyn o wa:lɛ*;—*may i wa:lɛ o n mynd i furð ɛɣ ɣɛðna*;—also applied to the 'beard' of a fish, e.g. of *Motella mustela*. (2) 'whisp': *kɛdyn o we:lɛ i ðɛxra ta:n*:—*do:s i no:l kɛdyn o we:lɛ medi i ðal ɔ kɛfyl*, i.e. by enticing the horse to eat it (O.H.);—esp. in hay-making, 'a lump of wet or green hay caked together': *mi nɛið ɔ kɛdyn ɣly:b, wedi knava, luydo—mi nɛið ɔ kɛdyn gla:s goxi* (O.H.).

kɛðarað, s.f., ʔ cynddaredd, D., 'rabies, furor, insania'—*ma na riu ɣðarað dru:ɣ ɛn ɔ ɣlant*, said of children who have been up to some mischief (O.H.).

kɛfelib, adj., cyffelyb, D.; cf. *kyffelib*, L.A. 73. 38, 'like'.

kɛfinja, s.pl., cf. *cyffin*, D.;—*cyffinieŷ*, B.C. 147. 21, 'neighbourhood': *ɛɣ ɣhɛfinja kappal kɛrig*, 'in the neighbourhood of Capel Curig' (O.H.).

kɛfjo, v., cyffio, D., s.v. 'dirigeo'; 'to be benumbed', to "go to sleep" (of limbs); also used of the effect produced by knocking the funny-bone: *mi drawis ɔ nɣhelin nes may ɔ mrayx wedi kɛfjo*.

kɛflɔby, v., cyffelybu, D.; *cyphlybu*, G.R. [117]. 7. (1) 'to liken': *r ɔyðanu ɣ gnɛyd r ɣ: va:θ a ɣwyða—velɔ ɔdu i ɣ kɛflɔby nu*, 'they were making a noise like geese—that is what I liken them to'. (2) 'to think, imagine': *wedi kɛflɔby mod i wedi ɣweld bugan* (O.H.).

kɛfredin, adj., cyffredin, D., 'common': *sənnuyr kɛfredin*, 'common sense'; *pobol ɣɛfredin*, 'common people'; *ruin ɛn dalax na r kɛfredin*, 'some one taller than people generally are'; *ɛɣ ɣɛfredin*, 'generally'.

kɛfro, s.m., cyffro, D., 'agitation, anxiety, commotion': *may r penŷra meun kɛfro maur*.

kɛfroi, v., cyffroi, D., 'to agitate, cause anxiety': *wedi kɛfroi n i vedul*, 'upset'.

kəfro:ys, adj., cyffrous, D., s.v. 'indignabundus', 'tragicus', 'tumultuosus'; 'agitated': *golug kəfro:ys arno vo*;—*edrax əy gəfro:ys*.

kəfur, v., cyffwrdd, D., 'to touch'. Seldom used (= *tulfad, tulfo*), but occurs in fig. sense: *kəfur a i galon o*, 'to touch his heart'.

kəfalog, s.m., cyfflog, D., 'woodcock' (*Scolopax rusticula*): *nid ən o:l i bi:g may prənnny kəfalog* (prov.), i.e. 'one must not judge by outward appearances'. O.H. has also *gəflog*.

kəfərðys, adj., cyffyrddus; comfforddus, T.N. 72. 15, 'comfortable': *kadar gəfərðys*;—*may n rëit gəfərðys əmma*.

kəxjad, s., cychaid, S.E. (1) 'boatful'. (2) 'hiveful': *kəxjad o wenyyn*.

kəxur, s.m., cychwr, D., s.v. 'lintrarius'; 'boatman'.

kəxuyn, sometimes *kuxuyn*, v., cychwyn, D., 'to start': *mi δəla vo gəxuyn ne mi ëiθ ən no:s arno vo*, 'he ought to start or it will be getting dark'; *kəxuyn ar vry:s maur*, 'to start in a great hurry'; *kəxuyn ar o:l doktor*, 'to start off for a doctor'; *may hənnny n agor ə dru:s i gəxuyn*, 'that enables one to make a start' (fig.); *do:s əlan! kəxuyn!*, 'out you go!'; *ar gəxuyn*, 'fidgety, restless'; *may hi vel lani ar gəxuyn*, 'we are in a mess' (said of an untidy room);—trans.: *kəxuyn ə prikja*, 'to set the chips alight';—inf. used substantively: *rhoi kəxuyn ido vo*, 'to give him a push off'; *ən ə kəxuyn kənta*, 'at the very beginning, at the first start'; *t o:ys na dim kəxuyn arni hi*, 'she has no "go" in her'.

kəxwinjad, kəxunjad, s.m., cychwyniad, Num. x. 28, 'start': *rhoi kəxwinjad i ru:in*, 'to give some one a start' (fig. sense).

kəlxog, adj., kylchoc, W.Ll. ix. 36, 'having stripes all round': *kə:θ gəlxog* (O.H.).

kəlxur, s.m., cylchwr, O.P., 'hooper'.

kəlxy, v., cylchu, D., 'to hoop'.

kəlxyn, s.m., cylchyn, D., s.v. 'circuitus': 'hoop' (toy).

kəlvat, s.m., 'culvert'.

kəlaθ, s.f., pl. *kəliθ*, cylllell, D., 'knife': *lawn, karn kəlaθ*, 'blade, handle of a knife'; *kəlaθ wair*, 'hay-knife'; *kəlaθ gərig* (in slate quarries), 'an instrument for squaring *sglodjon*'; *mynd vel kəlaθ bo:yθ tru: venyn*, said of one who squanders his money; *bla:yn ə gəlaθ* (fig.), 'the thin end of the wedge'; *kəlaθ (ə) mo:r*, 'razor-shell' (Solen) = *morgəlaθ*.

kəmdëiθas, s.f., cymdeithas, D., s.v. 'societas'; 'society': *fëirjo kəmdëiθas hevo pobol*, 'to have social intercourse with people'; *vel da vo dim iθo əx kəmdëiθas xi*, 'as if he did not want your society'.

kəmdogas, s.f., cymmydoges, D., s.v., 'vicina'; 'neighbour'.

kəmdogaθ, s., cymmydogaeth, D., s.v. 'vicinitas'; cymdogaeth, B.C. 58. 24, 'proximity, neighbourhood'.

kəmdogol, adj., cymmydogawl, D., s.v. 'vicinalis'; 'neighbourly'.

kəmerjad, s.m., pl. *kəmerjada*, s.m., cymmeriad, D. (1) 'character'. (2) applied to persons, *he:n gəmerjad*, 'an old character'. (3) *ghoi muy, lai o gəmerjad* (in ploughing), 'to broaden or narrow the furrow by means of the ratchet' (O.H.). (4) 'tenancy': *gəno vo: may kəmerjad ə ty:*.

kəmmal, s.m., pl. *kəmala*, cymmal, D., 'joint'.

kəmmał, v., cymmell, D. Fut. *kəmhela*, 'to compel'.

kəmmyd, *k(ə)meryd*, v., cymmyryd, D. Fut. *kəmma*, *k(ə)mera*. Pret. S. 1. *kəmmis*, *k(ə)meris*, 3. *kəmmod*, *k(ə)merod*. Pl. 1. *kəmson*, 2. *kəmsoħ*, 3. *kəmson*. Imperf. *kəmmun*, *k(ə)merun*. Plup. *kəmsun*, *kəmasun*. Imperative *kəmma*, *kəmmar*, *kym*; *kəmmuħ*, *k(ə)meruħ*. Pret. Pass. *kəmmuyd*, 'to take' (the forms *kəmryd*, *kəmra*, etc., are common at Bangor): *mi gəmmod ə ɸəθyr oðjar i vraud*, 'he took the letter from his brother'; *kimmint vedar dy:n gəmeryd o wair uθ i dori a fladyr*, 'as much as a man can take (i.e. reach) of hay in mowing it with a scythe'; *d un i ðim ðe gəmma i am nēyd o*, 'I don't know what (money) I will take to do it'; *χəmmun i lawar a i ɸnay i χi*, 'I would not clean it for you for a great deal'; *χəmmun i ðim am dano*, 'I would not part with it for anything'; *χmasun i lawar a χerdad i gonuy heno a χmasa χiða χwaiθ, na nēyθαχ?*, 'I would not walk to Conway to-night for a great deal, and you would not either, would you?' (E.J.); *χəmsun i ðim welis i rīo:yd a i χoɸi hi*, 'I should rather anything than have lost it';—in various phrases: *kəmmyd amsar i nēyd rubað*, 'to take time to do something'; *kəmmyd bənθig*, 'to borrow'; *kəmmyd govol*, 'to take care'; *kəmmyd mantais ar*, 'to take advantage of'; *kəmmyd sylu ar*, 'to take notice of'; *kəmmyd ən əsgavn*, 'to take lightly'; *kəmmyd ə go:ys*, 'to run away'; *kəmmyd ən i ben*, 'to get into one's head'; *i kəmmyd nu at i ɸilid*, 'on the whole', 'taking them all together', so also *a i gəmmyd o i ɸi:d*;—of eating or drinking: *gəmmuħi gəpanad o de:ɸ*—'to take, stand, endure': *gəmmanu glut?*, 'will they stand patching?'—followed by *ar*, 'to pretend': *kəmmyd arno gəsgy*, 'to pretend to be asleep'; *t o:yd o ðim əy kəmmyd arno vod o n da:lt*, 'he did not "let on" that he understood';—also *t ədi o ðim əy kəmeryd arno*, 'he does not show it' (e.g. grief).

kəmmyn, s.m., cymmun, D., 'communion': *kəmmyd i gəmmyn*.

kəmmysg, adj., cymmysc, Lev. xix. 19, 'mixed together': *təvy n gəmmysg hevo beru dur*, 'to grow mixed with watercress'; *bara kəmmysg [bara]*; *gla:u ag əira η gəmmysg*, 'rain and snow mixed'; *tu:yd kəmmysg = tu:yd kəmsgɸyd*.

kəmodi, v., cymmodi, D., 'to become reconciled', 'to make it up'.

kəmonas; *kumonas* (O.H.); *kəmanas* (J.J.), s.f.; cf. *cymanes*, M.F.

(1) term applied to a frisky cow: *may hon ən he:n gəmonas o he:n vyux* (E.J.). (2) 'mistress': *dənas ən kalyn dy:n heb vynd tɹu:y briodas* (J.J.; O.H.);—as term of reproach: *kumonas o he:n dənas* (O.H.).

kəmōūt, s., in phr. *ar ə kəmōūt*, 'gadding about, wandering about'.

kəmōuta; also *kɹəmōuta* (I.W.), v., 'to wander about': *le: ˈby:ostlɪ? kəmōuta hyd ə van*;—*kəmōuta ar o:l riu he:n dəvəd*;—*mi gəmōutis tɹu: r dy:ð ar i ho:l*;—*kəmōuta am bəsgod*;—*kəmōuta o r nail dy: i r laɪ i hel strɑ:s*.

kəmˈra:ig, s., Cymraeg, 'the Welsh language', f. in general as *ə gəmˈra:ig*, but m. when followed by adjectives and denoting a piece or style of Welsh as *kəmˈra:ig gwa:yl, da:*, etc.; *əŋ gəmˈra:ig*, 'in Welsh'; *mədry kəmˈra:ig*, 'to know Welsh'; *kəmˈra:ig go wa:yl s ɡini hi*, 'her Welsh is rather bad'.

kəmˈra:ig, adj., Cymraeg, 'Welsh'. Generally applied to the Welsh language as *ər jaɪð gəmˈra:ig, ɡɛɪrja kəmˈra:ig*,—but sometimes otherwise.

kəmˈra:ys, s.f., pl. *kəmˈryesa*, Cymraes, G.R. (13). 12, 'Welsh-woman'.

kəmˈrɛig, adj., Cymreig, G.R. 5. 8, 'Welsh', but not used when speaking of the language.

kəmˈrɛigəð, adj., Cymreigaidd, G.R. (12). 16, 'Welshy': *le: kəmˈrɛigəð jaun*, 'a place where the Welsh element is strong'.

kəmro, s.m., pl. *kəmry*, Cymro, 'Welshman': *kəmro gla:n (glöyu)*, 'a thorough Welshman'; *kəmro o wa:yð*, 'a Welshman by parentage'.

kəmry, s.f., Cymru, 'Wales'.

kəmuynas, s.f., cymmwynas, D. (1) 'an act of kindness, a good turn, a favour': *nɛi di ɡəmuynas ba:x hevo vi?*, 'will you do me a favour?' (2) 'work, occupation': *ble:r ən i ɡəmuynas (= waɪð)*, O.H.

kəmədɔg, s.m., pl. *kəmdɔgɔn*, cymmydog, D., 'neighbour'.

kəməlog, adj., cymmylog, D., s.v. 'nubilus'; 'cloudy'.

kəmərəθ, s.f., ? cymyrraeth, D., 'arrogantia', etc.: *ən ɬaun o ɡəmərəθ dru:ɡ*, 'full of meddlesomeness' (O.H.); *ɡnɛyd ruβaθ o ɡəmərəθ dru:ɡ*, 'to do something from a spirit of meddlesomeness' (O.H.). Cf., however, *mərəθ*.

kəməsglyd, adj., cymysclyd, Wisd. xiv. 25, 'mixed': *tu:yð kəməsglyd*, 'heavy showers and wind interspersed with sunshine'.

kəməsgva, s.f., cymmyscfa, B.C., 87. 10, 'medley, mixture'.

kəməsgy, v., cymmysgu, D., 'to mix'.

kəndyn, adj., cyndynn, D., 'obstinate'.

kändanrudyð, s.m., cyndynrwydd, D., 'obstinacy'.

kəndəirjog, *kəndəirig*, adj., cynddeiriog, D., 'raving, mad, wild': *Ki: kəndəirjog*, 'mad dog'.—As intensifying adverb: *da: gəndəirjog*, 'devilishly good'. Cf. *kərdogí*.

kənfonna, *kəfonja*, *kəfonjo* [*kumfonna*].

kənhajjað, s., cynhaliaeth, Acts xii. 20, 'maintenance, sustenance': *t o:s gəno vo ðim arjan at i gənhajjað*.

kənhərvjad, *knərvjad*, s.m., cynnhyrfiad, St. John v. 3, 'commotion, agitation'.

kənhərvlyd, adj., cynhyrflyd, 'agitated, excited': *r o:ð o n edrax əŋ gənhərvlyd jaun*.

kənhərvy, *knərvy*, v., cynnhyrfu, D., s.v. 'excito'. (1) 'to excite, agitate': *dgest i kənhərvy nu* (of a dog barking at sheep); 'to be excited, agitated': *r o:ð o wedi knərvy n aru jaun*. (2) 'to be moved, stirred': *du i wedi kayl ə ɣənhərvy i vynd*.

kənhərvys, adj., cynhyrfus, S.E., 'excited, agitated, exciting'.

kənivar, cynnifer, D., only in expressions like *o:ð na lawar o bobol?* *o:ð na dippin o gənivar* (O.H.), 'were there many people? There were a considerable number'.

kənləidva, s.f., pl. *kənləidva:oð*, cynnulleidfa, D.; cynlleidfa, D.F. [46]. 15, 'congregation'.

kənna, v., cynne and cynneu, D., 'to kindle': *ma: r ta:n əŋ kənna* (= *du:ad*), 'the fire is burning up'; *kənna ta:n* = *gola ta:n*, 'to light a fire'.

kənnal, v., cynnal, D., 'to maintain, support'.

kənnar, adj., cynnar, D., 'early': *ɣhaid i xi godi n vorəyax vory ga:l i xi votjo ŋ gənnar*, 'you must get up earlier to-morrow so as to vote early'; *ən gnarax ne huyrax*, 'sooner or later'; *tattus kənnar*, 'early potatoes'.

kənnas, adj., comp. *knesax*, cynnes, D. (1) 'warm': *du:r kənnas*, *təwyð kənnas*, etc.; *mi gadwið hənny vo ŋ gənnas*, 'that will keep it warm'. (2) 'warm-hearted': *merx gənnas*.

kənnig, v., cynnyg, D., s.v. 'offero'. Fut. S. 1. *knəgja*. Imperf. S. 1. *knəgjun*; *knikjun* (O.H.). Pret. S. 1. *knəgis*, 2. *knəgist*, 3. *knəgjod*. Pl. 1. *knəksun*, etc. Pluperf. *knəksun*. Imperative: *knəgja*; *knəgjux*. Pret. Pass. *knikjuyd* (J.J.). Forms in *i* for *ə* are common in all tenses, 'to offer': *kənnig buyd i ru:in*; *kənnig buyd a r buyd ən ə kuppurd*, 'to offer food in the hope that it will not be accepted'; a similar idea is expressed by *kənnig ar hy:d brayx*;—'to make an offer of marriage': *kənnig (pɣjodi)*.

kənnig, s.m., pl. *knəgjon*, *knigjon*, cynnyg, R. (1) 'offer': *dəmma r kənnig ola i xi*, 'this is the last offer'; *er mu:yn i xi ga:l kənnig arno vo wedyn*, 'so as to get it offered you again'. (2) 'attempt'—

hence 'time': *lwydo, meby bo:b kannig*, 'to succeed, fail every time'; *may o n disgŷn i u le: bo:b kannig*; — *may o n i hitjo hi bo:b kannig*.

kännil, adj., cynnil, D., 'thrifty, sparing': *kəmmŷd o ɣ gənnil jaun*, 'to take it very sparingly'.

kənnur, s.m. (pl. *kənrɔjada*), cynnwrf, D.; cynnwrf, P.G.G. 200. 4, 'disturbance, fuss, ado': *dəmma gənnur maur am roi tippin o lo: ar ə ta:n!*

kənnuys, adj., cynnwys, D., 'confined': *lɛ: kənnuys*. Cf. *kunnus*.

kənnŷd, s., cynnydd, D., 'increase'.

kənnŷl, v., cynnull, D., 'to gather together': *kənnŷl ɣ:d*, 'to bind corn in sheaves' (J.J.; O.H.); *prēn kənnŷl*, 'an instrument for gathering corn' (J.J.).

kənnŷrɣ, s.m., pl. *kənrɣjon*, cynnyrch, D., 'produce': *byu ar gənnŷrɣ ə ti:r*.

kənrɔn, *kəndron*, *kənrɔn*, *knɔnod*, *knornod*, s.pl., sing. *knɔnyn*, *knornyn*, m., cynrhawn, sing. cynrhonyn, D.; cynron, W.B., col. 107. 26, 'maggots': *may o n vɣu o gnornod*, 'it is alive with maggots'; *may o vel ta knonod əno vo*, said of a fidgety child.

kənsidro, *kəsidro* v., considrio, B.C. 141. 7, 'to consider': *ədi, kənsidro*, 'it is, considering'; *a ɣənsidro bo:d*, 'considering that'.

kənta, adj., adv., cyntaf, D. (1) 'first': *bora kənta*, 'very early in the morning' (= *bem bora gla:s*); *am ə tɔ: kənta*, 'for the first time'; *kəru:ɣi: əna ɣ gənta, mi do: inna əna lok*, 'you go first, I'll come presently'; *kənta doif i əmma*, 'when I first came here'; *paub am ə kənta*, 'all trying to be first'; *ɣhedag am ə kənta*, 'to run in emulation, to race'. (2) 'soonest'; also conj. 'as soon as': *gora pəɣ gənta*, 'the sooner the better'; *kənta dɛyθonu*, 'as soon as they came'; *dikka (n ə by:d) bo: r kəiljog, kənta by:d (= n ə by:d) ə ka:n o* (prov.), 'the angrier the cock is, the sooner he crows' [di:g]; *kənta by:d ə medranu*, 'as soon as ever they could'. (3) 'quickest': *muya drauɣ kənta by:d (= byθ) kərduxi*, 'the more you thump the quicker you churn' (i.e. with a *byda gnok*); *hon ədi r for gənta*, 'this is the quickest way'. — Cf. *kynt*.

kəntɣəivjo, *kəntɣəivjo*, v., contrefio, T.N. 121. 30, 'contrive'.

kəntɣəivjol, *kəntɣəivjol*, adj., from Eng. contrive, 'economical, well-managing' = *forðjol*. Opp. *dəveθgar*.

kəntyn, s.m., cyntun, D., 'nap'.

kənvās, *kəvnas*, *kəvas*, s.f., pl. *kənvasa*, *kəvnasa*, *k(ə)vasa*, kynfas, W.S. [Kanuas]; cynfaseu (pl.), B.C. 94. 29; cynfas, G.O. i. 26. 6, 'sheet' (of a bed); also 'a sheet for threshing on': *dərnŷ ar ə kəvnas* = *dərnŷ ar ə gurθban* (O.H.). Cf. *karθan*.

kənvigan, s., kynuigen, W.B., col. 72. 34; cynfigen, cenfigen, D., 'envy': *may li:d a ɣənvigan ən ɣa:d i pəɣənnog* (prov.), 'wraith

and envy slay their possessors'; *an drawi o drægjoni a fli:d a xənviɡan* (O.H.). Not often used colloquially = *gwenwyn*.

kəryn, s.m., 'a solitary, friendless individual' (I.W.); *vel kəryn ar i ben i hy:n* (I.W.).

kənədy, v., *cynnyddu*, D., 'to increase': *may r lēyly ɣ kənədy*;—*ghag i r kasgal* (gathering) *ɡənədy a mynd an wa:yθ*.

kənəsgaθ, s.f., *cynnysgaeth*, D., 'dowry, marriage portion' (of a man or woman).

kəyor, s.m., *cynghor*, D. (1) pl. *kəyhorjon*, 'advice': *kəyor da*;—*ghoi kəyor, kəyhorjon*, 'to give advice'. (2) pl. *kəyhora*: 'council'.

kəply, v., 'to couple': *day voxyn wedi kəply*.

kəpləsy, v., *kwplyssy*, W.S. [Couple]; *cyplyssu*, G.R. 58. 3, 'to attach with a *kuplus* (q.v.).

kəps, *kəfs*, s.pl., sing. *kəpsan*, *kəfsan*, f., 'cuffs'. Sing. also *kəp*, *kəf*, m.

kərad; sometimes *kəryd*, v., *cyrraedd*, *cyrredd*, etc., D. Fut. *kəryda*, *kəda*. Trans. (1) 'to reach': *dros de:ɡ əy kərad i gwely*, 'not getting to bed till after ten'; *ɡiwarθag heb ɡərad dəvluyd*, 'cattle under two years old'; *kin kərad na:u*, 'under nine years of age'. Intr. (2) 'to reach, stretch out the hand (towards)': *kəryduχ at ə tattus*, 'have some potatoes'; *kəryduχ at nakku kin do vo öiri*, 'have some of that before it gets cold'. (3) 'to reach, extend': *may r gair əy kərad əm bel jaun*, 'the word admits of a very wide application'.—Substantively *meun kərad*, *alan o ɡərad*, 'within reach, out of reach'.

kərans, *kərainf*, *kərantf*, s.pl., 'currants'.

kərdogi, v., *cynddeiriogi*, D., s.v. 'furo', 'rabio'; 'to be in a rage, fury'.

kəryjalun, *kərnjalun*, *kərnjalun* [*knjalun*].

kəryx, v., *cyrchu*, D. (1) 'to make for': *be di r minin* (meaning) *bod nu ɣ kəryx at ə ty: aku?*; *may paub əy kəryx ɡartə*; *kəryx at ə ɣwaiθ*. (2) 'to fetch': *kəryx du:r dros avon* (prov.), 'to go a long way for what can be got close at hand'. (3) 'to gather together': *kəryx arjan at i ɡilið*; *kəryx devaid at ə ty:*; *kəryx haid o wyda*.

kərlays, adj., said of a skirt which hangs lower on one side than on another.

kərljad, s.m., *cwrljad*, C.L.C. v, vi. 67. 22, 'curl': *kərljad ar i dalkan o*.

kərljog, adj., 'curly'.

kərnady, *knady*, v., *cyrnadu*, S.E., 'to cry, howl, bawl' (as of people quarrelling, etc.).

kərnau, s., *cornen*, D., 'a round rick of corn, etc.': *kərnau y:d* (o y:d), *ɡuair*, *ghedyn*;—*daχi wedi kay əχ kərnau an rēit da:*, 'you have feathered your nest';—*əy grun vel kərnau*.

kərnol, s.m., Eng. coronel, 'colonel'.

kernoni, v., cynrhawni, D., 'to breed maggots'.

kernoppyn, s.m., cf. cynropyn, M.F. 67. 18, 'whipper-snapper': *ta:u 7 he:n gærnoppyn ba:χ!* (O.H.);—also used as an endearing term to babies: *kernoppyn annuyl!* (O.H.).

kertan, s.m., pl. *kertanfa*, kwrten gwely, W.S. [Curten], 'curtain'. O.H. uses this word for 'blind'.

kəsakt, adj., Eng. exact, 'punctual'.

kasamjo, v., Eng. examine, 'to examine, look into'.

kasat, s., 'gusset' = *kusat*.

kasēiljad, s., ceseiliad, R., 'as much as can be carried under the arms'.

kərse:t, s., cf. cynsēt, G.O. ii. 72. 26, Eng. conceit, 'fastidiousness': *t o:ys gēno vo ðim mēmryn o gr̄se:t; t o:ys na ðim kərse:t əno vo.*

kəsēllyd, adj., 'faddy, old-maidish, particular, full of whims, eccentric'.

kəsgadyr, s., cysgadur, D., s.v. 'indormio'; 'sleepy'. Also used adjectivally and adverbially: *durnod kəsgadyr*, 'a "sleepy" day'; *ma n dr̄mmað kəsgadyr*, 'it is "sleepy" weather'—O.H. Cf. F.N. 30 (62).

kəsgod, s.m., pl. *kəsgodjon*, cysgod, D. (1) 'shadow': *kəsgod a vran*, 'the shadow of the crow'. (2) 'shade, shelter': *a fy: əy ȝhəsgod a ko:yd na*, 'the house in the shelter of those trees'; *ən ȝəgad ər hayl ag əy ȝhəsgod a gwynt*, 'in the sun and sheltered from the wind'. (3) 'shade' (for an eye). (4) said of doing something in secret: *a wraig ən ȝhanny peð əy ȝhəsgod i gu:r*, 'the wife giving away something without her husband's knowledge'. (5) said of doing something in the "shade" of some one, i.e. by making him a pretext: *gn̄ēyd rubaθ ən i ȝəsgot i*, 'to make her a pretext for doing something'. (6) said of doing something under the "shadow", i.e. the aegis, the protection of some one else: *du i am ga:l ȝ gwair ən əχ kəsgod χi*, i.e. in the fine weather you are sure to have at your command (facetiously).

kəsgodi, v., cysgodi, D., 'to shade, shelter': *may kəmala n i ȝəsgodi o*, 'it (the sun) is behind the clouds'.

kəsgy, v., cysgy, D. Imperative *kəsga*, 'to sleep': *kəsgy vel moχyn*, 'to sleep like a top'; *ȝhuȝ kəsgy ag efro*, 'between sleeping and waking'; *kəsgy n hu:yr ðary vi*, 'I overslept myself'; *may n sukro i ȝi ȝəsgy*, 'it sends you off to sleep'; *mi ȝəsgaχ ta drolja n mynd 'drostaxi*, 'you would sleep if carts were running over you'; *kəsgy alan* (fig.), 'to be in the grave'; as subst.: *du i ȝ kōfi ȝhəsgy*, 'I lose my sleep'; *kəsgy l̄uynog*, 'simulated sleep':—used of limbs "going to sleep": *may ȝr̄ho:yd əy kəsgy* (cf. *kəfjo*);—used of the stump of a tree rotting in the ground and transformed into touch-wood (O.H.).

kəstal, *kəstl̄ad*, adj., adv., cystal, D.; cf. cystled, D.P.O. 274. 7,

'as good, as well, etc.' (equative of *da:*): *r öyðun i n sənny i vo:d o kəstal*, 'I was astonished he was so good'; *may o gəstal a ne:b am dənny lɪnja*, 'he is as good as any one for taking photographs'; *mi ġe:f i gəstal klɪstan ġe:f i ˈri:oyd*, 'I got as good a box on the ears as ever I got'; *may hynna ɣ gəstal a dɛyd . . .*, 'that is as good as saying . . .', 'that amounts to saying . . .'; *i ədi o ðim ən edraχ kəstal aɡ oyð o*, 'he does not look as well as he did'; *ðim ən medry farad kəstal a χi:*, 'unable to speak as well as you'.

kəstyð, s., cystudd, D., 'afflictio'; in the exp. *gwely kəstyð*, 'sick bed'.

kəsyɾ, s.m., pl. *kəsyron*, cyssur, D., 'comfort, consolation': *i o:ys na ðim kəsyɾ o məwyd*, 'I lead a miserable life'.

kəsyro, v., cyssuro, D., 'to comfort'.

kəsyrys, adj., cyssurus, D., 'comfortable' (e.g. as to circumstances): *sy daxi həðju ʔ wi:r*, *may n rēil ɡəsyrys arna i*;—*ma: by:d kəsyrys arno vo*, 'he is in easy circumstances'.

kəsəlɟad, s.m., pl. *kəsəlɟada*, cyssylltiad, D., 'connection'; 'relations', in such expressions as "friendly relations".

kəsəlɟol, adj., cysylltiol, S.E.*, 'united': *dal ɣ ɡəsəlɟol* (O.H.).

kəsəlɟy, v., cyssylltu, D., 'to unite': *kəsəlɟy day be:θ a i ġilið*; *day ɡəwaiɟ ɣ kəsəlɟy a i ġilið*.

kət, s., Eng. cut: *to:ri kət*, 'to cut a dash'.

kətinjad, s.m., cyttuniad, S.E., 'agreement': *öyðanu wedi attab ən jaun i r kətinjad ʔ*, 'were they (the articles) in accordance with the agreement?'

kətteu, adj., 'stiff, thick' (of liquids): *may la:yθ kadu n mynd ɣ ɡətteu*, 'milk which is left to stand becomes stiff'; *may r latlus wedi berwi ɣ ɡətteu*, 'the potatoes have been boiled to a "mush", to a thick liquid'.

kə:ty:n, adj., cyttûn, D., 'in agreement': *may paub ɣ ɡə:ty:n*.

kətyndab, s.m., cyttundeb, D., 'agreement': *kətyndab pɾɟodas*, 'betrothal'.

kəlyno, v., cyttuno, D., 'to agree'.

kəθral, s.m., pl. *kəθrəlɟad*, cythraul, D., 'devil' (cf. *djaul*): *mynd vel ka:θ i ɡəθral*, 'to go like a flash'; *do:s hy:d ʔ kəθral*, 'go to the devil'; *may kəθral əno vo meun kro:yn dy:n*, 'he is a devil incarnate'; *muya ˈfaduxi am ɡəθral nesa m ɬy:d dau o ˈattoxi* (prov.), 'talk of the devil, he's sure to appear'; *χwara te:g i r kəθral [djaul]*,—as term of reproach: *kəθral o ɬy:n ədi o*; *kəθral kluyðog*, etc.,—implying rage, fury, etc.: *r o:ð o n ʔ kəθral*, *ar ġevn i ɡəθral*;—*kodi r kəθral maur*, 'to make a terrible row';—as name of implements: *kəθral ɡwair*, 'American tumbler'; *kəθral ɡwla:n*, 'machine for carding wool';—in animal and plant names *kəθral ʔ mo:r*, 'fishing-frog or

angler-fish' (*Lophius piscatorius*); *pren kas gan gəθral*, 'spindle-tree' (*Euonymus europæus*); *pervad ə kəθral*, 'the convolvulus'.

kəθrëilig, adj., cythreulig, D., 'devilish'; 'furious'.

kəθry, v., cythru, S.E. (1) 'to snatch': *kəθry n əuxys*, 'to snatch greedily'; *kəθry r kubul*. (2) 'to do a thing hurriedly': *mi kəθrod o*. (3) 'to bolt' (of food) = *slaffjo*, *lœukjo*. (4) 'to rush': *kəθry ido vo a i danny n i o:l*, e.g. of some one going into danger; *lëidar əy kəθry i xi*, 'a thief bursting out upon you'.

kəθrəbljo, v., cythryblu, D.; cythrybljo, Acts xvi. 20; B.C. 116. 18, 'to disturb, disquiet, upset': *kayl i bōini gin riu brovadigəθ*.

kəθrəblys, *kuθrəblys*, adj., cythryblus, D., s.v. 'conturbatus'; 'agitated, perturbed': *may o η guθrəblys jaun ən i vedul, ən meθy kadu i vedul oruθ peθ* (O.H.).

kəva, *kəvan*, adj. and s.m., pl. *kəvëyon*, cyfa and cyfan, D.; cyfa, G.R. 48. 6; W.Ll. vi. 39; B.C. 86. 21, 'whole': *avol*, *moxy n kəva*;—*bylla peθa əy gəvëyon* (J.J.), 'to eat things whole'; *ar ə kəvan*, 'on the whole'; *dəna r kəva tan da:u o*, 'that's all (e.g. the milk) till he comes'; *ə kəvan o:l*, 'the whole'.

kəvada, v., cyfaddef, D., 'to confess'.

kəvail, s.m., pl. *kəvëiljon*, cyfaill, D., 'friend' = *frind*.

kəvansodjad, s.m., cyfansoddiad, D., 'constitution' (referring to the body).

kəvar, s., cyfer, D., in *ar gəvar*. (1) 'against', in phrases like 'against his coming': *mi do:θ o adra ag iʃo buyd arno vo, ond d o:yð dim ar i gəvar o*, 'he came home hungry, but there was no food ready for him'; *darpary ar gəvar r ha:*, 'to prepare for the summer'. (2) 'opposite': *ar gəvar r eval*, 'opposite the smithy'.

kəvar, s.m., pl. *kəvars*, Eng. cover. (1) 'table-cloth' (made of cloth, etc., as distinguished from *li:an burd*, 'a white table-cloth'). (2) 'cover, small wood'.

kəvarχ, v., cyfarch, D., 'salute': *ðary mi gəvarχ o a dëyd dy:ð da: i xi*.

kəvarχwal, s.f., cyfarchwel, D., 'a shelter, place of safety used in quarries at blasting time'; also *ka:l y:d* (etc.) *i gəvarχwal rħag ə dəwyð*—used by old people (J.J.).

kəvarθ, v., cyfarth, D., 'to bark': *kəvarθ paub*, *kəvarθ at baub*, 'to bark at every one'; *kadu ki: a xəvarθ və hynan*, 'to keep a servant and do all the work myself'.

kəvarwyð, adj., cyfarwydd, D., 'acquainted', followed by *a*.

kəvarvod [*kwarvod*].

kəvëiljorn, s., cyfeiliorn, D., s.v. 'error', in phr. *mynd ar gəvëiljorn*, 'to go astray'; *mi a:θ o hanny vedra gəvëiljorn*, 'he went as fast as his legs could carry him'; *mynd nerθ i gəvëiljorn*.

kəvëiljorni, v., cyfeiliorni, D., 'to go astray'.

kævilax, s., cyfeillach, D., 'friendship': *mynd i gævilax dy:n araḷ*.—Sometimes used for *sēiat*.

kævilgar, adj., cyfeillgar, M.Ll. ii. 13. 17, 'friendly'.

kævirjad, *kwēirjad*, s.m., cyfeiriad, D., s.v. 'directio'; 'direction': *am ṡho:b kævirjad*.

kævirjo, *kwēirjo*, v., cyfeirio, D., s.v. 'dirigo'. (1) 'to make for': *i b le: daḡi ṡ kævirjo?* (2) 'to refer (to)': *at be: daḡi ṡ kævirjo?*

kævelin, s., cyfelin, D., 'cubitus, ulna'; *pu:ys gævelin* = *pym pu:ys ba:ḡ o wla:n* (O.H.).

kæverbryn, adv., cyferbyn, D., 'opposite': *kæverbryn a r ty:*. Cf. *kuderbyn*.

kæverbænjol, adj., cyferbrynjol, S.E., 'opposing; on the opposite side'.

kævino, v., cynnefino, D., 'to be accustomed': *may o wedi he:n gævino (a rubað)*, 'it is an ingrained habit with him'. Also transitively 'to make accustomed, to acclimatize': *kævino devaid*.

kæviy, adj., kyving, G.C. 116. 4; cyfing, G.R. [111]. 10; cyfyng, D., 'narrow' = *ky:l*;—*ar i gæviy gæyor*, 'hesitating'. Cf. W.B. col. 46. 30; G.R. 6. 8; D., s.v. 'aporia'; B.C. 6. 13.

kævla, *kovla*, s.m., cyfle, D., 'opportunity': *mi ga:mi gævla etto*, 'we shall have another opportunity'; *kæmmyd mantas ar æ kævla*, 'to take advantage of the opportunity'; *pen welib o i gævla*, 'when he sees his chance'; *bo:b kævla ga: vo*, 'whenever he got the chance'.

kævlaḡ, s.m., cyflaith, D., 'treacle toffee'.

kævlaun, adj., cyflawn, D., 'complete, entire': *mi dalis iḡo vo ṡ gævlaun*, 'I paid him in full'.

kævlenwad, s.m., cyflenwad, S.E., 'an ample supply'.

kævlēys, adj., cyfleus, 1 Macc. xi. 37, 'convenient'. Cf. *huylys*.

kævlēystra, *kælystra*, s.m., cyfleusdra, G.O. ii. 22. 13; T.N. 158. 1, 'opportunity': *aḡyb æ kævlēystra*, 'to seize the opportunity'.

kævlo, adj., pl. *kævlēyon*, cyflo, D., 'in calf': *byuḡ gævlo*.

kævlog, s.m., pl. *kævloga*, *kloga*, cyflog, D., 'wages': *dy:n dan gævlog blænḡol*.

kævloḡi [*klogi*].

kævləundar, s.m., cyflawnder, D., 'abundance'.

kævləuni, v., cyflowni, G.R., 66. 6; cyflawni, D., 'to fulfil': *kævləuni i aḡewid*; *gæḡo pe:ḡ a ḡævləuni*.

kævlym, adj., cyflym, D., 'quick'. Not often used = *by:an, fast*, *kwit*, *ḡwim*, *ḡḡesyr*, *ḡarp*.

kænnewidjad, s.m., pl. *kænnewidjada*, cyfnewidiad, D., s.v. 'mutatio'; 'change'.

kənewidjɔl, adj., cyfnewidiol, D., s.v. 'mutabilis'; 'changeable':
təwyð kənewidjɔl; *dy:n kənewidjɔl i vɛdʊl*.

kəvnɔd, s.m., cyfnod, D., 'time, period of time': *m ə kəvnɔd na*;
kəvnɔd o dəwyð brə:v.

kəvog, s.m., cyfog, D., 'vomiting': *may n ðigɔn i godi kəvog ar ru:ɪn*, 'it is enough to make one sick'; *mi ðo:θ ə kəvog ɜrna i*, 'I was sick'; *kəvog gwa:g*, 'ineffectual retching'.

kəvoɡi, v., cyfogi, D., 'to vomit'.

kəvoʊθ, *kəvoθ*, s., cyfoeth, cywoeth, D., 'riches'.

kəvrən, s.f., pl. *kəvranna*, cyfran, D., 'share'.

kəvrəθ, s.f., pl. *kəvrɛiθja*, cyfraith, D., 'law': *mynd i aval (ə) gəvrəθ*, 'to get within the grasp of the law'; *gnɛyd rubəθ ən wɪmməd ə gəvrəθ* (O.H.), 'to defy the law'; *əŋ ɣaval kəvrəθ i da:d*, 'still subject to his father's authority'; *ta:d əŋ ɣhəvrəθ*, 'father-in-law'; 'stepfather'.

kəvrɛiθlon, adj., cyfreithlon, D., s.v. 'legitimus'; 'lawful':
luybyr kəvrɛiθlon, 'right of way'.

kəvri, v., cyfrif, D. (1) 'to count': *kəvri dɛdja*, *arjan*, etc.
 (2) 'to account, consider': *ma nɪ ŋ gəvri vo n ja:x jaun*, 'it is considered very wholesome'.

kəvri, s.m., pl. *kəvrivon*, cyfrif, D. (1) 'amount': *daxi ŋ kovjo ə kəvri?*, 'do you remember how many you have?'; (2) 'account': *ɣhoi kəvri ar*, 'to make account of, to esteem'; *ɣhoi kəvri o*, 'to give account of'; *du i ðim iʃo ar y:n kəvri...*, 'I don't want on any account...'; *may hi n mynd ty dra:u i gəvri*, 'it is beyond all computation'.

kəvrjo, v., cyvro, L.G.C. 342 [20], 'to cover'.

kəvrodað, adj., cyfrodedd, D., 'twisted together', only in *eda gəvrodað*, 'linen thread'. Cf. *kɣɛdɛdy*.

kəvrɪy, s.m., pl. *kəvrɪya*, cyfrwy, D., 'saddle'.

kəvrɪyo, v., cyfrwy, D., 'to saddle'.

kəvrɪys, adj., cyfrwys, D., 'cunning'.

kəvrɪysɜtra, s., cyfrwysdra, D., 'cunning'.

kəvr [*kwarvɔd*].

kəvɪl, s., cyfyl, D., only in the exp. *ar gəvɪl*, 'near': *vy:om i ðim ar i kəvɪl nu hɛɪdju*, 'I have not been near them to-day'; *paɪd ti a mynd ar gəvɪl plənt ty: nesa*, *ma nu n he:n blant dru:g*, 'do not go near the children next door, they are bad children'.

kəvərdar, s.m., pl. *kəvərdryd*, cyfyrdyr, D., 'second cousin': *may o ŋ gəvərdar a mi:.*

kəvərdɛras, s.f., cyferdderes, S.E., 'second cousin'.

kəvərdy, cyfrdwy, D. (Bot.): *ɣhedyn kəvərdy* (O.H.), 'royal fern' (*Osmunda regalis*).

X

χadal, χwadal, conj., a gadael (?), 'compared with', used after an adjective in the positive degree and equivalent to 'than' after a comparative: *may emma le divir χadal bod en a gwynt na*, 'this is a pleasanter place to be in than out in that wind'; *may hi n o:yr heno χadal o:yð hi noswëiðja o r blayn*, 'it is colder to-night than it has been lately'; *ma: r maun en darvod en vy:an χadal a glo:*, 'peat burns quicker than coal'; *daxi wedi mendjo n aru χadal ôyðaxi ðo:y*, 'you are much better to-day than you were yesterday'.

χadal, χwadal, prep., chwedl, D., only in locutions of the form *χadal fo:n*, 'as John says'. Cf. χwedl.

χbjany, sbjany, v., chwibanu, D.; chwibianu, B.C. 100. 28, 'to whistle'.

χi: (unstressed χi'), pron., chwi, D., 'you'. The distinction between *ti:* and *χi:*, when the latter is used in the singular, is the same as in most languages, but the use of *χi:* seems to be spreading.—*i χi:*, *a χi:* is very often used in an "ethic" sense after a statement. Conjunctive form *χiθa*; emphatic form *a χi:*.

χiθa, pron., chwithau, G.R. [123]. 19, conjunctive form of *χi:*, 'you': *os na welso'χi: vi: welis i: m ona χiθa*, 'if you did not see me, I did not see you'; *r y: va:θ a χiθa (χi:)*, 'the same as you'; *χiθa r y:n mo:ð*, 'the same to you' (answer to a good wish).

χlotta, v., chwilotta, D., s.v. 'chwilenna', 'to prowl about searching for something'.

χti:, pron., tydi, G.R. [122]. 13, emphatic form of *ti:*, 'thou, thee'. O.H. often has *ð'ði:*, *hevo θdi:*, *a θdi:*.

χtiθa, pron., tydithau, conjunctive form of *χti:*, 'thou, thee'.

χudy, v., chwydu, D.; cf. chwdu, M.Ll. i. 237. 23, 'to vomit': *χudy i bervað*.

χunny, v., chwynnu, D., 'to weed'.

χurlas (O.H.); χwærlas (J.J.), s., chwerwlys, D. (Bot.), in the plant-name *χurlas (χwærlas) ær ëiðin* = *sa:yds gwy:ll*, 'wood sage' (Teucrium Scordium).

χurlibugan, χurligugan, s., chwyrlig gwgon, W.S.; whirligwgan, W.S., s.v. 'troi'; chwirligwgonn, W.Ll. ix. 80; chwirlig gwgon, D., 'whirlig'.

χurli:o, χurljo, v., Eng. whirl,—*may o n χurli:o mynd*, 'he is rushing along'.

χurnas, s., 'bull-roarer' used by children (I.W.).

xurnur, s.m., pl. *xurnurs*, chwyrnwr, S.E. [a snorer, a snorter], general term applied to 'gurnards' (Trigla).

xurny, v., chwyrnu, D.; cf. chwyrnu, C.C.M. 255. 5. (1) 'to snore'. (2) 'to snarl' (of dogs). (3) 'to buzz' (of insects).

xuslyd, adj., chwyslyd, D., 'perspiring'; also 'causing perspiration': *durnod xuslyd*, 'a hot, damp, sunless day' = *durnod heb hayl an ar ha*: (O.H.).

xusy, v., chwysu, D., 'to sweat, perspire': *wedi xusy n domman*; —also used of inanimate objects: *may nu y gosod nu meun padaŷ i xusy*, 'they put them (the herbs) in a pan to sweat'; —also 'to cause to sweat'.

xuθad, *xuθjad*, s., chwythad, D.; cf. chwthiad, G.R. 21. 9; chwythiad, S.E. (1) 'breath', esp. as synonymous with life: *na: i dim tru by xuθad na i*, 'I will not do so as long as there is breath left in my body'; —*pen dary nu aval eno vo t o:δ na dim xuθad eno vo*; —*xuθjad duyθa*, 'the last breath'.

xuθy, v., chwythu, D. Fut. S. 3. *xuθiθ*, *xwy:θ*, 'to blow' (trans. and intr.): *xuθad hmny xuθo vo*, 'let it blow as it will'; —also 'to blow' (of flies); 'to hiss' (of geese).

xu:yd, s.m., pl. *xwyda*, chwýydd, D., 'a swelling': *may ġin i xu:yd ar a mo:x*, 'I have a swelling on my cheek'; *xu:yd gwyn*, 'housemaid's knee'; *xu:yd bara*, 'obesity'.

xwa:, s., chwa, D., 'puff', in the phrase *t o:s na dim xwa: o wynt*, 'there is not a breath of wind'.

xwain, s.pl., sing. *xwannan*, f., chwannen, D., pl. chwain, s.v. 'pulicosus'; 'fleas': *ar hannar wipkjad xwannan*, 'in a jiffy'; *xwain tga:yθ*, 'sand-hoppers'.

xwaiθ, adv., chwaith, D., 'neither, not . . . either': *t a: i: dim xwaiθ*, 'I shan't go either'; *nēiθ hunna dim xwaiθ*, 'that won't do either' —often used pleonastically: *t ədu i dim an fu:r xwaiθ*; —*t ədu i dim əy gubod vaint o wirjonad sy no vo xwaiθ*.

xwalur, s.m., chwalwr, Nah. ii. 1, 'one who strews, spreads'; 'hay-tedder' (machine).

xwalva, s.f., chwalfa, D., s.v. 'dispersio', 'dissipatio'; 'dispersion': *xwalva ar dēly*, 'dispersion of a family'; *by:δ na xwalva eno ru:an*, 'the home will be broken up now'.

xwaly, v., chwalu, D. (1) 'to strew, spread': *xwaly gwair, mādala, tail*. (2) 'to scatter abroad': *xwaly devaid i r knevin* (O.H.). (3) *xwaly gwa:lŷ*, 'to make the hair rough'. (4) 'to pull down': *xwaly gwal*, so also *xwaly bulx*, 'to make a gap' (in a wall); similarly *xwaly kartza*, 'to break up the home'. (5) 'to fall to pieces': *a ty: na sy wedi xwaly*. (6) *xwaly a xwilfo* [*xwilfo*].

xwanag, s. and adv., achwanec, W.B. col. 125. 9; ychwaneg, Ezek. xviii. 8, 'more': *gəmmuxi xwanag*, 'will you have some

more?'; *vedra i dim bylla χwanag*, 'I cannot eat any more'; *χwanag o venyn*, 'more butter'. Cf. *mu-y*, *ghagor*.

χwanegy, v., *chwanegu*, D., s.v. 'acresce'; 'to increase': *ma nu wedi χwanegy m i ty: (tēly) aku*; *χwanegy meun kēveyθ*.

χwannog, adj., *chwannog*, D., 'inclined, addicted': *may hun a hun m χwannog jaun am vynd i r davarn*;—*may hi m buru n χwannog jaun*, 'it is raining "with a will"'—(O.H.).

χwant, s., *chwant*, D., 'desire, lust': *χwant am vu-yd*.

χwantjo, v., *chwantio*, B.C. 22. 23, 'to desire, lust after'.

χwantys, adj., *chwantus*, S.E., 'lustful'; 'greedy for other people's property, etc.'

χwara, v., *chwaræ* and *chwarau*, D. Fut. *χwara*. Pret. *χwaris*. Imperative *χwara*; *χwarux*, 'to play': *χwara fon dewyl*, a game the object of which is to break an egg placed on the ground, the players being blindfolded; *χwara kat*, 'to play cat': two holes are made in the ground at a considerable distance from each other, at which each of the players stands armed with a stick. A piece of wood called *kat* is bowled alternately by each player, the object being to get it into the hole; the opponent trying to strike it aside while it is on its way; *χwara kīs*, 'to play touch'; *χwara mī:g*, 'to play bo-peep; hide and seek'; *χwara mugud ær jēir*, 'to play blind man's buff'; *χwara pēgi*, 'to play tip-cat'; *χwara pē:l dro-yd*, 'to play football'; *χwara ty: ba:χ*, 'to play at houses': so, *χwara ægol ba:χ*, etc.—*χwara bili fu:l*, 'to play the fool'; *paid a mynd i χwara dæ riks ru:an*, 'none of your tricks now'; *χwara fon dui-big*, 'to hold now with one side, now with another'. Cf. G.O. ii. 58. 17.

χwara, s.m., pl. *χwarëyon*, *chwaræ* and *chwarau*, D., 'game, play': *χwara te:g ido*, 'fair play to him'; 'we must admit that'; *i ēiθ o dim ar χwara ba:χ*, 'it cannot be done without an effort'; *ghuy digri a χwara*, 'between jest and earnest'.

χwaral, s.f., pl. *χwarela*, *chwaræl*, W.S.; Eng. (Dial.) *wharrel*, 'quarry'; *χwaral vaur*, *χwaral kay*, 'Penrhyn slate quarries'. (The latter name is an abbreviation of *Cae braich y cafn*.)

χwaral, s.f. 'pane' [*kwaral*].

χwaran, s.f., pl. *χrenna*, *χwarenna*, *chwarren*, D., 'swelling, esp. of the glands on the neck or in the arm-pits': *χrenna tēvy*, 'swellings on the necks of children supposed to be caused by growing'.

χwarelur, s.m., *chwarelwr*, S.E., 'quarryman';—in restricted sense 'a skilled workman in a quarry in contradistinction to a *labargrëigjur*, *rubelur*, *mëinar*, etc.'

χwarëys; *χrëys*, *χraus* (O.H.), adj., *chwareys*, *Yny lhyvyr hwnn* [26]. 5; *chwarëus*, S.E., 'playful': *may u:yn m χraus* (O.H.).

χwart, s.m., pl. *χwartja*, *chwart*, C.C.M. 210. 9, 'quart' (both dry and liquid measure) = *talbo*; *pedwar talbo* = *χwart maur*; *pedwar χwart maur* = *kibin* (O.H.).

χwartar, s.m., pl. χwarleri, chwarter, S.E., 'quarter': χwartar aur, 'a quarter of an hour'; χwartar wedi pyp, 'a quarter past five';—also 'quarter of a year, three months': *kin vod o n χwartar o:yd*.

χwarwān, s., chwerfan, D., chwafan, s.v. 'artemon'. (1) 'the whirl of a spindle' (J.J., O.H.). (2) 'a quick-witted, nimble, officious woman' (I.W.).

χwat, s., 'one who taunts, rails' = χwelp:—*ta:u or he:n χwat!* (O.H.).

χwat, adj. [swat].

χwa:yr, s.f., pl. χwioryδ, chwaer, D., 'sister': χwa:yr *əy ghvraθ*, 'sister-in-law'; 'step-sister'; χwa:yr *i mam ədi modryδ*, 'it is one and the same thing'.

χwa:yθ, s., chwaith, D., s.v. 'gustus', 'sapor'; 'taste': *dim at ə χwa:yθ i*, 'not to my taste'; *paub at i χwa:yθ*, 'every one to his taste'. Cf. *bla:s*.

χwedl, s., pl. χwedla, chwedl, D., 'tale'. Generally in the plural e.g. *hel χwedla*, 'to gossip'. Cf. *χadal*.

χwedla, v., chwedleua, R.; chwedla, S.E., 'to gossip'.

χwedlëyas, s.f., 'tale-bearer, gossip' (O.H.).

χwedlur, χwedlëyr, χwidlur, s.m., chwedlwr, S.E., 'tale-bearer'; χwidlur *penwaig*, term applied to 'terns' of all species = *deryn penwaig, gwennol ə mo:r*.

χwëigjan, s., pl. χwëigjja, chwe ugain, 'ten shillings', i.e. 120 pence. Cf. wheigeint, K.H. 18. 12., etc.

χwëil, s., in phr. *werθ χwëil*, 'worth while': *may n werθ χwëil i xi vynd*.

χwëinlïd, adj., chweinllyd, D., s.v. 'pulicosus'; 'abounding in fleas'.

χwëip, s., pl. χwëips, 'taunt, gibe' = *gëirja ka:s*:—*dëyd riu he:n χwëip; lïχjo χwëips i gwymmad i*.

χwëipan, s.f., 'taunt, gibe': *mi rois i χwëipan*.

χwëipjur, s., 'one who taunts, gibes'.

χwëitwaf, wëitwaf, s.m., 'whitewash': *χwëitwaf gwyn, ko:χ, gla:s*.

χwëitwafso, wëitwafso, v., 'to whitewash'.

χwe:χ, χwe:, s.m. and adj., chwech, D., 'six; sixpence': χwe: χannuyl, χwe: χəlaθ, χwe: akkar, χwe: aur; χwe: durnod, χwe: mlənað, χwe: mlu:yð, χwe: mi:s, χwe: dy:n = χweχ o ðənjon; χwe: lū:y = χwe:χ o luya, χwe: fa:r, 'six pairs'; χwe:χ o dai; χwe:χ igjan, '120' (but cf. χwëigjan); χwe:χ igjan a χwe:χ '126'; χwe:χ usnos; tri: a χwe:χ, 'three and six (pence)'; pisin χwe:χ, 'sixpenny

piece'; *oys 'gmaχi χwe:χ o bre:s an fe: χwe:χ o wyn?*, 'have you six coppers for sixpence in silver?'; *'vasaχi dim an medul bod gini hi day χwe:χ am su:lt*, 'you would not have thought that she had two sixpences for a shilling'—i.e. a penny to bless herself with.

χweχad, adj., chweched, D., 'sixth'.

χwelþ, s.m., Eng. whelp, 'one who rails, taunts' = χwat: *he:n χwelþ bydyr* (O.H.).

χwelþjo, v., 'to rail, taunt': *paid a χwelþjo = paid a liχjo d eirja ka:s, brantjon* (O.H.).

χwelþað, s., chwellath, 'six yards'.

χwennyχ, v., chwennychn, D., s.v. 'recupio'; 'to covet'.

χwerdod, s., chwerwdod, S.E., 'bitterness'.

χwerþin, v., chwerthin, D. Fut. S. 1. χwerþa, 3. χwerþiþ. Pret. χwerþis. Plup. χwerþsun. Imperative χwerþa; χwerþuχ, 'to laugh': χwerþin *am i benno*, 'to laugh at him'; χwerþin *dros bo:b man*, 'to laugh loud, burst out laughing'; *mi χwerþis i lond a ghalon (a mol)*, 'I laughed to my heart's content'; *mi χwerþis i nes o:n i dgest a tori ar a gha:us*, 'I nearly split with laughing'; χwerþin *tan siglo i oχra*, 'to laugh till one's sides shake'; *r o:ð o n χwerþin nes o:ð o n i day dubul*; χwerþin *nes o:ð o n wan*;—χwerþin *an i ðurn*, 'to laugh in one's sleeve'.

χwerþinjad, s.m., chwerthinjad, D., 'laughter'.

χwerþinlyd, adj., chwerthinlyd, D., 'in a laughing, derisive manner'; also 'ridiculous'.

χwerþur, s.m., chwerthwr, S.E., 'laugher'.

χweru (sometimes χweru, O.H.), adj., chwerw, D. (1) 'bitter': *kin χwerwad a hidig*. (2) fig. *pgovjad χweru*, 'a bitter experience'; *kayl iro: χweru*. (3) 'bad-tempered, snappish': *ma: r dyarguns ma n χweru jaun*, 'these terriers are very snappish'. (4) 'in a rage': *may o wedi mynd an χweru arna i*, 'he flew into a rage with me'. (5) 'rough': *χwara χweru jaun adi o*, 'it is a very rough game' (i.e. χwara *kodum Kevn*). (6) 'harsh, hard, severe': *dy:n χweru = dy:n kalad*, e.g. inclined to punish severely.

χwervol, χwarvol, s., Chwefror, D.; Chwefrol (Calendar in 1620 Bible), 'February': χwarvol *χwy:θ a nēidar oðjar i ghy:θ*, 'February blows the adder from her nest'.

χwi:ad, s.pl., sing. χwiadan, f., hwyad, D., 'ducks': *may r mo:r an buł χwi:ad*, 'the sea is like a duck-pond'; *keiljog χwiadan*, 'drake': χwiadan *wy:lt*, 'mallard' (Anas boscas); χwiadan *ðy:*, 'common scoter' (Eedemia nigra); χwiadan *ba:χ*, 'wigeon' (?) (Mareca penelope).

χwibjanjad, s.m., chwibaniad, D., s.v. 'sibilus'; chwibianiad, M.Ll. i. 248. 3, 'a whistling'.

xwibjanog, s., chwibanogl, D., 'whistle' = *pi:b*.

xwidlur [*xwedlur*].

xwif, s., chwiff, S.E., 'whiff', e. g. of tobacco.

xwifjad, s.m., chwiffiad, S.E. (1) 'whiff': *du i n mēindjo dim xwifjad 'arnati*, 'I don't care a rap for you'; *may xwifjad gla:u ani heno*, 'the wind promises rain to-night'. (2) 'jiffy': *meun xwifjad*.

xwi:l, adj., chwil, S.E. [whirling, twirling, reeling]. (1) 'drunk': *may o wedi medwi n xwi:l*, *may o n xwi:l ylu biff*, 'he is dead drunk'; *hannar xwi:l*, 'half seas over'. (2) 'frisky, wild', e. g. of a calf. (3) intensive adverb: *xwi:l bo:yθ*, 'piping hot' (also *xwilboyθ*); *wedi mynd n xwi:l adwad*, 'over-ripe'.

xwilan, s.f., pl. *xwilod*, *xwilsoð*, chwil and chwilen, D., 'beetle': *ma na riu xwilan n i benno (n i goryn o)*, 'he has a screw loose'; cf. 'she has a bee in her bonnet'.

xwilboyθ, adj., chwilboeth, R., 'piping hot'.

xwilðrins, *xwilðris*, s.pl., 'small pieces': *mi mala i di n xwilðris ma:n*;—applied to drunken persons: *n vedu xwilðris ma:n*;—*may o n xwilðrins (ylu)*, 'he is drunk'.

xwilfaθa, v., chwiltath, D., s.v., 'chwilenna'; 'to prowl about in search of something' (I.W.) = *xlotta*.

xwilgi, s.m., chwilgi, T.N. 348. 5, 'drunkard': *a xwilgi bydyr*; *xwilgi 'di:gwilið*; *xwilgi straffyd* (O.H.).

xwiljo, *xwiljad*, v., chwilio, D., 'to look for': *mi a: i aŋan i xwiljo am beθ*, 'I'll go out and look for some'; *xwaly a xwiljo*, 'to search minutely'.

xwilvriu (W.H.; I.W.); *xwilriu* (E.J.; J.J.; O.H.), adj., chwilfriw, D., s.v. 'assulosè'; 'torn to pieces, broken to bits, crushed to atoms': *may o n xwilriu ma:n*; *may o wedi valy n xwilriu* (*xwilriu ma:n*, *xwilriu bogan*).

xwim, adj., chwym, S.E., 'quickly': *mynd n xwim*; *troi n xwim*, 'to turn sharply'.

xwim, s.m., 'a changeable man, a man one is never sure of': *he:n xwim* (O.H.). Cf. *xwim·xwam*.

xwimjad, v., chwyfio, 'movere', vulgò chwimio, D., 'to move': *nēiθ o ðim xwimjad am usnos*, 'he will not move for a week' (i. e. because he has been injured), O.H.

xwim·xwam, adj., Eng. (Dial.) whim-wham [a weather-cock, etc.], Lanc., 'fickle, variable' (J.J.; O.H.): *dy:n xwim·xwam*.

xwiŋgi, s.m., achwyngi, 'sneak' (O.H.).

xwiŋk, s., Eng. wink: *χlu:is i ðim xwiŋk o hanas am dano vo*, 'I never heard the slightest breath of scandal about him' (O.H.). Cf. *xwiŋklin*.

χωιηκjad, s.m., pl. χωιηκjada, Eng. wink: *meun χωιηκjad moχyn*, 'in a twinkling'; *gwëitjuχ, vða i ðim χwinkjad na vða i m barod*, 'wait, I shall be ready in a moment'; *ker meun χωιηκjad!*, 'be off this instant!'

χωιηκjan, v., 'to wink, twitch the eyelids': *t ædi o ðim m χωιηκjan—t o:s na ðim ma:θ o vøwyd æno vo*.

χωιηκlin, s.: *χlu:is i ðim χωιηκlin o hanas am dano vo*, 'I never heard the slightest breath of scandal about him' (O.H.). Cf. χωiηk.

χwip, s.f., pl. χwipja, chwip, W.S.; cf. I.G. 539. 14; 540. 6, 'whip': *i fur a hi: vel χwip*, 'off she went in an instant'.

χwipjo, v., chwipio, W.S.; C.C.M. 425. 6, 'to whip': *may hi n χwipjo ϑhewi*, 'it is freezing hard'; *χwipjo r ga:θ*, 'to go about tailoring from house to house'; *r o:ð m i χwipjo hi tru: r 'kolidz'is na*, 'he went through the colleges with flying colours'; *χwipja n dæ vla:yn*, 'press on'.

χwippin, s., whippyn, M.Ll. ii. 94. 13; Eng. whip: *vða i dro: χwippin a mynd*, 'I shan't be long'; *dæna appad χwippin!*, 'there's a quick answer!'—(O.H.).

χwisl, s., 'whistle'.

χwislan, s.f., chwisl and chwistlen, D., 'mus araneus'; 'a small conceited woman' = *merχ vexan larif* (J.J.); *rubæθ larif audyrdodol* (E.J.);—*he:n χwislan vel æχti: æn mynd i næsgy i:l* (E.J.). Cf. B. Gwell genni'n llawen heffer gornwen | Nag un fyrsen chwslud chwislæn goegen houden hyf.

χwislo, v., 'to squirt': *χwislo du:r*.

χwistras (J.J.); χwistræ (O.H.), s., chwistrell, D., s.v. 'syrinx'; 'a squirt'.

χwistrjo (J.J.); χwistro (O.H.), v., 'to squirt'.

χwit'χwat, adj., chwitt-chwatt, C.C.M. 179. 1; chwitchwot, Sion Tudur in G.R. [369]. 14; Eng. (Dial.) whitwhat [unstable, changeable], Rdn., 'fickle, variable' (O.H.).

χwilin, s.m.: *χwilin gla:s*, 'coal-fish' (*Gadus virens*) = *Kelog*.

χwi:θ, adj., chwith, D. (1) 'left': *æ la:u χwi:θ*, 'the left hand';—as subst. *ar æ χwi:θ*, 'on the left'; *dal i r χwi:θ*, 'to keep to the left'. (2) 'at a loss': *tæimlo n χwi:θ*, 'to feel at a loss'; *vða i n χwi:θ: ar æχ o:l χi*, 'I shall miss you'; *may n χwi:θ jaun arno* (= *ido*) *vo*, 'he is in reduced circumstances, in a forlorn state'.

χwiθdod, s., chwithdod, S.E., 'a sense of loss'; 'a forlorn state'.

χwiθig, adj., chwithig, D., 'wrong': *atlab m χwiθig*, 'to answer wrong'; *gnæyd rubæθ o: χwiθig*, 'to do something wrong'; *ty: χwiθig aλan*, 'wrong side out'.

χwiu, adj., in the exp. *χwiu læidar*, 'arrant thief'.

xwiujo, v., chwiwio, S.E. [to turn or dart about; to fly here and there], expressive of quick motion: *xwiujo buru*, used of rain with a high wind blowing, driving rain (O.H.);—*kəmēla n xwiujo ag ən sgybo* (O.H.); *xwiujo mynd*, 'to go like the wind'.

xwivjo, v., chwyfio, D., 'to wave, wave about': *xwivjo haykas pokkad*; *dīlad ən xwivjo ar ə lēin*; *dail ən xwivjo*.

xwydo, v., chwyddo, D., 'to swell': *r o:n i dgest wedi xwydo*, 'I had just begun to feel proud of myself'.

xwyn, s.pl., sing. *xunnyn*, m., chwynn, D., 'weeds'.

xwynab, *xwymmad* [*gwynab*].

xwyrn, adj., chwyrn, D., 'swift': *əŋ gəvlym aryθrol ag ən xwyrn* (O.H., speaking of a hawk); *dy:n xwyrn*, 'a man who is full of life and vigour, quick in his work and in every action'—opp. to *lysgyn* (O.H.).

xwy:s, s.m., chwŷs, D., 'sweat': *r o:ð o n xwy:s dəveryd*, 'he was running with perspiration';—*r o:ð o meun xwy:s vel byrym*;—*r o:ð ə xwy:s ən dəlivo vel gla:u trana*, 'the perspiration was pouring off him like thunder rain'; *xwy:s arθyr*, 'meadow-sweet' (Spiræa Ulmaria)—Bangor = *brenhinas ə wergloð*.

xwərlas [*xurlas*].

xədig, *əxədig*, s. and adv., chydic, L.A. 110. 13; *yhydīg*, D., 'little, a little, a few': *go: əxədig*, 'very little'; *əxədig jaun sy i gəyl*, 'very little is to be got'; *əxədig ən o:l*, 'a short time ago'; *meun xədig*, 'shortly'; *by:ð go xədig o amsar ar o:l te:*, 'there won't be much time after tea'; *əxədig o vo:χ*, 'a few pigs'.

l

lab, s.f., lab, D., 'a blow';—*ar lab*, 'on credit': *kə:yl ar lab*.

labargrēigjur, s.m., in slate quarries, 'bad-rock man; one between a labourer and a quarryman who has had some experience in blasting and bringing down the rock in the most effective way'.

labjo, v. (1) 'to strike, belabour'. (2) 'to get on credit'.

labro, v. (in quarries), 'to clear away rubbish, etc.'

labrur, s.m., pl. *labrurs*, 'labourer'; (in state quarries) 'a labourer paid for clearing rubbish away'.

labut, s., 'a tailor's lap-board for ironing clothes'; *ər u:yð a labut*, 'the goose and lap-board'.

ladal, s.f., pl. *ladeli*, ladyl, W.S. [A Ladell]; *ladl*, G.R. 35. 3, 'ladle': *ladal dyn*,—*bot*,—*bren*, 'a tin, earthenware, wooden ladle';

—also 'an implement for collecting money in a place of worship': *dal a ladal i gnokka*.

ladipopty, s.f., 'mop for cleaning ovens': *Kin dy:ad a r ladi-popty*;—also a term of reproach for a woman, implying dirtiness: *g he:n ladi-popty gðral* ! (O.H.).

ladar, s., 'lather';—also used to denote things with which one is daubed or covered: *may o n y:n ladar o va:u, xuy:s, vydrædi* (O.H.).

lamp, s.f., pl. *lampja*, lamp, D.G. xv. 2; Gen. xv. 17; D., 'lamp': *gwydyr lamp*, 'chimney of a lamp'.

landar, s.m., pl. *landars*, Eng. lander, 'the horizontal spout which receives the water from a roof'.

lantar, s.f., pl. *lanterni*, lantern, W.S. [A *launterne*], 'lantern'.

lapjo, v., lappio, W.S. [Lappe], 'to wrap';—also fig. 'to screen': *os by:ð ru:n in du:yn ne vurdro ma nu n i lapjo vo* (O.H.).

lappad, s., pl. *lapedi*, labed, T.N. 467. 23, 'lappet': *lapedi meñjon*.

lardjo, v. (1) 'to work hard, but in a clumsy, haphazard fashion', 'to slog away': *lardjo a gwëiðjo*; *lardjo gwëiðjo*; *kuffjo a lardjo*. (2) 'to break down': *lardjo ko:yd, ty, klaud* (O.H.).

lardy, s.m., pl. *lardai*, lladd-dy, D., s.v. 'carnarium'; 'slaughter-house';—*laddy* at Tregarth (I.W.).

lari, s.m., 'a roisterer, a turbulent fellow': *riu he:n lari gwirjon*; *lari di:og*; *lari medu*.

larmon, s.m., 'ragamuffin': *he:n larmon medu*;—*lari larmon*, 'a roistering ragamuffin'.

lartf, adj., Eng. large, 'proud, conceited, vain': *ma: nu n rhy: lartf i farad kam'ra:ig*, 'they are too proud to speak Welsh'.

lartfruyð, s.m., 'pride, conceit, vanity'.

lary, v., alaru, D., s.v. 'nauseo'; 'to be tired of, sick of': *may o wedi lary ar i vu:yd*; *du i wedi lary ar dæ su:n di* (ar dæ he:n glep di).

las, s.f., pl. *lasfa*, las, W.S. [A lace]. (1) (in slate quarries) a kind of flaw running along the grain of the slate, sometimes almost invisible (*lasfa dy:on*), but opening when exposed to the weather, sometimes easily visible when the edge of the slate is examined (*lasfa gunjon*). Cf. Eng. (Dial.) lace [A small crack or break in stone], Yks. (2) in pl. 'lace' (not 'shoe-lace' = *kara*). Cf. the doggerel nursery rime: *lëyad ba:x in ola | a flant ba:x in xwara | a ludson in du:ad dan wëy lasfa. | a'men, meda r fon, | dugyd trisul! o fop dgon*.

'*la:s'enu*, s.m., llysenw, D., 'nickname'.

'*la:s'enwi*, v., llysenwi, D., 'to nickname'.

lavan, s., lafant, D. (Bot.), 'lavender'.

lavrυν (J.J.); *lavruyn* (O.H.), s.pl., lafrwyn and llafrwyn, D., 'jointed-leaved rushes' (*Juncus lamprocarpus*, etc.).

ledjo, v., ledio, W.S. [Lede]; C.C. 70. 28, 'to lead' (esp. of singing). Cf. *arwain*, *tusy*.

leikjo, v., leicio, letter from William Morris (1752) in G.O. ii. 40; T.N. 19. 6, 'to like': *hy:d æ 'leikjuxi*, 'as long as you like'; *leikjun i ðim ðeyd*, 'I shouldn't like to say'; *'leikjaxi fēirjo æ ðu:y dorθ na ʔ*, 'would you like to change those two loaves?'

lëin, s.f., pl. *lëinja*, lein, T.N. 401. 6, 'line': *lëin sayr ma:y:n*, 'a stonemason's line'; *ðilad ar æ lëin*;—*lëin dusy*, 'leash'; *æn ær y:n lëin may nu n rheadag o hy:d*;—*dæna r lëin* ('way, style') *i vynd tru: r by:d*.

lëinjo, v., lainio, R.; G.O. ii. 173. 29; laenio, T.N. 141. 7, 'to thrash'.

lëinsfians, s.f., leysens, W.S.; leisians, G.O. ii. 164. 12, 'licence'.

lëinso, v., 'to lance'.

le:k, s., 'leak'.

lekfun, s.f., lecsiwn, B.C. 20. 8, lecsiwn, 136. 19, 'election'.

lemon, s.m., pl. *lemons*, 'lemon'.

leni, adv., eleni and yleni, D., 'this year'.

lerpul; also *nerpul*, 'Liverpool'. For *nerpul* cf. G.O. ii. 144. 14, 156. 20, 158. 28, etc.

leval, adj., lefel, W.S. [leuell], 'level'.

leval, s.f., 'instrument for testing a level surface'; (in slate quarries) pl. *levelyð*, 'level, gallery'.

levan, s.m., lefein, Lev. vi. 17, 'leaven': *bara levan*, 'bread made with a sponge'; *Kin syrad a levan*.

levely, v., lefelu, D., s.v. 'perlibro'; 'to make level', e.g. the top of a wall.

levran; also *levran* (I.W.), s.f., Eng. leveret (with change of termination). (1) 'a young hare'. (2) applied to a young girl: *levran o enað*, 'a slip of a girl'; *ʔhiu levran ivayk ædi hi*. Also in bad sense: *ʔ he:n levran dru:g*.

levrjo, *levljo*, v., 'to level, to make of an even surface', e.g. on a slope.

levryn, s.m.: *levryn o hogyn*, 'a slip of a boy'.

libart, s.m., Eng. liberty. (1) 'a piece of ground round a house': *ty: æn sevył ar i libart i hy:n*;—*ty: di: libart*. (2) 'a holding, rented or otherwise': *le: may teruyn dæ libart ʔ* (3) 'right of way'. (4) 'hen-run'.

·lib·bab; ·lib·lab (O.H.), adv., cf. lib-lab, M.F.: *farad m ·lib·bab*, 'to talk unceasingly'; *a i davod m ·lib·lab o hy:d*.

·liḫmi·laḫ, s., 'a harum-scarum person': *riu ·liḫmi·laḫ adi o* (E.J.; W.H.).

lili, s.f. and pl., *lili*, D. (Bot.), 'lily'; as pl. cf. D.G. cxc. 27 and St. Matt. vi. 28; *lili r dur*, 'water-lily'; *lili r dɜfryn*, 'lily of the valley'.

·lilmi·lol, ·lolmi·lol, s., 'humbug, nonsense' = *lol bottas*.

lindis, *lindist*, s. and s.pl., *lindys*, D., 'caterpillar'. As term of reproach: *he:n lindist o he:n dy:n*,—meaning not quite clear: O.H. says *he:n dy:n m bytla paub—krintaḫlyd—snesgar*.

lintar, s.m., pl. *linteri*. (1) 'lintel of a door or window'. (2) *lintar fenast*, 'window-sill' (Bangor). (3) (in slate quarries) 'thick pillar (*pilar*) about two yards long and seven or eight inches square'.

liy, s., 'ring' (O.H. frequently): *liy i roid a day strap*.

lyngro, v., 'to dawdle, loiter': *lyngro gnēyd peθ*.

lyngron, s.m., 'loiterer, dawdler': *ɣ he:n lyngron!*

·liṅk·loṅk, adv., 'slow and swaying from side to side': *·liṅk·loṅk vedu*.

·liṅkyn·loṅkyn, adv.: *mynd m ·liṅkyn·loṅkyn*, 'to saunter slowly along, looking about and stopping occasionally'.

liuk, s., 'diarrhoea' = *ɣhədni*, *pi:b*.

livin, s., Eng. living: *may hunna meun livin go ḏa: rula*, said of some one who is sleek and good-looking.

livra, s.f., *lifrai*, D.; cf. D.G. xxxii. 38; cx. 15, 'livery'.

lob, s.m., 'fool': *ɣ he:n lob gwirjon*.

lob·sgəus, s.m., Eng. lobscouse, 'Yorkshire stew': *lob·sgəus tɣodnoθ*,—without any meat in it.

loda, s.f., pl. *lodesi*, *herlodes*, D., 'girl': *pulfyn o loda*, 'a big strong girl'.

log, *logyn*, s.m., pl. *logja*, Eng. log, 'a large lump': *log o lo: bren*, *ɣi:g*;—*logja o vala maur*;—*log o dy:n nobl*, 'a fine strong man'.

loig, s. (1) 'tail-board of a cart' (I.W.). (2) 'part of a plough': *pin loig* (I.W.).

lōisi; *huisi* (O.H.), v., *arloesi*, D., 'to clear', e.g. of land which has not been cultivated before; 'to carry rubbish away', e.g. in a slate quarry = *karjo ba:u*.

locksyn, s.m., pl. *loksys*, Eng. locks, 'whisker'.

lol, s.f., *lōl*, B.C. 39. 29, 'nonsense': *he:n lol*, 'nonsense'; *lol bottas!*, 'nonsense!', 'rubbish'; cf. *lol bottes*, G.O. ii. 77. 5.

lolan, s.f., 'a foolish talker'.

loli, pet name for Rowland. Cf. *di:an*.

loljan, v., lolian, T.N. 113. 19, 'to talk nonsense': *loljan a diljo*.

lodyn, s.m., lodyn, T.N. 332. 31, 'a foolish talker': *he:n lodyn gwirjon*.

lo:n, s.f., pl. *lonyð*, lôn, R., 'lane': *lo:n bo:st* (= *forð bo:st*), 'high road', pl. *fyrð po:st*; — *lo:n go:χ*, 'the red lane' (i.e. childish name for throat).

lori, s.f., 'lorry'.

lot, s.f., 'a lot, a great many, a great deal': *lot o duru*, *lot o gaus*, etc.; *lot vaur*. Also adverbially: *mi ðary wëydy lot*, 'it bled a great deal'.

löyran, s.f., lloeren, D., 'a red spot on the skin': *mi godoð m löyran go:χ*.

lo:ys, s.f., gloes, D.; cf. C.C. 334. 24, 'dan lawer loes'. (1) 'pang', e.g. caused by the death of one loved; 'wound to the feelings such as is caused by rejection by a lover, or by harsh words'. (2) 'a feeling of great disgust': *wedi ka:y l:ys*, 'to be greatly disgusted'; *lo:ys drom*.

löysur, s.m., arloeswr, 'a man employed in carting rubbish away', e.g. in slate quarries.

löytran, v., loytran, C.C. 14. 7; loetran, 543. 22, 'to loiter'.

luk, s.f., lwc, W.Ll. xxxiv. 1, 'luck': *uð luk*, 'luckily'; *luk iðo vo hanny*, 'that's lucky for him'; *luk i xi weld o*, 'it was lucky for you that you saw it'; *uð riu luk*, 'as good luck would have it'; *luk i ði:d mod i n a ty*, 'it was lucky I was in the house'.

lukkys, adj., lwckus, W.S. [Lucky]; comp. lwccusach, B.C. 67. 27, 'lucky'.

lulan, s.f., pl. *lulod*, elwlen, lwlen, R., 'kidney'.

lump, s.m., pl. *læmpja*, lwmp, R., 'lump': *lump o ðy:n te:u*, 'a big fat man'; *lump o venyn*, 'a lump of butter'; *ðna griu o læmpja hogja*!, 'there's a pack of hulking boys'!

lumpjo, v., 'to throw flop': *ðna nu n lumpjo vo i r mo:r*; *lumpjo i hy:n i r mo:r*; *lumpjo kerið i r mo:r*.—(O.H.)

lumpyn, *læmpyn*, s.m., 'lump'.

luvans, s.f., 'allowance': *luvans o vu:yd, o arjan*; — *may o wedi kayl i adal ar luvans*, 'he has been left on an allowance'.

luwjo, v., lowyo, W.S. [Alowe]; lwfio, R.; T.N. 185. 20, 'to allow': *luwjo arjan*; — *neuxi luvjo i mi gayl kofi durnod?*, 'will you let me have a day off?'

lwyn, s.f., pl. *luini*, *luyna*, llwyn, D., 'loin': *lwyn o ðavod*; — also 'suet' = *fiuat*.

lylo, s.m., cf. *llelo*, O.P., 'fool': *lylo gwirjon*.

lɔgindjo, v., 'to hang on to' (I.W.).

lɔgjo, *lɔgjan*, v., Eng. *lug*, 'to catch hold of, to drag'.

lɔmbar, s.m., pl. *lɔmbars*, Eng. *lumber*, said of something useless: *he:n lɔmbar o he:n ɔɣɣyl, drol, arad*, etc.;—*dim ond lɔmbar meun kɔmdeiðas*;—also as term of reproach: *ɣ he:n lɔmbar di:og l*; *may o n lɔmbar gla:n*.

lɔmmyn, cf. *noeth lymyn*, W.S. [Stryp naked]; *noethlumyn*, D.; D.P.O. 155. 32; *noeth lumman*, B.C. 7. 19; *noeth lymun*, T.N. 466. 18, only in the exp. *no:yθ lɔmmyn (gro:yn)*, 'stark-naked'.

lɔmpān, s.f.: *he:n lɔmpān o ðnas*, 'a short, stout woman'.

lɔmpin; also *lɔmpin* (O.H.), s., 'linch-pin': *kɔfi i lɔmpin*, 'to lose one's temper'.

lɔmpjo, v., 'to hack': *paid a lɔmpjo ɔ garag vel na* (Llanfairfechan).

lɔsti, adj., *lwsti*, W.S. [Lusty]; *lysti*, C.L.C., iv. 17. 5; T.N. 83. 3. (1) 'strong'. (2) 'stout, fat'.

lɔsty:o, v., 'to become stouter'.

l

lɔbi, s.m., *llabi*, D., 'a tall, overgrown young fellow': *ɣ o:ð o n lɔbi o hogyn*;—*lɔbi gwan*.

lɔbust, *lɔbuθ*, s.m., *llabwst*, D., 'a tall, slovenly young fellow': *lɔbust ble:r*.

lɔdrad, s.m., *lladrad*, D., 'theft': *lɔdrad no:yθ*, 'a bare-faced robbery'.

lɔdronas, s.f., *lladrones*, D., s.v. 'latro'; 'a female thief'.

lɔdroni, v., *lladroni*, O.P. (1) 'to pilfer': *may o n lɔdroni* = *may i la:u ɔn vlewog*. (2) 'to pilfer from': *may o n lɔdroni xi*.

lɔdronlyd, adj., *lladronllyd*, 'thievish'.

lɔ:ð, v., *llâdd*, D. Fut. S. 3. *lɔ:ðið* [*lɔ:ð*]. Pret. S. 3. *lɔðoð*. Pl. 3. *lɔðson*. Imperative *lɔ:ð*; *lɔduɣ*. Pret. Pass. *lɔduyd*. (1) 'to kill': *mi lɔðoð o ɣ ɔɣelan varu*, 'he killed him on the spot'; *diɣon hauð gubod le: lɔduð dɔ lo: di*, 'it is easy to know where your calf was killed', said of some one who has a longing for some place. (2) 'to cut down, cut off': *lɔ:ð gwair*, 'to cut hay'; *lɔ:ð di sɣlodyn*, 'cut a piece off' (e.g. a stone); *lɔ:ð ɔ kodum*, 'to soften one's fall'; *lɔ:ð ar ru:in*, 'to run down, calumniate some one'. (3) *lɔ:ð i vɔny l*, call to a dog to make him go higher when collecting sheep on the mountains.

lɔðdy [*lardy*].

lɔðva, s.f., *lladdfa*, D., 'slaughter'.

lɔi, adj., adv., and s., *llai*, D., 'less' (comp. of *bɔɣan* and *ɣædig*):

may hi n lai na vo, 'she is smaller than he'; *y:n lai*, 'one less'; *mynd en lai lai o hy:d*, 'to keep becoming smaller'. Equative: *lëiad, li:ad*: *meun kin li:ad o amsar*, 'in such a short time'; *pe:θ rhəwəð bo:d kin li:ad o newəðjon əno vo*, 'it is odd there should be so little news in it'. Superlative: *lëia, li:a*: *pa: vi:s o r vluyðyn ə by:ð merχaid en farad li:a?*, 'in which month of the year do women talk the least?'; *ə ʔhëi li:a sy: əna*, 'the smallest that are there'.

laid, s.m., *llaid*, D. (1) 'slime'. (2) 'loo: a disease of the hoofs of horses'.

lain, s.f., pl. *lëinja*, *llain*, D., 'a long, narrow strip of ground', generally *lain o dir*. Cf. *slig*.

lais, s.m., pl. *lëi/a*, *llais*, D., 'voice': *may lais main gəno vo*, 'he has a high voice',—opp. *lais maur*, *lais kry*:;—*ghoid i lais ałan*, 'to speak loud'; *gwëidi nerθ i lais*, 'to shout at the top of one's voice'.

laiθ, adj., *llaith*, D., 'damp': *təwyð laiθ* (= *tamp*);—*bol laiθ*, 'soft roe' = *bol lëiðan* (I.W.).

lak, adj., pl. *lëikjon*, *llacc*, D., 'slack, loose': *may o wedi gnëyd ə sgrius en lakkax*, 'he has loosened the screws'; *wedi mynd i gilið nes may r kro:yn en lak*, 'shrunk so that the skin has become loose'; *lak i aval a gyl* (prov.), 'he whose grasp is loose shall lose', nearly equivalent to 'the weakest go to the wall'; *ti:r lak*, 'loose, friable land' (as distinguished from heavy, clayey land) = *ti:r rhy:ð, ti:r brak*.

lak, s.m., pl. *lakja*, 'a hollow on the sea-shore containing water' = *panlla ar ə i:ə:yθ ghuy ə gwrəmjə* (J.J.);—*lak o dur* (O.H.);—*lak kregog*, 'a place where the water is slow and the bottom covered with shells' (e.g. in a stream where it enters the sea), Aber.

lakjo, v., cf. *llaccáu*, D., 'to slacken'.

lax, s.m., *llach*, O.P.; Eng. *lash* (?). (1) in the phrase *may paub a i lax arno*, 'every one has a bad word for him'. (2) 'a tall, hulking, clumsy fellow': *may o n he:n lax bydyr* (O.H.);—also in good sense: *lax o dy:n gwëiðgar sədyn*, 'a vigorous worker (O.H.)'.

laxjo, v., *llachiaw*, O.P., 'to speak evil of, to lash with the tongue'.

laxjur, s.m., *llachiwr*, O.P. [cudgeller], in the exp. *laxjur o wëiðjur*, 'a vigorous worker' (O.H.).

lał, pron., pl. *lëił*, *llall*, D., ' (the) other': *t ədi o ðim kimmint a r lał*, 'it is not so big as the other'; *may ə naił ar o:l ə lał en mynd əno*, 'one goes there after another'; *t o:ð ə ðay ðim en farad ə naił hevo r lał*, 'the two used not to speak to one another'; *may y:n la:u en vu:y na r lał iði hi*, 'one of her hands is bigger than the other'; *hun a r lał*, 'some one or other'; *hənni a r lał*, 'this, that and the other'.

lam, s.f., pl. *lamma*, llam, D., 'a skip, a jumping or running stride'.

lambad, Llanbedr (y Cennin): *fair lambad*.

lambeddjöl, s.m., pl. *lambeddjols*, cf. llam-bedyddiol, M.F.; llamhidydd, D., 'porpoise'.

lamgöisi, v., 'to stride along'.

lammy, v., llammu, D., 'to skip along, to advance by jumping from one foot to the other'; *lammy dros gerig yn yr avon*; *lammy a nêidjo*.

lan, s., llann, D., 'the part of a village near a church in places whose names are compounded with *lan*: *fair a lan*, 'Llanllechid fair' (so called in the vicinity);—in place-names: *lambad*, 'Llanbedr'; *lamberis*, 'Llanberis'; *landr-gai*, 'Llandegai'; *la(n)prvexan (lanvar)*, 'Llanfairfechan'; *lan'ru:st*, *lar'ru:st*, 'Llanrwst'.

lanast, s.f., llanestr and llastr, D., 'mess' (of things strewn about, etc.): *may g'noxi lanast vaur emma*, 'you're in a nice mess here'; *ty: a lanast mo vo*, 'a topsy-turvy house';—*daxi wedi gnëyd lanast garu, maxgan i!*

lanu, s.m., llanw, D. (1) 'tide': *bla:yn lanu*, 'turn of the tide'; *pen vy:ð hi ar dop lanu*, 'when it is high tide'; *hannar lanu*, 'half tide'; *pen vy:ð a lanu ar lan*, 'when the tide is in'; *a lanu m puyso n erbyn a gwynt*, 'the tide flowing against the wind'; cf. also *gorlanu, trai, distil*. (2) 'the filling in of anything as compared with the exterior';—in building haystacks *lanu* is what is placed in the centre of a stack after placing a *kurs* round it: *ghoi kurs a lanu bo:b yn ail*;—of walls: *lanu gwal*;—*kadu r lanu = kadu a kanol yn gry*;—*gair lanu*, 'a word put in to fill up', Fr. 'cheville'.

layk, s.m., pl. *laykja*, llangc, D., s.v. 'puer'. (1) 'a young fellow between a boy and a man'. (2) said of one who thinks a great deal of himself: *layk garu ædi o*; *may o n layk jaun*. (3) 'bachelor, unmarried man': *layk ta gu:r ædi o?*, 'is he a married man or a bachelor?'; *he:n layk*, 'old bachelor'.

laykas, s.f., pl. *laykesa*, llangces, D., s.v. 'puella'; 'a young girl of about 21'; *he:n laykas*, 'an old unmarried woman who has had children'.

lapruð, s.m., cf. llaprwth, M.F., 'a lazy fellow; lout' = *dy:n slak*, *di:aval*, *di:æsbryd, maru*;—*g he:n lapruð di:og!*, 'the lazy lout!'

larëðjo, v., llareyddio, D., s.v. 'mitesco'; llareiddio, P.G.G. 64. 5, 'to calm down, improve' (of the weather): *may hi wedi larëðjo* (O.H.).

larjað, adj., llariaidd, D., 'mild, gentle'.

larp, s.pl., *larþja*, llarp, D. (1) 'shred, piece': *may o wedi tori n larþja*, 'it is broken to bits'; *r o:ð a nrhousys wedi mynd yn larþja*

ma:n, 'my trousers were torn to shreds'. (2) of persons: *larp o ðy:n*, 'a big man'; *larp o hogyn*, 'a strapping lad'.

larpjo, v., *llarpio*, D., 'to tear to pieces'; 'to maul' (of an animal): *may o wedi ka:l i larpjo gin a moxyn*,—*ki: sy wedi larpjo a devaid*;—(fig.) 'to do for (some one)': *mi larpja vo meun mynyd*.

la:θ, s.f., pl. *laθenni* (cf. *laθan*), *llâth*, D., 'yard'; *kan la:θ* (= *kanlaθ*), 'a hundred yards'; *tair laθ a θrodvað*, 'ten feet'; *may o dros ðu:y la:θ o daldra*, 'he is over six feet in height'; *la:θ bren*, 'yard measure'.

laθan, s.f., pl. *laθenni*, *llathen*, D. (1) 'yard': *laθan a hannar*, 'a yard and a half'; *tair laθan a θrodvað*, 'ten feet'; *laθan flat, laθan ar i wynab*, 'square yard' (J.J.); *laθan solat*, 'cubic yard' (J.J.); *laθan o r y:n breθyn ædi r ðay*, 'they are chips of the same block'; *dim æn laun pen laθan*, 'not all there, simple'. (2) *laθan vair*, 'Castor and Pollux' (name of constellation).

laθar, adj., *llathr*, D., 'bright': *may golug laθar arno vo*; *edraχ æn laθar*; *glëini laθar* (O.H.).

laθrum, s.m., cf. *llaffrwm*, M.F., 'a slovenly fellow': *ɾ he:n laθrum bydyr*; *ɾ he:n laθrum ble:r* (O.H.).

la:u, s.f., pl. *dylo*, *llaw*, D., 'hand': *la:u ðe:*, 'right hand'; *la:u χwi:θ*, 'left hand';—also adjectively (cf. *lauxwiθ*), *y:n æn la:u χwi:θ a r la:l æn la:u ðe:*, 'one left-handed and the other right-handed'; *lond la:u*, 'handful'; *lëysy i dylo*, 'to slacken one's hands, to become slack, to lose earnestness' = *dim æn ϑhoid i dylo ar waiθ*; ... *a hogyn ba:χ æn i la:u*, 'holding a little boy by the hand'; *ɾ o:ð i dylo gæno vo*, 'he had the use of his hands', e.g. when hanging by a rope over a precipice; *ðary o godi la:u arna i*, 'he waved his hand to me'; *may o n wëiθjur da: ond i æiθ dim tru i dylo vo*, 'he is a good workman, but (for some reason or other) he does not do much work, has little to show for his work'; *mynd æn o:l la:u* (fig.), 'to go downhill, to be on the decline'; *bo:d dan i dylo*, 'to be groping, feeling one's way', e.g. of people in the dark; also fig., speaking e.g. of negotiations in which one is engaged: *ɾ o:n i dan a nylo n ho:lol*;—*mynd æn la:u* (pl. *la:u*) *garu hevo ru:in*, to get on very good terms with some one, to be hand in glove with some one, so also: *mynd æn dylo i gilið rëit ðel*;—also as endearing expression: *syl may hi, ɾ he:n la:u?*;—*dy:n mynd blewog*, (1) 'a peevish man'; (2) 'a pilferer': *la:u vlewog s gæno vo*, 'he can't keep his hands off other people's property'.

laud, s., *llawd*, D., 'said of a sow maris appetens': *ma: laud ar ær hu:χ*.

lawgëyad, *llaw gayat*, L.A., 144. 16. (1) s., 'a closed fist', i.e. 'nothing': *wa:yθ i ti bëidjo mynd atto vo, lawgëyad gëi di*. (2) adj., 'close-fisted, niggardly'.

lawn, adj., pl. *lawnjon*, llawn, D. (1) 'full': *en lawn o du:r*, *en lawn du:r*, 'full of water'; *lëvad lawn*, 'full moon'; *r oyd æ kappal en lawn dan i say* (*en lawn dyn dop say*), 'the chapel was crowded'. (2) 'quite, fully': *may hi n lawn bry:d*, 'it is fully time';—adv. *dim lawn mor swil*, 'not quite so shy'; *heb vo:d en lawn laban*, 'not all there, weak in the head'.

laur, s.m., pl. *lorja*, llawr, D., 'floor, ground': *golxi æ laur*, 'to clean the floor'; *kadað laur*, 'floor-cloth'; *gid a r laur*, 'along the floor'; *ar laur*, 'on the ground, down'; *sæðjo ar laur*;—*may o ar laur*;—*may r hedyð en nøðy ar laur*, 'the lark makes its nest on the ground'; *ghoid ar laur*, 'to put down' (e.g. in a book); *bo:d ar laur hevo rubað*, 'to have run out of something'; *loj ar laur*, 'a ship aground'; *sarad ar ben laur*, 'to speak foolishly';—*i laur*, 'down', adv., *mynd (i) laur*, 'to go down'; *may r gwynt en mynd i laur i r goglad*, 'the wind is going round to the north' (but *i vny* with all other parts of the compass), O.H; *gorvad, ista i laur*, 'to lie, sit down'; *i laur en van na*, 'down there'; *may r gwynt wedi tori i laur*, 'the wind has dropped'; *tønny æ tekað i laur*, 'take the kettle off the fire'; *tippin i:s i laur*, 'a little lower down'; *ar i laur*, 'downhill';—prep.: *mynd i laur ær a:ll*, 'to go down the hill'.

lavar, s.m., llafar, D., in *lavar gwla:d*, 'dialect, patois, speech of the country'.

lawn, s.m., pl. *lawnna*, llafn, D. (1) 'blade': *lawn kelað*, *pljadyr*, 'blade of a knife, scythe'. (2) 'a boy of about fourteen and upwards': *lawn o hogyn*, *lawn o lanjk*, *lawn ivanj*;—*pen o:n i riu lawn*. (3) *lawn o voxyñ*, 'a full-grown pig but not yet fattened'.

lawnas, s.f., llafnes, T.N. 222.33: *lawnas o hogan*, 'a well-grown shapely young girl': *lawnas o hogan ivanj glvar*;—of old women, a term of reproach: *he:n lawnas o he:n dmas*, *he:n lawnas dru:g*.

lawnjo, v., llafnio, 'to pull about so as to tear the clothes'.

lawruyn [*lawruyn*].

lawyr, s.m., llafur, D., 'labour' (in general); *ti:r lawyr*, 'tilled land'.

lawan, adj., llawen, D., 'merry': *noson lawan*;—*mor lawan a r go:g* (*ar æ gaink*), 'as merry as a lark'.

lawar, llawer, D., 'much, many'. (1) s.; pl. *lawerod*, e.g. *la:ð lawerod o honynu*;—*lawar o bobol*, *vara*, *du:r*;—*væda vo ðim lawar i ti gnëyt i*, 'it would not be much for you to do it'. (2) adjectively: *du i wedi ka:ył lawar kodum meun tæwyð vel hyn*, 'I have had many a fall in weather like this'; *blænædod lawar* (= *lawar o vlnædod*), 'many years'. (3) adv., *sarad lawar*;—*daxi ðim en bytla lawar arno vo*, 'you don't eat much of it';—*o lawar* (with adjectives or adverbs), *muy o lawar*, 'much, many more'; *gwel o lawar*, 'much better'.

lawas, s.f., pl. *lewis*, llawes, D., 'sleeve': *mynd i vny i lewis o*, 'to get into his favour'; also *mynd i u lawas*.

lawenydd, s., llawenydd, D., 'joy'.

lay, s.pl., sing. *lëyan*, llau, D., 'lice': *gla:u mai la:ð lay* (weather proverb).

lay, *lëi:hary*, v., lleihau, D., 'to lessen'.

lays, adj., pl. *lëifson*, llaes, D., 'long, trailing': *gwa:llt lays*, 'long hair'; *gwi:sg lays*, 'long dress'; *trousys lays*, 'long trousers' as opp. to *trousys kutta*, 'knickerbockers'; *gweula lëifson*, 'pouting lips', said e.g. of children on the point of crying.

layð, s.m., llaeth, D., 'milk' (the generic term, but as a commodity *layð* always = 'buttermilk' and *levrið* = 'milk'); *blëinjon* = *a layð sala uð odro*; *tikkal* = *r ola o r layð daxi η ga:l*; cf. also *armal*;—*by: layð*, 'dairy'; *layð newyð*, 'beestings'; *layð emwyn*, 'buttermilk' (for the sake of distinction); *layð wedi këylo*, 'curdled milk'; *layð kadu*, 'milk (*armal*) put to stand for making butter'; *posal day layð*, 'a drink made of milk and buttermilk'; *a layð an troi at galon byux*, said when a cow does not give her milk properly; *may r gwarðag wedi mynd ar xedig o layð*, 'the cattle are giving little milk'.

le:, s.m., pl. *levyð*, lle, D. (1) 'place': *ma na le: rëit ja:x amma*, 'this is a very healthy place'; *le: ba:x divir*, 'a nice place'; *le: a:nivir*, 'an unpleasant place'; *le jaun i r luynog lexy*, 'a good place for the fox to lurk'; *le: dinab man*, 'an out-of-the-way place'; *o b le:?*, 'from where?'; *a:lan o le:*, 'wrong'; *ma na rubað a:lan o le:*, 'there is something wrong'; *daxi an ax le:*, 'you are right'; *daxi an lögad ax le:*, 'you are quite right'; *r on i n meðul mod i wedi nëyd o n i le:*, 'I thought I had done it right';—*may o n agos i u le:*, 'he leads a correct life'; *dy:n ail i u le:*, 'a good man'. (2) 'room, space': *i o:ð na ðim le: i basfo*, 'there was no room to pass'. (3) 'situation, employment': *pu:y gëið i le: tæbad?*, 'I wonder who will get his situation'. (4) 'stead': *an i le:*, 'instead of him'; *an le: vi:*, 'instead of me';—used adverbially 'where' (more rarely *am mlhe:?*): *le: by:oxi ('vy:oxi')?*, 'where have you been?'; *le: këisti o?*, 'where did you find it?'—also in indirect questions or relatively: *un i ðim le may o*, 'I don't know where he is'; *le bannag wela i di*, 'wherever I see you'; *an a van le: . . .*, 'in the place where' . . .

leben, s.m., lleban, D., 'lout': *leben di:og*, *leben di:gəxwyn*.

lëbindjo, *lëbindjo*, v. (1) 'to hang on to': *may o n lëbindjo uða i o hy:d*, i.e. to my skirts. (2) 'to pull about, to ill-treat, to half kill': *lëbindjo plentyn*, *këi*, *ka:ð*, *gwarðag* (O.H.). Cf. *lëgindjo*.

le:d, s.m., pl. *leda*, llêd, D., 'breadth': *ar le:d*, 'breadthwise' (cf. *ar hy:d*, 'lengthwise'); *may tlaða n rhedag ar hy:d a troustja ar le:d*, "'tylathau" run lengthwise and "trawstiau" breadthwise' (across the ceiling);—*ar le:d* = also 'abroad': *mi ðo:ð gair ar le:d*,

'the report got abroad'; *huiljo ar l̥e:d*, 'to sail on a long voyage'; —*duy la:θ o l̥e:d*, 'two yards wide'; *dim ond tair l̥a:θ o:yð l̥e:d a forð*, 'the road was only three yards wide'; *i aun i dim l̥e:d a n̥gho:yð i n̥eyd o*, 'I wouldn't stir an inch to do it'; *daxi dim l̥e:d kay i fur*, 'you are not altogether wrong'; *r y:n hy:d a r y:n l̥e:d*, 'as broad as long'.

l̥e:d, adv., lled, D., 'rather, fairly': *an l̥e:d da:*, 'rather well'; *kadu vo n l̥e:d wastad*, 'keep him fairly flat on his back'; *r o:ð a kay ar i l̥e:d o:xor*, 'the field was rather sloping'; *r o:n i n l̥e:d d̥bjo*, 'I rather thought'.

l̥edan; *l̥edar* (O.H.), s.f., pl. *l̥edod*, lleden, D., 'flatfish': *l̥edan du:od*, 'dab' (Pleuronectes limanda); *l̥edan xwi:θ*, 'turbot' (Rhombus maximus); *l̥edan l̥yvn*, 'lemon sole' (Solea lascaris); *l̥edan sbottlyn ko:x*, *l̥edan vre:x*, *l̥edan go:x*, 'plaice' (Pleuronectes platessa); *l̥edan vud*, *l̥edan ðy:*, *l̥edan l̥aid*, 'flounder' (Pleuronectes flesus); *l̥edan wadan*, 'sole' (Solea vulgaris).

l̥edar, s.m., pl. *l̥edra*, lledr, D., 'leather': *tri:n l̥edar*, 'to tan, dress leather'; *l̥edar buf*, 'washleather'; *gumman l̥edar*, 'a kind of sea-weed'.

l̥edjaθ, s.f., llediaith, D., 'imperfect speech, foreign accent'.

l̥edol, s., lledol, L.G.C. p. 149 [19]; B.C. 14. 29, in phr. *ar i ledol*, 'behind him, following him'; *pl̥ismon an mynd ar ledol dy:n*, 'a policeman shadowing a suspected character'.

l̥edy, v., lledu, D., 'to widen, extend': *l̥edy forð*, 'to widen a road'; *l̥edy i welva*, 'to pout'; *l̥edy esg̃il*, 'to spread wings'; *may hi n l̥edy hadan*, 'she takes up more room than she should', 'she shows off'.—Also intr.

l̥edv, adj., lleddf, D., 'flat' (in music): *ku:ar l̥edv*, 'flat key'.

l̥edvy, v., lleddfu, D., in obliquum ferre vel ferri, 'to quieten down', e.g. of the sea or a sick man = *tawely, ravy*.

l̥ef̃eirjo, *l̥ef̃eθ̃eirjo*, v., llyffetheirio, D., s.v. 'impedio'; 'to fetter' (of sheep, horses, etc.). Cf. *l̥ef̃eθar*.

l̥egaχ, adj., llegalach, D., 'feeble, weak, poorly': *may o n l̥egaχ jaun* (= *an dinstip, wa:yl*);—*sy daxi h̃eidju a digon l̥egaχ*.

l̥eibjo, v., lleibio, D., 'lingere, lambere'; 'to snatch': *l̥eibjo r kubul* (O.H.); *l̥eibjo bytla*, 'to steal food, to eat what does not belong to one' (O.H.).

l̥eidar, s.m., pl. *l̥adron*, lleidr, D., 'thief': *govyn i mam ædi n̥ha:d an l̥eidar* (prov.); *l̥eidar pen forð*, 'highwayman'; *l̥adron pen penman*, thieves formerly frequenting Penmaenmawr, commemorated also in place-names of the district, e.g. *kors a l̥adron*, *f̃onnon a l̥adron*, *pant a l̥adron*;—*l̥adron lanvr̃vexan*, epithet of the inhabitants of Llanfairfechan (cf. *piujad duygr̃vælxi, m̃oiljad abar*). Cf. the popular rime *ghaid i ladron lanvr̃vexan | osod l̃idjart ar vulχ a penman | ghag i biujad duygr̃vælxi | dramuy mo a no:s i gary* (J.J.).

lëidjog, adj., lleidiawg, O.P., 'soft and slimy', e. g. of the ground : *kors lëidjog*.

lëiſo, v., lleisio, D. : *may o n lëiſo n ða.*, 'he has a good voice'.

lëiðan, in *bol lëiðan*, 'soft roe' (I.W.). Cf. *làið*.

lëiðdar, s.m., lleithder, D., s.v. 'liquor'; 'damp' : *mi ðo:ð lëiðdar i r lÿvr*, 'the damp got into the book'; *tænny lëiðdar i vð lögad i*, 'to bring tears to my eyes' (e. g. of a pathetic story), I.W.

lëkkyn, s.m., pl. *lakja*, llecyn, 'place, spot' (dim. of *lë*) : *lëkkyn klu:s*, 'a pretty little place'; *lëkkyn divir jaun*, 'a pleasant spot'; *lakja bylla*, 'the parts where the cows have grazed in a field'; *lakja mo:yl ar i ðenno*, 'bald spots on his head'.—Cf. *lak*.

lëx, s.m., 'a sneak' = *lëxgi*;—*riu he:n lëx—əŋ gnëyd pëða dan di:n*.

lë:x, s.f., pl. *lëxi*, llêch, D., 'slate' (generally *lëxan*) : *ə glai lë:x*, 'slaty deposit'.

lë:x, adj. : *mynd ən lë:x*, 'to faint, to have a fit'.

lëxan, s.f., pl. *lëxi*, llechen, D., 'slate' : *lëxan la:s*, *go:x*, *lu:yð*, 'blue, red, green slate'; *lëxan werð* is of a more decidedly green tinge = apparently *lëxan lÿdwyd* (J.J.); *xwaral lëxi*, *gërig*, 'slate quarry'; *lëxi i doi tai*, 'roofing slates'; *lëxan sgwenny*, 'writing-slate'; *plëri lëxi*, 'slate palings'; *lëxi këmjon*, 'round pieces of slate for putting over milk, etc.' Cf. also *karag* and *sglaitf*.

lëxgi, s.m., pl. *lëxguns*, llechgi, G.O. ii. 251. 27, 'a sneak'.

lëxjan, v., llechian. (1) 'to shirk' : *lëxjan pëða*;—*lëxjan gwëiðjo*,—*lëxjan uð wëiðjo*. (2) 'to skulk' : *hogyn ba:x ən lëxjan o gumpas ə ty:*;—*lëxjan ałan a sori ar i vu:yð*,—*lëxjan kay mynd i r əsgol* (all O.H.).

lëxwad, s., llechwedd, D., 'slope' (generally *oxor*, but the word is still in use); *lëxwad yxa*, *lëxwad isa*, 'Arllechwedd Uchaf and Isaf', the two commotes of Arllechwedd.

lëxwino, v., llychwino, D., 'to stain, soil, tarnish', e. g. of a garment, or fig. of the character.

lëxy, v., llechu, D., 'to lurk', e. g. of a fox, a criminal, etc.—also 'to shelter' : *ghoid ə ku:x i lëxy*;—*lëxy am orja o dan garag*, e. g. of people lost on the mountains in a mist. (Cf. *moxal*.)

lëlod, s., cylllellawd, O.P. [A cut with a knife], a sheep's ear-mark so called [*no:d*].

lëmbo, s.m., 'lout' : *he:n lëmbo di:og* = *dy:n di:og a ble:r* (O.H.).

lëmp, s., in such phrases as *riu lëmp o lñay*, 'careless cleaning'. Cf. *slemp*.

lëmpān, s.f., term of reproach for a woman : *lëmpān vydyr*.

lëmpjo, *lëmpjan*, v., llepian, D.; cf. llempio, M.F. (1) 'to lick up' : *lëmpjan du:r*;—*ar i di:n ən ə davarn ən lëmpjan kuru* (O.H.). (2)

‘to snatch’: *lempjo r kubul*; *lempjo bu:yd*; *lempjo rubaθ sy:ð ar ɔ burð heb ga:l ordors* (O.H.); *be u:ti n lempjan ɔ fugur na* (O.H.). Cf. *sgramjo*. J.J. explained the word as *bylla dy:n arał n dirgelad*. (3) ‘to slobber, to kiss’, also *lempjo kysany*, e.g. *ɔ vam n lempjo kysany i flentyn*.

lempjur, s.m., ‘one who snatches’ (O.H.);—also a very opprobrious epithet, not necessarily implying snatching or stealing. When used a common reply is *be du i wedi lempjo ɔ* (O.H.).

lenwi, v., llenwi, D. Fut. S. 1. *lenwa*, 2. *lenwi*, 3. *lenwiθ*. Pl. 1. *lenwun*, 2. *lenux*, 3. *lenwan*. Imperfect *lenwun*. Pret. S. 1. *lenwis*. Pl. 3. *lenson*. Plup. *lensun*. Imperative *lenwa*; *lenux*. (1) ‘to fill’. (2) ‘to flow’ (of the tide): *p ɔ y:n ta tɔ:io ta lenwi may o ɔ*

lenygid, s.f., llengig, llieingig, D., ‘peritoneum’: *tori i lenygid*, ‘to rupture oneself’.

lenkyn, s.m., llengcyn, Susannah 45, dim. of *lan̄k*: *he:n lenkyn didan*, ‘an amusing old bachelor’.

leppan, s., lledpen, D., ‘side of the head’: *leppan dɔ ben di* (O.H.);—also *leppan manyð*, ‘side of a mountain’. Cf. the Bangor place-name Cae Llepa.

le:s, s.m., llês, D., ‘good, benefit’: *may hi wedi gnëyd le:s* (= *djoni*) *i mi*, ‘it has done me good’; *ar le:s i jexid*, ‘for the good of his health’.

le:sg, adj., llêsg, D., ‘weak, feeble, tottering’.

lesk-hay, v., llesgau, D., ‘to weaken’.

lestar, s.m., pl. *lestri*, llestr, D. (1) ‘vessel’: *lestri pɔ:ð*, ‘earthenware’; *golxi r lestri*, ‘to wash the (dinner, etc.) things’; *helux ɔ lestri bydron ar ɔ tɔ:ɔ*, ‘put the dirty things on the tray’; *mynd dros ben lestri*, ‘to do or say something out of all reason’. (2) ‘the matrix of a mare or cow’.

letty, s.m., lletty, D., ‘inn’: *letty trigo*, name of the traces of a building at Llanfairfechan once used as an inn (O.H.); *kɔsgy n letty r valwan*, ‘to sleep under a hedge or wall’. Cf. the popular rime: *pɔy:d ɔ gwelsoɣ vi kin vedwad | na naun ɔ ɣorɣul vynd a du:ad, | du:ad adra o fair a marɣnad | heb gɔdu:ɔn (?) na duyno niład, | a ɣɔsgy ri:oyd n letty r valwan, | na ðeun i ɣ mɔmwɔs xi: vɔ miulan* (= fy ngwiulan?), E.J.;—*byu ar letty r glem*, ‘to live from hand to mouth’; *mynd i r letty lum*, ‘to come to destitution’.

leθar, s.m., pl. *leθra*, llethr, D., ‘slope’: *kerig wedi ghedag i laur o leθra ɔ brɔnja*, ‘stones which have rolled down from the slopes of the hills’; *mynd i vany ar i leθar*, ‘to go up somewhat on the slant’ (= *tippin ar osgo*), O.H.

lethy, v., llethu, D., ‘to sink under a load’: *bron a lethy o dano vo*, ‘almost sinking under it’.

le:u, s.m., pl. lewod, llew, D., 'lion': *daint a le:u*, 'dandelion';
le:u o dy:n, 'a strong-minded resolute man'.

levarjan, v., llefarian, 'to talk nonsense';—as subst. *riu he:n levarjan*, 'idle talk' (O.H.).

leveryð, s., lleferydd, D., 'speech': *riu vai ar i leveryð o*, 'some impediment in his speech' (I.W.); *dsgy ar davod leveryð*, 'to learn by heart'. Cf. G.R. 3. 1.

levnyn, s.m., llefnyn, D., s.v. 'lamina'; cf. G.O. ii. 29. 13, dim. of *lawn*, 'a boy of fourteen or so': *levnyn bəxan*; *o levnyn i lanċ*; —also *levnyn o voxyn*.

levran [levran].

levrið, s.m., llefrith, D., 'milk' (the ordinary term for milk as a commodity): *vel ka:θ am levrið*, '(as eager) as a cat after milk'.

lewig, s., llewyg, D. [a fainting fit], in the plant-name *lewig ar jar*, 'henbane' (*Hyoscyamus niger*).

lewyrċ, s., llewych, llewyrch, D. (1) 'spark, atom' (in speaking of fire or light): *t o:s na ðim lewyrċ o da:n, o ola* (O.H.). (2) 'a flourishing, thriving appearance': *tasa na ðim lewyrċ ar a gwarðag vasa ðim gwerð mynd a nu i r fair*.

lewəxys, adj., llewychus, llewyrchus, O.P., 'of a prosperous, thriving appearance': *golug lewəxys* (O.H.).

lēyad, lƿ:ad, s.f., lleuad, D., 'moon': *lēyad laun*, 'full moon'; *may r lēyad m i xwartar duyða*, 'the moon is in its last quarter'; *noson lēyad*, 'a moonlight night'; *r o:ð a lēyad m ola (bra:v)*, 'the moon was shining (brightly)'; *r o:ð a lēyad wedi bodi meun du:r, əy gorvad ar i hoħor vel ku:ħ*, 'the moon was drowned in water, lying on its side like a boat' (J.J.).

lēyog, adj., lleuog, D., 'lousy'.

lēysod, s.f., llaesodr, D., 'pavimentum, stratum'; 'litter for cattle to lie on' (but, according to O.H., 'a piece of wood three or four inches high to keep the litter in its place').

lēystur, s., llaesder, D., 'the state of being long or trailing'.

lēysy, v., llaesu, D., 'to slacken, let down': *ma: ħ tɾəusys wedi mynd m rhy: gutta, i/fo lēysy nu*;—*lēysy dylo* [la:u].

lēyða, v., llaetha, D., 'to give milk': *may r vyuħ m lēyða n da:*.

lēyðog, adj., llaethog, D. (1) 'giving good milk': *byuħ lēyðog*. (2) 'milky': *a luybyr lēyðog*, 'the Milky Way'.

lƿanta, lƿanta, lƿanta, v., llyffanta. (1) 'to wander about looking for something; to hang about; loiter with evil intent': *lƿanta o gumpas a ty:*;—*mi welis i hun a hun m lƿanta n van aku*, said e.g. when something has been missed and is suspected of having been stolen (O.H.) = *ti:n'droi*. (2) 'to be a busy-body' = *ovarholjo peða pobol erlċ a tɾoi a tɾosi nu* (O.H.).

lfeðar, s.f., pl. *lfeðeirja*, *lfeirja*, *lfeirja*, llyfsethair, D., 'a cord with a noose at each end, attaching one fore-foot and one hind-foot of an animal together', 'fetter'.

lgadog, adj., llygadog, D., 'wide-awake', 'with one's eyes open': *dy:n lgadog*.

lgotræg, s.f., llygotwraig, O.P., 'mouser': *ædi r ga:θ æn lgotræg ða:?*

lgotta, v., llygota, O.P. (1) 'to catch mice'. (2) 'to pry about': *be u:ti n lgotta æ van æmma?* (O.H.).

lgottur, s.m., llygotwr, T.N. 22. 21, 'rat-catcher', 'mouse-catcher': *ma: r ki: n lgottur da:.*

li:, s.f., pl. *livja*, llif, D., 'saw': *li: draus*, *li: groys*, 'two-handed saw'; *li: gron*, 'circular saw'; *puł li:*, 'sawing-pit'; *li: puł li:*, 'saw used with a sawing-pit'; *ðlaud li:*, 'saw-dust'.

li:, s.m., pl. *livogyð*, llif, D., 'flood': *mynd gíd a r li:*, 'to go with the stream'.

li:an, s.m., lliain, D. (1) 'linen': *kæsbas li:an*, 'a jacket with sleeves worn by workmen underneath the coat'. (2) pl. *lnëinja*, 'table-cloth', 'towel': *li:an burð* and *li:an sæxy* for distinction.

li:aus, s., lliaws, D., 'the multitude, the majority': *æn vantas vaur i r li:aus*.

libin, adj., llibyn, D., 'limp, poorly': *libin jaun ædi o*, 'he is not at all well'; *golug libin*, 'a limp, withered appearance'. As subst. — term of reproach: *libin di:werθ* (O.H.).

librin, s.m., in such phrases as *glæxy n librin*; — *wedi glæxy nes o:n i n librin gly:b*. Cf. *liprin*.

li:d, s.m., llid, D. (1) 'vengeance': *buru i li:d ar*, 'to vent one's vengeance upon'; *di:al i li:d*, 'to wreak one's vengeance'. (2) 'malignancy' of a gathering, sore, etc.

lidjart, s.f., pl. *lidjarda*, lliart, D.; O.E. 'hlidgeat', still surviving in dialects in the forms 'lidgate' and 'lidyate', 'gate' = *gāt*.

lidjog, adj., lliidiog, D. (1) 'jealous'. (2) 'malignant', of a gathering, sore, etc.

ligor, adj., llygoer, D., s.v. 'congelidus'; 'lukewarm'.

ligørnjo, v., llurgunio, B.C. 63. 24, 'to hack, maul'.

lixjo, v., lluchio, D. (1) 'to throw': *lixjo kerig*, 'to throw stones'; *lixjo du:r am æ mhenni*, 'to throw water over me'; *lixjo i hy:n tru: r fenast*; — *lixjo kerðad*, 'to walk with much vigour of movement'; *æn lixjo ag æn tavly*, 'making vigorous insinuations and denunciations'; similarly *lixjo xwëips*, *lixjo gëirja bræntjon*, 'to taunt, to rail'. (2) 'to sprout'.

li:n, s.m., llin, D. (1) 'flax': *ha:d li:n*, 'linseed'; *li:n a manyð*, *li:n a lsluyð te:g*, 'purging flax' (Linum catharticum); *li:n sgwarnog*, a plant (sp.?) which, according to O.H., is very destructive to corn, and is the only plant which will grow on peat when ploughed, unless the land has been properly prepared. (2) 'grain' (in stone), in the expressions *li:n bra:s*, *li:n ma:n*; the latter is smooth like glass to the touch, the former rough;—applied to Penmaenmawr setts (O.H.).

linin, s.m., pl. *linana*, llinyn, D., 'string': *pelan o linin*, 'a ball of string'; *meðy kayl a day pen linin at i gilið*, 'to fail to make two ends meet'; *linin a dro:yl*, 'the cord round a spinning wheel'; *linin a Kevn*, *linin a gwegil*, 'spinal cord'; *tori linin i gevn*, 'to break one's neck'; *koli r linin*, 'to lose the thread of an argument'.

linjary, v., lliniaru, D., 'to mollify, soften': *linjary ty: ag atto vo*.

linjað, s., lluniaeth, D., 'provisions': *o:s gmoxi digon o linjað an a ty?*

linjo, v., llunio, D., 'to form': *linjo Keluyð*, 'to concoct a lie'; *linjo r gwadan vel bo: r tro:yd*, 'to cut one's coat according to one's cloth'.

liggar, adj., llungar, T.N. 115. 40, 'of good figure, shapely, comely'.

lippa, adj., llippa, D., 'flabby, limp' (of persons, clothes, etc.): *rhui he:n air (altab) lippa gëis i gmo vo*, 'he put me off', 'he evaded my question'.

liprin, s.m., pl. *liprannod*, llipryn, D., 'flaccidum & pendulum quid'; 'a milksop': *g he:n liprin meðu*, 'the old drunken sot';—*liprin main*. Cf. *librin*.

li:ð, s.f., pl. *liðod*, llith, D., 'reading, lesson' (in ecclesiastical sense): *darlan li:ð*, 'to give a lecture'.

li:ð, s.m., llith, D., 'drink': *may r la:yð wedi mynd an li:ð i r lloya*, 'the buttermilk has been used for the calves'; esp. 'a mixture of water and meal given to horses and cattle'.

liðrig, adj., llithrig, D. (1) 'slippery': *may r forð an liðrig*. (2) 'fluent': *sarad an liðrig*.

liðro, v., llithro, D., 'to slip': *liðro dëyd rubað*, 'to let slip a remark involuntarily'.

liu, s.m., pl. *liuja*, lliw, D., 'colour': *may nu o bob ly:n a liu*, 'they are of all shapes and colours'; *may po:b liuja arnynu*, 'they are of all colours';—fig.: *t o:ys na dim liu ar ds stori di*, 'your story doesn't hold together'; 'what you say won't hold water'; *rhoid a liu gwëyðta ar rubað*, 'to put the worst construction on something';—*welis i dim liu o hono vo*, 'I saw no signs of him';—*liu (liu) dy:ð, no:s*, 'by day, by night' (cf. W.B. col. 109. 20; D., s.v. 'diu'); *uð liu dy:ð*, 'by daylight'.

liu, s.m., llyw, D., 'helm'.

liugar, adj., lliwgar, W.Ll. lxxxii. 6; T.N. 98. 36, 'of a healthy, good, or fresh appearance': *golug liugar ar a vyuſ, a ki:g*, etc.

liujad, s.m., lliwied, D., 'exprobrare'; 'an upbraiding'.

liujo, v., lliwio and lliſo, D., in phr.: *r o:d hi n dexra liujo no:s*; 'night was coming on'; *liujo* (= *liujo*) *Keluyð*, 'to tell a lie'; *wedi hanner liujo peð*, 'having insinuated something' (= *maly dëyd rubað*).

liujo, v., llywio, D., 'to steer'.

liujur, s.m., llywiwr, O.P., 'helmsman'.

liuxjo, v., lluwchiaw, O.P., 'to drift' (of snow). Also trans. *may r gwynt wedi liuxjo r ëira*.

liujo, v., lliſo, D., 'to saw'.

liwjur, s.m., lliſiwr, D., s.v. 'serrarius'; 'sawyer, one who saws': *r o:d o n liwjur arderxog*.

liwo, v., lliſo, D., 'to flow'.

liwo, v., lliſo, D., 'to grind, sharpen'. Only in *mayn liwo*, 'grindstone'.

liwo, v., lliwio and lliſo, D., 'colorare', etc.; 'to dye': *ghaid karyl liu kin liwo* (prov.), 'no smoke without fire', i. e. there must be some cause for a scandal to arise.

liwur, s.m., 'dyer'.

lmeiljan, v., llymmeitian, D., 'to drink, to swig'.

lnay, v., glanhau, D. Fut. *lnëya*. Imperf. *lnaun*. Pret. S. 1. *lnëyis*, 3. *lnëyod*. P. 3. *lnëyson*. Imperative *lna:*; *lnaux*, *lnëux*. Pret. Pass. *lnaud*, 'to clean': *lnëux ty: a r ta:n*, 'clean up the hearth'; *lnay ka:y*, 'to clear a field of stones'; cf. *lëisi*. Generally used only in the radical form, e.g. *neuxi lnay hun?*, 'will you clean this?'

lo:, s.m., pl. *löya*, llo, D; for pl. cf. lloyeu, D.F. [134]. 8, 14, 'calf': *buru lo:*, 'to calve'; *lo: gly:b*, 'an unweaned calf'; also 'a raw youth'; 'a dull person'; *edraſ vel lo:*, 'to look stupid'; *lo: magy*, 'a calf which is being fattened'; *löya lyn*, epithet of the inhabitants of Lleyn.

lofa, v., lloffa, D., 'to glean'.

lofjon, s.pl., lloffion, D., s.v. 'specilegium'; 'gleanings'.

loft, s.f., pl. *loftyð*, llofft, W.B. col. 238. 21; D.G. ccv. 42; D. (1) 'loft': *loft sgybor*, *loft stabal*. (2) 'the upper story of a house': *may o n a loft*, 'he is upstairs'. (3) 'a bedroom in the upper story'.

lo:g, s.m., pl. *loga*, llôg, D., 'interest': *haul a log*, 'principal and interest'.

logaſ, s., llogell, D., 'pocket' (obsolete = *pokkad*): *ma: gin hun*

a hun gurs an i logal, 'such and such a one has plenty of money in his pocket' was a phrase formerly in use (O.H.).

lŏgi, v., llogi, D., 'to hire'.

lŏirig, adj., lloerig, D., said of one who is given to fits of temper: *dy:n lŏirig* = *dy:n avlawan, tempas drug, bli:n, ka:s gno vo* (O.H.).

lŏxas, s.f., pl. *lŏxesa*, lloches, D. (1) 'a lurking-place', e.g. of a fish under a stone. (2) 'a hiding-place for secreting money'. Cf. T.N. 126. 13.

lŏn, adj., llon, D., 'cheerful, blithe': *golug lŏn*; —*ku:ar lŏn* (in music), 'sharp key'.

lond, s.f., llonaid, D.; cf. llond, B.C. 121. 27, 'the fill of anything': *kemmar lond da vol*, 'take your fill'; *tair lond lu:y*, 'three spoonfuls'; *lond a ty: o blant ba:x*, 'a houseful of little children'; *o:ð o n lond a dru:s*, 'he was very broad' (broad enough to fill a door); *mynd lond a lo:n*, 'to strut along as if the place belonged to one'; *may hi wedi mynd an lond a ty:*, 'she rules the house' (said e.g. of a servant who lords it over her mistress); *mu:g lond po:b man*.

lonyð, adj., lonydd, D., 'still, quiet': *sa: lonyð*, 'stand still'; *kin lonadad a davod*, 'as quiet as a sheep'; *gadal lonyð (i)*, 'to leave alone'; *ga: i lonyð ganoxi!*, 'will you be quiet!'; *dur lonyð*, 'stagnant water'.

lonadux, s.m., llonyddwch, D., 'quiet': *kayl tippin ba:x o sŏibjant a lonadux*, 'to get a little rest and quiet'.

lonni, v., llonni, D., 'to be cheerful, to cheer up': *r o:ð o wedi lonni truyðo*; —also trans. *veda vo n lonni r ty: (a kumpŏini)*.

lŏy, s.f., pl. *lŏya*, llong, D., 'ship': *lŏya huilja*, 'sailing ships'; *luyðo lŏy an a kŏi*, 'to load a ship at the quay'; *se:r lŏy*, 'the Great Bear'. Cf. G.O. i. 75. 3.

lŏyur, s.m., pl. *lŏyurs*, llongwr, D., 'sailor'.

lorgan, lloergan, D., 'luna splendens'; *noson (ola) lorgan lŏyad*, 'a moonlight night'.

lŏrjad, s., llyriad, D. (Bot.) — *dail lŏrjad*, 'broad-leaved plantain' (Plantago major) = *kabatsf a laur*.

lŏrjo, v., llorio, D., s.v. 'consido', 'desido', etc.; 'to floor'.

lŏrjo, v., Eng. lower, 'to let down to the ground, to lower': *kortyn an digon o hy:d i lŏrjo vo* (O.H.).

lŏrp, s.f., pl. *lŏrpja*, D., 'shaft of a cart' — the usual term, but O.H. always has *saff*. Cf. *brayx*.

lŏ:sg, s.m., pl. *lŏsg-vŏyð*, llŏsg, D., 'a burn, scald': *lŏ:sg ta:n*; — *lŏ:sg ŏira*, 'a chilblain on the foot'.

losgi, v., llosgi, D., 'to burn', 'to be burnt', 'to burn oneself'; 'to scald': *ðary mi losgi a ghe:g hevo nu*, 'I burnt my mouth with

them'; *wedi lŏsŕi (lŏsŕi) y grimpin,—m ylu*, 'burnt to a cinder'; *paid a mynd m ŕhy: agos i r ta:n ŕhak ovn i ti lŏsŕi*, 'don't go too near the fire for fear you burn yourself'; *tendŕuxi lŏsŕi*, 'take care you don't burn yourself';—(fig.) *may o wedi lŏsŕi n a lop*, 'he has lost his temper'.

lŏsgva, s.f., pl. *lŏsgvŕŕŕyð*, llogfa, D., s.v. 'vstio'; 'a burning sensation': *ŕhiu lŏsgvŕŕŕyð m a knaud*.

lŏðan, *lŏðnnan*, s.f., pl. *lŏðod*, llyfrothen, D. [no meaning]; O.P. [A water-snake, a gudgeon], 'butterfish' (*Centronotus gunnellus*), but cf. *nŕidar vo:r*.

lŏudjo (O.H.); *lŏutjo* (J.J.), v.; cf. *llawd*, *llodig*, D., said of a sow maris appetens.

lŏukjo, v., llawcio, T.N. 219. 8, 'to gulp, gobble, bolt one's food'. Cf. *boŕjo*, *haŕjo bytta*, *slafjo*, *kæðry*.

lŏuxwið, adj., llaw-chwith, Judges iii. 15, 'left-handed'.

lŏundar, s.m., llawnder, D., 'fulness, abundance': *byu meun lŏundar*.

lŏwodrað, s.f., llywodraeth, D., 'government, control': *lŏwodrað ar i dŕŕyly*, *ar i hy:n*.

lŏwodrŕŕŕyðy, v., llywodraethu, D., s.v. 'impero'; 'to govern, control': *lŏwodrŕŕŕyðy i dempar*, *i davod*.

lŏygar, Lloegr, 'England'.

lŏ:yr, s., lloer, D., occasionally used for 'moon', e.g. *syl may r lŏ:yr* (= *lŕŕyad*), used facetiously in inquiring as to the mood of a *dy:n lŕirig* [*lŕirig*].

lŕ:, s.m., pl. *lŕvon*, llw, D.; for pl. cf. B.C. 119. 17; 146. 24, 'oath': *kæmra vŕ lŕ:*, 'I will take my oath'; *a lŕvon muya ovnaduy glui:s i o ben dy:n erio:yd*, 'the most terrible oaths I ever heard pass the lips of a man'.

lŕ:að, *lŕwað*, adj., lloweth, D. (1) 'brought up by hand': *o:yn lŕ:að*;—*magy plant m lŕ:að*. (2) in derogatory sense: *may o n y:n lŕ:að*, 'he is a milksop'; *edraŕ m lŕ:að*, 'to look sheepish' (opp. to *talgry*, *gurol*, O.H.).

lŕudun, s.m., pl. *lŕdnod* and *my:lŕ*, llwdn, D., 'wether'.

lŕugur, s., llwgr, D., 'rotteness, corruption'; 'damaged, corrupted part', e.g. of hay in a haystack.

lŕugy, v., llewygu, D., 'to starve, die of hunger': *welŕ gno vo lŕugy na begjo*; *by:ð a dy:n m lŕugy os na vrŕfux*.

lŕuidni, s.m., llwydni, D., 'mould'.

lŕuidjannys, adj., llwyddiannus, D., 'successful'.

luidjant, s.m., llwyddiant, D.; cf. llwiddiant, G.R. (1) 2, 'success':
po:b luidjant i xi.

lu:χ, s.m., llŵch, D., 'dust': *kodi lu:χ*, 'to raise dust'; *tmny lu:χ*, 'to dust'; *may hi ɣ kodi n lu:χ*, 'the dust is rising'; *gustun a lu:χ*, 'to lay the dust'; *r o:yd a klōdja n lu:χ*, 'the hedges were covered with dust'; *pgren pudur wedi valy n lu:χ*, 'a rotten log crumbled to dust'.

luxyn, s.m., llychyn, O.P., 'a particle, scrap': *luxyn ba:χ o bri:ð, bakko*;—*t o:s na r y:n luxyn o da:n*—(O.H.).

lum, adj., fem. *lom*, pl. *lāmjon*, llwmm, D., 'bare': *kēya lum*, 'fields bearing poor crops'; *devaid lāmjon*, 'shorn sheep'.

lujk, s., llwngc, D.: *lujk a gudu*, 'the gullet'; *lujk o levrið*, 'a drink of milk'—(O.H.).

lujkjad, s.m., llyngciad, O.P., 'draught': *y:n lujkjad*.

lutrax, s., llwtrach, O.P., 'anything soft and jelly-like'; 'slush', e. g. of a road when the snow is melting: *an lutrax o va:u*;—also as term of reproach applied to men or women: *ɣ he:n lutrax bydyr* (O.H.).

luvr, adj., llwfr, D., 'cowardly': *an rhy: luvr i amdifin i hy:n*.

luvrdrā, s., cf. llyfrder, D., 'cowardice'.

luvrðyn, s.m., llyfrddyn, C.C.M. 109. 24, 'coward'.

luvrġi, s.m., llyfrġi, 'coward' (O.H.).

lu:y, s.f., pl. *luya*, llwy, D., 'spoon': *lu:y de:*, 'tea-spoon'; *lu:y bren*, pl. *luya pgenja*, 'wooden spoon'; *luya olwyn ður*, 'the floats or buckets of a water-wheel'.

luyad, s.f., pl. *luyēidja*, llwyaid, O.P., 'spoonful'.

luybyr, s.m., pl. *luybra*, llwybr, D., 'path': *luybyr kavrēiðlon*, 'right of way'; *gnc:yd luybyr i r la:u*, 'to pilfer' (J.J.).

lu:yd, adj., pl. *luidjon*, eq. *luyttad*, llwyd, D. (1) 'brown': *pappyr lu:yd*, 'brown paper'. (2) 'grey': *lgad lu:yd*, 'grey eye'. (3) 'green' (of slate): *lęxan lu:yd*. (4) 'pale' (of the face): *kin luyttad a xalxan*,—*a lydu*—*a lāmry*—*a pe m bylla gwe:lł i wely* (O.H.). (5) 'dusky', in *lu:yd ola*, 'dusk'. (6) 'poor': *gəusoxi gwarvod go da:ʔ na: wir*, *lu:yd jaun o:yd o*.—As subst. *lu:yd a klauð*, 'hedge-sparrow' (Accentor modularis).

luydad, adj., llwydaidd, O.P., 'palish'.

luydðy, adj., llwyd-ddu, D., s.v. 'pullus'; 'dark grey': *byux luydðy*.

luydo, v., llwydo, D. (1) 'to turn grey': *r o:ð i wa:lł wedi luydo*. (2) 'to turn mouldy': *bara wedi luydo*. (3) 'to turn pale': *wedi luydo ar i we:ð*.

lwydwyn, adj., llwydwyn, W.Ll. lxxvii. 39. (1) 'light green', e. g. of slate: *lexan lwydwyn*. (2) 'silver-grey' (of the hair).

lwydo, v., llwyddo, D., 'to succeed': *daxi wedi lwydo i ga:yl o r*; —also impers.: *dim by:d yn lwydo ido vo*.

lwyn, s.m., pl. *luini*, llwyn, D. (1) 'grove, wood' (obs.): *mynd i r lwyn kin prjodi*, 'to have relations before marriage' (obs.—O.H.). (2) 'bush': *lwyn o gyl*, 'hazel-bush'.

lwyn hidið (Llanllechid); *lwyn hidil* (J.J.); *lwyn hidið* (O.H.), s., llwynhidydd, D., 'ribwort plantain' (*Plantago lanceolata*).

lwynog, s.m., pl. *lwynogod*, llwynog, D., 'fox': *kaujon lwynog*, 'fox cubs'; *deyar lwynog*, 'the earth of a fox'; *durnod lwynog*, 'a treacherous day', i. e. 'a day which begins fine and turns suddenly wet'; *ksgy lwynog*, 'simulated sleep'; *a mheð may lwynog yn la:ð* (prov.), said of one who does his iniquities away from his acquaintances; *dail lwynog*, 'foxglove plants' = *dail kra:χ* (*Digitalis purpurea*); *lwynog a mo:r*, 'thresher or fox-shark' (*Alopecias vulpes*).

lwynogas, s.f., llwynoges, D., 'female fox'.

lwyθ, s.m., pl. *luidi*, llwyth, D., 'load, cargo': *lwyθ trol*, 'cart-load', pl. *luidi trolja*; *lwyθ o wair*, 'load of hay'; *lwyθ sglailf*, 'a cargo of slate'; *glo: oyð i lwyθ i*, 'her cargo consisted of coal'; *lwyθ gwa:s di:og*, said when some one tries to carry too much at a time to save himself a journey; fig. *mi vy:ð paub emma n lwyθ*, 'people will come in crowds'.

lwyθo, v., llwytho, D., 'to load': *lwyθo a kerig i r loy oðjar a graig*, 'to ship the stones from the rock'; *lwyθo kellyn*, 'to fill a pipe'.

lwyθog, adj., llwythog, D., 'loaded, laden': *r o:ð a loy yn lwyθog o vo:χ*, 'the ship was laden with pigs'.

lwyθur, s.m., llwythwr, O.P. (at the Penrhyn slate-quarries), 'one who loads waggons with slate for Port Penrhyn' (J.J.).

lwyvan, s.pl., sing. *lvannan*, *lvannan*, llwyfen (sing.), D., 'elm-trees'.

ly:, s., pl. *ly:od*, llu, D., 'host, crowd': *mynd yn ly:od*, 'to go in crowds'.

lydu, s., lludw, D., 'ashes'.

lyðad, s., lludded, D., 'fatigue'. Scarcely used except in the exp. *lavyr a lyðad*, 'toil and drudgery'.

ly:g, s., llŷg, D., 'shrew';—term applied to persons who are slow and purposeless in their actions;—*ly:g hyð*, 'an ugly brute' (W.H.).

lym, adj., fem. *lem*, pl. *lmjon*, llymm, D. (1) 'sharp'. (2) 'severe': *dy:n lym*, *golug lym*, *kavrað lem*, *gêirja lym*;—*prgoadigað lem*, 'a severe trial'.

lymman, s.m., *llumman*, D.P.O. 145. 16, 'a tall, ungainly fellow': *lymman hyl*;—also 'a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow': *be uti n kalŷn a lymman tlaud ma?*;—*lymman di:og*.

lyn, s.m., pl. *lŷnnoð*, *llynn*, D., 'lake, pool, puddle': *lyn anavon*, *lyn mavon*, "'Aber" Lake'; *lyn melin*, 'millpool'; *lyn tro:*, 'whirlpool', but cf. D., s.v. 'fossatum' and B.C. 9. 18; *buru n lyn maur*, said of heavy rain (J.J.); *may hi wedi buru nes ma: r forð an lŷnnoð*, 'it has rained so much that the road is all puddles'.

ly:n, s.m., pl. *lŷinja*, *llŷn*, D., 'form, picture': *by:ð ly:n nadroð ar ðail r eur*, 'there is a mark like an adder on cow-parsnips'; *t o:s ðim ly:n ðim arno vo*, 'it is like nothing at all'; *o bo:b lŷiu a ly:n*, 'of all shapes and colours'; *mi gna:ð o ghiu ly:n*, 'he did it after a fashion'; *may o ŷ gweld i ly:n an a lŷu:y*, 'he sees himself in the spoon'; *tanny lŷinja*, 'to take photographs'; *ðaxi wedi tanny x ly:n?*, 'have you had your photograph taken?'

ly:n, s., *Llyn*,—*dy ly:n*, 'Monday'; *no:s ly:n*, 'Monday night'; *dy ly:n a pa:sg*, 'Easter Monday'; *dy ly:n sylgwyn*, 'Whit Monday'.

ly:n, *Lleyn*, *Gwlâd Lŷn*, D., 'the Lleyn promontory'.

lyndan, *Llundain*, 'London'.

lyrgyn, s.m., *llurgyn*, D., 'cadaver'; a term of reproach: *r he:n lyrgyn medu!* (*rhŷn kŷopjan a kerðad ag an drewi o hogla kuru*). Often applied to children: *ta:u ar he:n lyrgyn byðyr!*;—*wel, le: by:osti a lyrgyn byðyr?* *r u:ti n va:u i gi:d* (All O.H.).

ly:s, s.m., pl. *lŷsod*, *llŷs*, D., 'court': *holi meun ly:s*, 'to summons'; *mynd o vla:yŷn ly:s*, 'to go to court'.

ly:s, s.pl., sing. *lŷsan*, *llŷs*, D., 'bilberries' (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*); *ko:yð ly:s*, 'bilberry plants'.

ly:sg, s., *llŷsg*, D., only in *kar ly:sg*, 'mountain sledge for carrying hay, etc.'

lysgan, s.f., *llusgen*, O.P., 'dawdler, shirker': *he:n lysgan garu adi hi*.

lysgo, v., *llusgo*, D. (1) 'to drag': *lysgo sle:d*, 'to drag a sledge'; *lysgo drain*, *Kerig*, 'to drag thorns, stones', e. g. with a chain;—*lysgo ki:*;—*paid a lysgo dæ dra:yð*, 'do not drag your feet'. (2) 'to drag along', e. g. of working when demand is slack: *riu lysgo gweibjo ma: nu*.

lysgyn, s.m., *llusgyn*, 'dawdler, shirker'.

lyux, s.m., pl. *lyuxvëyð*, *lluwch*, D., 'snowdrift'; also of dust: *may o n du:ad an y:n lyux*.

lyvn, adj., fem. *lŷvn*, pl. *lŷvnjon*, *llyfn*, D., 'smooth': *mányð lŷvn gwastad*; *kraig wastad levn*; *forð levn*; *gwynab lŷvn*; *Kerig lŷvnjon*; *an lŷvn vel burð*;—*an i lŷyky nu n lŷvn*, 'swallowing them voraciously'; *wad kuru n lŷvn*, 'swilling beer'; *gwarjo i arjan an lŷvn*, 'squandering his money recklessly' (All O.H.).

lyr, s.m., pl. lƷra, llyfr, D., 'book'.

lƷdan, adj., comp. lƷtata, llydan, D., 'broad, wide': *kin lƷttad a dru:s melin*, 'as wide as the door of a mill' (said of a mouth); *may ghevn Ʒn Ʒigon lƷdan*, 'my back is broad enough'; *gwal lƷdan*, 'thick wall'; *agor dru:s Ʒn lƷdan*, 'to open a door wide'.

lƷfant, s.m., pl. lƷfaint l(Ʒ)fantod, llyffiant, D., 'frog': lƷfant dy:, 'toad'; lƷfant melyn, 'frog' (for the sake of distinction); lƷfant dik pennog (I.W.), lƷfant rhy:d Ʒ dennog (O.H.), llyffaint dafadennog, M.Ll. ii. 121. 13, 'toad'; *bu:yd lƷfaint, kaus lƷfaint*, 'toadstools'; lƷfant Ʒ mo:r, 'father-lasher' (Cottus bubalis); *ma nƷha:yd mor o:yr a lƷfaint*, 'my feet are as cold as stones'; *mi gƷya i dƷ gƷg kin sƷundad a xƷg lƷfant Ʒm mi:s mai* (O.H.);—also 'frog' of a horse's foot.

lƷfeƷar [lƷfeƷar].

lƷfeƷeirjo [lƷfeƷirjo].

lƷgad, s.m., pl. lƷgaid, l(Ʒ)gada, lƷgid, llygad, D., 'eye': lƷgaid glƷifon, dy:on, lƷu:yd, 'blue, black, grey eyes'; *kannuyƷ Ʒ lƷgad*, 'pupil'; *gwyn Ʒ lƷgad*, 'the white of the eye'; *tul Ʒ lƷgad*, 'eye-socket'; *ble:u lƷgad*, 'eyelashes'; *r o:Ʒ i lƷgad Ʒ go:x*, 'his eye was bloodshot'; *lƷgada gwan*, 'weak eyes'; *lƷgad vel barkid*, 'keen sight'; *lƷgaid lƷym*, 'a stern look'; *lƷgaid ar wynab Ʒ kro:yƷn*, 'projecting eyes'; *may gƷno vo lƷgaid vel duy watf* (J.J.), 'he has goggle, staring eyes'; *lƷgada m bantja dƷvnjon*, 'deep-sunken eyes'; *lƷgad kro:y:s*, 'a squint'; *ka:yƷ lƷgad dy:*, 'to get a black eye'; *lƷgad tƷeni*, 'glass eye'; *may bƷwyd Ʒn i lƷgad*, 'he has bright, sparkling eyes'; *may i lƷgaid Ʒm pƷvrjo n i benno*, 'his eyes are shining brightly'; *gnƷyd lƷgada*, 'to make eyes'; *gnƷyd lƷgad ba:x*, 'to wink'; *edra:x Ʒm myu Ʒ lƷgad*, 'to look straight in the face'; *may lƷgad Ʒn i ben*, 'he has his wits about him'; *a i lƷgad ar i Ʒsguyd*, 'on the look-out'; *Ʒ pƷ:Ʒ muya ovnaduy welis i a lƷgad Ʒ mƷhen eri:o:yd*, 'the most terrible thing I ever set eyes on'; *may i lƷgad Ʒn vu:y na i vol*, 'he helps himself to more than he can eat'; *xƷ:s i Ʒim kimmint a rƷun i n vƷ lƷgad* (*Ʒim ond kimmint a lƷgad jar*), 'I did not get the smallest trifle'; *Ʒary o Ʒim agor vƷ lƷgad*, 'he did not put me up to it'; *ar o:l tƷnny r lƷgaid krauy r lƷla*, 'to add insult to injury';—in various transferred senses, (a) of the sun: *Ʒn lƷgad Ʒr hayl*, 'full in the sun'; *may n lƷgada pƷiƷjon jaun*, 'there are very hot intervals of sunshine'. (b) 'centre': *lƷgad Ʒ beru*, 'the centre of something boiling'; *tavla dippin o Ʒu:r o:yr i lƷgad o*, 'pour some cold water in it'; (fig.) *da:x i n lƷgad Ʒx lƷe*, 'you are quite right'; *mi Ʒo:Ʒ Ʒn lƷgad i amsar*, 'he came in the nick of time';—similarly *edra:x Ʒn lƷgad Ʒ gƷinjog*, 'he weighs every penny carefully'. (c) 'noose': *lƷgad Ʒn Ʒ weiran*, 'a noose in the wire', e.g. to catch rabbits. (d) animal and plant names: *lƷgad mƷharan*, 'limpet' (Patella); *lƷgad (lƷgaid) Ʒ dy:Ʒ*, 'daisy'; *lƷgad ebril*, 'the lesser celandine'.

(Ranunculus Ficaria) = *dail* ə *pëils*; *l̥gaid* r̥ *ëyron*, 'cranberries' (Vaccinium Oxycoccus); *l̥gad* ə *būgan*, 'poppy' (Papaver Rhœas).

l̥gad̥r̥əθy, v., llygadrythu, B.C., 12. 11, 'to stare'.

l̥gat̥t̥nny, v., llygadtnu, Gal. iii. 1 (ἐβόσκων), 'captivate, fascinate, bewitch'. O.H. has *d̥anjon dru:g an l̥gat̥t̥nny xi i d̥ragjoni*; — *mer̥χaid an l̥gat̥t̥nny d̥anjon*.

l̥gēdyn (W.H.; I.W.); *l̥igēdyn* (O.H.); s.m., llygedyn, O.P., 'a gleam of light, a bright glimpse': *l̥gēdyn po:yθ o hayl*, 'a bright glimpse of sunshine'; *mi g̥e:s i ambal i l̥gēdyn*, 'I had a bright glimpse now and then' (i.e. among my gloomy thoughts): *l̥igēdyn ba:χ o da:n, o ola* (O.H.).

l̥g̥indjo, v., cf. llygindio, M.F., 'to ill-treat, to maul' (J.J.; O.H.).

l̥god, s.pl., sing. *l̥godan*, *l̥godan*, llygod, D., 'mice': *l̥god maur*, *fr̥ëinig*, *fr̥ëinig*, 'rats'; *l̥god ba:χ*, 'mice' (for the sake of distinction); *l̥god ə du:r*, 'water-rats'; *l̥god d̥ëyar* (O.H.), 'dormice' (?).

l̥grad, s., llygredd, O.P., 'corruption'.

l̥gry, v., llygru, D., 'to corrupt, become corrupt, rotten'.

l̥χan = *l̥χyn* and *l̥χyn*, q.v. (O.H.).

l̥χl̥yd, adj., llychlyd, D., 'dusty'.

l̥χyn, s.m., llychyn, O.P., 'particle of dust, speck': *po:b l̥χyn*, 'every speck' (O.H.). Cf. *l̥χyn*.

l̥m̥gi, s.m., llymgi, T.N. 20. 31, 'a worthless scamp': *l̥m̥gi bydyr*, — *di:og*, — *dru:g*, — *hurlyd*, — *medu*.

l̥mmad, s.m., llymmaid, D., 'a drink': *l̥mmad o du:r*; *menyn wedi todi n l̥mmad*, 'butter melted into oil'.

l̥m̥ri:ad, s., llymriaid, R., 'sand eel' (Ammodytes lanceolatus and A. tobianus).

l̥mry, s., llymru, D., 'flummery': *gw̥ëylod blauid k̥ëirχ wedi berwi i vylla hevo l̥evriθ* (E.J.).

l̥nad, adv. and s., ellynedd, D., 'last year': *ə vluydyn kin l̥nad*.

l̥ñir, s.pl., sing. *l̥ñëran*, f.; pl. also *l̥ñërod* (O.H.), llyngyr, D., 'worms' (in the body); *l̥ñëran hi:r*, 'tape-worm'.

l̥ñky, v., llyngcu, D., 'to swallow, absorb': *l̥ñky n l̥yvn*, 'to swallow at a gulp'; *l̥ñky ŋ gro:ys*, 'to swallow the wrong way' = *l̥ñky tammad o: χwiθig*; — *may o wedi l̥ñky gormod*, 'he has had too much to drink'; *l̥ñky my:l*, 'to sulk'; *l̥ñky polyn*, 'to be stiff, to have swallowed a poker'.

l̥sa, s.pl., llysiaiu, D., 'herbs', but only in plant-names: *l̥sa r gw̥ëydl̥yn* = *mildail*, 'yarrow' (Achillæa Millefolium); *l̥sa iwan*, 'mugwort' (Artemisia vulgaris); *l̥sa pen tai*, 'common house-leek' (Sempervivum tectorum).

l̥θyr, s.m., pl. *l̥θëra*, *l̥θëra*, llythyr, D., 'letter': *postjo l̥θyr*, 'to post a letter'.

þððran, s.f., pl. þððrenna, llythyren, D., 'letter of the alphabet'.

þvjad, s.m., llyfiad, G.O. ii. 33. 6, 'a licking': þvjad byux, 'a tuft of hair on the forehead'.

þvjad, s.m., dylyfiad, D., s.v. 'oscitatio', only in the exp. þvjad ðe:n, 'a gape' (Bangor).

þvndeu, adj., llyfndew, 'sleek', 'fat enough to conceal the bones'.

þvny, v., llyfnu, D., 'to harrow'.

þvriðan, þvriðan, s., llyfrithen, O.P. [A pimple], 'a sty in the eye'.

þvy, v., llyfu, D., 'to lick'.

m

m, 'm, adj., 'my', after a 'with', and a relative. In the first case only in connection with þgaid and klistja, as welis i ri'oyd a m þgaid a va:ð be:ð, 'I never saw such a thing in my life'; xlu:is i ri'oyd a m klistja m ono vo, 'I never heard of it in my life'. In the second case only in such expressions as djail a m pi:l, djaul a m sgybo l, dyu a m helþo i l

ma, yma, D., after a noun preceded by the article (the latter being sometimes suppressed), 'this': a dy:n ma, 'this man'; (a) pnaun ma, 'this afternoon'; (a) bora ma, 'this morning'; (a) for ma, 'this way'; (a) van ma, 'here'.—ma is never stressed [amma].

ma:b, s.m., pl. mēibjon, mab, D., 'son': ma:b æy ghvrað, 'son-in-law'; 'stepson'.

mabuisady, v., mabwysio, D., 'to adopt'.

madal, v., ymadael, D. (1) intr. 'to move', e.g. from a house or situation to another, 'to leave': madal o r ty:, 'to move from the house'; newyð vadai ma:y hi, 'she has just left her situation'; dy:n æn madal o r xwaral;—ka:yl madal a, 'to get rid of'. (2) trans. 'to move', e.g. furniture, etc., from one house to another: hun ðary vadai æx peða, 'the man who moved your things'.

madroð, madroð, s.m., ymadrodd, D., 'speech': daun madroð;—daun madroð liðrig, 'the gift of ready speech'. Cf. feveryð, parabl.

madry, v., madru, D., 'to decompose', esp. of flesh.

mada, v., maddeu, D. Pret. madðyis. (1) 'to part with, let go' only in such expressions as du i n meþy mada iðo vo, 'I can't part with it, let it go', e.g. of a tasty morsel (I.W.). (2) 'to forgive, excuse': ghaid i xi vada i mi am vo:d mor vler, 'you must excuse me for being so untidy'; ghaid i ni vada riu xedig i rei ni, 'we must make some excuses for those'.

madðyant, s., maddeuant, D., 'forgiveness'.

madðygar, adj., maddeugar, D., s.v. 'comis'; 'forgiving'.

mag, s., 'halfpenny': *niuk a mag*, 'a penny halfpenny' (slang).

ma:g, s.m., *mâg*, 'fry' (of fish), J.J.; O.H.: *la:ð ma:g ær avon*, e. g. by turning the river from its bed.

magal, s.m.f., pl. *magla* (also *bagal*, *baglan*), *magl*, D., 'snare': *magal i ðal gwniyod*, 'snare for catching rabbits' consisting of an upright stick to which is attached a wire noose; *bagal ghaun*, 'a snare for catching birds'. A sharp-pointed stick is driven into the earth; to this is attached a cord of horse-hair with a noose at the end, by which the bird is caught by the feet.—(O.H.)

magan, s.f., 'halfpenny': *t o:ys gîn i ðim magan æn æ mhokkad* (cf. *mag*).

magly, v., *maglu*, D., 'to trip up' [*bagly*].

magurað, s.f., *magwraeth*, D., 'bringing up': *may n dayos ar ynwad fafun vagurað may y:n wedi xa:yl* (J.J.), 'it shows what kind of bringing up one has had'; *wedi ka:l magurað ða: ag wedi mynd æn dlaud* (O.H.).

magy, v., *magu*, D. (1) 'to bring up, rear': *daði wedi x magy æy ghmry*?, 'were you brought up in Wales?'; *emma ganuyd a maguyt i*, 'it was here that she was born and brought up'; *magy jêir*, 'to rear fowls'; *æ deryn (Kiu) vegir (vagir) æn yfarn, æn yfarn æ myn vo:d* (prov.), 'habit is second nature'. (2) 'to breed, produce, form': *rubad sy n magy knaud*, 'flesh-producing substance'; *magy gwar*, 'to stoop';—*magy bol*;—*magy huidni*, *Ken*, 'to get mouldy'; *magy snavad*, 'to get slimy'; *u:ti n i magy hi?*, 'are you nursing it up?' (said to a disobedient child, i. e. 'are you going to make the punishment worse when it comes?') (3) 'to grow': *magy edyn*, 'to grow wings'.

maharan (W.H.); *māharan* (I.W.; O.H.); *mharan*, s.m., pl. *meheryn* (W.H.); *māheryn* (I.W.; O.H.); *māherod* (O.H.); *maharen*, D., 'ram': *þgad māharan*, 'limpet' (Patella).

mai, s.m., *Mai*, D., 'May': *æ dy:ð kenta o vai*. Cf. *kłamma*.

mai, conj., *mai*, D., 'that': *r öyðun i n medul mai xi: bia ghëi n*, 'I thought these were yours'; *di:olx mai æ:hi: sy n mynd, nid ævi:*, 'thank Heaven that she is going and not I'; *r o:n i n medul mai vel na æ basa hi*, 'I thought that would be the way'. Cf. *na*.

maid, s.m., *maidd*, D., 'serum lactis'; only in *maid ær ja:r—tori u:y i vasn a ghoi fugur a i gæmæggy vo n ða:*; *æna ghoi du:r bærwedig arno vo a i roid o ar vara wedi valy meun basn arał* (E.J.).

main, adj., pl. *mëinion*, *main*, D. (1) 'fine, thin, slender': *baxgan main*, 'a slender fellow'; *æn vain vel milgi, kin vēinad a bruyan*,—*xo:ys robin go:x*,—*a r gəunan* (O.H.);—*egîn main ær y:d*, 'slender shoots of corn'; *ty: ba:x y:n korn, mu:g main*, 'a small cottage with one chimney and slender smoke'; *gwevysa mëinion*, 'thin lips'. (2) 'fine, sharp' (of a point): *bla:y n main*. (3) 'straitened' (of circumstances): *may n vain jaun arno vo*. (4) 'keen'

(of the wind): *may r gwynt yn vain*; — *daxi η klu:ad ar awal yn vain* ? (5) 'keen, acute' (of hearing): *may nu η klu:ad mor vain*, 'their sense of hearing is so acute'. (6) 'high-pitched' (of the voice): *may lais main gono vo*. (7) substantively: 'fat' = *ki:g gwyn*, e. g. *tippin o vain* (J.J.).

maint, s.m. (but *r y:n vaint*), *maint*, D., 'size, quantity, amount': *r y: vaint a hunna*, 'the same size as this'; *ma: nu η kodi r y:n vaint yn injon*, 'they charge just the same amount'; *mi gostið r y: vaint i gwrjo vo a xa:xi y:n newyd*, 'it will cost as much to cover it (the umbrella) as to get a new one'; *yn a maint may r gwahanjað*, 'the difference is in the size'; *yn i vaint*, 'in its full size'; 'full grown'; *pobol meun maint*, 'grown-up people'; *r o:ð a kubul wedi mynd i mhaint*, 'they were all grown up'. See also *vaint*.

maink, s.f., pl. *mëinkja*, *maingc*, D.; cf. *dwyeing*, L.A. 93. 3, 'bench'.

maip, s.pl., sing. *mëipan*, f., *maip*, D., 'turnips': *may gono vo ben vel mëipan*, 'he has a head like a turnip', i. e. 'he is stupid'; *maip mair*, *maip aða*, 'the roots of the black bryony' (*Tamus communis*); *maip gwilltjon*, plant-name (sp.?).

mair, *Mair*, 'Mary'. Cf. also *mari*, *malì*, *malan*, *meri*; — *gu:yl vair*, 'Lady Day'.

maith, adj., *maith*, D., 'long': *er s amsar maith*, 'a long time ago'; 'for a long time'; *er s lawar bluyðyn vaið*, 'for many a long year'; *du i ðim am vynd yn vaið*, 'I'm not going to be long', i. e. 'tell a long story'; — *ford vaið*; *pregað vaið*.

makraļ, s.m., pl. *mekriļ*, *maccrell*, D., 'mackerel'.

maxaļ [*baxaļ*].

maxljad, s.m., cf. *machludiad*, Joshua i. 4, 'sunset': *may hi n vaxljad hayl*.

maxlyd, s.m., *machlud*, D., 'sunset': *may hi dgest yn vaxlyd hayl*; — *may hi ar a maxlyd hayl*; — *may hi ar vaxlyd hayl* — common expressions when clocks were not in ordinary use (O.H.).

maxlyd, v., 'to set' (of the sun): *may r hayl yn maxlyd*.

malan, pet name for 'Mary' [*mair*].

malas, s.m., *malais*; cf. D.G. clxxix. 9; D., 'malice': *malas dru:g*. — Often implies a tendency to pilfer: *dy:n ar i valas am rubað o hy:d* (O.H.).

malëisdrug, adj., 'malicious' = *malëysys*.

malëysys, adj., *maleisus*, D., 'malicious'. Often implies a tendency to pilfer (O.H.).

malgi, s.m., *maelgi*, S.E., s.v. 'angel-fish'; 'angel-fish' (*Rhina squatina*).

mali, pet name for 'Mary' [*mair*]; cf. *pikkus mali* (q.v.).

malifut, term of reproach: *be u:ti n sarad, ʔ he:n ɡiu malifut* (E.J.); *ʔ he:n malifut djaul* (O.H.).

malirjo, v., *malurio*, D., 'to crush' (e.g. of a man crushed by a fall of stone in a quarry); 'to break up small': *ə ɖəyar wedi malirjo ɡin ə ʔhe:u*; 'to moulder' (trans. and intr.)—hyperbolically 'to thrash': *mi də valirja i di!* (O.H.).

maljo, v., *maliaw*, O.P., 'to care, heed': *be du i n valjo əno vo ʔ*, 'what do I care for him?'; *t ədu i ɖim ən maljo r y:n tattan* (*botum, bottum korn, ba:u*) *əno vo*, 'I don't care a rap for him'.

malk, s.m., pl. *malkja*, *malc*, D., 'grumus, porca'; 'a piece of earth accidentally left unturned by the plough': *may hi n valkja i ɡi:d ar i o:l* (O.H.).

malkjo, v., *malcio*, D., s.v. 'imporco'; 'to plough in such a manner as to leave pieces of earth unturned'.

malur, s.m., *malwr*, D., s.v. 'molitor'. (1) 'one who grinds, etc.' (2) 'one who speaks beside the mark' (O.H.). Cf. *maly* 3.

malwan, s.f., pl. *malwod*, *malwen*, D., 'snail': *malwan ɖy:*, 'slug'; *malwan grogan*, 'snail' (for the sake of distinction); *mor ara a malwan*, 'as slow as a snail'; *may o n du:ad r y: va:θ a malwan meun tar*, 'he is coming like a snail crawling in tar', i.e. very slowly;—*malwan vo:r*, a kind of shell-fish (*Trochus cinerarius*).

maly, v., *malu*, D. (1) 'to grind, break up small, crumble': *ə kənta i r velin ɡe:θ valy* (prov.), 'first come, first served'; *may o n valy vo n va:n*, 'it chops it up small';—*maly n xwilveriu ma:n*, *xwilveriu bugan*, *ylu ma:n*;—*maly gwair*, 'to chop hay'; *maly prikja*, 'to chop sticks'. (2) 'to maul, fray': *ma: r breθyn wedi maly*, 'the cloth is frayed'. (3) 'to speak beside the point' = *ɖim ən sarad i burpas*, *mynd oruθ ə puŋk*, *mynd i rambljo* (O.H.): *r u:ti m pənsfo ag ən maly n ormod o lawar* (O.H.).

maʃ, adj., *mall*, D., 'unwholesome, putrid, bad': *ər y:d ən val, bara maʃ*;—*tasa ʔ ha:ɖ ɤ ɡino basa ɤ ɡnəyd ər ha:ɖ ən val*—(O.H.).

mam, s.f., pl. *mamma*, *mam*, D. (1) 'mother': *mam ɤ ʔhəvraθ*, 'mother-in-law', 'stepmother'; as plant-name 'pansy'; *mam wen*, 'stepmother' (I.W.). (2) 'matrix' (of women).

mammaθ, s., *mammaeth*, D., 'nutrix', in the exp. *hurð mammaθ* [*hurð*].

mammog, s.f., pl. *mogad*, *moga*, *mammog*, D., s.v. 'matrix', 'mola'; 'ewe with young': *vaint o moga ag u:yn s ʔɡənoxi leni ʔ*, 'how many ewes with lambs have you this year?'

man, s.m.f., pl. *manna*, *mann*, D., 'place': *ən ə van ma*, 'van ma', *vamma*, 'here'; (*ən ə*) *van na*, (*ən ə*) *van no*, 'there'; *ən ə van akku*, 'van aku', 'van ku', 'yonder'; *meun ʔhəi manna*, 'in some

places'; *may r van ma y gogol gënnas jaun*, 'this is a warm corner'; (*t aun i*) *byθ o r van ma l* 'upon my word!'; *m r y: van a vi:*, 'in the same place as I'; *mi bikja i i r van a r van*, 'I'll hurry off to such and such a place'; *ma: n du:ad i r y:n van*, 'it comes to the same thing'; *m ə van befa*, 'at the most, at the furthest'; *m ə van dɔvna*, 'at the deepest'; *dim pobol m y:n man*, 'no people anywhere';—used instead of *le:* (place) before *le:* (where): *m ə van le r o:ð o y gwëiθjo*, 'in the place where he was working'; —*m ə man*, 'by and by'; *ru:an ag m ə man*, 'now and then'; *m ə van*, 'immediately'. —*m nho:b man*, 'everywhere': *may n səxy m mho:b man hevo r gwynth ma*, 'this wind is drying up everything'; *may po:b man yj glasy*, 'everything (Anglo-Welsh 'everywhere') is turning green'; *xwerðin dros bo:b man*, 'to roar with laughter'; —*dənas m i mhan*, 'a grown up, responsible woman'.

man, *ma:y*n, s., in *man* (*ma:y*n) *geni*, *mann geni*, D., 'birth-mark'.

ma:n, adj., *mân*, D. (1) 'small' (of things in numbers of particles, but *adar ma:n*, 'little birds', more frequent than *adar ba:x*), opp. to *bra:s*: *maly n va:n*, 'to grind small'; *kerig ma:n*, 'small stones'; *glo: ma:n*, 'slack'; *kulins ma:n*, 'small remnants'; *arjan ma:n*, 'small change'; *ma:n bly:*, 'down'; *ma:n donna*, 'small waves'; *ma: nu vel margrig o va:n*, 'they are tiny little things' (speaking e. g. of children), lit. 'they are as tiny as ants'; *kɔbibiθjon*, *xwilveriu*, *tëilxjon*, *tipja*, *ylu*, *ysu ma:n*, 'smithereens, shivers, tiny bits'. (2) 'fine', e. g. of a net: *ghu:yd va:n*, 'a small-meshed net', as opp. to *ghu:yd vras*.

manag, s.f., pl. *menig*, *maneg*, D., 'glove'.

manjon, s.pl., *manion*, 'small particles', e. g. *manjon ëiðin*.

manny, v., *mannu*, 'to affect' (I.W.): *du:ad* (say) *m n jaun a paid a manny* (O.H.); —*t ədi o n manny ðim arna i*, 'it does not affect me at all'.

manol̥t, adj., *manhol̥t*, only in *ky:n manol̥t* [*ky:n*].

mantal̥, s.f., pl. *mantel̥i*, *mantell*, D., 'hooded cloak formerly worn by women over the *pais a bekkun*'.

mantas, s.f., pl. *mantëisfon*, *mantais*, D. (1) 'advantage': *kəmmyd mantas ar ə kəvla*, 'to take advantage of the opportunity'; *tori sgolpjad er mu:y*n *gnëyd mantas i dori r garag*, 'to cut a piece off in order to cut the stone to greater advantage'. (2) 'profit': *pə:θ a mantas vaur jaun arno vo*.

mantëisfo, v., *manteisio*, D., 'to take advantage': *ma: nu n mantëisfo ar bo:b pə:θ i nëyd pɔ:is*, 'they take advantage of everything to make money'; *ə kry: m n mantëisfo ar ə gwan*, 'the strong taking advantage of the weak'; *ma: nu n mantëisfo arnoni*, 'they have the advantage over us'.

mantëisfol, adj., *manteisiol*, T.N. 464. 24. (1) 'advantageous'. (2) 'profitable'.

mantol, s.f., mantol, D., 'balance' (of scales), only in the phrase *may hanny wedi troi r vantol*, 'that finally decided me'.

manunna, s.pl., manwynnau, D., s.v. 'scrofula'; 'scrofula' = *kluy r brenin*.

manuyl, adj., manwl, D., 'accurate, exact': *sbi'o n vanuyl*, 'to scrutinize' (O.H.).

manys, s., manus, D., s.v. 'achyron', 'acus', 'palea'; 'chaff'.

mangljo, v., 'to become entangled': *pasgod wedi mangljo en a rhu:yd*; *lëin en mangljo* (O.H.). Also *bangljo*.

marblan, s.f., pl. *marblis*, 'a marble': *marblis ko:yd*, 'oak-apples' (so called by children).

mardun, s.m., marwdonn, D., 'scurf, dandruff in the hair'. J.J. had *bardun*.

marður, s.m., marwddwfr, O.P., 'neap tide': *ar varður*, 'at neap tide';—also 'still water'.

margjad, Marged, W.Ll. i. 55, 'Margaret'.

margrig, s.pl., sing. *morgrigîn*, *margran*, morgrug, D., 'ants': *tumpað margrig*, 'anthill'.

mari, 'Mary'. Cf. *mair*, *malî*, *meri*.

marjandir, s.m., mariandir, O.P., 'a place covered with small loose stones, e.g. such as have fallen from mountain slopes'.

marjon, *marjan*, s.pl., marian, D., 'small loose stones, e.g. fallen from mountain slopes or taken from a gravel pit'; *marjan kerig*, 'a heap of loose stones' (I.W.); *he:n varjon briks*, 'a heap of broken bricks' (O.H.).

mark, s.m., pl. *markja*, marc, D., 'mark'.

markjo, v., marcio, D.G. clxxi. 53; G.R. 42. 20; D., s.v. 'annoto'; B.C. 136. 26, 'to mark', e.g. *markjo u:yn*, 'to mark lambs with pitch';—also 'to make a line across a stone with a mallet and chisel, etc., etc.'

marx, s.m., pl. *mëirx*, *mëix*, march, D., 'horse', in the expression *kasag en govyn marx* (= *kefyl*);—also *karag varx*, 'mounting stone'; *marx mo:r*, '(fabulous) sea-serpent';—*gwenyn mëirx* (*mëix*), 'wasps', sing. *gwenman vëirx*; *hada marx meri* (cf. *marchfieri*, D.), 'hips' (berries).

marxa, *marxjo*, v., marcha, said of a mare maris appetens.

marxalan, s., marchalan, D. (Bot.), 'elecampane' (*Inula Helenium*).

marxnad, s.f., pl. *marxnadoð*, marchnad, D. (1) 'market': *durnoð marxnad*, 'market-day'. (2) 'bargain': *gnëyd marxnad*, 'to strike a bargain', 'to come to terms'.

marxnatta, v., marchnatta, D. (1) 'to market'. (2) 'to make a deal, do business': *o:ys posib i mi nëyd marxnad i varxnatta hevo xti?*, 'is it possible for me to strike a bargain so as to make a deal with you?' (O.H.).

marxwaſt, *marxweſt*, s., marchwellt, 'tall, coarse grass'.

marlan, s.f., pl. *marljod*, merlen, T.N. 472. 40, 'female pony'. Cf. *merlyn*.

marljo, v., Eng. (Dial.) marl [to spread marl on land], used of the action of the weather on land, making it suitable for cultivation: *glau, gheu, sæxdur æn marljo r ti:r = gnëyd æ ti:r æn fil i gæmmyd ær hadyd—æn ðigon ma:n, heb vod klobars maur æno vo* (O.H.).

marſant, s.m., marchant, C.C. 9. 19; O.F. marchant, 'merchant'.

maru, v., marw, D., 'to die': *may i braut i wedi maru*, 'her brother is dead'; *kaud o wedi maru*, 'he was found dead'; *mi vy: o vo varu*; *ðary o varu*, 'he died'; *nëið o varu?*, 'will he die?'—Generally used only in inf., but *marwið* and *marwoð* occur.

maru, adj., marw, D., 'dead': *mi lædoð o η gelan varu*, 'he killed him on the spot'; *kin varwad a sglodyn*, (a fennog), 'as dead as a door-nail';—fig. 'stolid, impassive' = *di:gænnur*: *may o n ghy: varu,—la:n maru*, 'a dull fire'.

marwað, adj., marwaidd, D., 'heavy; sultry': *tëimlo n varwað*, 'to feel heavy'; *may hi n varwað*, 'the weather is sultry' (= *gwigil*, *surð*, flat).

marwol, adj., marwol, D., 'deadly, mortal': *gwenwyn marwol*, *kleyvd marwol*.

marwolað, s.f., pl. *marwolëyða*, marwolaeth, D., 'death'. Cf. *aya*.

marwor, s.pl., sing. *mjoryn*, *moryn*, marwor, D., 'hot embers': *æn mynd vel ja:r æη kerðad ar varwor ta:n*, i.e. 'to walk gingerly'.

masarn, s.pl., sing. *sarnan*, f., masarn, D., 'sycamores'. So always O.H., but generally *dgakmor*.

masga, s.pl., sing. *mesgin*, cf. *masgl*, D., s.v. 'macula'; Eng. maske of nette, macula, P.P. (1) 'meshes of a net': *modvað a hannar ædi r mesgin i vo:d*, 'the mesh is supposed to measure an inch and a half'. (2) 'the warp and woof of cloth' (J.J.). (3) 'the first stitches by which the stocking is held to the needles': *ghoid hosan ar æ masga* (= *gwi:al*), 'to put a stocking on the needles'; *ghoid ar æ masga* = 'to begin'.

masgy, v., cf. Eng. (Dial.) mask [to catch in a net], Ayr, 'to catch in a net': *may r pægod wedi masgy*.

masrums, *maſirums*, s.pl., 'mushrooms'.

mastif, s.m., mastiff, C.C.M. 38. 21, 'mastiff'. As term of reproach: *ta:u, ær he:n vastif!* (O.H.).

maswað, s., maswedd, D., 'ribaldry', in phr. *kany maswað*;—as adj. 'soft': *æ peða myya maswað ga:xi*, 'the softest things you could find' (speaking of small twigs, etc., to be used as

tinder); *tēimlo n vaswad*, 'to feel soft' (e.g. velvet); *rubað maswad jaun ædi li:n*, 'flax is a very soft material'—(All O.H.).

mat, s.m., pl. *matja*, 'mat': *matja niuburx*, 'Newborough mats', i.e. mats made of marram grass, used for putting under mattresses, on haystacks, etc.

matras, s.m., pl. *matresi*, *mattras*, D., cf. D.G. xxxii. 43, cxviii. 21, 'mattress'.

matf, s., 'match': *mi daroð o ar i vatf*, 'he met his match'.

matfan, s.f., pl. *matfis*, 'match': *gola, tanjo matfan*, 'to light a match'.

mattar, s.m., pl. *materjon*, *matter*, M.Ll. i. 145. 31; Acts xv. 6, 'matter': *be di r mattar (ar or hevo) ?*, 'what is the matter (with) ?'; cf. Esther xv. 9 (= *be sy ?*); *tʀi:n materjon pobol eriʃ*, 'to talk over other people's concerns'; *ta vattar am henny*, 'if that is anything, for the matter of that'.

ma:θ, s.m. (but *r y:n va:θ*), *mâth*, D., 'sort': *xwara po:b ma:θ o gastja*, 'to play all kinds of tricks'; *t o:s na ðim ma:θ o vœwyd æno vo*, 'there is not a spark of life in him'; *r y: va:θ a vy:ð o bob dy:ð*, 'just as he does every day'; *syt æ ma:y hi ? r y: va:θ*, 'how is she?'; 'Just the same'; *daxi wedi du:ad r y: va:θ a xiθa*, 'you have come to yourself again'.—Cf. *ba:θ*.

maðry, v., *mathru*, D., 'to trample': *æn maðry gwely bloda hevo i hegla* (O.H.).

maun, s.m., *mawn*, D., 'peat': *haul tori maun*, 'the right of cutting peat'; *wëyn vaun*, 'peat bog'; *forð garjo maun*, 'a road for carrying peat'; *puʃ maun*, 'a hole where peat has been dug'.

maur, adj., pl. *mœurjon*, comp. *mu:y*, eq. *Kimmint*, sup. *muya*, *mawr*, D. (1) 'great, large, big': *mi nēið o ðjoni maur*, 'it will do a great deal of good'; *t o:yð na ðim ʃe: i basfo a minna mor vaur*, 'I was too big to get through'; *kæxyn ar vry:s maur*, 'to start in a great hurry'; *gnēyd rubað o va:x i vaur*, 'to enlarge something'; *sbel vaur*, 'a long time'; *gla:u maur*, 'heavy rain'; *may hi n ëira maur*, 'the snow is falling heavily'; 'there has been a heavy fall of snow'; *may i wa:ʃt o n vaur*, 'his hair is long'; *aur vaur*, 'a good hour', i.e. 'a full hour or more';—as adv., *gnēyd æn vaur o*, 'to make the most of': *ʃhaid gnēyd æn vaur o bo:b ðurnod bra:v ga:ni ru:an*;—*di:olx æn vaur*, 'thank you very much'. (2) 'stormy': *tœwyð maur*, 'stormy weather' (cf. Fr. 'gros temps'); *may r noson æn mynd æn vaur*, 'the night is getting stormy'. (3) as adverb in the form *vaur*: *dim vaur wel*, 'not much better' (= *dim ʃawar gwel*); *t o:yð o vaur veðul mod i n mynd fur*, 'he little thought I was going away'; *vasa vo vaur nēyt hynna tasa vo y gubod*, 'he would never have done that if he had known'. (4) as subs.: *dim*

vaur o gaxod, 'not many boats'; *vy:ð gini hi vaur o frindja n ynfa*, 'she will not have many friends anywhere'; *væda vo vaur i xi gnëyt i*, 'it would not be much for you to do it'; 'you might do it'; *nid maur gnonu am henny*, 'they don't worry about that'; *vaint ro:θ o at æ kasgljad æ vaur jaun*, 'how much did he give to the collection?'; 'Next to nothing'.—See also *Kimmint*, *mu:y*.

mauredog, adj., *mawreddog*, D., 'assuming', 'imposing': *riu grjadyr mauredog ædi o*, 'he thinks a great deal of himself'; *kefyl æy kampjo a golug mauredog arno vo, ond æ mynd ðim gwerθ*.—O.H.

mavlyd, v., *ymaflyd*, D., s.v. 'luctor'; 'to catch hold of (one another)': *wedi mynd i mavlyd æn i gilið*. Cf. *melyd*.

mavon, s.pl., *mafon*, D., *mavon* (*koxjon*), 'raspberries'; *mavon gwiltjon*, 'wild raspberries'.

ma:yls, s.pl., Eng. vails, 'tips, gratuities'. Cf. T.N. 163. 4. *Ni cheisiwn fawr chwerthin oni welwn gael I'm gafel ryw fael ar gyfer*.

ma:yñ, s.m., pl. *mëini*, *maen*, D., 'stone', implying generally one of large size, e.g. a prehistoric standing stone;—also 'a large stone laid on its side to form a coping for a wall' (O.H.); *karjo i va:yñ i r wal*, 'to carry one's point', 'to drive the nail home';—*ma:yñ kļo:*, 'keystone'; *ma:yñ livo*, 'grindstone'; *sa:yñ ma:yñ*, 'stone-mason'.

ma:yñ, s.m., pl. *mëyron*, *maer*, D., 'mayor'.

ma:yθ, s.m., *maeth*, D., 'nourishment': *t o:y s na ðim ma:yθ æno vo*;—*ka:l ma:yθ da:*;—*lenny æ ma:yθ*.

mdolig [*dolig*].

mdrexgar, *mdrexva*, *mdrexu* [*mdrexgar*, etc.].

me:, s., childish word for 'sheep'.

mebyd, s.m., *mebyd*, D., 'childhood': *o vebyd*, 'from childhood'.

medal, s.f., pl. *medala*, 'medal'.

medar, s.m., *medr*, R., 'skill'.

medelur, s.m., *medelwr*, D., 'reaper'.

medi, v., *medi*, D., 'to reap' (with a sickle).

medi, s.m., *Medi*, D., 'September'.

medry, v., *medru*, D. Pres. S. 1. *medra*, 2. *medri*, 3. *medar*, etc. Plup. *medrsun*. (1) 'to be able': *vedar o ðim sarad gæstal a xi*, 'he can't speak as well as you'; *vedra vo ðim du:ad*, 'he couldn't come'; *os medra i vynd, mi æv*, 'if I can go, I will'; *vedar ne:b nëyd ond i ora*, 'one can but do one's best'; *vedrun i n æ myu dæxra*, 'I couldn't begin for the life of me'; *mi vedrif redag*, 'I was able to run'; *dy:n æn ghedag henny vedra vo* (*henny vedra i væwyd o*, O.H.), 'a man running as fast as he could'; *ðim æn rhoid henny vedra vo*;—*paub henny vedar o*, 'every one (at it) hammer and tongs'. (2) 'to know': *may o n medry kæm:ra:ig æn jaun*, 'he knows Welsh

well'; *medry i vëibil*, 'to know his Bible'; *medry i waið*, etc.—*Cf. galy.*

medrys, adj., *medrus*, D., 'bene moratus, se bene gerens'; 'capable, skilful'.—*Cf. galy:og.*

me:ð, *með*, s.m., *medd*, D., 'mead'.

meda, v., *meddaf*, D., 'I say', in parenthetical clauses (only in the present and imperfect). Pres. S. 1. *meda vi*, 2. *meda ti*, 3. *meda vo*, etc. Imperf. *medun i*, 'I said': '*n da xi: am vynd i r nevod?*' *meda vo*: 'ædu', *meda vo*, '*ond dim hevo r sgærsn ma*', *meda vo*, "aren't you going to heaven?", says he: 'yes', says he, 'but not in this excursion train', says he"; '*kerux æna æx hy:n*', *meda vinna uði hi*, "go there yourself", say I to her".

medal, adj., *meddal*, D., 'soft': e.g. *ðylo medal*;—of persons (1) 'soft-hearted': *daxi n ghy: vedal o lawwar*. (2) 'weak', e.g. not hard at a bargain, or unable to resist temptation: *dy:n medal hevo di:od*.

medaly, v., *meddalu*, D., 'to soften'.

meddod, s., *meddwod*, D.; cf. *meddtot*, W.S., 'drunkenness'.

medig, s.m., pl. *medægon*, *meddyg*, D., 'doctor'. More commonly *doktor*.

medigjinæð, s.f., pl. *medigjinjyða*, *meddyginiaeth*, D., 'medicine, remedy': *ma:y n lyndan vediðginjæð at bo:b pe:ð ond ghak hirað*, 'in London there is a remedy for everything except against longing'.

medu, adj., eq. *medwad*, *meddw*, D., 'drunk': *may o n y:n sotlyn medu*; *may o n liprin medu*, 'he is a drunken sot'; *liyk loyk vedu*, 'drunk and swaying from side to side';—*kin vedwad a r bæipan*; *æm bæipan vedu*.—*Cf. xwi:l.*

medul, v., cf. *meddylio*, D. Fut. S. 1. *ðalja*, 2. *ðali*, 3. *ðalið*, etc. Imperf. S. 1. *ðaljun*. Pl. 2. *ðaljað*. Pret. S. 1. *ðalis*, 3. *ðaljod*. Pl. 1. *ðalson*. Plup. S. 1. *ðalfun*. Imperative *medul*; *mæðaljux*. (1) 'to think, to hold as an opinion': *dna vo*; *du i n medul*, 'that's it, I think'; *du i n medul vod o wedi mynd*, 'I think he has gone'; '*r öydani n medul mai xi: pi:a (bi:a) ghëi n*', 'we thought these were yours'; *du i n medul æn fu:r bo:t i ar æ burð*, 'I feel sure it is on the table'; *pobol vasaxi ri:oyd æn medul æ basa vo n dælanwady ærnynu*, 'people you would never have thought he would have influenced'; *daxi n medul æ kënnið o?*, 'do you think it will light?'; *r o:n i n medul faraxi ðim æn hi:r æn hogyn da*; 'I thought you wouldn't be a good boy for long'; *mi ðaljað na: θoda menyn n i xe:k i*, 'you would think butter would not melt in her mouth'; *r o:n i n medul vasun i byð æy kæræð æno*, 'I thought I should never get there'; *mi ðaljað arno vo na vedar o m farad*, 'you would think by the look of him he cannot talk'; *vasun i ðim æn medul hænny arni hi xwaið*, 'I would not think that by the look of her either'. (2) 'to think

(as a sustained action of the mind), to meditate': *medul għntha i: vā hynan*. (3) with *am*, 'to think of, keep one's mind upon': '*t öyðanu n medul am ðim ond am vynd aġan a xadu ri:at*, 'they were bent on nothing but on going out and making a disturbance'; *basa n wel i xi vedul mu:y am a pe:θ kin farad*, 'it would be better if you thought more about the matter before talking'; *dary xi vedul am x hanas dēydis i nēiθjur z*, 'did you think about the story I told last night?' (4) 'to think, take into one's head': '*vəðanu ðim n medul sgwenny at a xwa:yr*, 'they never think of writing to my sister';—similarly, *ail vedul*, 'to change one's mind'. (5) with *o*, 'to think of' (Fr. 'penser de'): *be daxi n vedul o hono vo z*, 'what do you think of him?';—*ðim n medul digon o hono i hy:n*; *n medul għy: vaxan o hono i hy:n*. (6) 'to intend, mean, expect': *mi gwelis i hi heb vedul i gwelt i*, 'I saw her by chance'; *mi vy:om i n medul nēyd o*, 'I meant to do it'; *t öyðun i ðim n medul i xi vynd, smaljo öyðun i*, 'I did not mean you to go, I was joking'. (7) 'to mean, to allude to': *hunna daxi n vedul z*, 'is this what you mean?' (8) 'to mean, signify'.

medul, s.m., pl. *məðəlja*, meddwl, D. (1) 'thought': *hel məðəlja dru:g*, 'to take a pessimistic view of things'. (2) 'mind': *korf a medul*, 'body and mind'; *may po:b ma:θ o beða n du:ad i medul i*, 'all sorts of things come into my mind'. (3) 'intention': *may o rħun day vedul*, 'he cannot make up his mind'; *mi a:θ mo a i məhedul gīda hi*, 'she went there with some definite intention'. (4) 'estimation': *r o:yð gəno vo vedul maur o hono vo*, 'he thought a great deal of him'.

medwi, v., meddwi, D. (1) 'to become intoxicated': *wedi medwi*, 'drunk'; fig. 'to become excited': *medwi hevo r puŋk sy dan sylu* (O.H.). (2) 'to intoxicate'. (3) 'to become giddy': '*tendjuxi vedwi*.

medwol, adj., meddwol, 'intoxicating': *di:od vedwol*.

medwyn, s.m., meddwyn, D., s.v. 'potator'; 'drunkard'.

medgas, s.f., meddyges, W.Ll. xxxii. 14, in the plant-name *medgas benlas*, 'self-heal' (*Prunella vulgaris*).

medəlgar, *məðəlgar*, adj., meddylgar, D., 'thoughtful, heedful'; 'far-seeing, calculating'.

meġin, s.f., pl. *meġina*, megin, D., 'a pair of bellows': *tru:y n vėġin*, 'nozzle of the bellows'.

meġis, adv., meġis, megys, D.; 'as it were': *t ədi hi ðim ond meġis dɛxra*, 'it is only beginning as it were'; *meġis do:y*, 'as it were yesterday'.

mehevin, *məhevin*, s.m., Mehefin, D., 'June'.

mēðjo; *bēðjo* (the latter is rarely used), v., beiddio, D., 'to dare':

vasun i dim ən mëidjo (*vëidjun i dim*) *nëyd o*, 'I would not dare to do it'; *os mëidjuxi!*, 'if you dare!' (cf. *bëidgar*).

mëixja, s.m., pl. *mëixjavon*, meichiau, D., 'surety'.

mëilun, *mëiluy*, s.m., pl. *mëiləŋa*, meilwn, D., 'ankle'.

mëiljon, s.pl., sing. *mëiljonan*, meillion, D., 'bird's-foot trefoil' (*Lotus corniculatus*) and, no doubt, various species of *Trifolium*.

mëinar, s.m., 'miner'.

mëindjo, v., 'to pay heed, care for': *mëindjo dim by:d mo vo*, 'to pay no heed to him'; *du i dim ən mëindjo dim by:d meun tattus*, 'I don't care the least for potatoes'.

mëingevn, s.m., meingefn, Prov. xxx. 31, 'the small of the back': *gaval am ə mëingevn*.

mëingig, s.m., meingig, 'fat': *sglisan o vëingig mo:χ* (J.J.);—also at Llanfairfechan: *mëingig gwyn wedi tori n drabja kiljon*.

mëirjonyð, Meirionydd: *fi:r vëirjonyð*, 'Merionethshire'.

mëitin, s., meityn, D., 'a considerable time': *may r kinjo m barod er s mëitin*, 'dinner has been ready for some time'; *may hi n dexra tuly er s mëitin jaun*, 'it has been beginning to get dark for a good long time'.

mëithrin, v., meithrin, D., 'to tend carefully': *mëithrin ko:yð*, *devaid*, *gwarðag*.

me:l, s.m., mêl, D., 'honey': *di:l me:l*, 'honeycomb'; *daçi wedi hel tippin go le:u o ve:l i r ku:χ*, 'you have feathered your nest nicely'; *bytta ə me:l o r ku:χ*, 'to live on one's capital'; *may o n ve:l ar i vasað o*, 'it is honey on his fingers'—expressing joy at another's misfortunes.

melin, s.f., pl. *melina*, melin, D., 'mill': *melin du:r*, *gofi*, *bappyr*, *byppyr*, etc.; *fo:ys melin*, 'millstream'; *melin wynt*, 'windmill'—also used of an apparatus to frighten birds;—*may o n mynd i nëyd melin ag egluys*, 'he is going to work wonders'; *troi ə du:r at i velin i hy:n*, 'to turn something to one's own advantage'.

melvad, s.m., melfed, L.G.C. 158 [41]; G.I. xxiv. 9; D., 'velvet'.

melvarred, s., 'corduroy' (O.H.).

melyd, v., ymaflyd, D., s.v. 'luctor'; ymeulyd, D.F. [94]. 3: *melyd kodum*, 'to wrestle' (O.H.). Cf. *mavlyd*.

melyn, adj., fem. *melan*; pl. *mlənjon*; comp. *mlənax*, 'yellow'. As applied to the complexion, 'brown': *smotja melyn*, 'freckles' (= *brəχni hayl*); *kgo:yn melyn*, 'brown skin'; *kloban velan vaur aŋ'hənnas*, 'a great bouncing repulsive woman with a brown complexion'.

melys, adj., melus and melyn, D., 'sweet': *χëir mo r melyn heb ə*

xweru (prov.), 'every rose has its thorns'; *gumman melyn*, 'edible seaweed'.

me:lt, s.pl., sing. *me:ltan*, f., *mêllt*, D., 'lightning', in sing. 'flash of lightning'; *may hi y glêyo me:lt*, 'it is lightning'; *may r veltan wedi trawo r gôydan*, 'the tree has been struck by lightning'; *ky gantad a me:ltan*, 'as quick as lightning'; *slipja dâ day dro:yd y:n o dan bo:b Kesal a fur a ti vel me:ltan*, a facetious way of telling some one to clear off quickly (O.H.).

me:ltigedig, adj., *me:ltigedig*, D., s.v. 'deuotus'; 'cursed'.

me:ltið, s.m.f., pl. *me:ltiðjon*, *mellith* and *yme:ldith*, D., 'curse'.

me:ltiðjo, v., *me:ldithio*, D., 'to curse'.

mena, Menai, D.G. xxxiii. 16; *avona*, *avon mena*, 'Menai Straits'.

mendjo, v., *emendaw*, L.A. 56. 17; *ymendaw*, S.G. 41. 8; 'mendio (sic), D.G. cxcvi. 40; *mendio*, W.Ll. xi. 27; M.Ll. i. 253. 29; *ymendio*, D.P.O. 361. 13; Eng. *amend*, *mend*, 'to get better, recover' (from an illness): *daxi wedi mendjo n aru xadal ôyðaxi ðo:y*, 'you are much better than you were yesterday'; *kofi r aval ma:y o, vendið o ðim*, 'he is going fast; he will not get better';—also trans. *mi ro:ð o ðekpynt i ðoktor, ga:y l mendjo vo*, 'he gave ten pounds to a doctor to have him cured'.

mennyð, s.m., *ymmennydd*, D., 'brain': *daxi n ðigon i ðrasy mennyð ar y:n kradyr i:laud*, 'you are enough to muddle the brains of any poor fellow'.

mentro, v., *mentrio*, W.Ll. lxvi. 48; M.Ll. i. 145. 29; *mentro*, D.P.O. 28. 34; 42. 8, 'to venture': *os na 'ventruxi beð ni:luxi ðim*, 'nothing venture, nothing have'; *mi ventrið y glos jaun 'attoxi*, 'it will venture quite close to you' (e.g. a bird); *mi ventga i n fauns*, 'I'll chance it';—substantively: *t o:ys na ðim mentro 'arnynu*, 'they are not venturesome, enterprising'.

mentrys, adj., 'venturesome, enterprising'.

menyn, s.m., *ymenyn*, D., 'butter': *bara menyn*, 'bread and butter' (cf. *brextan*); *bru:as menyn* [*bru:as*]; *prinlan o venyn*, 'a pat of butter'; *ghoi menyn te:u*, 'to spread butter thick'; *menyn gwyrd*, 'butter without salt formerly kept to apply to sores, etc.'

me:r, s.m., *mêr*, D., 'marrow'.

merdyn, s., pl. *mêrðnod*, *murddun*, D., 'ruins': *ty: wedi xwaly n verdyn*.

meri, s.pl., sing. *meran*, f., *meri*, D., 'brambles': *drain meri*, 'blackberry bushes' (O.H.); *marx meri*, 'wild rose trees'; *hada marx meri*, 'hips' = *mukkog*;—*fon o varx meran*.

meri, 'Mary': *ma: gormod o meri dge:n mo vo*, 'he is too much of an old woman'. Cf. *mair*, *mari*, *malî*.

'*merika*, 'America'; always with the article, e.g. *mynd i r merika*.

merχ, s.f., pl. *merχad*, *merχaid*, merch, D. (1) 'daughter': *vel a vam vy:ð a verχ* (prov.), cf. 'like father, like son'; *merχ i u mha:p i*, 'her son's daughter'. (2) 'woman, girl': *merχ ivayk*, 'a young woman'; *merχ la:n astuyθ*, 'a fine sprightly girl'; *ma: r merχaid en rēit vy:an i godi bēia*, 'women are very quick at finding fault'; *may o n verχ o ðy:n*, 'he is an old woman'; *may o n farad vel merχ*, 'he talks like a woman'; *he:n verχ*, 'old maid'.

merχar, Mercher, *dy merχar*, 'Wednesday'.

merχetta, v., *mercheta*, T.N. 26. 7, 'to go after women'; *le: by:osti n merχetta mor hu:yr ?*

merχettad, adj., *merchetaidd*, 'fond of going after women': *dy:n merχettad*.

merχettur, s.m., *merchetwr*, O.P., 'one who goes after women'.

merlyn, s.m., pl. *marljod*, *merlyn*, 'pony'. Fem. *marlan*.

merlyd, adj., 'insipid' = *mervad*.

mervad, *mervad*, adj., cf. *merf*, D., 'insipid' = *di:vla:s*; also of water which has stood for a long time: *he:n vla:s mervad ar a dur*.

me:s, s.pl., sing. *mesan*, *mês*, D., 'acorns': *kuppan mesan*, 'cup of an acorn'.

mesyr, s.m., pl. *mesyra*, *messur*, W.B., col. 96. 21; *mesur*, D., 'measure': *ghoi mesyr a tgo:yd*, 'to have one's foot measured'.

mesyr, v., *mesur*, 2 Cor. x. 12, 'to measure': *mesyr paub uθ i laban i hy:n*, 'to measure all by his own ell'.

melljo, v., 'to break stones to mend the road'.

melljur, s.m., 'road-mender'.

metial, s.f., *mettel*, L.A. 80. 27; L.G.C. 291 [31]; D., 'metal'; also 'substance': *karag o vettal jaun*, 'good sound stone' (O.H.); *syntyr* = *a vettal gletta o bri:ð, en rhy: sy:r i drvy dim i hy:n* (O.H.).

meθ [*me:ð*].

meθadys, s.m., pl. *meθadistjaid*, 'Methodist'. Also adj.: *kappal meθadys*.

meθjant, *meθjantys*, adj., *methiant*, D., 'old and feeble'.

meθy, v., *methu*, D. Pret. Pl. 1. *meθson*. Plup. *meθsun*, 'to fail, to be unable': *du i n meθy kovjo i enu vo*, 'I can't remember his name'; *ðary hi veθy mynd nēiθjur*, 'she couldn't go last night'; *o:ð hi n meθy gubod be nēyða hi*, 'she didn't know what to do'; *mi veθis a xa:l dy:n i nēyd o*, 'I couldn't get a man to do it'; *meθy gwelud a ko:yd ġin brenja*, 'not to see the wood for the trees'.

meujan, v., *mewian*, D., 'to mew'.

meun, *mjaun*, prep., *mewn*, D.; cf. *meawn*, C.L.C. ii. 29. 9; C.C.M. 13. 6, 'in'. The distinction between *meun* and *en* corresponds to some extent to that between Fr. 'en' and 'dans', i.e.

meun is used when the noun is not preceded by a defining word: *byu meun gobaið*, 'to live in hope'; *pobol meun o:yd*, 'people getting on in years'; *mi rho:ð o meun kuppurd*, 'he put him in a cupboard'; *meun golug*, 'in sight'; *meun forð o farad*, 'so to speak'; *meun po:yn, trafarð, helbyl, by:d*, 'in trouble'; *meun dim*, 'in a second; within an ace (of)'; *dim æy kredy bo:d dyu meun bo:d*, 'not believing in the existence of God'; *kredy meun peða ovargöyllys*, 'to believe in superstitions'; *meun ghiu viſtir i abar*, 'within a mile or so of Aber'; *r o:ð hi meun tair i bedwar igjan*, 'she was seventy-seven'; *meun xwartar aur*, 'in quarter of an hour'.—*i veun, i vjaun*, adv., 'within, in': *o:ys ne:b i veun?*, 'is any one in?'; *dæux i veun*, 'come in'; *odi veun*, 'from within; inside'.

mevys, s.pl., sing. *mevysan*, mefus, D., 'strawberries'.

mewað, s.f., dimewerth, W.S., 'halfpennyworth'.

mëydan, s.f., maeden, B.C. 33. 18; Eng. maiden; 'slut': *ŕ he:n vëydan vydyr*.

mëyðy, v., maeddu rectiūs baeddu, D. Pret. *mëiðis* (I.W.). (1) 'to dirty, spoil': *may r plant æn mëyðy r li:an*, 'the children dirty the table-cloth'; *r o:ð o n mëyðy vi hevo i glistja*, 'he (the dog) was messing me with his ears'; *æ peða dæxi wedi mëyðy*, 'the things you have used' (i.e. tea-things). (2) 'to beat brutally'.—More rarely *bëyðy*, q.v.

mëyðlon, adj., maethlon, 'nourishing': *be di r peð muya mëyðlon i graf ha:y dyn?*

mëyðyn, m̃hëyðyn, adj., ammheuthun, D., with *pe:ð* 'a dainty, a treat': *by:ð hunna m be:ð mëyðyn (n vëyðyn) i mi*, 'that will be a dainty for me'; *may o m be:ð m̃hëyðyn jaun weld o n mynd*, 'it is a treat to see him go'.

m̃genax, adj., adv., amgenach, comp. of amgen, D., 'better, different, otherwise': *may hun æ m̃genax na hunna*, 'this is better than that'; *may n lawar jaun m̃genax vel na*, 'it is much better like that'; *mi vasun i n disgul rubað m̃genax na hønny or-uðaxi*, 'I should have expected something better than that from you'; *wydonu dim m̃genax*, 'they know no better'.

m̃gernjal, m̃gernjo [æm̃gernjal].

m̃giðjad, v., ymguddio, D., s.v. 'occulo'; 'to hide (oneself)'.

mi, mi. Affirmative particle used, when making a statement, before all possible tenses and all persons of verbs except the 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *bo:d*,—followed by *r* before the present and generally before the imperfect of *bo:d*. This word appears to have been originally the pronoun 'mi' employed in such locutions as 'mi a'i gwelais ef', 'I saw him'; but it has now usurped also the functions of the literary 'fe' as in 'fe welodd ef y dyn', 'he saw the man'. Thus we have *mi gwelis i o*, but *mi welod o æ dy:n*. The use of the radical after *mi* is extended by analogy to all

cases in which a pronoun is the direct object of the verb and the subject is a pronoun (expressed or understood), e. g. *mi gwela i di*, 'I see you' (also *mi dā wela i di*); *mi kēi di hi l*, 'you'll catch it!'; *mi gwēudjōd vi*, 'he made game of me'; but *mi dō: i*, 'I shall come'; *mi dā:u o*, 'he will come'; *mi gēi di weld o*, 'you shall see him'; *mi gripjōd a ga:θ vi*, 'the cat scratched me'.

mi: (when not stressed, *mi*), pron., *mi*, D., 'I, me', only used after the prepositions *a*, *hevo*, *i*; *na* (than), and *ðary*. Cf. *i:*, *vi:*, *r-vi:*, *minna* and *mi* (particle).

mi:g, s., mic, D.F. [132]. 12, 'hide-and-seek': *xwara mi:g*;—also used in children's language for 'bo-peep'.

miga'moga* [igam'ogam*].

migmars (I.W.); *migmas* (J.J.; O.H.), s.m., *nigmars*, D.G. cxliii. 17 (= necromancy); *migmars*, G.O. ii. 231. 2, 'gesture, sign', such as raising the finger, winking, etc.: *gnēyd* (= *tēny*) *riu vigmas arno vo ga:l ido vo vynd aļan*, 'to make some sign to him to make him go out'.

migno (O.H.); *migjo* (J.J.), v., cf. *migno*, M.F., 'to trample, tread down': *migno r y:d o dan i dra:yð* (O.H.).

migurn, s.m., pl. *migurna*, *migwrn*, D., 'knuckle': *welis i ðim na migurn nag asgurn o honi hi*, 'I never saw a trace of it again', speaking, e. g. of a cat which has run off with a chicken (O.H.).

mikkus, s., *mikws*, C.C.M. 324. 23 (? Eng. mix). Only occurs in the expression *kin syrad a r vikkus*. W.L.I. (Voc.) has *micas*, 'browes; migas', which D. quotes (s.v. 'micas'), adding the definition: *Offulae adipatae, panis jure madidus, adipatum*. D. also gives "miccws, yw'r peth a fydd wrth y dwsel" quoting the same authority, but this is not to be found in Morrice's edition (W.L.I. defines 'dwsel' as 'powsed', i. e. posset)—J.J. explained the word doubtfully as *glöyvon sikkān*.

milan, adj., *milein*, R.B. 280. 4; *bilein*, B.H. 129. 32; *milain*, W.S. [Rude]; D.; cf. D.G. lvii. 28, xciv. 45, cxxxii. 27; O.F. *vilain*, 'angry, sullen, ill-tempered, furious, savage' (followed by the prep. *uð*): *golug milan kēndēirjog*;—*r o:n i n tēimlo n vilan vrun*t (O.H.);—*kefyl, ki: milan = bli:n, anod i dri:n*.

milðail, s., *milddail*, D., 'yarrow' = *l̥sa r gwēyðlyn* (*Achillæa Millefolium*).

milgi, s.m., pl. *milguns*, *milgi*, D., 'greyhound': *mynd vel milgi*.

miļtir, s.f., pl. *miļtroð*, *miļdir*, D., 'mile'.

mi:n, s.m., pl. *minja*, *mîn*, D., 'edge': *ghoid mi:n ar rubaθ*, 'to sharpen something'; *may digon o vi:n arno vo*, 'it is sharp enough'; *a ty: mi:n*, 'the sharp side' (e. g. of a blade); (fig.) *ghaid i mi droi a ty: mi:n ido (atto) vo*, 'I must show him my sharp side'; 'I must

exert my authority with him';—*mi:n* ə *gēya*, 'the verge of the winter'; *ar vi:n kəsgy*, 'on the point of going to sleep'.

minjar, s.f., in slate quarries, 'a kind of wedge-shaped chisel inserted in a joint and driven in by a mallet, in order to detach a piece of rock which has been already loosened by blasting' (J.J.).

minjog, adj., *miniog*, D. (1) 'sharp, keen-edged' (of tools, etc.); also *dannað*, *gwinað minjog*; fig. *tavod minjog*. (2) 'caustic, sarcastic'.

minna, pron., *minnau*, G.R. [121]. 8, 'I, me'. Conjunctive form of *mi*; *i*:

minfar, s.m., *minfars*, *mansier*, W.S., 'manger'.

mintis, s., *mintys*, D. (Bot.), 'mint'.

minjkeg, s.m., Eng. mint-cake, minceg, 'a kind of sugary toffee flavoured with mint'.

miri, s.m., *miri*, 'tumult, noise, confusion': *r o:ð no viri maur*; *kodi miri*.

mi:s, s.m., pl. *misod*, mfs, D., 'month'; generally inserted before names of months, e.g. *ən niwað mi:s mai*, 'at the end of May'.

misi, *misfi*, adj., *misi*, T.N. 17. 6, 'fastidious': *daʁi wedi mynd ən visi jaun* (e.g. with food).

mistar, s.m., pl. *mistrjad*, *mistradod*, *meistr*, D. (influenced by Eng. *mister*). (1) 'master': *du i n fu:r na vo: vasa ə mistar*, 'I am sure he would be the master'; *am vod ən vistar ar baub*, 'inclined to lord it over every one'; *may o n vistar korn arno vo*, 'he has him under his thumb'; also fem. *r o:ð i wraig ən vistar arno vo*;—*may o n vistar ar i waið*, 'he is a thorough master of his craft'; *may mistar ar mistar mostyn* (prov.), 'there is one above you yet'; *mistar ti:r*, 'landlord'; *sgu:l mistar*, 'schoolmaster'; *may hi wedi gnēyd mistar arnoni*, 'we couldn't manage it'; 'it got the better of us'; *ðary mi ðim gnēyd mistar arni hi etto, ond na i sello hi vory*, 'I haven't mastered it yet, but I'll settle it to-morrow'. (2) 'Mr.': *mistar be: daʁi*: 'Mr. who are you?'

mistras, s.f., *meistres*, D., s.v. 'magistra'; cf. D.G. cxiv. 43 (but the present form is probably direct from the English), 'mistress'.

mistolgar, *stolgar*, adj. (1) 'masterful': *riu he:n dy:n stolgar brunt*. (2) 'having obtained the mastery over; expert, skilful': *mynd ən vistolgar ar rubað*, 'to master something'; *dy:n mistolgar = dy:n ən medry strol i waið*.

mistroli, *mastroli*, *bastroli*, *strol i*, v., *meistroli*, L.G.C., p. 215 [29]; D., s.v. 'frango'; 'to get the mastery over; to lord it over': *mistroli paub*.

mistolur, s.m. (1) 'an expert, skilful man, a master hand': *mistolur ar i waið*. (2) 'a masterful man'.

misfo, v., *misio*, T.N. 157. 22, 'to miss'.

miu [*siu*].

miusig, s.m., music, B.B.C. 13. 4; *miwsig*, I.G. 462. [5]; *muwsic*, B.C. 58. 8, 'music'.

mlëinig, *milëinig*, adj., mileinig, C.C. 17. 29; D.P.O. 109. 24, 'furious, ready to fly into a passion': *may o n wy:lf vilëinig*.

mlëinjo, *milëinjo*, v., 'to be in a rage, to be furious'. Also trans. *mlëinjo i gilið*.

mlinyð, s.m., pl. *melinæðjon*, s.m., *melinydd*, D., 'miller'.

mlifin, s.m., 'militia-man': *krop mlifin*, said of hair cut very short: *may o wedi ka:yl krop mlifin*.

mlnðy, adj., *melynddu*, B.C. 6. 20, 'dark yellow', e. g. of freckles (*bræxni hayl*).

mlnuy, s.m., *melynwy*, D., 'yolk of an egg'.

mleny, v., *melynu*, D., s.v. 'flaueo'; 'to become yellow': 'to make yellow'.

modlan, pet name for 'Magdalen';—sometimes used as a pet name for a cat.

modruiy, s.f., pl. *modruiya*, *modrwy*, D., 'ring'; 'curl': *may i gwa:lt æn troi n vodruiya*, 'her hair curls';—sometimes used of the 'peg' in a pig's snout (= *peg*);—also of 'a halo round the moon' (= *kylx*).

modruyo, v., *modrwyo*, 'to put a "peg" in a pig's snout' = *pegjo* (J.J.).

modruiyog, adj., *modruiyog*, R., 'curling': *gwa:lt modruiyog* (= *kærljog*).

modryb, s.f., pl. *modrabod*; *modryb*, D., 'aunt'.

modvæð, s.f., pl. *modvedi*, *modfedd*, D., 'inch'.

mo:ð, s.m., pl. *modjon*, *môdd*, D. (1) 'way, manner': *mo:ð a dyl*, 'way and manner'; *χiθa r y:n mo:ð*, 'the same to you' (answer to a good wish); *æn æ mo:ð gwëyθa*, 'in the worst fashion'. (2) 'means' (generally in pl.): *t o:ys gæno vo ðim mo:ð i nëyd o*, 'he cannot afford to do it'; *t o:ys gæno vo ðim modjon i hanny*.

moi, *Moi*, G.O. ii. 161. 4, pet name for Morris.

möiljo, v., cf. *moeli*, D., in phr. *möiljo i glistja*, 'to lay back his ears' (of a horse).

möiljo, v., 'to discharge' (of the eyes), O.H. Cf. *mo:yl* (2).

möirjo; *muirjo* (O.H.), v., *genweiriaw*, O.P., 'to angle': *gjalam viirjo*, 'fishing-rod' (O.H.). Cf. *genwar*.

mo:χ, s.pl., sing. *moχyn*, m., *môch*, D., 'pigs' (in general); also 'hogs'. The stages in a pig's growth are (1) *porχa:λ*, (2) *storiyn*, (3) *lawn*;—*kut moχyn*, 'pigsty'; *kig mo:χ*, 'bacon' (= *bekn*, *bakkun*); *meun χwinkjad moχyn*, 'in a twinkling'; *mynd æn dra:yd*

mo:x [*tʁo:yð*];—*mo:xyn* *dēyar*, 'badger' (= *pry:* *hʉ:yð*); *mo:xyn* *mo:r*, 'whelk' (*Fusus antiquus*, etc.).—As term of reproach: *r* *hē:n* *vo:xyn* *bydyr* *l*, 'you dirty pig!'; *mo:xyn* *gro:tl*, 'you fourpenny pig!'

mo:xa, v., *mocha*, O.P., in the exp. *hʉ:x* *vo:xa*, 'a brood sow'.

*mo:xa*l, v., *ymochelyd*, R., 'to shelter': *dan* *ə* *gōydan* *i* *mo:xa*l *glau*, 'under the tree sheltering from the rain'; *ðary* *mi* *vo:xa*l *rhag* *r* *ēira* *lan* *ə* *grraig*.

mo:xod, s.pl., sing. *mo:xyn*, *mochod*, only in *mo:xod* *kō:yð*, 'fir-cones'.

mo:xnað, adj., *mochynaidd*, O.P. (1) 'piggish'. (2) 'sulky'.

moldan, s.f., pl. *moldja*, cf. *molt*, L.G.C., 305. [14], 'mould'.

moldjo, v., 'to mould'; *moldjo* *kerig*, 'to trim stones to the right dimensions', e.g. *setts*; *moldjo* *bara*, 'to mould bread'.

molxi, v., *ymolchi*, W.B., col. 5. 32, 'to wash oneself': *molxi* (*golxi*) *ə* *nylo*;—*rhaid* *i* *mi* *molxi*;—*du* *i* *n* *mynd* *i* *molxi*.

mo:n, Mōn; *fir* *vo:n*, 'Anglesey'; *mo:x* *mo:n*, epithet applied to the inhabitants of Anglesey.

monni, v., *monni*, D., 'to sulk'.

monwant, s.f., pl. *monwenyð*, *mynwent*, D., s.v. 'cœmiterium'; *monwent*, s.v. 'sepulchretum', 'sepultura'; 'churchyard, cemetery': *gēya* *glau*s, *monwant* *vra:s* (prov.).

mopjo, v., Eng. *mope*. (1) 'to become stupid'. (2) 'to make stupid', e.g. by continual punishing, by a blow on the head, etc.:—*may* *hon* *a* *hon* *in* *mopjo* *i* *flant*—*mger**njal* *vyð* *a* *hevyd*—*en* *ghoi* *slappa* *ba:x* *ydy**nu* *a* *lavodi* *a* *konstro* (O.H.). (3) in gen. sense 'to pelt': *mopjo* *hevo* *pe**li* *ēira* (O.H.)

mopzan, s.f., pl. *mopzenni*, *ymotbren*, D., s.v. 'ligula'; 'a kind of wooden spoon or piece of wood for stirring porridge'.

mor, adv., *mor*, D. (1) 'as', followed by an adjective in the positive degree (= *kin* with the equative): *mo:r* *o:yr* *a* *lſant*; *mor* *ði:gwilið* *a* *pen* *gha:u*, *mor* *drum* *a* *fexod*, etc.;—*t* *ədi* *hi* *dim* *mor* *o:yr* *ag* *o:yð* *hi* *ðo:y*, 'it is not so cold as it was yesterday'; *t* *ədi* *r* *bexgin* *dim* *mor* *ðo:yð* *a* *i* *gilið*, 'all the young fellows are not equally wise'. (2) 'so': *may* *r* *dy:ð* *mor* *vyr* *l*, 'the days are so short'. (3) 'how': *pa:* *mor* *vy:an* *daxi* *ŋ* *kerdad* *?*, 'how fast do you walk?'; *wydu**n* *i* *dim* *pa:* *mor* *vy:an* *o:ð* *o* *ŋ* *kerdad*, 'I did not know how fast he walked'.

mo:r, s.m., pl. *morod*, *môr*, D., 'sea': *mynd* *at* *ə* *mo:r*, 'to go to the sea'; *mynd* *i* *r* *mo:r*, 'to go to sea'; 'to go into the sea'; *may* *r* *mo:r* *əm* *buł* *xwi:ad*, 'the sea is like a duck-pond'; *ən* *ə* *mo:r* *maur*, *ar* *ganol* *mo:r* *maur* *peł*, 'far out at sea';—roughness of the sea is expressed by *may* *r* *mo:r* *ən* *aru*, *ma* *na* *vo:r* *garu*, *may* *r* *mo:r* *ən* *kyro* *n* *aru*; cf. also *morjog*, *rəf*, *lonnog*;—*ma* *na* *vo:r* *o* *la:u* *etto*, 'there is plenty of rain still to fall'; *gnēyð* *mo:r* *a* *mənyð*, 'to do wonders'.

morailf (J.J.), *moralf* (O.H.), *morasg* (E.J.), s.pl., *morhesg*,

D., s.v. 'matta'; 'sea-reed, bent-grass, marram-grass' (Psamma arenaria); *æsgyb vorasg* (E.J.), *æsgyb morailf* (J.J.), *æsgyb voraks* (Tregarth), 'a broom of marram grass';—also used for making mats (*matja niuburχ*), and formerly for making horse-collars and back-bands.

mordan, s., pl. *mordans*, mordan, 'phosphorescence on the sea on calm nights' (O.H.).

morduyd, s.f., morddwyd, D., 'thigh': *Kesal morduyd*, 'the hollow of the thigh'.

morðy:on, s.pl., 'blackberries' = *muyar ðy:on* (*dy:on*); *drain morðy:on* = *drain meri*, 'blackberry bushes, brambles' (O.H.).

morgailf, s., mortgaeds, W.S., 'mortgage'.

morgan, 'Morgan'; also epithet of tea-kettle: *may morgan ar a ta:n*. The pet name for 'Morgan' is *mog*.

morgaθ, s.f., morkath, I.G. 627. [32], 'ray': *morgaθ vannog*, 'spotted ray' (*Raia maculata*); *morgaθ ðy:*, 'sting-ray' (*Trygon pastinaca*);—also *ka:θ vo:r*.

morgí, s.m., morgi, R., 'dog-fish': *morgí bry:χ*, 'the large spotted dog-fish' (*Scyllium stellare*); *morgí lyvn*, 'smooth hound' (*Mustelus lævis*);—also *ki: mo:r*.

morgaḷaθ, s.f., morgyllell, D., 'loligo piscis'; 'razor-shell' (*Solen ensis*, etc.);—also *kaḷaθ a mo:r*.

morjo, v., morio, D., s.v. 'adnavigo', 'nato'; 'to go for a pleasure trip on the sea, either rowing or sailing'.

morjo, v., Eng. bore: *morjo r ti:r*, 'to test the land' = *gweld be sy i laur hevo ebil* (O.H.).

morjog, adj., moriog, 'rough' (of the sea).

mortas, s., pl. *mortlëifad*, morleisiad, O.P., 'pollack' (*Gadus pollachius*)—O.H. and Bangor.

morlo, s.m., pl. *morlöya*, morlo, R.; cf. llo môr, D., s.v. 'vitulus', diniewed y môr, D., s.v. 'phoca'; 'seal' (O.H.).

morol, v., ymorol corruptè pro Ymoralw, 'Sciscitari, percontari', D.; ymorawl, D.F. [182]. 5; ymorol, C.L.C. ii. 26. 14; P.G.G. 70. 5; 73. 21, etc.; morol, G.R. [94]. 13, 'to take care': *ghaid i ni vorol am ðu:ad a r dilað i r ty: kin iði duly*, 'we must be careful to bring in the washing before it gets dark';—*ghaid i xi vorol am vynd i r kappal heno*;—*morol am roid bu:yd i r kəfəla*;—*morol am nēyd peða m barod erbyn vory*.

mortar, s.m., 'mortar'.

mortas, s., pl. *mortlëifa*, mortais, W.S. [Mortesse]; Exod. xxvi. 19; D., 'mortise'.

mortlëifo, v., mortaisio, W.S. [Mortayse], 'to mortise'.

‘mortikel, s.f., ‘martingale, the strap between the fore-legs in a harness’.

morur, s.m., pl. *morwyr*, moriwr, D., s.v. ‘nauta’; ‘sailor’: *kulun morur*, ‘sailor’s knot’ (O.H.); *morwyr bangor* were frequently spoken of in old times as an important source of news (O.H.). Otherwise always *ļonur*.

moruyn, morun (old people), *morwyn* (young people), s.f., pl. *mørnjon*, *mørnjon*, *mørnjon*, morwyn, D., cf. morwn, R.B. 68. 5; W.B. col. 449. 29; pl. *morynyon*, R.B. 12. 2; 79. 3; W.B. col. 109. 6; 139. 2; *myrnyon*, D.F. [186]. 29, ‘maidservant’.

moryn, s.m., *marworyn*, Isaiah vi. 6, ‘a red glowing fire’: *oys na da:n? oys, may na voryn o da:n = may r ta:n ɐy go:x* (J.J.);—*ķim bōyðad a moryn* (O.H.). Cf. *marwor*.

moryn, s.m., ‘a large wave, a heavy sea’: *mi ðo:θ moryn ag mi ķipjod o i fur*.

mosod, v., *ymosod*, D., s.v. ‘oppugno’; ‘to attack’: *mosod arno vo ɐn i ġevn*, ‘to attack him behind his back’; *dəna r deryn ɐn mosod arna i*, ‘the bird attacked me’.

mos ɐ werdon, s., ‘Irish moss’ (*Chondrus crispus*).

moſun, s.m.f., pl. *moſuns*, mosiwn, T.N. 64. 35; 157. 22; Eng. motion. (1) ‘style, bearing, attitude, gesture’; *dəna r voſun i godi taſtus!* (J.J.);—*may gno vo voſun jaun* (in working), O.H.;—*drɔxux ɐ moſuns sy arno vo!*;—*gnëyd moſuns*, ‘to gesticulate’. (2) ‘sign’: *gnëyd moſun*.

məunan, s.f., *mawnen*, D., ‘a piece of peat’: *dy: vel məunan*.

məundir, s.m., *mawndir*, D.G. cxxxiii. 36, ‘peat land’.

məunog, s.f., pl. *məunogyð*, mownog, R., ‘a peat bog; a place where peat is being worked’.

məunti, s.m., Eng. bounty, in slate quarries: ‘an amount given over and above the usual amount for a certain quantity of slate obtained by a quarryman, owing to the amount of rubbish, etc., to be cleared away before it can be properly worked’.

məuntjo, v., ‘to bounce’: *pe:l ɐn məuntjo ag ɐn nēidjo hyd ɐ ļaur*;—*mi drawod ɐ be:l i ļaur nes o:ð hi n məuntjo hyd ɐ ļaur* (O.H.).

məurað, s., *mawredd*, D., ‘a high opinion of one’s own importance’: *ma na riu vəurað mo vo*, ‘he thinks a great deal of himself’.—As expletive *məurað annul!*, ‘good gracious!’

məurðrug, s., *mawrddrwg*, D., s.v. ‘improbis’; term of playful reproach used to a naughty boy: *wel məurðrug, ļe by:osti?*, ‘well, you young monkey, where have you been?’

məurnad, s.m., *marwnad*, D., s.v. ‘elegia’; ‘elegy’.

məurθ, *maurθ*, *Mawrth*, ‘March’; *dy məurθ*, ‘Tuesday’.

movyn, v., ymofyn, D., s.v. 'quæro'; in phr. *movyn kerdod*, 'to beg' = *hel i dammad*.

möydro, *muydro*, v., moedro, T.N. 51. 20; Eng. moider, 'to confuse': *may nu y gnëyd turu a möydro nu*, 'they make a noise and confuse them (bees)'; *möydro i ben*, 'to muddle one's head'; *ka:yl i vöydro hevo gormod o waið*; intr. 'to be confused': *may o wedi möydro*.

mo:yl, adj., moel, D., 'bald; without horns; without trees': *byux vo:yl*, 'hornless cow'.

mo:yl, s.m., môl, D., 'discharge from the eyes which congeals' = *pe:θ æy kasgly at æ lagad uθ gæsgy pen vy:ð y:n wedi ka:yl annuyd* (O.H.).

möylan, s.f., 'a hornless cow'.

möylyn, s.m., pl. *möiljad*, moelyn, D., s.v. 'alopecus'; (pl.) moeliad, s.v. 'glabrones', 'a bald man': *möiljad abar*, epithet applied to the inhabitants of Aber.

möysa, s.pl., moesau, pl. of moes, D., 'manners, morals': *möysa da:; dru:g*.

möysgar, adj., moesgar, D., s.v. 'moratus'; 'good-mannered; ready to do a kindness'.

möyða, *muyða*, s.pl., moethau and mwythau, D., 'blandishments, petting': *ghoid möyða i r plentyn*, 'to spoil the child' = *dveða plentyn hevo möyða*;—*ka:yl möyða*, 'to be spoilt'; *hel möyða*, 'to make up (to)'.

möythlyd, adj., moethlyd, 'spoilt' (of a child).

möyðo, *muyðo*, v., 'to spoil, pet, fondle'.

möyðys, *muyðys*, adj., mwythus and moethus, D., 'spoilt' (of a child).

mranny, v., ymrannu, St. Luke xii. 52, 'to divide', e.g. into two parties.

mraval, s., ymrafael, D., s.v. 'contentio'; 'contention': *may tippin o mraval ghæyði a i braud*. Also the amount of difference between the price offered and the price asked for in making a bargain: *xwëigjan o:ð æ mraval*;—*ghanny æ mraval*, 'to split the difference' (O.H.).

mravëiljo, v., ymrafaelio, D., s.v. 'contendo'; 'to contend; to bargain'.

mrïþjo, v., ymrithio, D., s.v. 'transfiguro'; 'to transform in the imagination': *dy:n æy gweld rubað ag æn mrïþjo vo n æsbryd* (O.H.).

mrason, v., ymrysson, D., 'to contend': *mi vëdani n mrason*, 'we used to try who was best'; *mrason am æ gora*, 'to vie with one another'; *mrason nëidjo*, 'to have a jumping match' (O.H.).

mrasonva, s.f., ymrysonfa, 'contention'.

mudra (E.J.); *mudrað* (O.H.); *mudral* (E.J.; O.H.); *mudril* (I.W.; E.J.); *mudrol* (E.J.), s., generally with *pe:ð*, 'a great quantity': *r o:ð ġin æ nħaid peð mudra o strëyon*, 'my grandfather knew a great number of stories'; *may na beð mudril wedi mynd hevo r tɣ:n hëidju*, 'a great number of people went by the train to-day'; *r o:ð mudral by:d o honynnu*, 'there were an immense number of them';—*æn vudral ylu*.

mudul, s.m., pl. *mədela*, mwdwl, D., in hay-making 'a large hay-cock': *gnëyd æ gwair æn vədela dros æ syl*; *ħwaly mədela*;—also of corn: *mudul y:d*, equal to ten or twenty *kokja* and bound with a straw rope.

mu:g, s.m., mwġ, D., 'smoke': *ma: r mu:g æn tɣawo*, 'the chimney is smoking', i. e. into the room;—also *æ gwynt sy n tɣawo æ mu:g*;—*mu:g taro*, 'smoke coming down the chimney'; *mynd vel mu:g*, used of something going so fast that one can hardly see it, e. g. a shuttle.

mugud, s.m., mwġwd, B.C. 141. 2, 'a bandage over the eyes': *ħwara mugud ær jëir*, 'to play blind man's buff'; fig. *ni ædi hun æn vugud o dy: maur ?*, 'doesn't that big house block the view?'

muidjon, *möidjon*, s.pl., mwydion, D., 'the crumb of bread' as opposed to the crust.

muiðig, Amwythic, R.B. ii. 278. 30—*æ muiðig*, 'Shropshire'.

mukkog, s.pl., mwcog, O.P., 'hips', the fruit of the wild rose (Bangor) = *hada marħ meri*.—Not known to O.H.

muļ, adj., mwl, D., 'sultry'.

muļux, adj., mwrllwch, B.C. 13. 15, 'sultriness' (O.H.).

muļun, *məļun*, v., ymollwng, 2 Pet. iii. 11. (1) 'to give way' (to), 'to give oneself up' (to), in bad sense: *muļun i vedwi*, *muļun æn vedwyn*, 'to give way to drink';—*muļun i nëyd dru:g*. (2) 'to set to', in good sense: *məļun i ðesgy*;—*dim æn muļun i nëyd peð*, 'not to work with a will'.

mumjan; *mumljan* (J.J.), v., mwmian, T.N. 4. 14; cf. mwmblio, W.S. [Mumbyll], 'to mumble': *mumjan kany*, 'to hum';—also 'to make half articulate sounds', of a baby. Cf. *munljan*.

mumro, v., Eng. murmur, 'to mutter': *riu vumro dëyd*.

mu:n, s., mwyn and mwn, D., 'ore', 'mineral deposit such as to discolour a stream', etc. (J.J.; O.H.); *mu:n hëyarn* (O.H.).

munmus, s., mynws, L.A. 166. 20; mwnws, D.G., lxxx. 12; clx. 13; C.L.C. i. 12. 26, 'peat ashes'; also 'small particles left over from a quantity of peat' (J.J.; O.H.).

muȳ, s.m., mwng, D., 'mane'.

mungral, s., 'mongrel', applied esp. to one who cannot speak either Welsh or English correctly;—also, confused with *buȳglar*—

y:n sy ɣ gnëyd rubað ən xwiðig a meðul vo:d o ɣ gnëyd ən jaun (O.H.).

munſki, *məſki*, s.m., pl. *munſkis*, *munſkuns*, *məſkun*, *məſkuns*, 'monkey': *məſki ar ben pſik*, 'a monkey on a stick';—as term of reproach: *ſhiu vunſki o ðy:n*, 'a sulky fellow'; *munſki gwirjon*.

munljan, v., mwngial, D., 'to speak indistinctly, to mumble': *paid a munljan keluyð* (O.H.). Cf. *mumjan*.

murdro, v., mwrddro, C.C. 33. 2; D.P.O. 19. 24, 'to murder'.

murdrur, s.m., pl. *murdrurs*, 'murderer'.

murdur, s., murdyr, W.S. [Murdre]; mwrddwr, W.Ll. (Voc.), s.v. 'murn'; B.C. 112. 4, 'murder'.

murigl; *murugl* (Bangor), s.m., 'ivy'. Cf. *iðau*, *irugl*, *jurug*, *niurigl*, *urogl*.

murðod, v., ymwrthod, D., s.v. 'recuso'. (1) 'to refuse': *xe:s i æri:o:d æ murðod gmo vo*, 'I never met with a refusal from him'; *murðod gnëyd rubað*, 'to refuse to do something'. (2) 'to reject, part with': *dy:n ən murðod a i garjad*.

murðul, *muðul*, s.m., pl. *mörðuiljon* (I.W.); *murðoljon* (W.H.; J.J.; O.H.), morthwyl, mwrthwyl, D.; myrthwl, R.B. 32. 26, 'hammer'; *murðul dubul hand i gyro ar ben ebiljon i daly*, 'a heavy hammer requiring both hands, used for boring' (in slate quarries), J.J.; *muðul siſk*, 'baby's rattle'; *ko:ys, tſo:yð murðul*, 'handle of a hammer'.

muru, s.m., mwrw, 'a number of three', used in counting slates, apples, herrings, etc. Slates are counted in ten threes (*muru*) and two extra; four of these quantities make a 'hundred' (*kant*) = 128:—*bo:b de:g* (sc. *muru*) *a du:y vðanu n mynd a nu* (J.J.),—larger slates, e.g. 24 ins., are counted in five threes and one slate extra (*pymþ a xarag*).

musg, s., 'musk': *musg* (ə) *mo:r*, 'sea-lemon' (*Flustra foliacea*).

musog, s.m., mwsogl, D., 'moss'.

musoglyd, adj., mwsoglyd, D., 'mossy'.

mustart, s.m., mwstard, St. Matt. xiii. 31, 'mustard'.

mustro, v., mwstrio, G.O. i. 105. 14; mwstro, T.N. 12. 28; Eng. (Dial.) *muster* [to talk volubly], Sc., 'to make a noise': *mustro madal*, 'to talk of moving'.

mustur, s.m., mwstwr, I.G. 247. [61]; T.N. 144. 6; mwstr, L.G.C. 292. [53]; mwstyr, W.S. [Mustre], 'noise': *pëidjux a gnëyd mustur, kadu mustur* (J.J.).

mutri, s.m., 'potatoes and turnips mashed together' (E.J.): *sy! daxi n lëikjo tattus? ən vutri ta be?*

mutro, v., Eng. (Dial.) *mutter* [of the soil: to crumble, to moulder

away], Sur., Hmp., Som., Dev. (1) 'to mash': *tattus wedi mutžo* (the usual word in this connection is *stunfo*), often used of clay, lime, etc.: *mutžo kalχ*, *mutžo a klai an jaun*, *mutžo pgi:ð a pgen*. (2) 'to work something with the finger and thumb': *mutžo a klai rhuŋ a ble:θ*, 'to work clay into the wattle' (O.H.). (3) 'to carry away by disintegration', used e. g. of the action on clay by water: *may r gla:u an mutžo r klai i laur* (if one attempts to graft in wet weather), O.H.

muðjo, v., ymwithio, St. Luke xvi. 16, 'to push' (oneself): *muðjo tru: r dru:s*.

muðlaχ, s.m., mwthlach, cf. Rhys, 'Welsh Folklore', ii. 451, term of reproach: *g he:n vuðlaχ kəθral* (O.H.).

muðlan, s.f., mwthlan, D., 'mollicellus'; 'a fat, plump woman': *g he:n vuðlan de:u*, *vuðlan but*, *vuðlan vöyθys*;—also an endearing expression used to babies: *o: muðlan annuyl i!*—(O.H.).

mu:y, *mwy*, D. (1) adj., comp. of *maur*, sup. *muya*, 'bigger': *an vu:y na vi: o ran taldra*, 'bigger than I as regards height'. (2) adv., 'more', sup. *muya*. (a) used to form the comparative and superlative of adjectives, especially of those consisting of two or more syllables as *mu:y lawal*, *mu:y darvodedig*, etc.;—sup. *muya iorklönmys*, 'most heart-breaking';—also 'very, extremely', in the form *muya* or *vuya*: *r o:ð o n edraχ vuya sobor*, 'he was looking extremely sad'; *an troi tzuyna muya misi*, 'turning up their noses as disdainfully as can be'. (b) as comp. of *lawar*: *əχədig an vu:y i r wla:d*, 'a little further inland' or 'into the country'; *may n vu:y an ləgad ər hayl nag an a van na*, 'it is more in the sunshine than it is over there'; *basa n wel i χi vedul mu:y am a pe:θ kin farad*, 'it would be better if you thought more about the matter before speaking'; *mynd mu:y na weluχi*, 'to go faster than you can see'; *mu:y mu:y*, 'more and more';—sup. *muya n a by:d rulljuxi ar a du:r*, *bylra n a by:d žiθ o*, 'the more you stir up the water, the dirtier it becomes'; *muya vy:ð dy:n byu*, *muya we:l a muya glyu* (prov.), 'we live and learn';—*o vuya*, 'for the most part';—of time, 'longer': *t ədi žira n ebril dim an sevył mu:y na seviθ u:y ar ben ebił (təsol)*, 'snow in April lies no longer than an egg on the top of a drill (crowbar)';—of sound, 'louder': *gwēidi n said mu:y*, 'to shout seven times louder'. (3) subst., 'more': *du i n farad mu:y o gəmra:ig ru:an na nēif i es talum*, 'I speak more Welsh now than I have for a long time'; *mu:y na welis an ynla*, 'more than I ever saw anywhere'; *an durdjo mu:y na mu:y*, 'to scold terribly'.

muyar, s.pl., mwyar, D.,—*muyar dy:on* (dy:on,—so always at Tregarth, I.W.), sing. *muyar dy:*, 'blackberries'. Cf. also *mordy:on*.

muyd, s., mwyd, D., 'a soaking, steeping', in phr. *ghoid dilað an muyd dros nos*.

muydo, v., mwydo, D., 'to soak, steep': *muydo dilað = ghoid nu meun du:r ga:l ydyu vo:d an haus i golχi*;—*muydo i dra:yð meun du:r kennas*, 'to put one's feet in hot water'. Also intr.

muyglo, v., mwyniglo, D., 'to become soft': *glöyvuχ a du:r o:ð ar a lathus ne mi wæðanu wedi muyglo*, 'strain the water off the potatoes or they'll be all in a "mush"',

mu:yn, adj., mwyn, D., 'gentle, pleasing': *lais mu:yn, kany n vu:yn, prægæbur mu:yn, tæmmar mu:yn*;—*ka:n di bennið mu:yn i θ nain, ve ga:n dæ nain i tîða*, 'one good turn deserves another'.

mu:yn, in *er mu:yn* [*er*].

mu:yn'galad, adj., mwyn-galed, said of one who is hard to move though outwardly suave and gentle.

muyn'hay, v., mwynhau, D., 'to enjoy': *muyn'hay i hy:n*, translation of Eng. 'to enjoy oneself' = *ka:l hu:yl*.

muyvuy, adj., adv., mwy-fwy, St. Matt. xx. 31; M.Ll. i. 174. 18, 'greater and greater, more and more': *mynd æn vuyvuy o hy:d*, 'to become greater and greater'.

my:d, adj., mûd, D., 'dumb';—also 'numb' (of pain): *ghiu vy:d wëyu*.

mydan, s.m., pl. *mydanod*, mudan, D., 'a deaf mute'.

mydanas, s.f., mudanes, 'a deaf and dumb woman'.

mydo, v., mudo, D., 'to move furniture' (from one house to another).

my:l, s.m., pl. *mylod*; *mælod* (O.H.). (1) 'donkey': *bastart my:l*, 'mule'; *lønky my:l*, 'to be sulky'. (2) term of reproach: *my:l gwrjôn, my:l hyl*. (3) instrument used by cobblers.

mylað, adj., mûlaidd, 'like a donkey': *dy:n mylað*, 'a donkey'; *dy:n mylað jaun u:ti na wælati*, 'you are a donkey not to see it' (O.H.).

mylas; *mælas* (O.H.), s.f., mules, D., s.v. 'mula': 'female donkey'.

mylat, s.m., 'mullet': *mylat bry:χ*, grey mullet' (Mugil capito).

mylsyn, s.m., 'donkey', as term of reproach: *mynd æn vylsyn gla:n*, 'to become a regular donkey'.

mylfran, s., pl. *mylfranod*, mulfran, D., s.v. 'mergus', 'phalacrocorax'; 'cormorant' (Phalacrocorax carbo).

my:ll, s., plur. of mollt, D., 'wethers'. Sing. *ludun*.

myn, s.m., pl. *mænnod*, mynn, D., 'kid'.

mynd, v., myned, D., cf. mynd, D.G. xxxix. 5. Fut. S. 1. *a:(v)*, [*ela*], 2. *ëi*, 3. *ëiθ*, *ëif*. Pl. 1. *aun*, *a:n*, 2. *eux*, 3. *a:n*. Imperf. S. 1. *aun*, 2. *a:t*, 3. *a:*, *a:y*. Pl. 1. *aun*, *a:n*, 2. *a:χ*, 3. *a:n*. Pret. S. 1. *ëis*, 2. *ëist*, 3. *a:θ*. Pl. 1. *ëyθon*, *ëyson*, 2. *ëyθoχ*, *ëysoχ*, 3. *ëyθon*, *ëyson*. Pres. Subj. S. 3. [*elo*]. Imperative S. 2. *do:s*. Pl. 1. *aun*, 2. *eux*. Pret. Pass. *aud*. (1) 'to go': *mi a:i vory*, 'I will go tomorrow'; *os medra i mynd, mi a:v*, 'if I can go I will'; *euxi? a:v*, 'will you go?' 'Yes'; *kin r a:i*, 'before I go'; *t a:y o ðim*, 'he

would not go'; *ðary nu ovyn aun i n̄ho:l nu*, 'they asked whether I would go and fetch them'; *mi a: pe medra vo*, 'he would go if he could'; *le: by:ð peð ær ðið peð* (prov.), 'money goes where money is'; *s elā i byð (= vyð) o r van ma pu:y welis i ond ævo:l*, 'if I never go from this place (asseveration) whom did I see but him!'—Expressions of speed are *mynd ar garlam*, *ar wi:b*, *hanny vedra vo*, *nerθ i dra:yð*, *nerθ æ karna*, *vel flam*, *vel flyuð*, *vel æ gwynt*, *vel ka:θ i gæðral*, *vel æ koblyn*, *vel xurlibugan*, *vel meſtan*, *vel milgi*, *vel mu:g*, *vel trana*, *æn dræðelig*, *æn ful bul*, etc.—With various prepositions and adverbs: *mynd a*, 'to bring, to take', e.g. *a: i a r ghēi n i fur ?*, 'shall I take these away?'; *na: i ðim mynd a vo: hevo mi*, 'I shall not take it with me';—*mynd am dro:*, 'to go for a walk'; *mynd ar goð*, 'to be lost'; *mynd ar vlēyna i dra:yð*, 'to go on tip-toe'; *mynd dan dra:yð*, 'to be crushed'; *mynd hevo r du:r*, 'to be boiled to nothing', e.g. potatoes; *mynd hēiðjo*, 'to pass, pass away'; *mynd i*, 'to go to, into'; also 'to get into': *a:nu iðo vo ? a:n*, 'will they get in?' (e.g. of things in a box). 'Yes'; *mynd i 'arobaið*, 'to despair'; *mynd i ben*, 'to come to an end'; *mynd i r brenin* (of time), 'to pass imperceptibly away without one accomplishing anything'; *mynd i ðalad*, 'to get into debt'; *mynd i efun*, 'to run' (of vessels leaking); *mynd i gilið*, 'to shrink'; *mynd i laur*, 'to go down'; (of a fire) 'to get low' = *mynd æn isal*; (of the sun) 'to set'; (of the wind) 'to drop';—also 'to become obsolete, to fall into disuse'; *mynd i negas*, 'to go on an errand'; *mynd i veun (= vjaun)*, 'to go in'; 'to shrink'; *mynd o:ð ar i eçal*, 'to lose one's temper'; *mynd o i go:*, 'to go mad'; *mynd tros*, 'to go over'; 'to go through, run through' (a list, etc.); 'to run over' (of a cart); *mynd æ mla:yñ*, 'to go on, forward'; 'to get on' (as regards health, etc.); *mynd æn o:l ag æ mla:yñ*, 'to go backwards and forwards', etc., etc.—Other usages are (a) with reference to age: *mynd æm bymp*, 'to be nearly five'. (b) 'to die': *mynd æn sædyn*, 'to die suddenly'. (2) 'to become': *may r amsar æn mynd æm bo:yñ hevo nu*, 'time becomes a burden to them'; *nes ðið i n ghy: hu:yr*, 'until it gets too late'; *mynd æn dipja*, 'to be broken to bits'; *mynd æn dænyax*, 'to get thinner';—with reference to professions: *may o am vynd æn foyur*, 'he is going to be a sailor'. (3) used transitively: *t euxi m o hun hevo xi*, 'you won't take this with you'; *y:n daxi am vynd ?*, 'you are only taking one?'; *t a: i m ono vo*, 'I won't take it'. (4) infinitive used substantively. (a) 'sale, demand': *ma:y mu:y o vynd 'arynu*, 'there is more demand for them'. (b) 'stir, bustle'.

mynd, s.m. (sometimes f., see below), pl. *mynyda*, munud, D., 'minute': *de:ñ mynd wedi de:g*, 'ten minutes past ten'; *mi ðo: i meun mynd*, 'I will come in a minute'; *mi nabod o æn æ mynd*, 'he knew him instantly'; *æ mhen igjan mynd*, 'in twenty minutes'; *gwēilfuð hannar mynd (= am vynyð ða:x)*, 'wait half a minute'; *væða i ðim day vynyð*, 'I shan't be two minutes'; *r o:ð hi i r mynd*

hevo po:b pe:θ, 'she was punctual with everything'; *dgest ar ə vynyð*, 'that very minute'; *ə vynyð honno*, 'that very minute'.

myrsan, s.f., *mursen*, D. [A coy dame], term of reproach for a woman: *ia:u ɾ he:n vyrsan wirjon!* *ia:u ɾ he:n vyrsan vydyr di:og*, O.H., who explains the term as *dənas vlin̩, gas̩, ˈa:njɔlxgar, ˈdi:drevn*.

my:sg, s., *mysg*, D., 'midst', in the exp. *ə my:sg, i vy:sg*, 'among': *troi n i mhy:sg*, 'to associate with them'; *t ədi o ðim ən fit i vo:d ə my:sg dəmjɔn*, 'he is not fit for human society'; *mi a:θ i vy:sg ə bobol*, 'he went among the people'.

mysgraɫ, adj., *musgrell*, D., 'decrepid'.

mysgreɫni, s.m., *muscrellni*, W.S. [Slouthe], 'decrepitude'.

mədimja, s.pl., cf. *munud*, *mynud*, D.; *mydum*, O.P., 'grimaces' = *bədimja*. Cf. *stimja*.

mədəly, v., *mydylu*, G.R. 58. 3; *mwdyly*, D., 'to cock' (hay). Cf. *mudul*.

məglyd, adj., *myglyd*, D., s.v. 'fumosus'. (1) 'smoky': *ty: məglyd*. (2) 'breathing with difficulty, asthmatical'.

məgni, s.m., 'asthma' (J.J.; O.H.).

məgy, v., *mygu*, D. (1) 'to smoke' (not tobacco = *smokjo*). (2) 'to smoke out' (of bees): *məgy gwenyn*. (3) 'to fail to get one's breath, to suffocate': *ma: m berig i r mo:χ ga:l i mħəgy n ə lyux*, 'the pigs are in danger of being suffocated in the snow-drifts'.

məgyn, s.m., *mygyn*, B.C. 143. 30, dim. of *mu:g*, 'a little smoke': *ka:yɫ məgyn* (of tobacco).

məharan [*maharan*].

məly, v., *ymylu*, D., s.v. 'margino'; used with an infinitive, 'to be near, to be well-nigh', Fr. 'faillir': *məly dəyd vod o n ɸəidar*, 'to be well-nigh calling him a thief', 'all but call him a thief' (O.H.).

məmpuy, s.m., *mymppy*, D. (1) 'fad, idiosyncrasy, caprice': *məmpuy pen ədi o*. (2) 'obstinate self-will': *ma na riu vəmpuy gwirjon əno vo* = (e.g.) *ən mynd i lawar o bəraglon heb iʃo* (O.H.). (3) 'nature, natural inclination': *məy o wedi gnəyd riu sbloit . . . wel dəna i vəmpuy*. Cf. W.B. col. 26. 30.

məmrɪn, s.m., *mymryn*, D., 'a tiny bit, a small scrap, a drop': *məmrɪn o vakko, o vrexlan, o du:r po:yθ*, etc.; — *ə məmrɪn ɸi:a o ɾgamgəmerjad*, 'the slightest mistake'; *t oys na ðim ond day vəmrɪn*, 'there are only two tiny bits'; *wel i mi gay honna riu vəmrɪn* (e.g. a window).

mən, prep., *myn*, D., 'by' (in oaths): *mən djaul, mən deryn, mən*

djagan i, mən djaist i, mən dy:n i, møy gavr, møy kan̄kar, møy kebyst, etc.; —also elliptically: *ədyn, mən*, 'they are indeed'.

mənəd, s.m., amynedd and ymmynedd, D., 'patience': *møy mənəd m̄ paly*, 'one loses patience'; *mi ɛiθ ɡid a mənəd*, 'it will go with a little patience'.

mənədgar, adj., amyneddgar, P.G.G. 64. 16; G.O. ii. 221. 4, 'patience'.

mənn̄y, v., mynnu, D. Fut. S. 3. *myn* (sometimes *my:n* when emphatic), *mənniθ*. Subj. S. 3. *mənn̄o*. Fut. Pass. *mənnir*, 'to wish, insist': *vel ə 'mənnoxi*, 'as you wish'; *vaint (vy:d) vənnir*, 'any amount', 'as much as you please'; *ɡn̄yð vel 'mənnonu*, 'to do as they please'; *vənnun i er dim ido vo ɣweld i*, 'I would not have had him see me for anything'; *vənnanu dim ɡadal ə ford o:ð ɡənonu o r bla:y*n, 'they will not give up their old ways'; *vənn̄a vo dim*, 'he would not'; *mi vənniθ i vynd*, 'I insisted on going'; *r o:ð o n mənn̄y mynd*, 'he would go'; *dy:n na vy:n o m o i droi*, 'a man who will not change'; *ə deryn a vaɡir m̄ yfarn, m̄ yfarn myn vo:d* [*magy*].

mənydyn, s.m., munudyn, dim. of *mynyð*, 'a minute, a moment'.

mənyð, s.m., pl. *mənəðoð*, *mynydd*, D., 'mountain' (often used in a collective sense, 'mountains', e.g. *mynd i r mənyð*): *kynt kəvervyθ day dy:n na day vənyð [dy:n]*; *əy ɣɣhombil ə mənyð*, 'in the heart of the mountain' (cf. *pervəð*); *pən (= top) ə mənyð*, 'top of the mountain'; *ɡw̄ȳlod ə mənyð*, 'bottom of the mountain'; *ti:n (= godra) ə mənyð*, 'the bottom, skirts of the mountain'.

mənəd̄ig, adj., mynyddig, D., s.v. 'montanus'. (1) 'mountainous'. (2) 'countrified, rustic': *y:n mənəd̄ig ədi o*.

məŋki, s.m., pl. *muykuns*, *muykus* (O.H.), mynci, D., 'horse-collar'.

məŋki [*muyki*].

məŋys, adj., myngus, D., 'indistinct in utterance': *farad m̄ vəŋys*.

mərað, v., ymyrraeth, 1 Pet. iv. 15, 'to meddle': *mərað a di:od*.

mərað, s.f., ymyrraeth, Prov. xx. 3, 'meddlesomeness, malice aforethought': *daxiwedi n̄yð o o v̄rað dru:ɡ ʔ*—O.H. has *kəmərað*.

mərdun, s., burdwn, M.Ll. i. 183. 31, Eng. burden, 'continual strain': *m̄ay o n v̄rdun ɡin baub*, 'it is a proverb with every one' (J.J.); *i v̄rdun o hy:d o hy:d ədi . . .*, 'he is always harping on . . .'

mərwinō, *merwinō*, *bərwinō*, v., *merwinō*, D., applied to the tingling sensation in the ears during extreme cold, especially when one comes suddenly out of the cold into a warm place,—like *windbrau* as regards the hands: *m̄ay ɣlhistja n mərwinō* (O.H.);—also fig. *r o:n i n merwinō uð i ɡlu:ad o*, implying intense annoyance;—trans. *merwinō ə ɡly:st*, 'to annoy the ear'.

masguyd, v., *ymysgwyd*, cf. W.B. col. 107. 31; Isaiah lii. 2. (1) 'to shake, quiver, tremble'. (2) 'to take exercise': *do:s ałan a trı:a masguyd*. (3) 'to bestir oneself': *du i n medul ə ęęę di masguyd mu:y nag u:yti*.

maslan; *myslan* (O.H.), s., *byslen*, 'a covering for the fingers': *kemmyd by:s manag m vöslan*.

mästyn, v., *ymestyn*, D. (1) 'to lengthen': *ma: r dy:ð m mästyn*, 'the days are lengthening'. (2) 'to be stretched full length': *mi rois i ęęik ido vo tan o:yð o n mästyn ar ə ford*.

m

m̃haran [*maharan*].

m̃hary, v., *ammharu*, D., 'to injure': *ðary o m̃hary dim arno vo*, 'he did not injure himself at all'; *be sy wedi m̃hary ar də ęęat ti*; —*m̃hary ar ə gola*, 'to obstruct the light', e.g. of trees; *Kęfyl heb m̃hary arno vo* (J.J.), 'a horse which has not been gelt'.

m̃hel, v., *ymhel*, M.Ll. i. 235. 34; T.N. 45. 34, 'to meddle': *ęęidjux a m̃hel a vo* (cf. C.F. 1890, 333. 33).

m̃hęyðyn [*męyðyn*].

n

n, in *n do: ę n to: ę* onid *do: ę* [*nı*].

n, for *en* 'our', after vowels.

n, for *en* 'in', both before and after vowels, e.g. *n eno r ta:d l*, *yn enw 'r Tad*,—sometimes shortened into *n ta:d l*, as *ędi*, *n ta:d*.

na, adv., *yna*, D., s.v. 'ibi'; 'there': *o: na*, 'from there'—after a noun preceded by the article = 'that' (of things within sight or hearing): *ę hogyn na, ə ty: na*. The article is often omitted in quick speech, e.g. *for na*, 'that way'.—Used after the 3rd pers. sing. of the verb 'to be' = 'there is, etc.': *ma(y) na, o:ys na, t o:ys na*, e.g. *ma na lawar o wardag m ə ka:y*, 'there are many cattle in the field'; *dəux ə mla:yn, t o:ys na ne:b*, 'come on, there is nobody here'. This locution is always followed by the vocalic mutation; the omission of *na* is rare. [*na*.]

na, conj., corruption of *mai*, 'that': *du i n fu:r na vo: vasa ə mislar*, 'I am sure he would be the master'. [The negative here is *nad əvo:* or *mai nıd əvo:*.]

na, sometimes for *dəna*, q.v.

na, nad, nat, conj., the latter forms being used before vowels and before consonants when there is no verb following the negative, *nàd*, D., 'who, which . . . not, that . . . not'; also = 'not' after *os, pam*, etc. Followed by the spirant mutation where possible; otherwise by the vocalic mutation: *am na vedrun*, 'because I could not'; *os nad o:ys*, 'if there is not'; *os na vy:ð*, 'if there is not' (future time); *os na vrəʃuχ*, 'if you don't make haste'; *hurax na werθa i ðim y:n*, 'perhaps I shall not sell one': *ela nad ʔiθ o ðim*, 'perhaps he will not go'; *pam nad euχi χ hy:n atto vo ʔ*, 'why don't you go to him yourself?'; *t o:ys ne:b nad o:ys riu vai arno vo*, 'there is no one without some fault'; *may o n ðəyd nad i vraud o:ð o ond i ǵevndar*, 'he says he was not his brother but his cousin'; *os nad mu:y*, 'if not more'. Sometimes *nag* is heard as *os nag a: i*, 'if I do not go'. Cf. also *nas*.

na, nag, conj., *na, nag*, 'nor'; *na* is followed by the spirant mutation where possible—otherwise the radical: *na minna χwaiθ*, 'nor I either'; *na . . . na*, 'neither . . . nor': *t o:s na ben na θi:n ar i stori o*, 'there is no head nor tail to his story' (here the first *na* is assimilated to *na*, *yna*; but *fən* also occurs);—*na: na:g* are used when emphasis is required, e.g. *ðim ən vaur na:g ən vəχan*.

na, nag, conj., *nâ, D.*, 'than'; *na* is followed by the spirant mutation where possible, otherwise the radical, but *vi:* frequently occurs for *mi:*—*wa:yθ ǵin i aros na fəidjo*, 'it is all the same to me whether I stay or not'; *may o n hənax (= hy:n) na vi:*, 'he is older than I'.

na:, na:g, na:k, adv., *na and nac*, D., 'not'; *na:* is followed by the spirant mutation where possible, otherwise by the vocalic. (1) as negative answer to a question: *ædi hi n o:yr ʔ—na:g ædi*, 'is it cold?'—'No'; *ǵəmmuχi χwanag ʔ—na: χəmma(v)* or *na: na: (i)*, *na: na:v*, 'will you have some more?'—'No'. [The first *na:* in *na: na:* is considerably longer than the second]; *neuχi ðu:ad ʔ*, *neuχi vynd ʔ* (more commonly *ðeuχi ʔ*, *euχi ʔ*)—*na: ðo:(v)*, *na:g a:(v)*, (*na: na: i*, *na: na:v*), 'will you come?, will you go?'—'No' (emphatic *na: ðo: i*, *na:g a: i*); *wyðoχi ʔ—na: un i*, 'do you know?'—'No'; *welsoχi o ʔ—na: ðo:*, 'did you see him?'—'No'; *rvo: sy wedi gnəyt i ʔ—na:k e (na:k i)*, 'is it he who did it?'—'No'. When the answer consists of more than a mere negative, *na:*, by itself, is often used alone to express 'no', e.g. *ǵəmmuχi χwanag ʔ—na:*, *du i wedi ka:yɫ digon*, 'will you have some more?'—'No, I have had enough'. (2) introducing an answer in an interrogative form to a negative statement: e.g. *t a: i ðim aɫan vory.—na:g euχ ʔ*, 'I shan't go out to-morrow'.—'Won't you?'; *t ædi o ðim am vynd.—na:g ædi ʔ*, 'he isn't going'.—'Isn't he?'; *nid rvo: sy wedi gnəyt i—na:k e ʔ (na:k i ʔ)*, 'it was not he who did it'.—'Wasn't it?'; *welis i m ono vo.—na: ðo: ʔ*, 'I didn't see him'.—'Didn't you?' [To express surprise in answer to any such statements, *vely wi:r ʔ*, *teuχ!*,

etc., are used.] (3) as interrogative particle before a verb, after a negative assertion, which is thus turned into a question anticipating the answer 'no'. [Before *wayθ* and *wel* the verb is not expressed.] *t euχi ðim vory, na:g euχ?*, 'you won't go to-morrow, will you?'; *t ædi hi ðim æn o:yr, na:g ædi?*—*na:g ædi, na:g ædi?*, 'it isn't cold, is it?'—'No, it isn't, is it?'; *wayθ i χi vynd, na:wayθ?*—*na:wayθ*, 'you might as well go, mightn't you?' 'Yes' (lit. 'it is not worse for you to go, is it?') 'No'.

nabod, v., *adnabod*, D. Pres. S. 1. *aduyn, eduyn*, 2. *duini, duynost*, 3. *aduyn*. Pl. 1. *duynon*, 2. *duynox*, 3. *duynon*. Imperf. ('I knew' and 'I know') *duynun, dwēynun, nabun*. Pret. S. 1. *duinis, dwēinis, nabis*. Pl. 1. *dwēynson*, 'to know, to be acquainted with' (of persons): *daxi n nabod o?*, 'do you know him?'; *du i n nabod o ar æ golug*, 'I know him by sight'; *t aduyn i m ono vo*, 'I do not know him'; *duynaxi o?*, 'did you know him?'; *mi nabod o n æ mynyd*, 'he knew him instantly'; *mi nabun o æm mhi:g æ vra:n*, 'I should know him anywhere'; *duinif i ri:oyd m ono vo*, 'I never knew him'; *may hi wedi koļi nabod arna i*, 'she has forgotten me' (speaking e. g. of a child).

na:d, s., pl. *nada*, *nâd*, D., 'a cry': *paid a gnēyd dæ nada dru:g*, said to a child who is crying from temper. (Rare in the sing.)

nady, v., *nadu*, D., 'to cry' (e. g. from temper, of a child); 'to whine' (of a dog).

nady, v., *nadu*, C.C. 152. 2, 'to prevent' = *rhustro*: *strap i nady r pe:θ godi*, 'a strap to keep the thing down';—*χæi di ðim mynd, mi nadiθ dæ vam di*.

na:ð, s., *nâdd*, D., 'a hewing, cutting', only in *karag na:ð*, 'slate pencil', so called because formerly cut from suitable rock with a knife.

nady, v., *naddu*, D., 'to hew, chip into shape' (of wood or stone): *ædi r bensal wedi nady n jaun?*, 'is the pencil cut properly?' (O.H.);—in slate quarries 'to trim', i. e. 'to cut *sglodjon* into slates of the requisite dimensions by means of a *kaļath ġerig*'.

nag, s., *nag*, C.C. 176. 2, 'defect': *rhîu nag meun dy:n* (= *koļ*), O.H.; also of things.

nag [*na*, 'nor'; *na*, 'than'].

na:g [*na:*].

nai, s.m., pl. *nēiod*, *nai*, D., 'nephew'.

naiļ, pron. and adj., *naill*, D., '(the) one' as opposed to *æ laļ*, 'the other': *may æ naiļ ar o:l æ laļ æ mynd æno*, 'one goes there after another'; *t o:ð æ ðay ðim æn farad æ naiļ hevo r laļ*, 'the two used not to speak to one another'; *æ naiļ don ar o:l æ laļ æ kyro arnoxi*, 'one wave after another beating upon you'.

nain, s.f., pl. *nějja*, *nain*, D., 'grandmother'; *he:n nain*, 'great-grandmother'.

nakka, v., *naccau*, D., 'to refuse': *vedar o ðim nakka vo o ðim*, 'he cannot refuse him anything'; *ðary o rri:oyd nakka ðim ðary mi ovyn iðo vo*, 'he never refused him anything I asked him'. Cf. *kay*.

nant, s.f., pl. *nentyð*, *nant*, D., s.v. 'torrens'; 'stream'. This word hardly belongs to current speech, but I have occasionally heard O.H. use the word, e.g. *may su:n nant m a këynant*. It is, of course, common in place-names: cf. the stream-name at Llanfairfechan *nant yr jar*. In other place-names the word has the sense of 'valley', e.g. *nant francon*.—The usual word for stream is *fos*.

narið, s. (W.H.; I.W.; J.J., but apparently unknown to O.H.), 'rough guess, idea': *o:s ġin ti narið vaint sy ðigon?*, 'have you any idea as to how much is enough?'; *rhəux narið i mi*, 'give me a rough guess'; *may ġin i riu narið o hono vo*.

nas, conj., *nas* (i.e. *na* + *s*, infixed pronoun), 'that . . . not', only in stereotyped expressions as *wel i mi a dru:g un i na r dru:g nas gun i (m ono vo)*, "I had rather bear those ills I have than fly to others that I know not of".

natirjað, s., *naturiaeth*, D., 'nature, natural tendency': *kəbəðlyd o natirjað*, 'miserly by nature'; *natirjað lēyly* = nearly 'heredity'.

natirjol, adj., *naturioli*, D., 'natural'.

natty, s.f., *nattur* D. (1) 'nature, natural inclination': *r o:ð a natty na əna i*, 'I had a natural inclination in that direction'; *natty drewi sy əno vo*, 'it is prone to stink'. (2) 'a temporary tendency, a touch': *may ġin i natty vannod*, 'I have a touch of toothache'. (3) 'temper': *dru:g i natty*, 'bad-tempered'; *may o meun natty dru:g; pey godif i natty o*, 'when his blood is up'. Also *dru:g natty*:—*sgerljo meun dru:g natty* (O.H.). (4) 'constitution': *r annuyd ən dəlanwady ar i natty i ġi:d*; *rhīu avjəxið ən i natty*.

na:u, s. and adj., *naw*, D., 'nine': *na:u durnod*, *na:u mlənað*;—*na:u byu ka:θ*, 'a cat has nine lives';—*ar əna:u*, a mild asseveration.

na:u, s.f., pl. *nauja*, 'a stook consisting of nine sheaves, six standing and three laid on the top'—a more temporary arrangement than a *stuk*, the latter being used when bad weather is expected. With every tenth *na:u* the tithe was paid—(O.H.).

naufjo, v., 'to place sheaves in the above fashion' (O.H.).

naus, s., *naws*, D., *natura*. (1) 'a slight amount', Fr. 'soupon'; *ədi o wedi gləxy?* *na:g ədi, dgest riu naus* (J.J.), 'is he wet?' 'No, only just the slightest bit'; *ədi o n sy:r?* *dim ond riu naus* = *riu xədig* (J.J.; O.H.);—*naus barig, rhe:u* (O.H.). (2) 'desire' (not so strong as *aux*): *ma: na i riu naus bu:yd*, *naus kupanad o de*: (O.H.). Cf. *nəufjo*.

navad, s.m., pl. *navoda*, anafod, D., 'ulcer': *may o n navoda i ġi:d* (J.J.), 'he is a mass of ulcers'.

navy, v., anafu, D., 'to hurt' (cf. *brivo*, *bnavyd*).

ne, conj., neu, D.; ne W.Ll. xxii. 33, 35, 37, 'or': *ṭṭi: ne bedwar*, 'three or four'; *ṭṭidja ne bedwar*, 'three or four days'; *mi δala gəḡun ne mi iḡθ ən no:s arno vo*, 'he ought to start or it will be getting dark'.

ne:b, pron., nēb, D., 'any one, no one': *o:ys ne:b ən ə ty:ɾ*, 'is there any one in the house?'; *əvo: o:yð r yḡa i glo:ḡ o ne:b o:yð əno*, 'he was the loudest there'; *may o gəstal a ne:b am nēyd pəθa vel na*, 'he is as good as any one for doing such things'; *t o:ys na ne:b*, 'there is no one here'; *t o:ys ne:b ən lēikjo pəθa vel na*, 'no one likes things like that'; *pu:y sy'naɾ ne:b*, 'who is there?'; 'No one'.

neblas (J.J.) [*heplas*].

ne:ð, s.pl., sing. *nedan*, f., nēdd, D., 'nits', i.e. eggs of lice in the hair.

neða, s., neddai and neddyf, D., 'adze' (O.H.).

negar, s.m., 'nigger': *gwēiḡjo vel negar* (O.H.).

negas, s.f., pl. *nəḡesa*, *nəḡesəya*, neges, D. (1) 'business': *may ġin i negas əno*. (2) 'errand': *mynd i negas, am negas*. (3) 'purchase, articles bought': *mynd i fəp a ɣa:l negas*; *dəmma ɣ negas ɣi*.

nēid, s.f., pl. *nēidja*, naid, D., 'jump': *hub, kam a nēid*, 'hop, skip and jump'; *nēid stond*, 'a standing jump'; *nēid wi:b*, 'running jump'.

nēidar, s.f., pl. *nadroð*, neidr, D., 'adder' (*Vipera berus*); *may r nēidar əm pigo*;—*uḡi hi vel la:d nadroð*, 'at it hammer and tongs, tooth and nail'; *nēidar devaid*, 'blindworm' (*Anguis fragilis*); *nēidar ganṭroyd*, 'centipede'; *gwa:s nēidar*, 'dragon-fly' (*Libellulina*); *bloḡyn nēidar*, 'red campion' (*Lychnis diurna*); *tavod ə nēidar*, plant-name (sp. ?); *nēidar vo:r*, '? butter-fish' (*Centro-notus gunnellus*). One of my informants calls this fish *ḡoðan*, and distinguishes between it and *nēidar vo:r*.

nēidjo, v., neidio, D., 'to jump': *mi nēidjoð ə ḡavod dros ben ə ki:*, 'the sheep jumped over the dog'; *nēidjo dros glauð*;—*nēidjo ṭruy r korṭyn*, 'to skip' (with a rope); *nēidjo n yntroð*, 'to hop' (O.H.); *nēidjo ə mla:yn*, 'long jump'; *nēidjo a ɣəmpjo*, 'to frolic'.

nēis, adj., comp. *nēisax*, 'nice'.

nēiḡar, s., neithior, D., 'nuptiæ', neithawr, W.B. 120. 23, 'a feast made on behalf of some one to celebrate some occasion, e.g. his return home, a collection for the purpose having been previously made' (O.H.).

nēiḡjur, adv., neithiwyrr, D., 'last night': *ˈwelsoxi hi nēiḡjur ɾ*

nek, s., Eng. (Dial.) neck [to break the neck; to kill; to break

in any way], in phr. *ghoi nek i rubaθ*, 'to kill something' (I.W.); *ghoi nek i ru:n* is also used for 'to give some one "a slap in the face", metaphorically speaking, e.g. by calling him some reproachful name, etc.' (O.H.).

nely, v., annelu, D. (1) 'to aim': *mi nela i attaxi*; *nely a gun am dani hi*. (2) 'to point' = *puintjo*. (3) 'to hit': *mi nelis i o* = *mi rois i ergid ido vo*.

nembran, s., nembren, D., 'roof-beam'.

nepjan, v., cf. nepian, M.F., 'to bark': *nepjan kwarθ*, 'to bark' (*Ki: dim ond dëyd bo xi n du:ad*); — *paid ti a nepjan arna i* — (O.H.).

neran, v., 'to harp continually on one thing, to nag': *neran o hy:d am ar y:n pe:θ* (O.H.); — s., 'harping on the same string, nagging' = *riu he:n su:n o hy:d* (O.H.); — also one who does so: *he:n neran ædi o* (O.H.).

nerob, *nherob*, *herob*, s., hanner hob, W.B. col. 83. 19; R.B. 60. 24; hanerob, K.H. 26. 3; hannerob, D., s.v. 'petasio'; 'side of pork'.

nerpul [*lerpul*].

nerθ, s.m., nerth, D., 'strength, utmost capacity, height of power'; 'goodness' (of soil, etc.): *ghedag nerθ i drayd*, 'to run as fast as one's legs can carry one'; *gwëiθjo nerθ i vrayx*, *nerθ i esgyrn* (also *nerθ brayx ag esgyrn*), 'to work with all one's might'; — *gwëiði nerθ i gë:g* (= *i ben*); — *dim ond aur o:ð o m i nerθ*, 'it was at its height only for an hour' (O.H., speaking of a flood); *ghoi rubaθ æn i nerθ*, 'to lay something in such a way as to oppose the fullest resistance' (J.J.); *tanny nerθ a ti:r*, 'to take the goodness out of the land'; *i o:ð gmo vo ðim by:d ond nerθ a gëinjog*, 'he had to fall back upon what money could buy' (Llanfairfechan — used in relation to a man who had formerly lived largely on *prog a mo:r*).

nerθol, adj., nerthol, D. (1) 'powerful': *dy:n, faradur, prögëður nerθol*. (2) 'strengthening': *may yud æm be:θ nerθol*.

nes, conj., nes, Isaiah xxxvi. 17, 'until': *na: i aros van ma nes dæuxi n o:l*, 'I'll wait here till you come back'; *nes doif i æmma*, 'till I came here'; *may hi n ola nes by:ð hi n de:g*, 'it is light till ten o'clock'; *nes yðynu du:ad æn i hola*, 'till they came back'; — with quasi-causal meaning: *mi taroð o nes o:yð o m buru i bødola*, 'he knocked him sprawling'; *mi rois i hergud ido vo nes ido særθjo ar laur*; — *na: i dæ hitjo di nes bædi di m pøuljo*; — *mi drawis a mnhelin nes may a mrayx wedi kəfjo*.

ne:s, adj., nes, D., 'nearer', sup. *nesa*, 'nearest, next' (cf. *agos*): *mi ei:f i n ne:s* (= *gosax*) *alto vo*, 'I went nearer to him'; *æn ne:s* (= *gosax*) *at ar asgurn*, 'nearer the bone'; *ne:s pnelin na garðu(r)n* (prov.), 'the elbow is nearer than the wrist', i.e. 'blood is thicker than water'; *æn ne:s dra:u*, 'further on'; *ne:s dra:ul*, 'stand back!'; — this expression is also used substantively: *vy:o ri:o:yd*

ne:s dra:u għəḡḡa vi: a vo:, 'there was never any stiffness between us'.—Sup. (ə) *mi:s nesa*, (ə) *tʁo: nesa*, 'next month', 'next time'; *may o ŋ klɛ:ad ə nesa pe:θ i hun*, 'he hears scarcely better than that' (pointing to a table); *gnəyd ə nesa pe:θ i dim*, 'to do next to nothing'; *ə taɫa nesa i fo:n*, 'the tallest after John'.

nesy, v., *nessu* and *nessau*, D., 'to approach'; 'to bring near': *nesux at ə ta:n*, 'come near the fire'; *r o:ð hi wedi nesy i amsar te:*, 'it was getting near tea-time'.

nevod, s.pl., *nefoedd*, pl. of *nef*, D., 'heaven': *bendiθ ə nevod 'arnati!*, 'success to you!'

nevol, adj., *nefol*, D., 'heavenly'.

newid, v., *newid* and *newidio*, D. Fut. *newidja*. Imperative *newid*, *newidja*, 'to change': *newid i diɫad*, *i varn*, *i le:*, *i wa:s*, etc.; *newid r a:yr*, 'to take a change of air'; *newid n arjan ma:n*, 'to change into small money'; *dim ifo newid i vynd i gnarvon?*, 'no need to change (trains) for Carnarvon?'.

newid, s.m., *newid*, D., 'change': *o:ys 'ganəxi newid su:ɫ?*, 'have you change for a shilling?'; *may o wedi kayl newid arno vo*, 'he has had a good bargain'.

newyð, adj., pl. *newəðjon*, *newydd*, D., 'new': *tʁoi dalan (dolan) newyð*, 'to turn over a new leaf'; *newyð sbon (danɫi graɪ)*, 'bran new'; *ə vlu:yðyn newyð*, 'the New Year'; *pəppyr newyð*, 'news-paper', pl. *pəppyr newyð*;—adverb, with inf. 'just': *r o:ð o newyð vo:d*, 'he had just been'; *may o newyð vynd*, 'he has just gone'; *du i ŋ ka:yɫ kofi wedi newyð i valy*, 'I get freshly ground coffee'; *newyð stopjo may o vely?*, 'it has just stopped then?'; *newyð vadad may hi*, 'she has just left her situation'.—Substantively in pl. 'news'.

newyn, s., *newyn*, D., 'famine': *r o:ð hi n newyn a ɫyɟy ɛm mho:b man* (O.H.), 'there was famine and starvation everywhere'.

nəyl̥ty, *nailldu*, D., in *o r nəyl̥ty*, 'on one side'.

nəyl̥ty:o, v., *neillduo*, D.; cf. *ym-neulltuo*, D.F. [7]. 23. Imperative *nəyl̥ty:a*; *nəyl̥ty:ux*, 'to set apart'.

nəyl̥ty:ol, adj., *neillduol*, D.; *neulltuol*, D.F. [51]. 3, 'special, extraordinary': *daɫi n ləikjo riʊ de: nəyl̥ty:ol?*, 'do you like some special kind of tea?'; *t o:ys dim nəyl̥ty:ol əni hi*, 'there is nothing extraordinary in her'; *ən o:yr nəyl̥ty:ol*, 'extraordinarily cold'.

ni:, when not stressed *ni*, pron., *ni*, D., 'we, us'; emphatic form *əni:*, conjunctive form *ninna*.

nid, adv., *nid*, D., 'not'—only in phrases of the form, 'it is not . . . who, which', 'Ni' does not occur in ordinary speech, being always omitted before a verb beginning with a consonant, the omission being indicated, where possible, by the vocalic or aspirate

mutation, as the case may be. Before verbs beginning with a vowel *t* (*d*) takes the place of *nid*. In both cases the verb is followed by such words as *dim*, *m o*, *byð*, *eri'oyd*, *neb*, etc. Examples: *xa:θ o dim*, 'he got nothing'; *xa:θ o m ono vo*, 'he did not get it'; *welis i ne:b*, 'I saw no one'; *fariθ o dim*, 'it will not last';—before vowels: *d* (= *t*) *un i dim*, 'I don't know'; *t ədi o dim ən mynd*, 'he is not going'; *t o:ð na dim fawar*, 'there was not much';—examples of *nid*: *di:olx mai xvo: sy n i gə:yl o ag nid xvi:*, 'I am glad he is getting it and not I'; *nid ə bobol sy i vēio*, 'it is not the people who are to blame'; *nid po:b ko:yd nəiθ drol*, 'it is not every kind of wood that will make a cart'; *nid ən hi:r ə kēidu r djaul i wa:s* (prov.), 'the devil does not long preserve his dupe'.

nikko, s.m., pl. *nikkols*, cf. *kasec y ddrickhin ederyn* [A nycke hole], W.S.; Eng. (Dial.) *nickle*, *hickwall*, etc. [a woodpecker], 'goldfinch' (*Carduelis elegans*); *dgak ə nikko*, 'cock goldfinch'.

niklis, s.pl., sing. *niklan*, f., Eng. *necklace*, 'beads'.

niks 'bo:l, s., ? Eng. *liquorice-pole*; 'liquorice' (Bangor).

nimpin, *nimpjad*, *nimpjo* [*impin*, *impjad*, *impjo*].

ninna, pron., *ninnau*, 'we', conjunctive form of *ni:*.

nijgi [*gwningi*].

nirin, s., 'a small particle', applied only to fire: *nirin ba:x o da:n* (Bangor).

ni:θ, s.f., pl. *niθod*, nith, D., 'niece'.

niθjo, v., nithio, D., 'to winnow, sift'.

niuburx, *niubulx*, *Niwbwrch*, D.G. cxxxviii, 2, 'Newborough'.

niuk, s., 'a penny' (slang); *niuk a mag*, 'a penny halfpenny'.

niul, s.m., pl. *niulja*, niwl, D., 'mist': *niul te:u*, *niul tɹum*;—*niul tɹəwyl distau*;—*may ə niul əy kodi o:ð ar ə bərig*, 'the mist is rising from the hoar-frost'; *dona hi n niul arna i*, 'a mist came on'; *mynd i r niul*, 'to be befogged' (fig.).

niuljog, adj., niwlog, D., 'misty'.

niurigl, s., 'ivy' (I.W.). Cf. *idau*, *irugl*, *jurug*, *murigl*, *murugl*, *urol*.

nivar, s.m., nifer, D., 'number': *nivar maur*.

niwad, s.m., niweid, D., 'injury, harm'.

niwēidjo, v., niweidio, D., 'to injure'.

niwēidjol, adj., niweidiol, D., 'injurious'.

njalux, s., anialwch, D., 'rubbish': *du i ɣ gadal digon o he:n njalux i xi ar v o:l i*, 'I am leaving behind a great deal of old rubbish for you'; *pam na heli di r njalux na oðjar ə ford?*, 'why don't you clear that rubbish (i.e. chippings from hedges) off the road?' Cf. *anjalux*.

njoni, v., uniawni, D. (1) 'to straighten': *mynd a pe:θ i r eval i njoni*, 'to take a thing to the smithy to be straightened'; *njoni i ben*, 'to hold up one's head'. (2) 'to strike straight (across)': *njoni dros a ka:y*.

njonyn, s.m., pl. *njonod* (sometimes *winwin*, *winwins* in the aggregate), 'onion'.

no, adv., yno, D., s.v. 'ibi'; 'there': *mynd no*, 'to go there'; *r o:ð na gufas ða: no*, 'there was a great fight' [*əno*].

nobl, adj., comp. *nobljaχ*, nobl, L.G.C. 86. 4; Eng. noble. (1) 'splendid, fine': *may gwe:ð nobl gmo vo*, 'he has a fine team'; *may hi n vyuχ nobl*, 'it is a fine cow'; *mi vasa kavod ən nobl i əstun a lu:χ*, 'a shower would be a splendid thing to lay the dust'. (2) of agreeable character: *dy:n nobl* (= *kļavar*, *kļe:n*). (3) 'noble, good' (of family): *tēyly nobl*.

nod, s., pl. *noda*, nōd, D., 'mark': *noda klistja devaid*, 'ear-marks'. The following were supplied by J.J.:—

 <i>təly</i>	 <i>kara y:n torjad</i>
 <i>tori bla:yn</i>	 <i>tori bla:yn a hołti</i>
 <i>tənjad kəlaθ</i>	 <i>knōyad, knuyad</i>
 <i>sǵiujad</i>	 <i>bulχ ply:g</i>
 <i>bulχ t̥ri θorjad</i>	 <i>kara day dorjad</i>
 <i>ləlan</i>	 <i>stump</i>
 <i>bulχ kļikjad</i>	 <i>baxjad</i>
 <i>pəuljo</i>	 <i>tul gorjad</i>
 <i>kly:st biǵin</i>	 <i>forχ</i>
 <i>t̥ri:fiǵin</i>	 <i>tori bla:yn a hołti n dair</i>

By combining the above, e.g.  *tori bla:yn a hołti n dair*
a tənny r isa i fur, and using both ears, the number of possible

marks is said to be 998.—[O.H. gives the name *bla:yn gwennoł* to the mark described above as *forχ*, and describes *forχ* as three parallel slits at the tip of the ear, which by a perpendicular cut could easily be transformed into *bla:yn gwennoł*,—a circumstance which probably led to the disuse of the former. For *tɛnjad kəlað* he has *dərnod kəlað*.]

nodi, v., *nodi*, D., 'to cut marks in sheep's ears': *nodi devaid*.

noduyð [*noduyð*].

nog, s., 'refractoriness': *r o:ð na riu nog ɛn ɔ Kefyl*.

nogjo, v., 'to be refractory': *may r Kefyl ɛn nogjo* = *kay tɛnny*;—*may r la:n ɛn nogjo*, 'the fire won't burn'.

noglyd, adj., 'refractory', applied esp. to horses.

nöiði, v., *noethi*, D., 'to make bare'.

nöiðni, s., *noethni*, D., 'nakedness'.

nok, s., 'shilling' (slang); cf. *niuk*, *mag*.

nokkar, s.m., 'door-knocker' = *rap*.

no:l (sometimes *do:l*, Bangor), v., formed from *ɛn o:l*, *nol*, T.N. 466. 5. Fut. *nola*, etc., 'to fetch': *mynd i no:l dur*, 'to go for water'; *no:l a danvon ɛdu i tɛu: r dy:ð*, 'I am fetching and carrying all day'.

no:s, s.f. (pl. *noswëiðja*, cf. *noswað*), *nôs*, D., 'night': *no:s ly:n*, 'Monday night'; *gid a r no:s*, 'in the evening'; *tɛu gid a r no:s*, 'all the evening'; *no:s vory*, 'to-morrow night'; *no:s dolig*, 'Christmas Eve'; *no:s galan*, 'New Year's Eve'; *o vora dan no:s*, 'from morning till night'; *no:s ðy:*, 'dark night'; *r o:ð hi wedi mynd ɛn la:war o r no:s*, 'it was far on in the night'; *no:la:ux*, 'good night'.

nosi, v., *nosi*, D., 'to become night': *may hi n nosi*, 'the night is coming on'; *mi vy:ð ɛn dɛxra nosi am dri: o r glo:χ ɛn rëit vy:an ru:an*, 'it will begin to get dark at three o'clock very soon now'; *may hi n nosi n nëis heno*, 'it's a fine evening' (remark to passer by).

noson, s.f., *noson*, Esth. vi. 1, 'a (particular) night': *may r noson ɛn mynd ɛn vaur*, 'the night is getting stormy'; *du:y noson heb gɛsgy*, 'two sleepless nights'; *ɔ noson huylysa*, 'the most convenient night'; *pɛn may hi n noson bra:v vel heno*, 'when it is a fine night like to-night'; *noson ðy:*, 'a dark night'; *noson bra:v serennoɔ*, 'a fine starlight night'; *noson lëyad*, 'a moonlight night'; *noson lawan*, 'a merry evening', 'a feast made on behalf of some one', e.g. on his return from a long absence (cf. *nëiðar*); *na:u noson gola*, 'the harvest moon'.

nosuyl, s.f., pl. *noswilja*, *noswyl*, D., 'the time when the day's work is over': *kadu nosuyl*, 'to cease work'; also 'to get the night off'; *kayl nosuyl ar o:l χwe:χ o r glo:χ*, 'to get the night off after six'.

noswað, s.f., pl. *noswëiðja*, *noswaith*, 2 Cor. xi. 25, 'night': *may*

r noswað æm bra:v ond bot i n o:yr, 'the night is fine except that it is cold'; *y:n noswað may hi n ļaun*, 'it (the moon) is full for one night'; *noswēiðja hi:r æ gēya*, 'the long winter evenings'; *may gobaið noswēiðja gola n vy:an ruan*, 'there is hope of light evenings soon now'; *may hi n o:yr heno xadal o:yð hi noswēiðja o r bla:y:n*, 'it is colder to-night than it has been lately'; *noswað vaur*, 'a stormy night'.

noswiljo, *swiljo*, v., *noswylio*, D., 'to get the night off, to cease work for the night'.

notifo, v., 'to notice' = *sahwi*, *dal sylu*.

nou, pet name for 'Owen'.

nəufo, v., *nowsio*, D., s.v. 'exudo'. (1) 'to ooze': *du:r æn nəufo aļan o dan wal*. (2) *riu nəufo glaujo, rhewi, buru ėira*, 'to rain, freeze, snow very slightly'. (3) *nəufo rħe:u, ėira*, 'to "smell" frost, snow', i. e. to have an inkling that they are coming through a kind of affection of the nostrils (in this sense, perhaps from Eng. 'nose').—All O.H.

nəuvad, adj., *nawfed*, D., 'ninth'.

novjo, v., *nofio*, D., 'to swim; to float'.

no:y, s.f., pl. *nōya*, *nuya*, *no:yð*, *no:ð*, *noe*, Exod. xl. 7, 'a dish used in making butter': *lri:n æ menyn æn æ no:y*.

no:yð, adj., *noeth*, D. (1) 'naked': *no:yð ləmmyn*, 'stark naked'; *dēyd rubað æn i wymmad no:yð*, 'to say something to his face'; *ļgagad no:yð*, 'naked eye'. (2) 'bare, exposed': *ļe: no:yð ļaun ædi niuburx*.

nt, *t*, *n*, *onid*, D., s.v. 'nonne'; an interrogative particle expecting the answer 'yes'—used before vowels (cf. *æn*): (*n*)*t e: ʔ onid ė* = Fr. 'n'est-ce pas'. Not restricted to sentences of the form *durnod brav ædi hi, nt e: ʔ*, but used indiscriminately, e. g. *may o wedi mynd, t e: ʔ*—Also with verbs *ædi, nt ædi ʔ*, 'yes, it is, isn't it?'; *r o:ð æ ta:n wedi mynd i ļaur, nt o:ð ʔ*, 'the fire had gone low, hadn't it?'; *mi gwelsoxi o, n do: ʔ*, 'you saw him, didn't you?'; *nt ædi hi η glu:s l*, 'isn't it pretty!', but sentences like 'oni welsoch chwi ef?' are generally expressed by *welsoxi m ono vo ʔ* or *ðary xi mo i weld o ʔ*.

nta, adv., *yntau*, 'then', Fr. 'donc': *mi ķēisf i o nta [ta]*.

nu [*nhu*].

nu:yð, s.f., pl. *nuyda*, *nwyd*, R. [manner or fashion], 'passion': *nu:yð vaur*;—*may i nuyda wedi goyķro vo*;—*ka:l plesar æn i nuyda i hy:n*;—*guļun i nuyda*, 'to give his passions play'; *fruyno i nuyda*, 'to control one's passions'; *porði i nuyda*, 'to feed one's passions'.

nydo, v., *udo*, D., 'to howl'.

nydon, s., *anudon*, D., 'perjury': *təny nydon*, 'to commit perjury'.

ny:θ, s.m., pl. *nθod*, nyth, D., 'nest': *hel nθod*, 'to go bird-nesting'; *ny:θ kēiljog bronwab*, 'thrush's nest'; *ny:θ kakkun*, 'hornet's nest'; *ba:χ a ny:θ = tīm a ny:θ*, 'the smallest of a brood of chickens', 'the youngest of a family'.

nəduyð, *nəduyð*, *noduyð*, s.f., pl. *duyða*, *duya*, *nodwydd*, D.; cf. *nydwydd*, K.H. 20. 7, 'needle': very frequently *nəduy ðy:r*; cf. pl. *duya*;—*nəduy ðy:r sanna*, 'darning needle'; *krai nəduy ðy:r*, 'eye of a needle'; *ghəux r eda n a nəduyð*, 'thread the needle'; *may r eda wedi du:ad aſan o r nəduyð*, 'the needle has come unthreaded'; *dəux a nəduyð aſ eda i mi roi bollum arno vo*, 'bring me a needle and thread for me to put a button on it'; *kēifo nəduyð meun la:s wair*, 'to look for a needle in a bottle of hay'; *nəduð bren*, 'instrument used in thatching' (O.H.);—*mo:r nəduyð*, 'garfish' (*Belone vulgaris*).

nədur, s.m., *nyddwr*, O.P. [A spinner], 'nightjar' = *tröiljur* (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

nəðy, v., *nyddu*, D., 'to spin'.

nəχdod, s.m., *nychdod*, D., 'a lingering illness': *hi:r nəχdod*.

nəχlyd, adj., *nychlyd*, D., 'sinking, crushed'.

nəxy, v., *nychu*, D., 'to sink, be crushed'; 'to crush, overstrain (oneself)': *nəxy n hi:r*, *nəxy n radol*, 'to be gradually sinking' (of a mortal illness); *du i dgest a və nəxy*, 'I am almost sinking. crushed';—*du i wedi nəxy və hy:n ən la:n*;—*paid a nəxy də hy:n uð wəiðjo*.

nəna, pron., *hwnyna*, 'that' (person or thing): *tſap o:ð nəna i χi*, 'he was a rogue'.

nəpnig, s., 'nutmeg'.

nərs, s.f., 'nurse': *nərs tendjo*, 'monthly nurse'.

nəθjad, s., *nythaid*, I.G. 180 [78], 'brood, litter': *nəθjad o vo:χ = hafjad o vo:χ*.

nəθy, v., *nythu*, D., 'to nest'.

n

nherob [*nerob*].

nhu:, pron., *hwy*, *hwynt*; cf. *nhwy*, D.F. [14]. 11, 16, etc. Unstressed *nu*, sometimes nearly *ny*; on the other hand the stressed form is sometimes *nu:*. 'they, them': emphatic form *nəhu:*, conjunctive form *nhuθa*.

nhuθa, pron., *hwythau*; cf. *ynhwythau*, G.R. [123]. 1; *nhwytheu*, D.F. [112]. 5, 'they'. Conjunctive form of *nhu:*.

o

o: s., the letter 'O': *vel o: dgi: meun tebot* (or *brēwas*), 'in apple-pie order' (lit. 'like O.G. in a teapot') (W.H.); *mynd ən si: ag ən i: ag ən o: (E.J.)*, 'to go in a zigzag fashion'.

o (sometimes o: when stressed), prep., o, D. With pronouns: S. 1. o *hona i*, o *na i*, 2. o *'hona(i)*, *'ona(i)*, 3. o *hono (vo)*, *ono (vo)*; o *honi (hi)*, *oni (hi)*. Pl. 1. o *'hona(n)(i)*, *'ona(n)(i)*, 2. o *'honoχ(i)*, o *'honaχ(i)*, *'onoχ(i)*, 3. o *'hony(n)(u)*, *'ony(n)(u)*. Takes the vocalic mutation; 'of, from'.

I. in a general sense denoting 'origin', both of space and time. (1) place whence a movement is or has been made, 'from' (in contradistinction to *i*): o *b le: dāxi n du:ad?*, 'where do you come from?'; *du:ad a ferins o r fair*, 'to bring back sweets from the fair'; *r o:ð dagra m pōuljo o i lagaid o*, 'tears were streaming from his eyes'; *may n haus mynd i r gwely na χodi o hono vo*, 'it is easier to go to bed than to get out of it'; *mynd o i go:*, 'to go out of one's mind'; *mynd o r golug*, 'to disappear'; *anōð tanny kast o he:n gefyl* (prov.), 'it is difficult to cure an old horse of a trick'; *mynd ałan o i forð*, 'to go out of his way'; *rubāθ sy η kodi o öyrval*, 'something which is caused by cold';—without a verb expressed: *dy:n o i go:*, 'a madman'; *dy:n o r seub*, 'a man from South Wales'; *rubāθ ałan o le:*, 'something wrong'; *koład o r ðu:y oχor*, 'a loss on both sides';—so also in expressions of the form: o *dippin i be:θ*, 'gradually'; o *r nail dy: i r lał*, 'from one side to the other'; o *gam i gam*, 'step by step';—similarly with adjectives: *gnēyd rubāθ o va:χ i vaur*, 'to enlarge something'. (2) time from which a reckoning is made: o *və mebyd*, 'from my childhood'. (3) with *du:ad*, 'to become of': *be vasa n du:ad o 'honoχi?*, 'what would have become of you?'; *be ðo:θ o hono vo tēbad?*, 'what has become of him I wonder?'. (4) of children, 'by': *r o:ð gəno vo u:yθ o blant o i wraig gənta*, 'he had eight children by his first wife'.

II. denoting the substance of which something is made or consists, or of which it forms a part. (1) the substance of which a thing is made: *rubāθ wedi nēyd o go:yð*, 'something made of wood';—similarly: *pēidjux a gnēyd padar o hono vo*, 'don't make a long story of it'; *gnēyd kukri o 'hony(nu)*, 'to make a muddle of them'. (2) the substance of which a thing consists: *du:r wedi ghewn n ha:yn o re:u arno vo*, 'water with a film of ice on it'; *may o m bləmman o re:u*, 'it is one piece of solid ice' (e.g. a lake);—similarly *exuyn o dorθ*, 'the loan of a loaf'. (3) the relation of a whole to its part, (a) after nouns of quantity as *digon*, 'enough', *ðim*, *m*, 'none', also when in English the simple negative is required as *welis i m ono vo*, 'I did not see him'; *gormod*, 'too much, too many'; *għēi*, 'some'; *hanny*, 'that much'; *ławar*, 'many'; *mu:y*, 'more';

vaint, 'how much?'; *xədig*, 'little'; *dusin*, 'a dozen'; *gēinja*, 'scores'; *mi:l*, 'a thousand', etc.;—so also *darn o hēyarn*, 'a piece of iron'; *kalan o sebon*, 'a bar of soap'; *pu:ys o sugur*, 'a pound of sugar'; *ghe:s o binna*, 'a row of pins'; etc., etc. (b) after numerals (= a numeral followed by a noun in the singular): *pedar o xwioryð*, 'four sisters'; *day ne dri: o ðərnodja*, 'two or three days'. (c) after a cardinal number, denoting one or more of a quantity; or after an ordinal number or superlative denoting a particular part of a whole, or singling out one or more of a number: *xwe:χ ne saiθ o 'honynu*, 'six or seven of them'; *y:n o r sgoljon*, 'one of the schools'; *a ghan yxa o r dru:s*, 'the uppermost part of a door'; *r yxa o r ðay ma*, 'the top one of those two'; *a lala o r beχgin*, 'the tallest of the boys'. (d) similarly after an interrogative pronoun: *pu:y o 'honoχi?*, 'which of you?'

III. in expressing the time of day: *vaint (əð)i o r glo:χ?*, 'what time is it?'; *tri: o r glo:χ*, 'three o'clock'.

IV. denoting the category (height, length, etc.) to which a measurement refers: *du:y la:θ o daldra*, 'six feet in height'; *ty: a modvað o dru:χ*, 'about an inch thick'; so *o hy:d*, 'in length'; *o le:d*, 'in breadth'.

V. denoting the kind to which a thing belongs: *po:b ma:θ o gastja*, 'all kinds of tricks'; *r y: va:θ o gakkan*, 'the same kind of cake'; *meun forð o farad*, 'so to speak'; *dyl gwla:d o farad*, 'a manner of speaking in the country'.

VI. after a noun introducing another noun of closer definition: *sais o gēnedl*, 'an Englishman by race'; *kəmro o wa:yð*, 'a Welshman by birth'.

VII. conversely, introducing the more general of the two nouns thus brought together: *may o η globyn o blentyn*, 'he is a big lump of a child'; *lump o ðy:n te:u*, 'a fat lump of a man'; *may o n verχ o ðy:n*, 'he is an effeminate man'; *kłamp o glystan*, 'a great box on the ears'; *tanluyθ o da:n*, 'a great roaring fire'; *kwilið o be:θ*, 'a shameful thing'; *may o n ðjaul o be:θ bo:t i vely*, 'it is scandalous that it is so'.

VIII. denoting the relation of attribute, quality or condition: *dy:n o ðəmmar 'ansərvədlog*, 'a man of unsteady temper'; *pəsgodyn o vaint dy:n*, 'a fish of the size of a man'; *o r y:n vaint a hunna*, 'of the same size as that'; *ðəvndur o igjan ʃa:θ*, 'a depth of twenty yards'.

IX. defining an adjective by a preceding noun or adjective: *vel hēyarn sba:y:n o galad*, 'as hard as Spanish steel'; *vel bo:lol o dēvyl*, 'pitch dark'; *vel margrig o va:n*, 'as tiny as ants'; *n ole:u o hard*, 'fairly pretty'; *'anrhēyðol o ra:d*, 'extraordinarily cheap'; *ən od (sobor, hənod, ʒhəvedol) o brə:v*, 'wonderfully fine'.

X. after adjectives denoting the substance which causes the quality: *ən de:u o vloda*, 'thick with flowers'; *ən vyu o gnonod*, 'alive with maggots'; *ən wyn o varig*, 'white with hoar-frost'; *ən ðy: o bobol*, 'black with people'.

XI. after adjectives, introducing a closer definition: *klo:f o i dëyðrod*, 'lame in both feet'.

XII. after adjectives, qualifying statements of praise: *tal o i o:yð*, 'tall for his age'; *hænod o i o:yð*, 'wonderful for his age'; *o ðy:n iwaŋk r o:ð o m præðeþy n ʒhagorol*, 'for a young man he was an excellent preacher'.

XIII. after comparatives, defining the amount by which the thing compared exceeds: *æn ðryttaχ o r hannar*, 'dearer by half'; *æn sgavnaχ o ðekpuys*, 'lighter by ten pounds'; *mu:y o hannar koron*, 'more by half a crown'; *æn veyax na ʒha:d o vlenaðod*, 'younger than my father by years'; *gwel o lawar*, 'better by far'.

XIV. 'on' in such expression as *mi sava i o d oχor di*, 'I will stand on your side', 'I will defend you'; *sgurfo o i hoχor hi*, 'to speak in her defence'.

XV. 'from' after nouns expressing protection, defence, shelter, etc.: *ka:yl loŋaðuχ o sbræðjon dru:g*, 'to get free from molestation by evil spirits'.

XVI. after certain adjectives: *amðivad o rubað*, 'destitute of something'; *baλχ o*, 'glad of, proud of'; *bæund o*, 'sure of' (e.g. catching some disease); *laun o*, 'full of'; *fur o*, 'sure to', e.g. *may o n fur o vynd*, 'he is sure to go'.

XVII. after certain verbs, e.g. *amðivady o rubað*, 'to deprive of something'.

XVIII. before certain adjectives which thus acquire adverbial force (in this case generally *o:*), e.g. *o: ðeθa*, 'right'; *o: χwiθig*, 'wrong'; *o: ðivri*, 'seriously'; *o: gubul*, after a negative 'at all'.

XIX. in certain adverbial and prepositional locutions, e.g. *o axos*, 'because'; *o blaid*, 'on the side of'; *o vla:yŋ*, prep., 'before' [*bla:yŋ*]; *o r bla:yŋ*, adv., 'before' [*bla:yŋ*]; *o dan*, 'under' [*tan*]; *o r diwad*, 'at last'; *o r gora*, 'all right, very well' [*gora*]; *o gumpas*, prep. and adv., 'about' [*kumpas*]; *o hy:d*, 'continually' [*hy:d*]; *o ran*, prep., 'as regards', 'with respect to', 'for the sake of': *o ran hu:yλ*, 'for fun'; *o ran edræχjad*, 'as far as appearances are concerned'; *o tanod*, adv., *oddi tanodd*, 'underneath'; *o vuya*, 'for the most part'.

o:, prep., for 'oddi' in *o: na*, *oddi yna*, 'from there' as *dæuχ o: na*; *do:s o: na*.

o:, interj., 'Oh!': *nt ædi m bra:v p o: l may n hævryd*, 'isn't it fine?'—'Oh! it's delightful'; *o: l daxi i veun*, 'Oh! you are in'; *o: ta:d l*, 'mercy on us!'

o: (when unstressed *o*), pron., for 'fo', shortened form of 'efo', originally the emphatic form of 'ef'—'he, him'. Whether used as subject or object *o:* occurs after all consonants, after the vowel *i*, after the diphthongs *a:u*, *e:u*, *iu* and *yu*, and generally after *e* and *y*, as *mi welod o*, 'he saw'; *mi gwelis i o*, 'I saw him'; *ðary o gæχuyn*, 'he started'; *ma:y o*, 'he is' (very rarely *ma:y vo*);—as

complement to *i*, *i da:d o*, 'his father' (pater ejus); *i li: o*, 'his saw'; *i le: o*, 'his place' (sometimes *i le: vo*), *i la:u o*;—but *i sgidja vo*, *i lu: vo*, *i udu vo*, etc.;—emphatic form *svo:*, conjunctive form *vonta, mla*. Cf. *vo:*.

od, adj., *od*, D.G. xxxi. 20, 'odd, extraordinary': *may hi n od o farp*, 'she is extraordinarily sharp'; *may hi n od o bra:v tga parið ær hayl*, 'it is wonderfully fine so long as the sun lasts'.

odjað, adv., *odiaeth*, D., 'very, extremely': *may o n ða: odjað*; *may n odjað o ða:*, 'it is extremely good'.

ods, s., *ods*, C.C. 467. 28 (ed. 1779); Eng. odds: *dim ods gin i*, 'it's all the same to me'; *t o:ys dim ods be ðeydið i*, 'it doesn't matter what she says'; *t o:ð gin i ðim ods be ðyda vo*, 'I didn't care what he said'; *os by:ð rubað æn mynd æ mla:yn, dim ods be:*, *may nu n fu:r o vo:d æno*, 'if there is anything going on, it doesn't matter what, they are sure to be there'; *ta ny riu ods*, 'if that is anything'; 'for the matter of that'; *pu:y ods vasa vo r*, 'what would it matter?'

odyn, s.f., pl. *oðna*, *odyn*, D., 'kiln': *odyn galx*, 'limekiln'.

oði, *o:ð*, *oð*, *o:*, prep., *oddi*, but cf. *odyma*, W.B. col. 8. 11; *odyna*, W.B. col. 19. 20; *odyno*, W.B. col. 13. 3,—originally 'o' + O.W. 'di', 'from',—only used before adverbs or before other prepositions; *oddi* *yna* generally takes the form *o: na*; *oddi* wrth becomes generally *oruð* [see below];—*oðja:lan* = *o:ð (oð) a:lan*, 'from without'; *oðjam* = *o:ð (oð) am*, 'from around': *mi dennis i golar o:ð am i udu vo*, 'I took off his collar'; *tænny æ kro:yn oð am dani hi*, 'to peel it' (e.g. a stick); *ðary mi ðim tænný gho:t oðjam dana*, 'I did not take off my coat';—sometimes *o:ð* is omitted as *ðary mi ðim tænný am dana nêiðjur*, 'I did not undress last night';—*oðjar* = *o:ð (oð) ar*, 'from on, from': *mi gæmeroð æ þæyr oðjar i vraud*, 'he took the letter from his brother'; *may o wedi kayl kæmmyd i iðdo o:ð arno vo*, 'he has been deprived of his property'; *may r niul æy kodi o:ð ar æ barig*, 'the mist is rising from the hoar-frost'; *glöyvux æ du:r oðjar æ lattus*, 'strain the water off the potatoes'; *helux æ briufon o:ð ar æ laur*, 'get the crumbs up'; *anod tænný dy:n o:ð ar i ðeluyð* (prov.), 'what is bred in the bone will out in the flesh';—*oði vjaun* (= *veun*), 'from inside, on the inside': *æxi: n agor æ dru:s oði vjaun ag ævi: oðja:lan*, 'you opening the door from the inside and I from the outside';—*oruð* = *oddi* wrth, 'from' (as opposed to *at*): *du i n disgul þæyr oruðo vo*, 'I am expecting a letter from him'; *mi gëif i bo:yn garu oruð æ dolyr*, 'I suffered great pain from the wound'; *i gadu æ rada:ð oruð æ ta:n*, 'to keep a griddle from the fire'; *æn honjan oruð æ göydan*, 'hanging from the tree'.

ofrum, s.m., pl. *ofræmma*, *ofrwm*, D., 'a contribution in money made at a funeral and generally placed on the altar or a table provided for the purpose, immediately after the service held in the church'.

oframmy, frammy, v., offrymu, D., 'to contribute money at a funeral'.

o:g, s., *og*, D., 'harrow'.

ogla [*hogla*].

ogo, s.f., pl. *ogovëyð*, *ogof*, D., 'cave'.

öidi, v., *oedi*, D., 'to delay': *mi öidis hevo hun a hun ag mi golis a tre:n*;—*du i ðim am öidi ðim xwanag, du i am rhoid nu ar go:st i ti*, 'I will not put up with any further delay: I will put you into court for it', i.e. the money.

öinin, s.m., *oenyn*, D., 'a little lamb'.

öiri, v., *oeri*, D., 'to become cold': *may hi n öiri ty: a gid a r no:s*, 'it gets cold towards evening'; *kryðux at nakku kin ðo vo öiri*, 'have some of that before it gets cold'.

öirjog, adj., *oeriog*, 'chilly'.

öirni, s.m., *oerni*, D., 'cold'.

okkum, s., 'oakum'.

okkyn [*jogyn*].

okfun, s.m., pl. *okfuns*, 'auction'; *gwerðy ar okfun*, 'to sell by auction'. Also *fair okfun*.

oxenad, s.f., pl. *oxnëidja*, *ochenaid* and *uchenaid*, D., 'sigh': *oxenad drom*, 'a deep sigh'.

oxnëidjo, v., *ucheneidio*, D., 'to sigh'.

oxor, s.f., pl. *oxra*, *ochr*, D. (1) 'side': *ðary mi moxal a gla:u n oxor a klaud*, 'I sheltered from the rain at the side of (= behind) the wall'; *du i η gwisgo vð sgidja ar ær oxra*, 'I tread down my boots on one side'; *kofad o r du:y oxor*, 'a loss on both sides'; *a ðay æn oxra i gilið æy kæggy*, 'the two side by side sleeping'; *gwëiðjo i hoxor hi*, 'to work with a will'; *rhoi rubað æn i oxor*, 'to put something on its side'; *oxor moxyn*, 'a flitch of bacon'; *fo:n bo:b oxor*, 'one who tries to please every one' = *fo:n plefo paub*; *oxor ry:ð* (in slate quarries), 'free side' [*pen rhy:ð*]. (2) 'slope': *ar oxor a bryn*;—*r o:ð a kary ar i le:d oxor*, 'the field was rather sloping'.

oxri, v., *ochri*, D., 'to turn over on one's side', e.g. in swimming; 'to side with' = *plëidjo*.

oxrog, adj., *ochrog*, D., 'sloping': *le: oxrog ædi o*.

o:l, s.m., pl. *oljon* (and *ola* in the expressions *ar i hola*, etc.), ol, D., 'trace, mark'; generally *ho:l* or *ho:y l* in this sense [*ho:l*]. Compounded with prepositions:

I. *ar o:l*. 1. prep.—with pronouns. S. 1. *ar v o:l (i)*, 2. *ar*

d o:l (*di*), 3. *ar i o:l* (*o*); *ar i ho:l* (*hi*). Pl. 1. *ar* (*ə*)*n hola* (*ni*), 2. *ar* (*ə*)*χ* (*h*)*o:l* (*xi*), 3. *ar i hola* (*nu*). (1) of place. (a) 'after, behind': *d un i ðim be ða:u o i vla:yn ne ar i o:l o*, 'I don't know what comes before or after it'; *kay ə drus ar i o:l*, 'to shut the door after, behind him'; *y:n don ar o:l ə ʃaʃ*, 'one wave after the other'. (b) 'after' (with the object of overtaking): *ghedag ar i o:l o*, 'to run after him'. (c) 'after' (implying care, solicitation, etc.): *edraχ ar o:l ə ta:n*, 'to see after the fire'; *edraχ ar i o:l*, 'to look after him'; 'to go and see him': *ma: r gwēinidog ən du:ad ar v o:l i os na vəða i n mynd i r kappal*, 'the minister comes after me if I don't go to chapel'. (d) after expressions implying longing, etc.: *bəða i n xwi:θ ar χ o:l xi*, 'I shall miss you'; *by:ð ən xwi:θ iðo ar o:l baygor*, 'he will miss Bangor'; *may gəno vo hiraθ ar i hola nu*, 'he misses them'. (e) 'behind': *gadal əχ arjan ar əχ o:l*, 'to leave your money behind you'. (f) in the phrase *ar o:l i sənmuyr*, 'out of his senses'. (2) of time, 'after': *by:ð go χədig o amsar ar o:l te:*, 'there won't be much time after tea'; *ma: r tʃe:n ar o:l i amsar*, 'the train is late'; *tan ar o:l suppar*, 'till after supper'; *du:y noson ar o:l i ʃilið*, 'two nights running'; *ar o:l iði du:ad i r ty:*, 'after she had come home'; *nēif hi gnesy ar o:l iði hi vuru*, 'it will get warm after the snow';—of things inherited: *ʃēi di weld be ʃēi di ar o:l d ewyrθ*, 'you will see what your uncle leaves you'. 2. adv. (1) 'left behind': *may na y:n ar o:l*, 'there is one of them left behind'. (2) 'left out': *gadal ʃhiu air ar o:l*, 'to leave some word out'. (3) 'missing, wrong': *ruβαθ ar o:l*, 'something wrong'; *r o:ð i olug ar o:l*, 'his sight was defective'.

II. *ən o:l*. 1. prep. (1) 'for': *mynd ən o:l du:r*, 'to go for water, to fetch water'. In this sense *ən o:l* has generally become corrupted into *i no:l* [*no:l*]. (2) 'according to': *n o:l po:b tebig*, 'in all probability'; *n o:l po:b golug*, 'to all appearances'; *n o:l marn i*, 'in my opinion'; *brēyduyd gwra:χ n o:l i hulys*, 'the dream of a hag according to her will', i. e. 'the wish is father of the thought'. 2. adv. (1) 'back': *mi ðo: i n o:l erbyn kinjo*, 'I shall come back in time for dinner';—in this case pronouns are generally inserted pleonastically, e. g. *pry:d dəuxi n χ o:l ʔ*, 'when will you come back?'; *kēiθ paub i voks ən i o:l*, 'they will all get their boxes back'; *mi a: i a vo: n i o:l*, 'I will take it back'; *tʃoi n v o:l*, 'to turn back'; *may hi n du:ad ən ha: n i o:l etto*, 'the summer is coming back'; *na: i roid ʃhēi ni ən i hola nu* (= *ən i ho:l*), 'I will put these back'. (2) 'back', of something done in return for, in revenge for something: *taly r pu:yθ ən o:l*, 'to pay (him) back, to pay (him) out'; *mi kosa i di os na θewi di*.—*mi kosa inna diða n o:l*, 'I'll give it you if you don't stop'.—'I'll give it you afterwards'. (3) 'backwards': *ən o:l ag ə mla:yn*, 'backwards and forwards'. (4) 'ago': *ʃhēi usnosa n o:l*, 'a few weeks ago'; *əχədig ən o:l*, 'a short time ago'. (5) with *ty:*, 'behind': *may o ty: n o:l i xi ar laur*, 'it is on the floor behind you'.

o:l, adj., ol, D., 'hind, hinder, hindmost, back'; in sup. 'last': *olwyn o:l*, 'back wheel'; *χwartar o:l moχyn*, 'hind quarter of a pig'; *tra:yð o:l*, 'hind feet' (cf. *bla:yñ*); *r ola o r la:yθ*, 'the last of the milk' (at milking); *ə mi:s ola = ə mi:s duyθa* (Fr. le dernier mois), 'the last month'; *ə dy:ð ola (duyθa) o r mi:s*, 'the last day of the month'.

olwyn, s.f., pl. *luinjōn*, *olwyn*, D., 'wheel': *olwyn o:l* 'back wheel'; *palad olwyn*, 'boss of a wheel' (cf. *adan*, *bo:θ*, *busan*, *exal*, *kammog*, *kylχ*); *olwyn du:r*, 'water-wheel'; *olwyn gokkos*, 'cog-wheel'.

o:l, adv., oll, D., 'wholly': *gora o:l* 'all the better'; *əy gēnta o:l*, 'first of all'; *ə kubul o:l*, 'the whole lot'; *ə kəvan o:l*, 'the whole'. [With the exception of the first two of these expressions, *o:l* is seldom used, *i ġi:d* or *kubul* taking its place.]

ond, *ənd*, *ond*, D. I. conj., 'but': *r o:yð ġin i lawar jaun o wy:a ond dəry dim y:n o 'honyñnu dy:or*, 'I had a great many eggs, but not one of them hatched'.

II. prep., 'but, besides, except'; with negative verb often equivalent to 'only': *vedar y:n nēyd ond i ora*, 'one can only do one's best, one can but do one's best' (cf. Fr. ne . . . que); *t ədu i dim ond smaljo hevo χi*, 'I am only joking'; *t ədi hi dim ond meġis dexra*, 'it is only beginning, as it were'; *be naun i ond dēyd ə gwi:r t*, 'what should I do but tell the truth?'; *welis i m ono vo ond weld o n mynd*, 'I only saw him as he was going'; *χe:s i dim 'ond 'mynd*, 'I did go, but that was all'; *t o:s na dim 'ond 'mynd*, 'there is nothing for it but to go'; *nēiθ dim y:n o 'honyñnu dim ond gado*, 'none of them will do anything but promise'; *dim ond əχi*, 'only you'; *dim ont (ənt) həñny t*, 'nothing but that?', 'is that all?'; *dim ond kro:yn ar ər asgurn*, 'nothing but skin and bone'; *ə ty: nesa ond y:n*, 'next door but one'.—With infinitive of the verb 'to be' and pronoun, 'except my being, etc.', i.e. 'except that, but that': *may r noswaθ əm bra:v ond bo:t i n o:yr*, 'the night is fine except that it is cold'; *t o:yð dim by:d arno vo ond bo:d o wedi bytta gormod*, 'there was nothing the matter with him except that he had eaten too much'; *əla wi:r mai dəna be sy: ond bo:d ni dim əy gubod*, 'perhaps it is so, indeed, but that we don't know'.—With infinitive of any verb: 'on condition of (my being), if': *wa:θ ġin i 'le: i vyu ond ka:l (= ond i mi ga:l) peθ 'ai vyu*, 'I don't care where I live if only I get something to live on'; *dani wedi klu:ad peθa da: jaun ond i ni dal 'atlyñnu a i gnēyd nu*, 'we have heard some very good things if only we give heed to them and do them'.

oni, conj., *oni*, D., 'if . . . not, unless': only with the verb 'to be' in form *oni ba:(y)*, e.g. *mi 'vasaxi n 'ay'ho:yo χ pen oni ba: i vo:d ən səund 'ənoxi*, 'you would forget your head if it were not fastened to your shoulders'. See also *bo:d*.

onsal, s., Eng. *handseal*, 'a first purchase at a new shop': *ghaid i mi vynd ano i roid onsal ydyneu* (Bangor).

o:r, *o:yr*, *gor-*, in *o:r u:yr* (J.J.); *o:yr u:yr* (O.H.), *gorwyr*, R., 'great-grandson'; *o:yr o:yr u:yr* (O.H.), 'great-great-grandson'; *o:r sgennydd* (J.J.), *goresgynnydd*, I.G. 160 [21]; D., s.v. 'atnepos': 'great-great-great-grandson'.

oraindg, *orandg*, s.m., pl. *orandgis*, *oraens*, L.G.C., 13 [60]; *orens*, W.Ll. lxi. 15; *oreins*, D., s.v. 'citron'; 'orange'.

ordor, s.f., pl. *ordors*, *ordos*, *ordor*, C.C.M. 1. 12; *ordyr*, W.S. 'order': *may n ordor werð i xa:l*; *kemmyd rubað heb ga:l ordors*.

ordro, v., *ordrio*, W.S.; *ordro*, C.C. 186. 20; T.N. 100. 31, 'to order, command'; 'to order (goods)'. Also *gordro*.

organ, s.f., pl. *organa*, *organ*, D., s.v. 'organum'; 'organ': *kany r organ*, 'to play the organ'; *xuðy r organ* 'to blow the organ'.

orjog, adj., *origo*, D., 'changeable, capricious'.

orklau, s. = *ol clawdd*, 'traces of an old wall': *do:s at r he:n orklau na, du i wedi gŷddjad o* (i. e. the article in question) *dan garag* (O.H.).

oruð = *oddi wrth* [oðr].

os, conj., *os*, D., 'if'. I. expressing an actual condition (1) with present (or future with present meaning) refers to present time: *wel i xi bēddjo du:ad os taxī n xlu:at i n o:yr*, 'you had better not come if you feel it cold'; *os ædi o m bēmðag*, 'if it costs one and three'; *wa:yð be di o os ædi o η gnēyd dŷoni i xi*, 'it doesn't matter what it is if it does you good'; *os o:ys rubað ar æ burð*, 'if there is anything on the table'; *os lēikjuxi*, 'if you like'; *os gwelux æn ða: (s gwelux æ ða:)*, 'if you please, please'; *dæux i edrax ta os na xwēiljuxi*, 'come and see then if you don't believe'; *os na vedar dy:n nēyd rubað, vedar o ðim ond i stompjo vo*, 'if a man cannot do something, he can but bungle it'; *os nad ædi n rubað gēnoxi*, 'if you don't mind'; *os gun i*, 'I wonder' = *təbad*. (2) with the future, refers to future time: *os by:ð æ dæwyd æn fit*, 'if the weather is fit'; *mi do: i os ka: i amsar*, 'I will come if I have time'; *by:ð æ dy:n æn lūgy os na vræfux*, 'the fellow will starve if you don't make haste'; *os na vy:ð poppeð æn jaun, ghaid i xi wēidi*, 'if everything is not right you must call out'; *os medra i vynd, mi a:v*, 'if I can go, I will';—with verb omitted, *os hyu ag ja:x*, 'if all's well';—'whether', *d un i ðim os ka: i ru:in æn i le: vo*, 'I don't know whether I shall get any one in his place' (= *d un i ðim ga: i . . .*);—after *di:olx*: *di:olx os gnēið o*, 'I hope he will; thank Heaven if he will'. (3) with the imperfect, expresses the future in past time: *ðary mam ađo i mi gūn sidan os aun i*, 'my mother promised me a silk dress if I would go'. II. with any tense (1) expressing a condition merely in form: *os ædi*

hi n sa:l, du inna n sa:l hevyd, 'if she is ill, I am ill too'; *os na welso'xi: vi: welis i m ona xiθa*, 'if you did not see me, I did not see you'. (2) expressing a fulfilled condition, or a condition assumed to be fulfilled: *os o:yð riu dru:g wedi nēyd*, 'if some harm had been done'; *os du i wedi gnēyd dru:g dydux uθa i be du i wedi nēyd*, 'if I have done wrong, tell me what I have done'. Cf. *oni* and *pe*. III. as quasi-substantive: *heb os nag oni ba:y*, 'without any doubt whatever'.

osgo, s.m., *osgo*, D. (1) 'slope': *meun osgo vel hyn*, 'sloping like this'; *ma na osgo ñno vo*, *may o η kodi i vñny ar osgo*, 'it slopes'; *mynd i vñny ar osgo* (of persons), 'to go up in a slanting, oblique manner'. (2) 'inclination': *may osgo mynd ñno vo*, 'there is plenty of "go" in him'; — *t o:ys na ðim osgo ñno vo*; *t o:ys ðim osgo gwaib ñno vo*.

ospitol, s.f., 'hospital'.

oso, v., *ossio*, B.C. 135. 6; *osio*, T.N. 226. 6, 'to show a tendency to': *ðary o ðim oso nēyd o*, 'he did not show any tendency to do it; he did not move a finger to do it'.

øugrym, s., *awgrym*, D., 'suggestion, hint': *ge:sti rubaθ ? mi ge:s i øugrym kaun i waiθ*, 'did you get anything?' 'I was given to understand that I should have work'.

øuxjo, v., *awchio*, 'to desire eagerly, to be greedy for': *øuxjo ti:r*; — *ma: r mo:x ñn øuxjo buyd*.

øuxys, adj., *awchus*, L.G.C. 13 [44]; W.S. [Kene]; *owchus*, W.Ll. xviii. 3, 'having a sharp appetite, greedy, eager': *r u:ti n øuxys am vuyd*; — *kæθry n øuxys*, 'to snatch greedily'; *ghoid kæyor i øuxys am beidjo mynd ñn ghy: beļ*.

ovar, adj., *ofer*, D. (1) 'vain': *mynd ñn ovar*, 'to go in vain'. (2) 'dissolute', implying especially the idea of prodigality: *dy:n ovar*, 'a dissolute man, a prodigal'; *gwastrafy peθa n ovar*, 'to squander'. (3) 'frivolous, thoughtless, giddy': *may r plant wedi mynd ñn ovar la:s*; — *gnēyd gwaib ovar*. (4) *farad ñn ovar*, 'to use low, bad, unseemly language'.

ovardøvy, v., Eng. over; and tyfu, 'to overgrow, grow too quickly'.

ovargodi, v., Eng. over; and codi, 'to rise too much', e.g. of bread.

ovargöiljon, s.; pl. of *ofergoel*, D.; cf. D.P.O. 250. 8, 'superstition'.

ovargöylað, s., *ofergoeledd*, 'superstition' (in the abstract).

ovargöyllys, adj., *ofergoelus*, M.Ll. i. 220. 30, 'superstitious'.

ovargrøvanna, s.pl., Eng. over; and carfan, 'movable boards to heighten the sides of carts, cart-sloats'.

ovarholjo, v., 'to overhaul, pry into, search out': *ovarholjo peθa pobol eriļ a tgoi a tgoi nu*; *ðaxi n ovarholjo po:b tuļ a xoyol*—(O.H.).

ovarwëiðjo, v., Eng. over; and gweithio, 'to overwork'.

ovn, s.m., pl. *ovna*, ofn, D., 'fear': *by:ð arna i braid ovn gwarðag*, 'I am rather afraid of cattle'; *ma na i ovn mod i n æx kadu æmma*, 'I am afraid I am keeping you here'; *ma na i ovn na glaujo nêið i tru: r dy:ð*, 'I am afraid it will rain all day'; *may o η kodi ovn arna i*, 'he frightens me'; *ma na i braid d ovn di*, 'I am rather afraid of you'; *na i ovn xi*, 'I am afraid of you'; *r o:ð arno vo gimmin i o i hovn hi ag o:yd arna i*, 'he was as much afraid of her as I was'; *hi: oð arna i ovn vuya o ne:b æn æ by:d*, 'I was more afraid of her than of any one else in the world';—with *ar* omitted: *may paub i hovn nu*, 'every one is afraid of them'; *vøða vo ðim mo i hovn hi*, 'he was not afraid of her';—in quasi-verbal sense: *daxi ovn ?*, 'are you afraid?'; cf. *ifo*;—*ghak ovn*, 'for fear (lest)'; *ghak ovn idi davly kavod*, 'for fear there is a shower'; *ghak ovn na welaçi m oni hi n van aku*, 'for fear you might not see her there'; *tendjuxi ghak ovn i xi særðjo*, 'mind you don't fall';—*ghak ovn* is sometimes shortened into *k ovn*.

ovnadsan, adj. = *ovnaduy*: *n o:yr ovnadsan*, "awfully cold". Sometimes intensified into *ovnadsan la:s*.

ovnaduy, adj., ofnadwy, D., 'terrible, awful' (very common in the ordinary colloquial sense of these words = *garu*): *ma na vy:d ovnaduy hevo xli*, 'there is no end of trouble with you'; *may r fenast æy klepjan æn ovnaduy*, 'the window is clattering terribly'; *may n xubv n ovnaduy*;—*dary xi næxryn i n ovnaduy*.

ovni, v., ofni, D., 'to fear'.

ovnys, adj., ofnus, D., 'timid': *bøða i n ovnys jaun æn æ no:s*.

øwan, Owain, 'Owen'.

o:yd, s.m., oed, D., 'age': *æn i o:yd*, 'of age'; *pobol meun o:yd*, 'people getting on in years'; *vaint ædi (be: di) d o:yd di ?*, 'how old are you?'; *blu:yd o:yd*, 'one year old'; *he:n wraig æn dair blu:yd i gant o:yd*, 'an old woman ninety-seven years old'; *gwarðag ivayk heb gærað dævluyd o:yd*, 'young cattle less than two years old'; *kadu i o:yd æn ða:*, 'not to look one's age, to wear well'; *du i r y:n o:yd a baud æ rrho:yd a ðippin hænax na nannað*, said when one does not wish to tell his age.

öydran, s.m., oedran, D., 'age': *may hi meun öydran garu ag edrax mor ða:*, 'she looks very well, considering her great age'; *du i wedi mynd i dippin o öydran*, 'I am getting rather old'.

o:yl, s.m., oyl, C.C. 2. 26, oel 72, 21, 'oil'.

o:yn, s.m., pl. *u:yn*, oen, D., 'lamb': *day o:yn evaļ*, 'twin lambs'; *o:yn fu:að*, 'a lamb brought up by hand'; *r o:yn æn dæggy r davod*, "teaching one's grandmother"; *Kim bræsyrad a xumfon o:yn*, 'as busy as a lamb's tail'.

o:yr, adj., comp. *öyraχ*, *uyraχ*, oer, D. (1) 'cold': *may n rhy: o:yr i vünd æm bennoð ałan*, 'it is too cold to go out bareheaded'; *daxi n χlu:at i n o:yr ʔ*, 'do you feel it cold?'; *may nχha:yd mor o:yr a ʔəfaint*, 'my feet are as cold as stones' (lit. 'frogs'); *may n diğon o:yr i rewı kəðod*, 'it is bitterly cold'. (2) fig. *dı:n, kwarvəd o:yr*. (3) 'unpleasant' (of sound): *su:n o:yr ka:s* (O.H.).

öyrlyd, adj., oerllyd, D.G. lv. 7; D.F. [22]. 14. (1) 'chilly': *may n o öyrlyd həddju*. (2) 'cold' (fig.): *dy:n, kwarvəd öyrlyd*. (3) 'sensitive to cold'.

öyrval, s., oerfel, D., 'cold': *winðrau = rubəθ sy η kodı o öyrval*, 'something caused by cold'; *wedi ka:yl öyrval*, 'having caught a chill'. As distinguished from *öirni*, *öyrval* implies some physical effect of cold, *öirni* 'cold' in general.

o:ys, s.f., pl. *öysod*, *öysa*, oes, D. (1) 'life': *nəif i ri:o:yd ə va:θ be:θ æn v o:ys*, 'I never did such a thing in my life'; *ðary mi gri:o muya n v o:ys*, 'I never cried so much in my life'; *mi gavod i alu vely æm i oy:s*, 'the name stuck to him for the rest of his life'; *basun æm lēikjo aros hevo χi ar hy:d v o:ys*, 'I should like to stop with you for the rest of my life'; *ma na diğon o lexi n van no æm o:ys ə by:d*, 'there is enough slate there for as long as the world lasts'. (2) 'age': *er s öysa (öysod) lawar*, 'for many ages'; *may r o:ys wedi mynd æη gałax*, 'the age has become wiser'.

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pa:, adj., *pa*, D., 'which?': *þ ʔ y:n ʔ = pa un ʔ* Cf. *par ün*, P.G.G. 80. 7; *pa'r un*, M.Ll. i. 182. 7; *þ ʔ yn ta ʔ = pa un ynte ʔ* —Frequently omitted, e.g. *be:θ ʔ be: ʔ = pa beth ʔ*; *bry:d ʔ* (also *pry:d ʔ*) = *pa bryd ʔ*—*pu:y* is often used instead of *pa:*. Cf. W.B. col. 454. 5; 456. 13.—In direct questions: *pa: sgidja daxi æm wisgo həddju ʔ*, 'which boots are you going to wear to-day?'; *pa: vi:s o r vluydyn ə by:ð merχaid æn farad li:a ʔ*, 'in which month of the year do women talk the least?'; *pa: (= syl) hu:yl sy ʔ arnoxi həddju ʔ*, 'how are you feeling to-day?'; *pa: bry:d vy:ð ə vuyux æn du:ad a ʔo: ʔ*, 'when will the cow be calving?'; *o b le: daxi n du:ad ʔ*, 'where do you come from?'; *æm b le: ʔ = le: ʔ*, 'where?'; *þ ʔ y:n di r gora gin ti ʔ*, 'which do you like the best?'; *þ ʔ y:n vyttod ə bara ʔ*, 'which of you ate the bread?'; *þ ʔ yn ta r bəra ta r huya ʔ*, 'the shortest or the longest?'; *þ ʔ yn ta kin ta brıts ʔ*, 'heads or tails?'—adverbially: *pa: mor vy:an daxi η kerðad ʔ*, 'how fast do you walk?'—In indirect questions: *i öyðun i ðim æη gubod pa: adag o:yd hi*, 'I didn't know what time of day it was'; *ðary mi ðim govyn*

pa: xwa:yr 'öyðaxi *n* vedul, 'I didn't ask which sister you meant'; *wydoni ðim pa: bryd vy:ð hi iſo vo*, 'we don't know when she will want it'; *ðim ods p ɣ y:n*, 'it doesn't matter which'; *ðim ɭawar o bu:ys p ɣ y:n*, 'it doesn't much matter which'; *wyðun i ðim p ɣ y:n o:yð p ɣ y:n*, 'I didn't know which was which'; *d un i ðim p ɣ yn la vi: la hi: sy wedi ka:yɭ gwa:yθ annuyd*, 'I don't know whether I or she has the worse cold'; *may hi ɳ govyn p ɣ yn la vory la drennyð daxi am vynd fur*, 'she is asking whether it is to-morrow or the day after to-morrow that you are going away'.

pabuyr, s.pl., sing. *böyran* (O.H.), *pabwyr*, D., 'soft rushes', used for rush-lights (*Juncus effusus*); *kin sæðað a böyran, vel böyran o sy:θ* (O.H.), 'as straight as a rush';—*pabuyr* is also used in the singular: *pabur o ðy:n*, 'a weak man' (Bangor).

pabyð, s.m., pl. *pabðjon*, *Pabydd*, O.P., 'a Roman Catholic'.

pabðjaθ, s.f., *pabyddiaeth*, R., 'Popery, Roman Catholicism'.

pabðol, adj., *pabyddawl*, O.P., 'Roman Catholic'.

padal, s.f., pl. *padeli*, *padell*, D., 'pan': *padal fri:o*, 'frying-pan'—also a kind of shell; *padal olxi*, 'washing-pan'; *lorð dan badał*, 'pan loaf'; *padal pen gli:n*, 'knee-cap'.

padar, s.m., pl. *padera*, *pader*, D.G. ccxvii. 20; W.S. [A pater noster]; pl. *padereu*, W.S. [A payre of beedes], cf. D.G. ccvii. 10. (1) 'the Lord's Prayer': *kin sikrad a fadar, kin wirjad a fadar*;—*dëyd padar uθ berson*, 'to teach one's grandmother'; *os na xëvi di dā ɣe:g vy:ð en wel i ti dëyd dā badar*, an implied threat. (2) in pl. 'the beads of a rosary' (but the original meaning is entirely forgotten) in the phrase *mi ɣëiθ o ðigon o amsar i ɣovri i badera*, 'he will have plenty of time to kick his heels' (lit. 'to tell his beads'), I.W. (3) 'a rigmarole, a long story': *pëidfuɣ a gnëyd padar o hono vo*, 'don't make a long story of it';—*may o wedi nëyd o m badar maur*. (4) 'a scolding': *ka:yɭ i badar* = *ka:yɭ i vëio*.

padlan, s.f., 'a mole-catcher's tool, like a trowel, but flat, for cutting a hole to put a trap in': *padlan durɣ, padlan turɣur* (O.H.). Cf. W.M.M., s.v. 'batal'.

padlan (?), in the exp. *badlan go:x ə delyn* [*badlan*].

paffjo, v., *ymbaffio*, G.O. ii. 77. 23; *paffio*, T.N. 236. 33, 'to fight'. (Seldom used = *kuffjo*.)

pais, s.f., pl. *pëiſa*, *pais*, D., 'petticoat' (cf. D., s.v. 'inclusia'); *pais a bekkun*, 'skirt and bodice', i.e. striped skirt of homespun (*stuf*) and short jacket; *gwiſgo r bais a r kło:s* (of a woman), 'to wear the breeches'.

pak, s.m., pl. *pakja*, *pac*, D.G. cxlii. 33; *pack*, W.S. [A Packe]; *pacc*, B.C. 101. 7. (1) 'pack, bundle': *pak bæxan o dan i ɣesal*;—*pak o wla:n ar i ɣevn*;—*gna: dā bak l*, 'off with you!';—also *hel dā*

bak a fur a ti:! (2) 'pack, swarm, etc.': *ma: nu vel pak o wenyñ am pigo paub.* (All O.H.)

pakjo, v., packio, W.S., 'to pack'.

pal, s., palf rhwyf, D., s.v. 'palma', 'tonsa': *pal rhu:yu*, 'blade of an oar' (O.H.). Cf. *pavl*.

pa:l, s., pâl, D., 'pala, ligo', also s.v. 'fossio', in the exp. *rha:u ba:l*, 'spade', as distinguished from 'shovel'.

palad, s.m., pl. *pladra* (O.H.), paladr, D. (1) 'shaft of a wheel': *palad olwyn melin.* (2) in the exp. *palad o dy:n*, 'a burly man'; Cf. B.C. 15. 10. O.H. defines thus: *dy:n truydo*, 'di:wal, kry: truydo,—dim an rhy: de:u. (3) in pl. 'rays of the sun': *o dan bla:dra r hayl poyð*, 'exposed to the burning sunshine'.

palas, s.m., palâs, 1 Kings, xvi. 18; cf. D.F. [13]. 22, 'palace': *may hi wedi mynd i u falas* (E.J.), 'she has gone to her palace' (in a facetious sense), 'her place'. Cf. *pla:s*.

paldary:o [*baldary:o*].

palis, s.m., S.G. 220. 39; Eccus. xxii. 18; M.E. palyce P.P. [a fence of pales], 'partition, wall': *palis ko:yd (o go:yd)*.

paljad, s.m., paliad, D., s.v. 'fossio'. (1) 'shovelful' (O.H.) = *rhavjad* (E.J.). (2) 'depth to which one can dig with a spade': *day baljad rha:u* = approximately 'one foot' (O.H.).

paljad, s.f., 'a stroke with an oar': *lyn ðu:y baljad*, 'pull two strokes' (O.H.).

palmant, s.m., pl. *palmanta*, palmant, D., 'a groundwork of cobble-stones';—*ma nu m balmant ar draus i gilið* (O.H.), speaking of a number of things (e.g. houses) close together in quantities.

palmanty, v., palmantu, D., s.v. 'lithostrotos'; 'to lay down a groundwork of cobble-stones'; 'to cover with such a groundwork'.

palv [*pavl*].

palvas, s.m., pl. *palvëifa*, palfais, D., 'shoulder of a quadruped'.

paly, v., palu, D. Pret. Pl. 3. *palson*. Imperative *pala*; *palux*, 'to dig': *du i wedi paly a darn ma*;—*paly taltus*;—*paid a paly keluyð*, 'don't concoct a lie'.

paly, v., 'to pull a stroke with an oar' (O.H.).

paļ, s., pall, D., 'cessation, failing': *t o:s na ðim paļ arno vo*, 'there is no end to it', 'it is inexhaustible'.

paļy, v., pallu, D., 'to fail': *may mēnað am paļy*, 'patience fails'; 'one loses patience';—*lagad, klyu, galy korforol am paļy*.

pam, adv., paham, D.; cf. *pam*, G.R. 81. 1; D.F. [21]. 28, 29; [58]. 28; B.C. 11. 23, 'why': *pam daxi y gadal ļonyð i hunāna?*, 'why do you leave that fellow alone?'; *pam na bēidjuxi a kodi?*,

'why not stay in bed?'; *vedrun i m a myu dēxra, d un i dim pam*, 'I couldn't for the life of me begin, I don't know why'.

pan, ? *pann*, D., 'fullacia'; *pann* (=) *tewychyad ar vrethyn* [A *thycknyng*], W.S., only in the exp. *hannar pan*, 'weak in the head', "cracked", "not all there". Cf. *hanner pann* (in a different sense), G.O. ii. 15. 5.

panad [*kupanad*].

panadan, s.f., dim. of *kupanad*, an affectionate name for a cup of tea: *r he:n banadan*.

panal, s.m., *panel*, W.S. [A *pannell*], 'a piece of plaited straw placed under a pack-saddle to protect the back of the animal from being galled': *panal ar ġevn my:l*;—*ar a panal may strodyr: i r strodyr a may day gorn: may nu m baxy a kēwy! ar a strodyr hevo ġyru* (J.J.).

pandy, s.m., *pandy*, D., 'fulling-mill'.

pannur, s.m., *pannwr*, D. (1) 'fuller'. (2) 'fulling-hammer'—(O.H.).

panny, v., *pannu*, D. (1) 'to full (cloth)'. (2) 'to bang, beat': *mi panna i di*.

pant, s.m., pl. *panġja*, *pant*, D., 'a hollow': *m boġġja ag m bantja*, 'undulating'; *may nu n għoi torġan tan a ny:θ ag aġ gnēyd pant mi hi i r wy:a*, 'they put a sod under the nest and make a hollow in it for the eggs'; *panġja n a boġġa*, 'hollows in the cheeks'; *mi knoġġja di o bant i dalar* (O.H.), 'I will beat you from pillar to post' (cf. *pant a thalar*, D.F. [193]. 29); *i bant a għe:d a du:r* (prov.), 'money goes where money is'; *o bant i bentan*, 'all over the place'.

panġjo, v., *pantio*, 'to cause to bulge', e.g. of waves striking a net fixed to poles (O.H.).

panġjog, adj., *pantiog*, 'full of hollows'; *may r arθ m bantjog ag m dolkjog ar d o:l di*, i.e. dug unevenly (O.H.).

panġla, s.m., *pantle*, B.C. 94. 21, 'a hollow'.

pa:p, s.m., *Pâb*, D.; *Pâp*, B.C. 19. 8, 'a Roman Catholic': also adj., *kappal pa:p* = *kappal papistjaid*.

pappyr, s.m., pl. *papyra*, *papir*, D., 'paper': *pappyr lu:yð*, 'brown paper'; *pappyr sidan*, 'tissue paper'; *pappyr newyð*, pl. *papyra newyð*, 'newspaper'.

papyro, *pyro*, v., 'to paper (a room)'.

pa:r, s.m., pl. *para*, *pâr*, D., 'pair': *pa:r o sġidja*, 'a pair of boots'; *y:n o bo:b pa:r*, 'odd ones'; *dēybar, trifar*, 'two pair, three pair'.

para, v., *parhau*, D.; *para*, C.C. 147. 3. Fut. S. 1. *para*, 2. *pari*, 3. *pariθ*, *periθ* [*pery*], etc. Pret. *paris*. Pl. *parson*. Imperf. *parun*.

Plup. *parsun*, 'to last': *gobëiðjo na nëið i ðim para n hi:r*, 'I hope it won't last long'; *gobëiðjo a parið i dros dolig*, 'I hope it will last over Christmas'; *ma: n para xuðy*, 'it keeps on blowing'; *farið i ðim*, 'it won't last'; *r o:n i n meðul faraxi ðim an hi:r an hogyn da:*, 'I thought you wouldn't remain a good boy for long'; *bolíad ki: berið dridja* (prov.), 'a dog's fill lasts three days'; *þryn he:n, þryn eilwaið, þryn newyð ve bery byð* (prov.), 'buy old: buy a second time,—buy new: it will last for ever'. (O.H. has *mi berið be:ð*.)

parabl, s.m., *parabl*, D., 'speech': *may n efëiðjo ar i barabl*, 'it is affecting his speech'; *kofi i barabl*, 'to lose one's power of speech'.

parad, s.m., pl. *þarwydyð, þruydyð*, *pared*, D., 'inner wall of a house': *may r parad æy ðevn iðo vo*, 'the wall forms a back for it' (e. g. a book-case); *may ho:yl a piktjur ar a parad*, 'there is a mark of the picture on the wall'; *may o m byu am a parad a vi:*, 'he lives next door to me'.

parad, s., *pelydr*, D. (Bot.), 'pyretrum', in *parad a wal (wo:l)*, 'wall pellitory' (*Parietaria ramiflora*).

para:fi:n, s.m., 'paraffin'.

para:toi, v., *paratoi*, L.A. 106. 2; W.S.; D.F. [159]. 1; M.Ll. i. 60. 7; *parottoi*, D. Pret. S. 3. *para:to:ð*. Imperative *para:to:*, *para:tøux*, 'to prepare': *da:xi m para:toi i vynd?*

pardun, s., *pardwn*, L.G.C. 35 [34]; W.S.; C.C. 245. 8; C.L.C. iv. 21. 7, 'pardon'; *begjo x pardun*, 'I beg your pardon'.

parðy, s.m., *parddu*, D., 'the black on vessels which have been on the fire': *may r te: y gry: vel tgu:yð parðy* (E.J.).

parðy:o, v., *pardduo*, D., s.v. 'denigro'; 'to cover with black, to smear with soot': *parðy:o i wynab*. Also fig. *parðy:o i gæmerjad*.

par:ha:ol, adj., 'lasting, durable'.

par:ha:ys, adj., *parhaus*, D., 'continual'.

parx, s.m., *parch*, D., s.v. 'reuerentia'; 'respect': *dayos parx*, 'to show respect'; *ðaykju a þo:b parx i xi:*, 'thank you kindly'.

parxy, v., *parchu*, O.P., 'to respect'.

parxys, adj., *parchus*, D., s.v. 'honoratus'. (1) 'respectful': *farad æm barxys*;—*parxys o baub*, 'respectful to every one'. (2) 'respectable': *þobol barxys*.

parlëi:fo, v., 'to paralyse': *may o wedi kayl i barlëi:fo*, 'he is paralysed' (O.H.).

parlur, s.m., pl. *parlæra*, *parlwr*, D.G. lxxviii. 26; lxxx. 6; D.; B.C. 25. 27; 65. 25, 'parlour'.

parlys, s.m., *parlys*, D., s.v. 'paralysis'; 'paralysis': *stro:k a parlys* (O.H.).

parod, adj., sup. *pgotta*, *parod*, D. (1) 'ready': *daxi m barod i suppar?*, 'are you ready for supper?' (2) 'apt, prone': *may o m barod i daro i dro:yd*, 'he is apt to knock his foot against things'; *parod i air*, 'quick with his tongue'.

parsal, s.m., pl. *parseli*, *parsel*, W.S. [Parcell]; G.O. ii. 220. 13, 'parcel'.

partio, v., *partio*, W.S. [Take part], 'to take sides' (*hevo*), J.J.

partiol, adj., *partiol*, W.S. [Partial], 'partial, apt to take sides'.

parθ, s., *parth*, D., 'part': *vasa n da: gin i keusun i barθ o i asbryd o*, 'I should like to have had part of his spirit' (scriptural: cf. 2 Kings ii. 9).

pas, s.m., Eng. pass. (1) 'a lift in a vehicle'. (2) 'deception': *gnëyd pas arno*. (3) 'demand, sale': *t o:s na dim pas arnyny* = *dim mynd, dim govin*.

pa:s, s.m., *pâs*, D., 'whooping-cough'.

pasbol, s., 'base-ball' (Bangor).

pa:sg, s.m., *Pasg*, D., 'Easter': *dy ly:n a pa:sg*, 'Easter Monday'.

pa:st, s., 'paste'.

pasta, s.f., pl. *pastiiod*, *pastei*, L.A. 37. 20; *pastai*, D., s.v. 'artocreas', 'minutal'; B.C. 8. 14. (1) 'pasty': *pasta vala, wniwod*, etc. (2) 'a mixture of manure, lime and earth': *troi pasta* (J.J.).

pastun, s.m., pl. *pastenna*, *pastwn*, D., 'cudgel': *mi dobifo a fastun*, 'I struck him with a cudgel'; *o i ben a i bastun*, 'on his own initiative'; *kvrath a pastun*, 'rule by force', 'mob law'.

pastenny, v., *pastynu*, O.P., 'to cudgel': *mi dâ bastenna i di*.

pasfo, v., *passio*, D., 'to pass': *may lawar o bobol am pasfo m a lo:n*, 'many people pass in the road'; *t o:ys na dim le: i basfo*, 'there is no room to pass'; *wedi pasfo a na:u*, 'over nine years old';—also trans. 'to pass' on a road, etc.; 'to pass' something at table.

patro, v., 'to trim': *patro kerig* = *truso kerig* (O.H.).

patrum, s.m., pl. *patremma*, *patrwn*, L.G.C. 500 [69]; W.S. [A patrone]; *patrwm*, P.G.G. (Title), 'sample, pattern'.

pattan, s.f., 'patten'; also 'a wooden contrivance fastened to a cart to slacken the pace when going down hill; brake'.

paθau, s., *pathew*, D. (1) 'dormouse': *kasgy vel paθau* (I.W.). (2) 'a fat fellow' (I.W.).

paub, pron., *pawb*, D., 'every one': *t adi paub dim r yn va:θ*, 'every one is not the same', 'de gustibus non disputandum'; *may o m pgegeby hevo paub m di:wa'hanjaθ*, 'he preaches in every sect'.

without distinction'; *Keið paub i voks an i o:l*, 'every one will get his box back'.

paul, s.m., pl. *poljon*, pawl, D., 'pole', e. g. of a carriage, between two horses or to communicate the power to a threshing-machine.

pavins, s.pl., 'paving-stones': *kledy pavins* (O.H.).

pavl, *palv*, s.m., pl. *pavla*, *palva*, palf, D., 'paw': *pavla ka:θ*, etc.; *mi eis i bavla vo*, 'I got into his clutches'; *vel lgodan dan bavl a ga:θ* (fig.), 'bound hand and foot'.

pawan, s.f., pl. *pawenna*, pawen, D., 'paw': *mi griþjod a ga:θ vi hevo i fawan*, 'the cat scratched me'; (fig.) *o dan i bawan*, 'under his thumb';—also in facetious sense for 'hand': *be u:ti m þinso hevo dā bawan?*, 'what are you pinching for?'; *kadu dā bawenna dra:u*, 'keep your hands off'.

pa:yn, s.m., pl. *þēynod*, paun, D., 'peacock': *may nu vel þēynod o valχ*, 'they are as proud as peacocks'.

pa:yn, s.m., *þēyna*, 'pane': *pa:yn o wydyr*.

pa:ynt, s.m., 'paint'.

pe, *þe*, conj., *pe*, D., 'if', implying an unfulfilled condition in past or present time, or a remote possibility in the future, e. g. 'if I had been', 'if I were', 'if I should be',—followed by the so-called imperfect or pluperfect tenses. 'Pe bawn', 'if I should be', becomes usually *taun* (more rarely *pe taun*); cf. the old forms 'pei yt uewn i', 'beyt uei', 'pet vei', etc. (Strachan, § 158), and later 'ped'; 'pe buaswn' becomes *tasun* (rarely *pe basun*). For examples see *bo:d*. Other examples are: *pe ta:χi* (= *da:χi*) *n troi oð emma*, 'if you were to turn from here'; *pe ka:ti dā forð*, *χaun i ðim*, 'if you were to get your way, I should get nothing'; *pe sārþjati n a van ma ðo:ti ðim i vny n vvu*, 'if you were to fall here you would not come up alive'.

pedol, s.f., pl. *þedola*, pedol, D. (1) 'horse-shoe': *gosod pedol*, 'to put on a shoe'; *buru i þedola*, said of a horse rolling over with his feet in the air; so, facetiously, of persons: *mi taroð o nes o:yð o m buru i þedola*, 'I knocked him sprawling'. (2) 'a piece of iron placed round the heel of a shoe' (O.H.).

pedwar, s. and adj., fem. *pedar*, *pedair*, pedwar, D., 'four': *væða i ðim an mynd æno ðim ynwæð an a pedwar amsar*, 'I don't go there once in a blue moon'.

þedweryð, adj., fem. *þedwarað*, *þedwerydd*, D., 'fourth'.

peg, s.m., pl. *pegja*, 'peg' (for hanging clothes, etc.): *peg moχyn*, 'peg in a pig's snout'.

peg, s., 'peck' = *pegad*.

pegad, s.m., peckeid, W.S., 'peck' = *day hobad bangor* = 16 *kəbannad* (O.H.).

pegjo, v. (1) 'to peg'. (2) 'to put a peg in a pig's snout'. (3) 'to cut a sheep deeply in shearing' (more serious than *pigo*), cf. *braθy*.—Cf. *Fe ddaw'r Cneifiwr, hifiwr hefyd Yna'n fywiog am ei fywyd Gyda'i Wellau gwiwdeg allu, Pegio'r brithwyn, pigo a brathu*. C.—*Cerdd yr Edau Wlan*.

pëidjo, v., peidio, D. Fut. *pëidja*. Pret. S. 3. *pëidjod*. Pl. 3. *pëidson*. Imperative *paid*; *pëidjux*, 'to cease, abstain'. (1) used absolutely: *paid!*; *pëidjux!*, 'don't!'; *du i y gweld bai am bëidjo*, 'I think it is a mistake not to'; *ma: nu n mynd os bədanu n lëikjo, a fëidjo os na: vədan*, 'they go if they like, and they don't go if they don't like'; *mi bëidið pen vlinið*, 'he will stop when he is tired'; *wyda hi ðim o:yd o əmma ai pëidjo (fëidjo)*, 'she did not know whether he was here or not'; *d un i ðim dary hi ai pëidjo (fëidjo)*. (2) with an infinitive, usually followed by the preposition *a*: *pëidjux a xəboli (kəboli)*, 'don't talk nonsense'; *pëidjux a mynd ar ben ə vaiyk*, 'don't get on to the seat'; *pëidjux a θutsad (tutsad) əno vo*, 'don't touch it'; *pëidjux kadu ri:at, blant*, 'don't make a noise, children'; *wel i xi bëidjo du:ad os taxi n xlu:at i n o:yr*, 'you had better not come if you feel it cold'; *r o:ð o n ghy: vəxan i bëidjo kwëiljo*, 'he was too young not to believe'.

pëil, s., pl. *pëilja*, peil, W.S. [Pyle], 'pile'; esp. 'a number of slates placed edgeways';—*pëil hand, bëil hand, he:n bëil (bëilan)* = 'a left-handed man'.

pëiljo, v. (1) 'to pile'; 'to place slates edgeways'. (2) 'to strike' (with the fist): *mi pëilja i di* (O.H.).

pëiljad, s.pl., peilliaid, D., 'bolted wheat flour': *bara pëiljad*, 'a kind of cake made on a frying-pan, muffin'.

pëiljo, v., peillio, D., 'to bolt' (wheat).

pëiljur, s.m., peilliwr, D., 'bolter' (machine), O.H.

pëint, s.m., pl. *pëintja*, pint, D., s.v. 'congius'; 'pint'.

pëintjo, v., payntio, W.S.; paentio, D.; B.C. 14. 15; peintio, D.F. [66]. 10, [122]. 4, etc. Cf. D.G. cxxxii. 20; ccvii. 23, 'to paint'.

pëintjur, s.m., payntiwr, W.S.; paentiwr, D., s.v. 'pictor'; 'painter'.

pëipan, s.f., pl. *pëipja*, 'pipe': *pëipan du:r*, 'drain-tile'; *pëipja r gas*, 'gas-pipes'.

pëithin, s., peithyn, D., in making nets, 'spool or mesh-pin' (O.H.)—in fig. sense: *may gəno vo bëithin əm mho:b ðim*, 'he has a desire for everything'—often implies pilfering (O.H.; Bangor).

pekkyn, s.m., pl. *pekænna*, peckyn, W.S. [A fardell]; pecyn, T.N. 128. 26; dim. of *pak*, 'bundle, packet': *pekkyn bəxan o dan i ġesal*.

peχod, s.m., pl. *peχoda*, pechod, D., 'sin'.

pexy, v., pechu, D., 'to sin'.

pe:l, s.f., pl. *pe:li*, pēl, D., 'ball': *pe:l dro:yd*, 'football'; *Kikjo pe:l dro:yd*, 'to play football'; *pe:l ċira*, 'snowball'.

pelan, s.f., pl. *pe:enni*, pelen, D., 'ball': *pelan ċira*, 'snowball'.

pellan, s., 'a slap with the back of the hand or palm' (O.H.). Cf. *kelpan*.

peļ, adj., pell, D., adv. *ə mheļ*, *əm beļ*. (1) of place: 'far': *ə kuppur peļa*, 'the further (furthest) cupboard'; *may ara de:ğ ən mynd ə mheļ* (prov.), 'slow and sure wins the race'; *ən ə peļtra*, *mheļ mheļ*, 'far away in the distance'; *wedi mynd i r le: peļa ċiθ o*, 'gone as far as it will go'; *ə mheļ ə bo:l*, a mild curse. (2) of time: 'late' (e.g. in the season): *na i go:vo kin iði hi vynd ən rhy: beļ*, 'I will remember before it gets too late'; *peļax o:yð hyn ar ə vluyðyn*, 'that was later on in the year'.

peļan, s.f., pellen, D., 'ball': *peļan o linin*, 'a ball of string'; *peļan o ðavað*, 'a ball of wool'.

peļtar, s.m., pellder, D., 'distance': *ədi r tɾa:yθ i weld am beļtar forð?*, 'is the sand to be seen for a long distance?', i.e. has the tide gone down a long distance?

peļtra, s.m., pelldra, O.P., 'distance'.

pemban, adv., benben, D., s.v. 'committo'; ben ben, D.F. [193]. 10, 'topsy-turvy, higgledy-piggledy, at loggerheads': *may r ty: m bemban ylu*, 'the house is topsy-turvy'; *gəry nu m bemban*, 'to set them at loggerheads'; *may r ðay ðy:n wedi mynd əm bemban*;—*may nu m bemban a i ġilid*.

pembaud, adj., penbawd: *ɾha:f wedi θənyy m bembaud*, 'rope of straw or hay made by twisting round the thumb'. Cf. *pen'baud*.

pemberwi, v., penberwi. (1) 'to be confused, muddle-headed'. (2) 'to be a faddist' = *pen may ru:in wedi kəmmyd riu y:n pe:θ ən i ben a dim ont hunnu*.

pemblaθ, s.m., penbleth, D., 'perplexity': *meun pemblaθ*, 'in a fix'.

pembuiġilid, *pembigilid*, adv., pen bwy gilydd, 2 Kings x. 21. (1) 'from one end to another': *kəmry bembuiġilid*. (2) 'helter-skelter': *mynd i laur əm bembigilid*. (3) 'at loggerheads': *ə ðu:y blaid ən mynd əm bembigilid*.—Cf. *puiġilid*.

pembul, s., pl. *pennabəljad*, penbwl, G.O. ii. 51. 33; B.C. 107. 30; T.N. 205. 7. (1) 'dolt, idiot'. (2) 'tadpole'. (3) 'sand-martin' (Cotile riparia).

pembun, s., 'a sack on a horse's or donkey's back between two panniers'. Also *pen pun*;—*ə bottal bembun [pottal]*.

pen, s.m., pl. *penna*, *pen*, D. (1) 'head': *kammy i ben*, 'to bend one's head'; *ky:r pen*, 'headache'; *may gin i gy:r an a mhen*, 'I have a headache'; *klyu:penna*, 'mumps'; *tori pen dy:n*, 'to cut off a man's head'; 'to take away a man's character'; *tori mhen a rhoi i mi eli*, 'to do me an irreparable injury and then offer me a slight atonement'; *wydoxi be gadwod a mhenni?*, 'do you know what saved my skin?'; *mynd i u benno*, 'to take him to task'; *gary pobol am ben i gilið*, 'to set people at loggerheads'; *paid a i danny*, *o n dō ben*, 'don't quarrel with him'; 'don't make an enemy of him'; *an tanny r ty: am i ben*, 'turning the house upside down'; *a i ben an a gwynl*, 'irresponsible, harum-scarum'; *ar i ben i hy:n*, 'by himself'; *penna kēimjon*, term applied to Calvinistic Methodists. (2) 'head' (looked upon as the seat of intellect, etc.): *ma na digon an i benno*, 'he is no fool'; *ma na riu bry: (= xwilan) an i benno*, 'he is not quite "all there"', cf. 'she has a bee in her bonnet'; *rhoi i ben at a pe:θ*, 'to set to work at something in earnest'; *rho: dō ben ar waið*, 'apply your mind'; 'think it out'; *i adi mhen dim an sbarjo dim ar a n̄rha:yd*, 'my head does not spare my feet', i.e. 'I keep forgetting things and have to fetch them'; *kadu i ben*, 'to protect oneself', 'secure one's own interests', 'cover one's expenses': *xavod o dim ond kayl a xayl i gadu i ben*, 'he only just covered his expenses', cf. below (4); *berwi i ben*, 'to become excited'; *pen mēipan*, 'blockhead'; *he:n ben garu adi o, may gano vo he:n ben*, 'he is a shrewd man'. (3) 'head', in various transferred senses: *klok pen davad*, 'an old-fashioned clock worked by weights'; *pen gunigan*, a plant name, sp.? (J.J.); *pen nēidar*, red-leg robin, herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*) = *kōysgox*; *pen keltyn*, 'the bowl of a pipe'. (4) implies 'mouth' in several phrases, e.g. *kadu i ben*, 'to keep one's own counsel', 'to say nothing'; cf. above (2); *a l̄von muya ovnaduy glu:is i o ben dy:n ari:o:yd*, 'the most terrible oaths I ever heard in my life'; *ðēydoð o dim gair o i ben uða i*, 'he did not say a single word to me'; *a xeltyn an i ben*, 'with a pipe in his mouth'. (5) 'a head, each': *pym su:l̄t a pen*, 'five shillings a head'; *po:b pen dy:n*, 'every man jack'. (6) 'top': *pen a bryn, a da:s, a t̄rosol, a k̄laud*, 'top of the hill, stack, crow-bar, hedge'; *ar ben a grifa*, 'at the top of the stairs'; *rhoi ka:s a l̄vor pen yxa n isa*, 'to put the cover of the book upside down'; *ma na lawar o beða ar i benno*, 'there are many things on the top of it'; *ty: a i ben mo*, 'a house with the roof fallen in' (O.H.); *i oys na dim ti:n na fen ar i sgurs*, or *t oys na ben (fen) na θi:n*, or *t oys na θi:n na fen*, or *t oys na fen na xumfon*, 'there is no head nor tail to what he says'; cf. *heb na θi:n na fen na xumfon nag oxor*; —*t̄roi pen* (in building haystacks), 'to begin to narrow (*kyl̄hay*) the stack gradually to make it taper to a point' (J.J.); *gnēyd i fen* (in building haystacks), 'to place mats, etc. on the top of the stack, which is then left for some time to allow the hay to settle down' (J.J.). (7) 'end' (of material

things and in some figurative uses): *pen a burð*, 'the end of the table'; *pen (ə) dre:*, 'the end (top) of the town'; *pen a ford*, 'the end (top) of the road'; *ghoi baxgan ar ben a ford*, 'to give a young fellow a start'; *pen dru:s*, 'doorway'; *pen peła a by:d*, 'the furthest extremity of the world'; *t ədynu dim əy gubod pa: ben i roid i laur*, 'they don't know whether to stand on their head or their feet', i.e. 'they are very lively, excited, overjoyed'; *pen ghly:ð* (in slate quarries). The face of the rock (*kloguyn*) where blasting is carried on is divided into so many lengths (*le:d bargan*). At one end the rock is cleared of rubble, etc., so that operations can be carried on from the side instead of from the front. This end is called *pen ghly:ð*. When the first length has been opened the same operation is carried on with the second length, and so on, but in these cases the end is called *oxor ry:ð* (J.J.); hence, perhaps, the expression *xe:s i dim pen ghly:ð o gubul*, 'I had no free hand';—*pen dra:u*, 'the furthest end': *pen dra:u by:d*, 'the uttermost end of the earth'; *t o:ys dim pen dra:u i beða vel na*, 'there is no end to such things'; *ən a pen dra:u*, 'when all's said and done', also 'in the long run'; *may r peða wedi mynd i r pen dra:u*, 'things have gone to the last pass';—*may hi wedi mynd i r pen arno vo*, 'it's all up with him'; *bo:d ən i ben* (in playing marbles), 'to have as many at the end as at the start' = *bo:d a mhen i bo:st, kadu i ben*; *may o wedi ləyky i ben*, said of a running tape which has gone inside its receptacle in a garment. (8) 'end' (of time): *pen blu:yð*, 'birthday'; *pen tammor*, 'the end of the season' (May 13, Nov. 13); *du:ad i ben* = *dirwin i ben*, 'to come to an end'; also, of prophecies, forecasts, etc., 'to come true': *may r brofuydoljəð wedi du:ad i ben*;—*pen a mi:s*, (in slate quarries) 'the day when quarrymen send in their accounts for the month';—*kin pen hi:r*, 'before long'; (ə) *mhen tridja*, 'in (Fr. dans) three days'; (ə) *mhen əxədig*, (ə) *mhen sbel*, 'in a short time'; (ə) *mhen hi:r a hu:yr*, 'at last'; *pen (= a mhen) ghlu vynyð*, 'in a minute or two'; *tənnu at ben i bedwar igjan*, 'to be approaching eighty'. (9) 'beginning', in the phrase *pen a bora (pem bora)*:—*əm ben a bora*, 'the first thing in the morning'; *mi do: i bem bora*, 'I will come first thing in the morning'; *bem bora drannoð*, 'the first thing next morning'. (10) preceded by prepositions forming prepositional or adverbial locutions: (a) *am ben*, 'at'; 'over': *ghoi du:r am ben ru:in*, 'to throw water over some one'; *ghoi du:r o:yr am ben a pe:θ* (fig.), 'to throw cold water on the thing' [*am*]; (b) *ar ben*, prep. 'on the top (of)'; cf. (6); *ar ben i digon*, 'in clover'; adv., 'at an end': *may nu n medul bo:d a by:d ar ben os . . .*, 'they think the world is coming to an end if . . .'; *ar (i) ben*, 'straight'; *mi a:θ ar i ben i r du:r*, 'he made straight for the water'; *attab kwestjun ar i ben*, 'to give a direct answer without circumlocution'; (c) *dros ben*, prep. 'over': *mi nēidjəð a ðavad dros ben a ki:*, 'the sheep jumped over the dog'; (fig.) *mynd dros ben ru:in*, 'to get round some one'; adv., 'exceed-

ingly' [*dros*]; (d) *uθ ben*, 'above, over': *uθ ben r avon*, 'on the river bank'; (e) *yux ben*, prep. 'above'.

pen, s.m., pl. *pens*, 'pen', generally *pen sgwenney*; *pi:g pen*, 'pen nib'. Cf. *pin ysgrifenu*, D., s.v. 'calamus'.

pen, *pe*, conj., *pan*, D.; cf. *pen*, B.C. 33. 23, 'when': *pen may hi n noson brarv vel heno*, 'when it is a fine night like this'; *du i wedi blino pe vy:ð iso i mi godi*, 'I am tired when I have to get up'; *ghak ovn mai alan bada i pen vðuxi iso vo*, 'for fear I am out when you want it'; *neuxi gany pen do:nu, y gneux?*, 'you will ring when they come, won't you?'; *mi da:u o pen glu:ib o ar i galon*, 'he will come when he feels inclined'; *pen vðun i n hogyn*, 'when I was a boy'; *pen öyðun i n magy jëir*, 'when I was rearing chickens'; *pen dëyðoxi emma a tro: kenta*, 'when you came here the first time'; *er (er s, es, as) pen*, 'since': *roif i ðim klo: ar a dru:s es pen ëisti furð dros a rhinjog*, 'I have not locked the door since you went away over the threshold'; *er pen may hi wedi glëyo*, 'since it got light'. —In some cases *pen* stands for the literary 'po', e.g. *gora pen gënta*, 'the sooner, the better'; *gora pen vuya*, 'the more the better'.

pen'baud, s., *pen bawd*, 'tit' (Parus)—I.W. Cf. *pembaud*.

pendant, adj., *pendant*, T.N. 236. 36, 'to be depended upon, trustworthy'.

pen'dant, adj., *pendant*, G.O. ii. 156. 13, 'distinct, express, particular': *mi dyðif i uðo vo m ben'dant*, 'I told him expressly, distinctly'; *may o wedi kayl ordors em ben'dant*, 'he has had express orders'.

pendervæmol, adj., *penderfynawl*, O.P., 'determined': *y:n pender-væmol jaun ædi o*, 'he is very determined'.

pendervæny, v., *penderfynu*, O.P., 'to make up one's mind, come to a conclusion, resolve'; 'to decide upon': *pendervæny rubað*.

pendeu, adj., *pendew*, D., s.v. 'protervus'; 'thick-headed, dull, obtuse'.

pendil, s.f., 'pendulum'.

pendramunug, adv., *pendramwnwgl*, D., 'head-over-heels, topsy-turvy': *mi særþjoð i laur em bendramunug*;—*gæry r by:d em bendramunug*.

pendro, s.f., *pendro*, D. (1) 'gid' (disease of sheep). (2) 'giddiness': *a bendro sy arna i*.

pendroni, v., *pendroni*, O.P. (1) 'to have one's head turned': *may o wedi pendroni hevo r hogan na*, 'that girl has turned his head'. (2) 'to mope'. (3) 'to be muddled': *pendroni hevo kuru*; *pendroni uθ ben lëvra*.

pendryn, Penrhyn.

pendul, adj.; cf. *pendoll*, D., in the exp. *gëlan bendul*, 'leach'.

pendumpŷjan, *pendampŷjan*, v., *pendwmpian*, D., s.v. 'titubanter'; 'to doze, to nod the head when sleeping'.

penŷy, adj., *penddu*, D.G. clxxxii. 20. (1) 'black-haired'. (2) 'overcast': *r o:ð hi n ðy: benŷy*;—*noson benŷy*.

penŷy, s., pl. *pennady:on*, *penddu*, 'black-headed gull' (*Larus rudibundus*) = *gwylan benŷy*.

pen'ðy:n, s.m., pl. *pennadmod*, *pendduyn*, D., 'boil'. Also *per'ðy:n*.

penfrwyn, s., *penffrwyn*, D., 'halter'.

penfyst, s., *penffust*, 'head-stall'.

pen'gwy:lt, adj., 'shock-headed, rough-haired'.

peni, s., 'penny', in phrase *dim y:n baksan beni*, 'not a farthing' (O.H.).

penisal, adj., *penisel*, 'dejected, downcast, crestfallen'.

penjoni, *penjoni*, v., from Eng. opinion, 'to sulk, mope' = *stiuŷjo*; *penjoni ar vu:yð*, *ne ar gəunt rubað arał* (O.H.).

penxwi:ad, s., pl. *pennaxwi:ad*, *penhwyad*, D., 'pike' (*Esox lucius*).

penxwiban, adj., *penchwiban*, B.C. 27. 2; T.N. 464. 24, 'irresolute'; also subst. 'irresolution', 'light-headedness': *may o n ļaun penxwiban*;—of persons: 'an irresolute, light-headed fellow'.

penlas, adj., *penlas*, O.P., 'with hair of iron-grey': *wedi mynd am benlas*;—*medagas benlas*, 'self-heal' (*Prunella vulgaris*).

penluidni, s., *penllwydni*, D., 'greyness' (of the hair): *may mhen wedi mynd am benluidni*.

penluyd, adj., *penllwyd*, D., 'grey-headed': *he:n u:r penluyd*.

pennil, s.m., pl. *peniljon*, *pennill*, D., 'pennill'; properly 'a stanza extempore or otherwise sung to the accompaniment of a harp', but now *kany peniljon* is often used in the sense of 'singing hymns', and *pennil* is used for 'verse of a hymn'.

pennod, s.f., pl. *penoda*, *pennod*, D., 'chapter'.

pennog, s.m., pl. *penwaig*, *penwag*, D., and *pennog*, s.v. 'halec'; 'herring' (*Clupea harengus*); *pennog ko:x*, 'red herring'; *pennog mair*, 'pilchard' (*Clupea vulgaris*).

pennoð, adj., *pen-noeth*, 1 Cor. xi. 5, 'bare-headed': *may n ghy: o:yr i vynd am bennoð aļan*.

penny, v., *pennu*, D., s.v. 'determino'; 'to fix, settle': *daxi wedi penny r adag?*, 'have you settled the date?'

penodol, *penodol*, adj., *penodawl*, O.P., 'distinct, express, particular': *mi ðydif i uðo vo m benodol*, 'I told him expressly, distinctly' = *pen'dant*.

penryð, adj., *penrhydd*, D., s.v. 'futilis', 'licentiosus'. (1) 'in-

complete, unfinished', e. g. of a law carelessly drawn up: *hæ:n gæwrað benryð, lak, 'di:werð*. (2) 'wayward, independent': *baxgan penryð, æn mynd o i ben a i bastun i hyn*.

penrhaddid, s., penrhyddid, 'freedom from all restraint', 'licence': *rhaddid æn mynd æm 'benrhaddid*, 'liberty degenerating into licence'.

pensal, s.f., pl. *penslis*, 'pencil': *pensal led*, 'lead pencil'; *pensal garag, lexan*, 'slate pencil'.

pensan, s.f., 'penny', in such phrases as *heb gadu r y:n bensan* (O.H.).

pengavndra, s., penysgafnder, O.P., 'giddiness' (in literal sense).

pensyχ, adj., pensych, 'without wetting the head'; (fig.) *mynd truidi m bensyχ*, 'to get over something easily'.

pentan, s.m., pl. *pentana*, pentan, D., 'the side of the fire where kettles, pans, etc., are placed, when taken off the fire';—hence 'the fire-side, the chimney corner': *ayal pen ford, djaul pen pentan* [*djaul*]; *kæwrað æ pentan*, 'the law as laid down by wiseacres over the fire-side';—*pentan ga:l, lidjart*, 'one of the two sides of a gate (a gate-post), or of the entrance to a pig-sty' (O.H.); *pentana r bont, bompran*, 'the abutments of a bridge' = *betmani* (O.H.).

'pen'leiljur, s.m., 'master-tailor'.

'pen'teyly, s.m., penteulu, D., 'head of a family'.

penra, s.m., pl. *pentrevi, pentrevyð*, pentref, D., 'village'.

pentur, s.m., pl. *pentæra*, pentwrr, D., 'heap'; 'great number': *pentur peða*;—*pentur o beða gwa:g 'di:sail*;—*pentur pobol*;—*pentur o gerig, lœwra*;—*pentur tai*, 'a cluster of houses'; *mynd i r pentur*, 'to encroach upon one's capital'.

pentery, v., pentyrru, D., 'to heap up, accumulate, amass': *pentery arjan i r y:n van*.

'pen'vedal, adj., penfeddal, O.P. (1) 'weak, deficient in self-control'—*æy gwrando ar sæmjada æ knaud*. (2) 'soft-headed, deficient in mind'.

'pen'veðu, adj., penfeddw, D., 'giddy' (O.H.). Cf. *'pen'æsgavn*.

'pen'velan, s., y Benfelen, D. (Bot.), 'groundsel' (*Senecio vulgaris*).

penvrið, adj., penfrith, 'with the head of different colours' (of sheep).

penwan, adj., penwan, T.N. 457. 17, 'simple-headed, weak-minded'. Also s.m., 'simpleton'.

penwyllt, adj., penwyllt, M.Ll. i. 259. 20. (1) 'shock-headed'. (2) 'hot-headed'.

penwyn, adj., penwynn, D., s.v. 'canus'; 'white-haired': *mynd æm bewyn*.

penasgavn, adj., penysgafn, D., s.v. 'vertiginosus'. (1) 'giddy'. Cf. *pen'veðu*; but more often expressed by *klu:ad æ pen æn asgavn*. Cf. also *meðwi*. (2) 'light-headed, crack-brained'.

pengalad, adj., pengaled, D., s.v. 'pervicax'; 'obstinate': *r o:ð hi n meðul vo:d o m beýgalad—m dal alān na xlu:od*, 'she thought he was obstinate—pretending not to hear';—*mor beýgalad ag eyan go*;—*r he:n beýki pengalad*!

pengalad, s.f., y Bengaled, D., 'black knapweed' (*Centaurea nigra*); sometimes applied also to 'ribwort plantain' (*Plantago lanceolata*) = *lu:yn hidid* (*hidil*).

pengam, adj., pengam, O.P., 'with the head on one side or in some other unnatural position, wry-headed'.

peýgamp, adj., penigamp, D., 'splendid; excellent'; *may hi m beýgamp*;—*may o m beýgamp ar æ xwara na*.

pengampjur, s.m., 'champion, master-hand'.

peý'giux (I.W.), *peýgiux* (O.H.), s., penguwch, D., 'top of a flail'.

penglog, s.m., pl. *peýgloga*, penglog, D. (1) 'skull' = *asgurn pen*;—also 'the head of a dead animal (*pen xhiu he:n sgerbud ne sglavað*), a dead hen or other offal, which it was formerly the custom to hang as a practical joke on the door-handle of people's houses on Nos Galangaeaf' (O.H.). (2) 'blockhead, booby': *he:n beýglog gwirjon*.

penglogað, adj., penglogaidd, O.P., 'thick-headed, sottish'.

peýgox, adj., pengoch, T.N. 225. 9, 'red-haired'.

pengronyn, s.m., pengronyn, D., s.v. 'flos', 'seligo', 'summum', 'the best grain'; fig.: *may nu ifo r pengronyn*, said of people who want the best of everything without duly exerting themselves to obtain it' (J.J.).

peýgryx, adj., pengrych, D., 'curly-haired'.

peýki, s.m., penci, D., 'canis marinus piscis', and s.v. 'caniceps'; 'surly fellow, blockhead': *he:n beýki adi r hogyn na*;—*he:n beýki pengalad*;—*he:n beýki kæðral*.

peýknað s.f., pl. *peýknið*, 'pen-knife'.

pe:r, adj., pær, D., 'sweet, good for eating': *porxal pe:r*, 'sucking-pig' (dead: ready for eating); *köydan vala pe:r*, 'apple-tree' (as distinguished from a crab-apple-tree).

perað, adj., peraid, D., 'mellow, sweet': *may bla:s perað ar ær avol*.

perfað, adj., perffaith, D., 'perfect': *may hannu m berfað wi:r* (*wirjonað*), 'that is perfectly true'; *may r pe:ð ædu i wedi ðeýd æm berfað wrëiðjol*, same meaning.

perfeithrwyd, s.m., *perffeithrwydd*, D., s.v. 'perfectio'; 'perfection'.

perig, s.m., pl. *praglon*, *perygl*, D.; cf. *perigl*, K.H. 51. 26; 'danger': *ma: m berig i r mo:χ ga:l i mhogy n a lyux*, 'the pigs are in danger of getting suffocated in the drifting snow'; *may hi m berig*, 'it is dangerous'; *daxi n sevył n agos i r ta:n*, *may m berig i xi vynyd ido vo*, 'you are standing near the fire; you will be falling into it if you don't mind'; *dim perig idi ddyd o l*, 'no fear she will say so!';—used adjectively: *dy:n perig*, *pobol berig*.

perl, s., pl. *perla*, *perl*, D.G. ccvii. 3; St. Matt. xiii. 46; D., s.v. 'margarita'; 'pearl'.

perljo, v. (1) 'to form pearls' (in speaking of mussels). (2) 'to be taken ill by eating mussels' (because it was supposed that the person affected had swallowed a pearl): *may o wedi ka:l i berljo* (O.H.).

perlan, s.f., pl. *perlennyd*, *perllan*, D., 'orchard'.

pero, s.m. (properly name of a dog, Spanish 'perro'), 'a cunning fellow' (I.W.).

persli, s.m., *persli*, W.S. [Percely]; D. (Bot), 'parsley';—also corruption of 'Paisley': *fo:l bersli*, 'Paisley shawl'.

person, s.m., *person*, D. (1) pl. *persona*, 'person': *r y: va:θ vel ta:y hi n i ferson o χ bla:yn xi*, 'just as if she were before you in person' (alluding to a photograph). (2) pl. *personjad*, 'parson', the usual appellation of a clergyman of the Church of England: *dëyd padar uθ berson*, 'to teach one's grandmother'.

persondy, s.m., *persondy*, R., 'parsonage'.

personol, adj., *personawl*, D., 'personal': *mi dri:ifiga:yl ar hanas gano vo m bersonol ond mi vethif*, 'I tried to get the story from him personally but without success'.

perfo, v., *persio*, T.N. 128. 39; Eng. parch, 'to air, sweeten'; when the sun shines brightly when hay is being made, it is said *may r gwair em perfo*; also of clothes which have been aired before a fire: *may r dilad wedi perfo*.—(J.J.)

pert, adj., *pert*, D., 'pert, smart, sharp, saucy': *he:n be:θ ba:χ bert jaun ædi hi*.—Opposite to *swil*.

pertrwyd, s., *pertrwydd*, O.P., 'pertness, sauciness'.

perfsan, s.f., pl. *perffis*, Eng. perch, 'pole, e.g. for marking out a building area'.

perθ, s.f., pl. *perθi*, *perth*, D., 'bush' (seldom used = *lwyn*); *ëirin perθi*, 'sloes' = *ëirin ba:χ tagy*.

perthyn, v., *perthyn*, T.N. 114. 16. (1) 'to belong': *ædi r sgidja ma m perthyn i xi?*, 'do these boots belong to you?' (2) 'to be related': *may o m perthyn i mi*, 'he is a relation of mine'.

perðnas, s.m.f., pl. *perðnasa*, perthynas, D., 'relation, relative': *ə perðnas nesa*, 'the next of kin'; *may o m berðnas peļ i mi*, 'he is a distant relative of mine'.

pervað, s.m., pl. *perveðjon*, perfedd, D. (1) 'one of the bowels', e.g. *ə pervað ba:x*;—fig. *ma: nu wedi ka:l tenny i perveðjon ag wedi mynd i r gogol* (O.H.), i.e. 'they have been hopelessly beaten'; —*pervað ə kəθral*, 'the convolvulus'; *pervað ka:θ*, 'catgut'. (2) 'centre, heart': *əy għanol perveðjon gwla:d* (J.J.), 'in the depths of the country'; *pervað ə mo:r* (O.H.), 'far out at sea'; *pervað kłok*, 'the works of a clock'; *dan berveðjon*, 'till far into the night': *ar i dra:yð dan berveðjon*.

perveðyn, s.m., perfeddyn, 'one of the bowels'.

pery(d), v., peri, D. Pret. Pl. 1. *person*. Imperative *pera*; *perux*. (1) 'to cause': *may hi wedi pery lawar o bo:yñ (drafarθ) i mi*, 'it has caused me a great deal of trouble'; *may hanny wedi peryd i mi xwerθin*, 'that made me laugh'. (2) 'to tell': *pera vo vrəfo*, 'tell him to make haste'; *pera vo bēdjo mynd ə mħeļ*, 'tell him not to go far'; *perux ido vo ðu:ad əmma*, 'tell him to come here'; *tasaxi m peryd i mi dævəifo nu, lasun i ðim*, 'if you told me to think of them I could not do so'.

pesgi, v., pesgi, D., 'to fatten': *ghaid i mi besgi vo erbyn sylgwyn*, 'I must fatten him for Whitsuntide'. Also intransitive: 'to grow fat': *daxi wedi pesgi n aru*.

pesux, s.m., peswch, D., 'cough'.

peswyn (J.J.); *pesgwyn* (W.H.; O.H.), s., *peiswyn*, D., 'chaff' (generally of oats): *gwely peswyn*, 'chaff bed'.

petris, s.pl., sing. *petrisan*, f., *petris*, D.; O.F. *pertris*, 'partridges'.

petryso, v., *petruso*, D., 'to be anxious': *petryso ar o:l (ar gəunt) rubaθ*.

petrystar, s.m., *petrusder*, D., 'anxiety': *meun petrystar*.

petty, s.m., Eng. (Dial.) *petty*; 'privy'. Seldom used = *ty: ba:x*.

pe:θ (often *peθ* in quick speech), s.m., pl. *peθa*, *peth*, D. (1) 'thing, matter, stuff': *peθa fansi*, 'fancy articles'; *pentur peθa* (= *o beθa*), 'a heap of things'; *peθa vedra i ðim gnəyd f hy:n*, 'things I cannot do myself'; *peθa vel na, peθa vely*, 'such things, things of that sort'; *welis i rofsun be:θ, welis i ri:o:yð ə va:θ be:θ*, 'I never saw such a thing'; *pe:θ ka:s jaun ədi kofi rubaθ vel na*, 'it is very tiresome to lose a thing like that'; *pe:θ ghəvað bo:d kin li:ad o newəðjon əno vo*, 'it is strange that there should be so little news in it'; *ma: ləvra m beθa trəmjon*, 'books are heavy things'; *ə pe:θ gora gmoxi ga:l ar ə ðəyar*, 'the thing you like to have best in the world'; *ə menyn newyð ədi r pe:θ gwyn*, 'the new butter is the white'; *ə pe:θ melyn na*, 'that yellow stuff'; *poθ pe:θ (poppeθ)*, 'everything'; *pe:θ a r pe:θ*, 'such and such a thing'; *r y:n pe:θ*, 'the same

thing'; 'the same to you' (answer to a good wish); *may henny r y:n pe:θ a dēyd . . .*, 'that is the same thing as saying . . .'; *a pe:θ mma a r pe:θ araʎ*, 'this, that, and the other'; *he:n beθa*, 'old scores'; *a fe:θ araʎ . . .*, 'and, besides . . .'; 'and, what is more . . .'; *o dippin i be:θ*, 'gradually, little by little'; *pe:θ vyu vy:d vənnoxi*, 'absolutely whatever you like'; *a pe:θ sy arna i*, 'my debts'; *i o:ys dim by:d ən i be:θ o*, 'there is nothing in what he says'; *du i n lēikjo x pe:θ xi*, 'I like (agree with) what you say';—often equivalent to Eng. relative: *i o:θ o dim əy ka:l a peθa lasa vo ga:yʎ*, 'he did not get what he ought to have got'; *a pe:θ lasa vo dēyd*, 'what he might have said'. (2) of persons (sometimes fem. in this sense): *pe:θ kle:n jaun ədi o*, 'he is a very nice fellow'; *he:n be:θ lu:aθ l*, 'milksoy!'; *pe:θ dlaud! pe:θ wirjon!*, 'poor thing!' (of a woman). (3) 'some' (generally *pe:θ*): *ʎe: by:d peθ ə r ēiθ peθ* (prov.), 'money goes where money is'; *huraχ na:nu xxy peθ hēiθju*, 'perhaps they will send some to-day'; *gəmmuxi beθ?*, 'will you have some?';—similarly: *pe:θ bra:s*, opp. to *pe:θ ma:n*, e.g. 'lumps of coal' as opposed to 'slack'; *peθ mudrol (o)*, 'a great deal, a great many'; *peθ ovnaduy o bobol*, 'a tremendous number of people'; *pe:θ a fop*, 'that of (from) the shop' as opposed e.g. to 'home-made'.

peval, s., Eng. bevel, 'inclination inwards': *tippin o beval ən i oxor* (of a wall), 'tapering a little'.

pevrjo, v., pefriaw, O.P. [to cast a splendour, etc.], in the phrase *may i lgaid əm pevrjo n i benno*, 'his eyes are shining brightly'.

pēynas, s.f., pl. *pēynesa*, paunes, D., 'pea-hen'. Also term of reproach applied to a peevish, testy woman: *may hi n he:n bēynas vli:n* (O.H.).

pi:a, v., piau, D., 'possesses'. Generally used only in the 3rd pers. sing. present, but in the present plural 1. *pi:an*, 2. *pi:aχ*, 3. *pi:an* occur. Sometimes used with past meaning in dependent clauses. Otherwise the other tenses are formed by prefixing to *pi:a* parts of the verb 'to be'. A subjunctive appears to occur in *djaul a m pi:*. The radical form or the vocalic mutation are used immediately after the subject, but the former is the more frequent: *pu:y pi:a hun?*, 'whose is this?'; *əvi: pi:a (bia) vo*, 'it is mine'; *fi:a ni m o vory*, *na: fi:an?*, 'to-morrow is not ours, is it?'; *fi:a vi m ono vo*, 'it is not mine'; *r əydan i n meθul mai xi: bi:a ɣhēi n*, 'we thought these were yours'; *wydu:n i dim pu:y bi:a ɣrha:y d i*, 'I did not know who my feet belonged to?' (i. e. because I was so tired); *pu:y vy:θ pi:a nu?*, 'whose will they be?'; *a ŋhu: vy:θ pi:a nu*;—*pu:y o:θ pi:a vo?*;—*ta:u pi:a hi*, 'mum's the word'.

pi:b, s.f. (1) pib, D., 'a whistle'. (2) pib, D., 'fluor ventris'; 'diarrhoea': *may a bi:b arno vo*.

pibaʎ, s.f., pl. *pibēʎi*, pibell, D., 'tobacco-pipe' = *Kettyn*.

pibast, s.f., cf. pibast, M.F., 'excrescences on the surface of the ground made by worms' (O.H.).

piblyd, *pibluyd*, adj., *piblyd*, D., 'foriolus'; 'pale': *he:n wymmad piblyd*.

pibo, v., *pibo*, D., 'to have diarrhoea'.—Trans. *pibo sbarblis*.

pif, s., *piff*, R. [a blast], 'a surreptitious laugh': *mi rois riu bif*. Cf. *puf*.

pifjan, *pifjo*, v., *piffio*, S.E., s.v. 'puff'; in phr. *pifjan xwerthin*, 'to laugh surreptitiously', 'to giggle'.

pi:g, s.m., pl. *piga*, *pig*, D. (1) 'spike, prick, anything with a sharp point, tip': *piga r drain*, 'thorns'; *ar biga drain*, *ar biga dy:r*, (fig.) 'on thorns': *piga r sbardyn*, 'the pricks of the spur'; *piga fork*, 'the prongs of a fork'; *piga sy: ar a lamp*, 'the lamp wants trimming'; *pi:g pen*, 'pen nib'; *pi:g a tru:yn*, 'the tip of the nose'; hence, apparently, the exp. *medy rhoi i bi:g i veun*, 'not to get a look in'; *mi rois inna a mhi:g i veun*, 'I had my say in the matter too'. (2) anything tapering into a point, e.g. the corner of a field: *wedi mynd am bi:g* is said of a hayfield which is nearly cut, when the part uncut tapers into a point; fig. *mi a:θ am bi:g arno vo*, 'he was driven into a corner', 'he had nothing to say'. (3) 'beak of a bird': *mi nabun o am mhi:g a vram*, 'I should know him anywhere', lit. 'in the crow's beak'; hence, facetiously of human beings, 'mouth': *gorod o m o i bi:g wedyn* (O.H.), 'he didn't say another word'. (4) 'spout of a kettle or tea-pot'. (5) 'peak of a cap'. (6) 'pickaxe'.

pi:gin, s.m., pl. *piga*, *pigyn*, D. (1) 'any small sharp-pointed thing as the thorns of a bramble or gooseberry-bush; a small splinter of wood or sharp bit of stone such as might enter the hand'; —also 'a sharp tapering piece of rock'; *pi:gin o graig* (O.H.), but *pi:nkin* is more often used in this sense. (2) as ear-marks: *kly:st bi:gin*, *tri: fi:gin* [no:d]. (3) 'stitch' (pain in the side): *pi:gin an ar oxor*; —also *may gin i bi:gin an a ylhy:st*, 'I have earache'.

pigjad, *pikjad*, s.m., pl. *pigjada*, *pigiad*, D., s.v. 'punctio', 'punctum', 'punctus'; 'the prick of a pin, needle, thorn, etc.'; 'the sting caused by an adder, etc.'

pigjon, s.pl., *pigion*, D., 'optima, selecta, excerpta'; 'pickings': *pigo r pigjon a gadal a kerig seiljon*.

pigluyd, adj., *piglywd*, 'of a grey, ashen colour': *may o n edrax am bigluyd jaun*.

piglyd, adj., *piglyd*, 'stinging', in fig. sense, of one who makes stinging remarks; 'testy, crusty': *u:ti m biglyd jaun!* = *pigog*.

pigo, v., *pigo*, D. (1) 'to pick, choose'. (2) 'to pick', e.g. *pigo r dannad*, *pigo r tru:yn*, *pigo pigin alan o r by:s*; —*pigo bytta*, 'to pick at one's food'. (3) 'to top-and-tail gooseberries or currants'. (4) 'to peck'. (5) 'to prick' (of a thorn, needle,

etc.); 'to prick, tickle' (of any slight irritation to the skin'. (6) in shearing *pigo devaid* = 'to cut into the flesh' (not merely the skin). Cf. *pegjo*. (7) 'to sting' (of snakes, insects, etc.). (8) of rain: *may hi m pigo buru, pigo gla:u*, 'it is spotting rain'; *adi hi m buru?* na; *dexra pigo may hi*. (9) *pigo i ben lgu: r dru:s*, 'to pop one's head in at the door'; cf. *brady*.

pigog, adj., *pigog*, D., s.v. 'aculeatus'; 'prickly': *wëir bigog*, 'barbed wire';—also fig., 'testy, crusty'. Cf. *piglyd*.

pigsovl, s.m., *pigsofl*, 'stubble' (I.W.).

pigvain, adj., *pigvain*, D., s.v. 'acuminatus'; 'sharp-pointed': *mynd em bigvain*, 'tapering to a point'.

pikjo, v., *piccio*, G.O. ii. 207. 1, 'to run, fly, dart': *pikjo i rula*, 'to run off somewhere'; *pikjux ar i o:l o*, 'run after it'.

pikkil, s.m., *pickyl*, W.S. [Pycle]; *piccil*, C.C. 460. 12. (1) 'pickle': *pikkil ha:l*, 'brine'. (2) 'scrape, pickle': *du i ðim am vod an a pikkil na*; *kadu alan o r pikkil*.

pikkin, s.m., pl. *pikna*, *pikin*, W.S.; Eng. *piggin*, 'a wooden hooped vessel containing about a pint and a half, with a projection (*kly:st*) on each side to enable it to be used in ladling out hot liquids' (O.H.).

pikkus, s., only in *pikkus mali*, *picws Mali* [*picwsmalu*, O.P.], 'warm buttermilk mixed with oatcake crushed small'. J.J. had *bikkus mali*, so also M.F.; *pigkus mali* is also heard.

piktjur, s.m., pl. *piktjurs*, *pictiwr*, G.O. ii. 104. 2, 'picture': *may hi m biktjur edrax arno vo*, 'he is a miserable object'.

pikwarx, s.f., pl. *pikwëirx*, *pigfforch*, D.; *picwarch*, T.N. 299. 13, 'a (two-pronged) hay-fork'.

pi:l, s., *pîl*, D., s.v. 'pala'; 'peel' (shovel used by bakers).

pilar, s.m., pl. *pileri*, *pleri*, *piler*, W.B., col. 156. 27; D., s.v. 'columna'; cf. D.G. xcvi. 28, 'pillar': *pilar a ga:t*, 'a gate-post built of stone or brick'; *pleri lex*, 'slate palings';—(in slate quarries) a term applied to any long narrow piece of slate, and especially to refuse pieces, roughly about four feet by six inches by half an inch, employed for making palings;—also a narrow strip of slate, about two feet wide, between two joints (*kevna*);—*pleri kiljon* are narrower than the latter; they are natural blocks, more or less square at the ends, but too narrow for working, and are often employed for making lintels for doors or windows.

pilfro; *pimfro* (O.H.), v., 'to pilfer': *paid a fimfro* (O.H.).

pilin, s.m., Eng. *pillion*, 'ladies' saddle'.

piljo, v., *eppilio*, D., 'to breed, multiply': *vëly may nu m piljo* (fish); also of weeds, etc.: *piljo n ðaxrënyd* (O.H.).

piljo, v., pilio, C.C. 456. 22, 'to peel': *piljo tattus* = *plikjo tattus*; *piljo rudan*, *mëipan*, *ku:arx*, *pabuyr*, etc.

piljon, s.pl., pilion kwarch, W.S. [Pyllong of hempe]; D., s.v. 'peripsema'; 'peel', esp. *piljon pabuyr*, 'the peel of rushes formerly plaited together for various purposes'. *pi:l* and *pilin* are sometimes used for the sing.

piļ, s.m., pill, D., 'a bit of song, a snatch of song': *kany piļ*,—*piļ o ga:n*,—*vəða i ŋ gnëyd* (i. e. sing) *ambaļ i biļ* (J.J.).

pimfro [*pilfro*].

pin, s.f., pl. *pinna*, pinn, W.Ll. xxi. 78; pl. pinneu, B.C. 14. 17, 'pin': *ŷhe:s o binna*, 'row of pins'; *piŷjad pin*, 'pin-prick'; *may gano vo bin i roid an phi:n paub* (O.H.), 'he has something stinging to say to every one'; *an sy:θ bin*, 'straight, in a straight line' = *am bin sy:θ*; *do:s di n sy:θ bin i r graig aku*, 'go straight to that rock'; *gwa:lt ble:r an sy:θ bin ar i ben*, 'rough hair sticking straight up'; *vel pin meun pappyr*, 'spick and span'; *pin drayn*, 'a pin made of thorn, used esp. as a kind of primitive fish-hook';—also of various articles shaped like pins, e. g. pin to fasten the tail-board of a cart.

pinjonlyd, adj., from Eng. opinion, 'stubborn, pig-headed, obstinate': *dy:n pinjonlyd*.

pinjonys, adj., opiniwnus, D.P.O. 24. 29 = *pinjonlyd*.

pinjun, s., pl. *pinjuns*, opinion, D., s.v. 'arbitratus'; opiniwn, W.S.; M.Ll. i. 136. 3; D.P.O. 4. 34; 'piniwn, B.C. 31. 31. (1) 'opinion': *am mho:b pen may pinjun*, 'ymhob pen y mae piniwn', M.A. iii. 189 b. 12, 'quot homines tot sententiæ'. (2) 'whim, notion': *dy:n a pinjuns ano vo*. (3) 'stubbornness, obstinate self-will': *an laun o binjun i gi:d*;—*may o wedi dveða i hy:n tru: i binjun*.

pinnas, s., probably from Eng. 'pins' in the sense of 'legs'; O.H. has *pinna*. Only in the phrase *kodi i binnas*. (1) 'to depart from a place' (I.W.; E.J.; J.J.; O.H.). (2) 'to kick against' (W.H.).

pinfad, s., 'a pinch': *pinfad o snifin*, *halan*, 'a pinch of snuff, salt'.

pinfar, s., 'a kind of small crow-bar used by masons for moving stones' (J.J.).

pinfin, s., 'a pinch': *pinfin o halan*, 'a pinch of salt' (J.J.).

pinso, v., pinsio, T.N. 16. 3 [to steal], 'to pinch'.

piŷk, adj., 'pink'; *piŷk ëi*, i. e. 'pink eye', term applied to a Calvinistic Methodist, also to an original old-fashioned character.

piŷk, s., pinc, O.P., 'finch' = *pu:int*.

piŷkin, s.m., pl. *pinkja*, pinkyn, C.C.M. 422. 10, 'a sharp piece':—apparently the same word as *piŷin*, but generally implies some-

thing projecting, e.g. 'a projecting or pointed piece of isolated rock': *r o:ð piŋkin a yhanol a xwaral as blənəðəð m o:l* (J.J.);—*ar biŋkin a graig aku*;—*may o m biŋkin*, 'it projects'; *may i esgyrn i u gweld m biŋkja tŕu: r kŕo:yŋ* (O.H.), 'his bones are seen projecting through the skin' (of a very thin animal); *m̃i a:θ ɣhiu biŋkin* (= *biŋin*) *o garag i my:s i* (O.H.), 'a sharp piece of stone got into my finger'.

piŋkjo, v., pingcio, D., s.v., 'nitidus'; Eng. (Dial.) pink [to deck, adorn], 'to make oneself smart': *may o wedi piŋkjo i hy:n m aru*; *may o n mynd i rula hēiðju*;—*be u:ti m piŋkjo də hy:n m a glas o hy:d*?

piŋko, adj., 'dapper'.

piŋkus, s.m., 'pincushion'; *piŋkus mal̃i* [*pikkus*].

piŋ, s., Eng. pip. (1) 'a slight ailment': *ma: ɣhei m ɣhedag alynu* (i. e. doctors) *am bo:b piŋ* (O.H.). (2) 'whim, fad': *ma: riu he:n biŋ arno vo*, i. e. *may o wedi kəmmyd rubəθ m i ben* (O.H.).

pirim, s.m., pl. *pirims*, ? Eng. pirn, (in slate quarries) a 'kind of small iron chisel for making an incision in the slate to aid the insertion of a *ky:n brasəft*, a *ky:n kraig*, or a *minjar*'.

pisar, s.m., pl. *piseri*, pisser, W.B. 425. 12; R.B. 275. 14; Eng. pitcher, 'can, milk-pail'.

piserad, s., pisered, T.N. 291. 28, 'a canful'.

pisin; *piŋin*, s.m., pl. *piŋa*, 'piece': *pisin o vara menyn*, 'a piece of bread and butter';—*pisin o graig*;—*pisin tair*, *xwe:χ*, 'a threepenny, sixpenny piece'.

piŋo, v., *piŋo*, D., 'to make water'.

pistil̃, s.m., pl. *pistəlod*, *pistyll*, D., 'a gush of water'. Also = *vēis*, q.v.

pistil̃jo, v., *pistyllio*, D., 'to gush out, to sprout forth'.

pit, s., 'pit', in *pit kljogod*, 'cock-pit'. Cf. T.N. 106. 2.

pit, s., 'bit' (for horses).

piŋjo, v., 'to pity'; 'to say *pitti*'.

pi:tr̃u:, according to J.J. a call formerly used when a horse and an ox were ploughing together, to make the ox move faster. It seems, however, to be the same word as *pi:tr̃u:* (tprue O.P.), 'a call to cows' [*pi:tr̃u:*].

pitti, s.m., 'pity': *may m bitti ɣin i dros a bobol*, 'I pity the people'; *pitti (garu)!*, 'what a pity!', but often used in a much stronger sense than the English expression; *pitti bo:t i mor dəwyɣ*, 'it is a pity it is so hazy'; *pitti garu na vasaxi n smokjo!*, 'what a pity it is you don't smoke!'.

pilf, s., 'pitch': *dy: bilf*, 'as black as pitch', 'pitch dark'.

pilf, s.f., 'bitch'. Cf. *ga:st*.

piujad, *piujaid*, s.pl., sing. *piujedyn*; ? cf. bywyon, L.A. 10. 24, 'gnats'. *piujad* is the epithet applied to the inhabitants of Dwygyfylchi; cf. s.v. *lëidar*. Also term of reproach: *may nu ȳ galu he:n bobol am biujad* (O.H.).

piuk, s.m., Eng. puke, 'emetic': *pam na ȳgmmuxi biuk* ?—Also fig. *wedi ka:l piuk ovnaduy*, 'fallen into disgrace' (I.W.)—in this case perhaps from Eng. 'rebuke'.

piuro, s., Eng. bureau, in phr. *vel piuro: meun parlur*, '(as neat) as a bureau in a parlour', 'in apple-pie order'.

pius, adj., 'puce, heliotrope'.

piwis, *pfwis*, adj., Eng. peevish; 'touchy': *he:n soppan bjwis*.

pjodan [*bjogan*].

pladirjo, v., *pladuraw*, O.P., 'to mow with a scythe'.

pladras, s.f., *pladres*, O.P. [a showy woman]; S.E., s.v. 'flaunting',—apparently for *paladres*, 'a big, fine-looking woman': *pladras o ðnas gløvar*; *pladras o wraig nobl* (O.H.). Cf. *palad*.

pladyr, *pljadyr*, s.f., pl. *pladirja*, *pladur*, D., 'scythe': *ko:ys, tro:yd pladyr*, 'handle of a scythe'; *lawn pladyr*, 'blade of a scythe'. Cf. also *amgorn*, *arvod*, *gwana*, *durn isa*, *durn yxa*, *gjalam hëyarn* = *fru:yn*, *kar*.

pladyrur, s.m., *pladurwr*, D., 'mower'.

plag, s., *plåg*, C.C. 99. 21; *plag*, T.N. 97. 33, 'plague': *vðdanu ðim ond plag i xi*, 'they will only be a plague to you';—*plag ar dð galon di l*, *plag ar i pervað nu l*, imprecations.

plagjo, v., *plagio*, C.C.M. 214. 1, Eng. plague, 'to tease, pester'.

plagys, adj., 'troublesome': *ma: r plentyn am blagys jaun*.

plaid, s.f., pl. *plëidja*, *plaid*, D., 'a party' (of adherents to a cause): *o blaid i vraud*, 'of the party, on the side, of his brother'.

plan, s.m., pl. *planja*, 'plan' (in all senses).

planjo, v., 'to plan'.

planny, v., *plannu*, D., 'to plant'.

plant, s.pl., sing. *plentyn*, m., *plant*, D., 'children': *u:yθ o blant o r wraig ganta*, 'eight children by the first wife'; *plentyn amdïvad*, 'orphan'; *plentyn fauns*, 'illegitimate child'; *ȳhoid möyða i blentyn*; *anduyo, dveða plentyn*, 'to spoil a child'; *plentyn drëydys*, 'mischievous child'; *ynwaθ am ðy:n, duywaθ am blentyn*, said of some one in his dotage or second childhood.

planta, v., *planta*, D., 'to beget children': *may ȳhëi n a ȳhëi n am planta n aru*.

plank, s.m., pl. *plankja*, *plangc*, D.G. ccv. 42; D., 'plank'.

plankad, s.f., pl. *plankedi*, 'blanket'.

plās, s.m., pl. *plāsa*, plās, D., 'palace, mansion', "gentleman's house"; *plās ar esgob*, 'the bishop's palace'.

plastar, s.m., *plastr*, D.G. ccv. 54; D., 'plaster': *plastar mustart*, 'mustard plaster'.

plastro, v., 'to plaster': *wedi plastro r stori a mho:b man*, 'having spread the story everywhere'.

plastrur, s.m., 'plasterer'.

plat, s.m., pl. *platja*, plat, W.S. [Plate], 'plate'.

platjad, s., 'a plateful'.

plāyn, s.m., pl. *plēinja*, 'plane' (tool). Cf. W.Ll. (Voc.) *canwyr*, 'plaen joiner'.

plāyn, adj., *plaen*, C.C. 21. 30, 'plain': *farad am bla:yn*, 'to speak plainly, without mincing matters'; *dy:n plā:yn*, 'outspoken man'.

pledjo, v., *pledo*, C.C. 451. 17, 'to plead'.

pledjur, s.m., 'pleader'.

pledj, v., 'to pelt; to throw': *pledj a nail a laḡ ag (hevo) ėira*, *Kerig*; *pledj ėira*, *Kerig*, etc.

plēidjo, v., *pleidio*, D., 'to take sides with; abet': *paid a i blēidjo vo n i dru:g*.

plēidjol, adj., *pleidiol*, D., s.v. 'partiarus'; 'taking sides (with), well-affected': *am blēidjol i ne:b ond i blaid i hy:n*.—Also 'biased'.

plēidjur, s.m., *pleidiwr*, O.P., 'one who takes sides' with a person, a party, etc.

plēinjo, v., 'to plane'.

plerjad, s.m., pl. *plerjada* (in slate quarries), 'pillaring: a kind of natural grain in slate, by which it can be divided, sometimes running parallel with the joints (*kevna*), which is best, but generally more or less obliquely';—*ho:ḡl a plerjad* is also used for 'grain' in stone.

plery, v. (in slate quarries), 'to pillar', i.e. 'to divide into two parts with a hammer and chisel a block (*ply:g*) which has already been split to a certain thickness, and across the end (*pen*) of which a groove (*fo:ys*) has been first cut with a hammer and gouge (*koudgan*). The operation can also be performed with a *plug* where there is a sparry foot-joint (*tro:yd gla:s*) in the rock, or when there is no easily-worked end [*sgolpjo*].'

plesar, s.m., pl. *plesera*, *pleser*, M.Ll. i. 169. 20; B.C. 12. 1, 31, 'pleasure': *ḡid a flesar*, 'with pleasure'; *gwēiðjo uð i blesar*, 'to work when one pleases, at ease, or leisure'.

pleserys, adj., *pleserus*, 'pleasant, pleasure-giving': *may m bleserys ġin i x kwarvod xi bo:b amsar*, 'it is always a pleasure for me to meet you'.

pleſo, v., *plesio*, W.S., 'to please': *du i n anod ə m̄lheso*, 'I am difficult to please'; *fo:n pleſo paub*, 'one who tries to please all parties'.

ple:t, s.f., 'pleat, tuck'.

pletjo, v., *pletio*, W.S. [Pleate]; T.N. 4. 23, 'to fold, to pleat': *pletjo i x̄e:g, i gwelwa*, 'to purse up her lips'.

plettan, s.f., 'pleat, tuck': *dəro blettan ar də bais, may hi n r̄hy: la:ys ġin ti* (O.H.).

ple:θ, s.f., *pleth*, D., 'a plaiting, interfolding, interweaving': *r̄hoi ə nylo ə m̄lhe:θ*, 'to fold my hands'; *dal i vr̄eixja (ðylo) əm ble:θ (ə m̄lhe:θ)*, 'to fold the arms, hands'; *mutro klai r̄huy ə ble:θ* (O.H.), 'to knead clay and work it into the wattle' (in thatching).

pleθan, s.f., *plethen*, 'a thickness of cord, etc.': *du:y bleθan o eda i osod bottum*, 'double thread to put a button on' (O.H.).

pleθy, v., *plethu*, D., 'to plait': *pleθy gwa:l̄t*.

plevjan, *plevjo*, v., ? Eng. play; 'to make merry': *xwerθin a plevjo (ſlevjo)*; *may o m plevjan əm bra:v*.

plikjo, v., *pliccio*, Neh. xiii. 25. (1) 'to peel': *plikjo tattus, avol*; *plikjo ə kru:yn fur*. (2) 'to pluck': *plikjo ja:r*, 'to pluck a fowl' (I.W.). Cf. *ply:o*.

plis:sg, s.pl., sing. *plisġin*, *blisg* and *plisg*, D., 'shells, skins, etc.', i.e. outer coverings of various objects: *plisġin u:y*, 'egg-shell', pl. *plis:sg wy:a*;—*plisġin tattan (təsan)*, 'potato-skin'; *plisġin njonyn*, 'onion-skin'; *plisġin knēyan*, 'nut-shell'; *plisġin ar ləgəd*, 'cataract'.

plisgan, s.f., *plisgen*. (1) 'outer covering', e.g. of grain (J.J.; O.H.). (2) 'thin layer': *plisgan o re:u, ėira, varig* (O.H.).

plismon, *plisman*, s.m., pl. *plismin*, 'policeman'.

pli:θ, s., *plith*, D.: *ən i pli:θ*, 'amongst them'; *ə m̄lhi:θ*, 'among'.

plökkyn, *blokkyn*, s.m., pl. *pløkja*, *blokja*, *ploccyn*, C.C. 470. 18: *plökkyn ti:n* (in slate quarries), 'the place where the quarryman sits in a shed (*gwal*) while splitting *klətja* into *sglodjon*'.

ploryn, *pljoryn*, s.m., pl. *plorod*, *ploryn* and *piloryn*, R., 'pimple'.

plug, s.m., 'plug': (in slate quarries) 'a kind of iron wedge inserted in a block to divide it' (cf. *plery*); a hole is previously made through the block into which the *plug* is placed, with two or three pieces of iron (*adenyð plug*, *dail plug*) at the sides, and driven in with a mallet;—Eng. 'plug and feather'. Also in other senses of the English word.

pluk, s.m., pl. *plukja*, Eng. pluck. (1) 'a sudden pull, jerk': *mi ro: i bluk iðo (zno) vo*, 'I'll give it a jerk'; *rois i bluk m phin i go:to*, 'I pulled the bottom of his coat'. (2) 'a throb': *pluk o wëyu* (O.H.). (3) 'a good piece, spell': *may na bluk o forð etto*, 'it is a good long way still'; *mi auni am bluk etto*, 'we'll go for another spell'.

pluk, s., Eng. pluck [heart, liver, and lights; courage]. (1) *na: i aros amma nes by:ð hi wedi xudy i stuk*, 'I'll stop here till the wind has had its blow out'; but O.H. has *mi rosod o lan xudod o i bluk afan*, 'he stopped until he had shot his bolt', i. e. 'done his best, but ineffectually'. [Perhaps these phrases belong to the preceding word.] (2) 'pluck, courage': *dim pluk o gubul*.

plum, s.m., plwm, D. (1) 'lead'. (2) 'plumb'; cf. *plwm saer*, D., s.v. 'libella'; *stolan blum*, 'plumb rule';—hence *afan o blum*, *dros i blum*, 'projecting'; *tan i blum*, 'short of the perpendicular'; *y:n garag o dan blum a r lað dros blum* (in building a wall);—adverbially, 'plumb, perpendicularly': *tair la:ð blum m yux i vony*, 'three yards perpendicularly above'; *du:r m disgin m blum*;—*dal ar ord m blum*, 'to hold the mallet so that the blows fall straight, perpendicularly'. (3) 'dive': *wedruxi roi plum p*, 'can you dive?'

plumjo [*pləmjo*].

plump, adj., Eng. plump, in phr. *plump a playn*, 'blunt, plain-spoken'; *dy:n plump a playn*;—*mi dydif i uðo vo m blump ag m bla:y:n*.

plu:y, s.m., pl. *pluivi*, *pluyvyð*, plwyf, D., 'parish'.

ply:, s.pl., sing. *ply:an*, f., plu, D., 'feathers': *ja:r a i fly: m kodi n xwiðig*, 'a hen with its feathers turned the wrong way'; *a i ben m i bly:*, 'in the dumps', 'of a woe-begone appearance'; *may no vo ifo ka:yl ply:an m i gap*, 'he wants to get a feather in his cap'; *ply:an i x gu:r ædi o*, 'it is a feather in your husband's cap'; *ma:n bly:*, 'down'. (2) 'large feathery flakes of snow': *buru ply:*. (3) 'flies' (for fishing).

ply:g, s.m., pl. *plægjon*, plÿg, D. (1) 'a bending, folding': *dy:n m i bly:g, dmjon m i plægjon*, 'bending down'. (2) 'a fold, layer', e. g. 'a layer of hay laid over the whole of the surface in building a haystack' (J.J.), cf. *kurs, lanu*;—*ply:g o we:lt o dan a kësyl*;—*ply:g o va:u*, 'a coating of mud'; *ply:g o ëira, o re:u*, 'a coating of snow, of ice'; *plægjon o diðad*, '(so many) thicknesses of clothes': *may gin i ðay bly:g o diðad am a phöysa*;—(in slate quarries) 'a block brought down by blasting';—*ply:g ar bly:g*, 'fold upon fold', 'layer upon layer', applied e. g. to the formation of the leaves of a cabbage or to the freezing of water on an icicle, gradually thickening it;—also *vesyl ply:g: r o:ð kro:y:n a dy:n m du:ad i fur vesyl ply:g vel pappyr*.

ply:o, v., pluo, D. (1) 'to pluck': *ply:o ja:r*. (2) fig. 'to fleece'. (3) 'to snow in large feathery flakes': *may m ply:o ẽira maur*.

plagan, s.m., pylgain, plygain, D.; cf. plygein, L.A. 98. 22; plygain, I.G. 540 [15], 'a service held early on Christmas morning'.

plagjad, s.m., pl. *plagjada*, plygiad, D., s.v. 'flexio'; 'fold': *tanny r plagjada o rubað*, 'to take the folds out of something', e. g. a dress.

plagy, v., plygu, D., 'to bend, fold': *plagy i ben*, 'to bend his head'; *plagy n dolan*, 'to bend into a link'; *plagy kansan*, 'to bend a cane'; *plagy dilad*, 'to fold clothes'; *os na flagi i r bri:g by:ð ẽhaid i ti blagy i r bo:n* [bo:n].

plækjo, v., plyckio, tyny, W.S. [Plucke]. (1) 'to jerk, pull suddenly, pluck'. (2) 'to shoot, throb' (of pain): *daint ẽm plækjo*; *gwẽyu ẽm plækjo naint*. (In the latter sense sometimes *plægjo*.)

plẽmjo, v., plymio, D., s.v. 'bolis', 'contor'. (1) 'to plumb' (also *plumjo*, O.H.). (2) 'to dive'. (3) 'to hammer in' (fig.): *may o m plẽmjo* (= *dobjo*) *kẽm:ra:ig ẽm mho:b man* (E.J.).

plẽmman, s.f., plymmen, D., 'vas plumbeum, massa plumbi': *may r lyn ẽm blẽmman o re:u*, *may r lyn wedi ẽhewi m blẽmman*, 'the lake is one solid mass of ice'.

plẽmpjo, v., 'to grow fat'; 'to rise' (of loaves).

plẽndro, v., 'to strike, pound, pommel, pelt': *bu:x gavr ẽn tolkjõ ag ẽm plẽndro* (O.H.); *plẽndro vo ag wy:a dreulyd a xerig a fon* (O.H.).

pnaun, s.m., pl. *pnaunja*, prydnhawn, D., s.v. 'pomeridianus'; prynhawn, W.B., col. 70. 21; pyrnawn, G.C. 134. 2, 'afternoon': *pnaun da*; 'good afternoon'.

pnelin, *pnelin*, s., pl. *pẽnilod*, penelin, D., 'elbow': *ledy i bẽnilod*, 'to stick out one's elbows'; *mi drawis ẽ mnhelin nes may mrayx wedi kẽfjo*, 'I have knocked my funny-bone'; *nes pnelin na gardu(r)n* (prov.), 'blood is thicker than water'; (fig.) *may pnelin ẽn ẽ gẽvrað*, 'there are means of evading the law'.

pnaunyd; *pnaunvuyd* (O.H.), s.m., prydawnfwyd, D., s.v. 'ante-caenium'; pyrnawnfwyd, s.v. 'merenda'; 'a meal taken out of doors on farms, etc., between four and five, before tea came into common use'.

po:b, adj., pob, D., 'every': *po:b y:n*, 'every one, each, both'; *po:b man* (sometimes *pobman*), 'everywhere': *r o:yð po:b man ẽn wyn o varig*, 'everything was white with hoarfrost'; *xwerðin dros bo:b man*, 'to laugh loud'; *po:b pe:ð* (also *poppeð*), 'everything': *may po:b pe:ð drosð*, 'all is over'; *po:b dim*, 'everything'; *po:b tippin*, 'every scrap'; *klu:ad po:b smik*, 'to hear the slightest sound'; *bo:b amsar*, 'always'; *bo:b ẽn ail*, 'alternately'; *bo:b dy:ð*, 'every day' (adverbial); *mi a:nu alan ar bo:b tẽwyð*, 'they go out in all

weathers'; *forð bo:st bo:b kam*, 'a high road all the way'; *n o:l po:b tebig*, 'in all probability'; *n o:l po:b golug*, 'to all appearances'.

pobi, v., *pobi*, D. Pret. Pl. 3. *pobson*. Imperative *poba*. (1) 'to bake' [as distinguished from *krasy*, *pobi* denotes the whole operation of making bread, *krasy* denotes the act of baking it in the oven]. (2) 'to wallop': *mi pobod o*.

pobjad, s.m., *pobiad*, O.P., 'a baking': *dveða pobjad o do:ys*.

poblog, adj., *poblog*, D., 'populous'.

poblogað, adj., *poblogaidd*, O.P. (1) 'popular': *prægeður poblogað*. (2) 'populous': *r o:ð abar en vu:y poblogað na lanvar pryt hænny*, 'Aber was more populous than Llanfairfechan then'.

pobman, s.m., *pobman*, sometimes for *po:b man* [*po:b*].

pobol, s.f., pl. *pobloð*, *pobl*, D., 'people'. [A succeeding adjective always takes the vocalic mutation and sometimes the sign of the plural as well. The word in this sense is always treated as a plural noun, *pobloð* having the sense of 'peoples'—with the article always *a* *bobloð*]. *he:n bobol*, 'old people'; *pobol ivayk*, 'young people'; *pobol meun maint*, *pobol en i mhaint*, 'grown-up people'; *pobol meun o:yð*, 'elderly people'; *pobol vaur*, 'gentry'; *pobol ba:x*, 'little people'; 'common people'; *pobol erið*, 'other people'; *pobol ðeijlon*, 'blind people'; *pobol løjlon*, 'soakers'; *day o bobol*, 'two people'; *may pobol en dëyd*, 'people say';—as exclamation: *bobol!*, *bobol annul!*, *bobol ba:x!*, 'good gracious!'

pobrag, s.f., *pobwraig*, O.P., 'a female baker', 'a woman who bakes': *pobrag ða: jaun ædi hi*, 'she bakes well'.

pöini, v., *poeni*, D. (1) Trans. 'to trouble, disturb, worry, annoy': *ma na rubað en pöini paub*, 'every one has his worries'; *ghag i mi x pöini xi*, 'so that I shan't disturb you'; *ædi hi n æx pöini xi farad kəm:ra:ig?*, 'do you mind speaking Welsh?'; *du i m pöini və meðul ag en meðy gnëyd dim by:d i plefo nu*, 'I rack my brains to please them and cannot'. (2) Intr. 'to worry, to be depressed, to have something on one's mind'.

pöiri, v., *poeri*, D., 'to spit': *pöyra vo aļan*, 'spit it out'; *pöiri r go:g*, 'cuckoo-spittle'. Cf. D., s.v. 'pytisma'.

pöiði, v., *poethi*, D., 'to heat; become hot'.

pokedy, v., *poccedu*, G.O. i. 105. 33. (1) 'to pocket'. (2) 'to pilfer'.

pokkad, s.f., pl. *pokedi*, *pocced*, C.L.C. iv. 20, 5. (1) 'pocket': *haykas pokkad (bokkad)*, 'pocket handkerchief'; *pokkad pais*, 'a pocket underneath the skirt'. (2) 'a good haul': *mi na:θ bokkad ido vo i hy:n*.

polas, s.f., pl. *polesod*, *eboles*, D., 'a female colt'.

poliparat, s., pl. *poliparatf*, *poliparats*, *paret*, D., s.v. 'psittacus'; 'parrot'.

polyn, s.m., pl. *poljon*, polyn, 'pole': *polyn lëin*, 'clothes pole'; *lənky polyn*, 'to swallow a poker, to be stiff'.

pompŕan, s.f. = pont bren, 'a bridge formed of a single plank, foot-bridge'. Also *pompŕan bren*.

ponf, s., 'rubbish, humbug': *he:n bonf!* (seldom used).

ponſo, v. (1) 'to bother, to go to unnecessary trouble, to "mess about" (with)': *pëidjux a ponſo hevo vo*, 'don't bother with it'; — *daxi wedi ponſo digon am hunna*. (2) 'to bungle; to work in a slovenly, careless manner; to muddle': *be u:ti wedi ponſo vel hyn?* 'nid vel hyn dydif i'. (3) 'to talk nonsense, to talk needlessly about something of which one knows nothing'; *demma vi n ſarad ag am ponſo*. (4) 'to pitch a yarn' = *dëyd kluyða*.

ponſur, s.m., 'bungler'; 'foolish talker'.

pont, s.f., pl. *pontyð*, pont, D., 'bridge': *pont a borð*, 'Menai Bridge'; *mynd dros(t) a bont*, 'to cross the bridge'; *pen a bont*, 'the end of the bridge'; *devaid tru: r bont*, a children's game equivalent to "oranges and lemons".

pontjo, v., pontiaw, O.P., 'to bridge': *pontjo dros wagla* (O.H.).

ponk, s.f., pl. *ponkja*, ponc, O.P., Eng. bank, (in quarries) 'gallery'.

ponkan, s.f., pl. *ponkja*, poncen, O.P., 'hillock, knoll'; 'rising ground': *ar ben a bonkan*; — *fo:ys a fonkan*, 'a stream and the corresponding rise in the ground after crossing it'.

ponkjo, v., ponciaw, O.P., 'to bulge', e.g. of well-filled pockets.

ponkjog, adj., ponciog, 'rough' (of ground), 'abounding in hillocks'.

ponko, s., cf. ponka, W.L.I. (Voc.), s.v. 'bara miod'; 'flour mixed with lard or bacon fat and then fried, sometimes eaten with bacon'.

ponkyn, s.m., pl. *ponkja*, poncyn, O.P., 'a hillock, knoll'.

poplys, s., sing. and pl., poplysen, D., s.v. 'populus'; 'poplar tree': *köydan, ko:yd poplys*.

poplys, s.pl., 'poppies' (J.J.).

poppa; *poppo* (Bangor), s.m., cf. Eng. (Dial.) baba, bobaw, 'a childish word for a hurt': *kysan boppa*, 'a sore on the lips' (elsewhere called 'cusan bwbach'. Cf. 'Cymru', Oct. 15, 1906, p. 195).

poppeð, s.m., pobpeth, 'everything', more commonly *po:b pe:ð* [*po:ð*].

popty, s.m., pl. *poptyai*, pobty, D. (1) 'bakehouse'. (2) 'oven'.

popty, s., o bobtu, D., s.v. 'undique'; 'every side, each side': *y:n o bopty*, 'one on each side'; *o bopty r forð*, 'on each side of the road'.

pori, v., pori, D. (1) 'to graze': *davod am pori*; — *ti:r pori*,

'grazing land'. (2) 'to pasture': *haul pori devaid a θor̄i maun*, 'the right of pasturing sheep and cutting peat'.

porkyn, s.m., 'a small porker': *sarad porkyn sad*, 'to talk at cross purposes' (Bangor).

porxaḷ, s.m., pl. *perxyḷ*, porchell, D., 'young pig'.

porθ, s.f., porth, D., 'port' (only in place-names): *ᶶ borθ*, 'Porthaethwy, Menai Bridge' (the place); *fair ᶶ borθ*, 'Menai Bridge fair'; *pont ᶶ borθ*, 'Menai Bridge' (the bridge itself).

porθi, v., porthi, D., 'to feed, tend': *porθi anivēljad*, 'to feed and look after animals'; *porθi r gwasanaθ*, 'to make pious ejaculations at a religious gathering'—*porθi* by itself is also used in this sense.

porθmon, s.m., pl. *porθmyn*, porthman, W.B., col. 431. 3; porthmon, R.B. 279. 27; D.G. lxxxi. 23, cxvii. 22; D.; pl. porthmyn, B.C. 19. 17, 'cattle-dealer who drove his cattle from place to place', 'drover'.

porθmonna, v., 'to exercise the above calling'.

porva, s.f., pl. *porvëyð*, porfa, D., 'pasture': *porva aru*, 'rough pasture land', *newid i borva*, said of people who move from one place to another.

porvedog, adj., porfedog, 'pasture': *ti:r porvedog*.

posal, s.m., possel, W.S. [A posset]; W.Ll. (Voc.), s.v. 'ffaced'; 'posset': *posal la:yθ*, 'hot buttermilk and water'; *posal day la:yθ* (= *dëylaθ*) made by heating milk and pouring it into cold buttermilk in a basin (cf. G.O. ii. 58. 28); *posal du:r*, 'hot water poured into cold buttermilk'; *posal tri:og*, 'hot buttermilk with a spoonful of treacle added used as a remedy for colds'.

posib, adj., possibl, G.R. 5. 12; St. Matt. ix. 26; possib, C.C. 103. 16, 'possible': *may m bosib i ni nëyd o*, 'it is possible for us to do it'. In negative sentences *posib* is used as a substantive: *t o:ys dim posib i ni nëyd o*, 'we cannot possibly do it'. (Cf. the use of *rhaid*.)

po:st, s.m., pl. *py:st*, post, D.G. cxxi. 32; pôst, D., pl. pyst, W.B., col. 54. 9. (1) 'post' (of wood, etc.): *po:st dru:s*, 'door-post'; *po:st ga:t*, 'gate-post' (of wood or a single stone, cf. *pilar*); *taro r po:st gayl i r parad glu:ad*, 'to give a hint by speaking to some one else'; *du i wedi bo:d m van ma tru r dy:ð a mhen uθ ᶶ po:st*, 'I have been here all alone all day'. (2) 'post, post-office': *forð bo:st, lo:n bo:st*, pl. *fyrð py:st*, 'post road', 'high road'; *tru: r po:st*, 'by post'. (3) in pl. *py:st hayl*, 'sun-rays seen in the distance falling from behind clouds'. (4) in slate quarries, 'post', i.e. 'a granite bed running through the slate, which it does not pay to remove'.

postjo, v., 'to post': *postjo l̥θyr*.

pot, s.m., pl. *potja*, *pot*, W.S.; G.R. 91. 16; M.Ll. i. 179. 12; B.C. 24. 25, 'pot': *pot flu:ar*, 'flower-pot'; *pot la:yθ kadu*, 'vessel for keeping milk for making butter'; *mynd i r pot*, "to go to pot", "to kick the bucket".

potelad, s.f., pl. *potelēidja*, *potelaid*, 'bottleful'.

potjo, v., *pottio*, G.O. ii. 77. 13, 'to drink, to tippie'.

potjur, s.m. (1) 'seller of pots, ragman': *an da: i dim ond i vynd i r potjur*. (2) 'tippler'.

pots, *potf*, s.m., Eng. botch, 'a bad piece of work': *gnēyd riu he:n bōts gwirjon o waid*.

po:tf, s., a children's game, a kind of 'hopscotch'.

potfan, v., 'to mess about': *potfan an a ba:u* (O.H.).

potfan, s.f., 'a little bungler' (said of a girl) (O.H.).

potfo, v., 'to poach', both of eggs and game. Also *po:tfō* (Bangor).

potfo, v., 'to botch, make a mess of, muddle, work badly': *ma nu wedi potfo r davad ag wedi drasy nu*, 'they have been messing about with the wool, and have got it entangled'. Also *potfo Keluyd*, 'to pitch a yarn'; *potfo farad*. Cf. *ponfo*.

pottal, s.f., pl. *poteli*, *pottel*, L.G.C. 255 [36]; W.S. [A *bottell*], 'bottle': *gudu, asguyd pottal*, 'neck, shoulder of a bottle'.

pottal, s.f., Eng. bottle, 'bundle' (of straw, etc.): *pottal o we:lt*. — *lair pottal* = *pun my:l*, i.e. one on each side and one in the middle. The name of the latter is *pottal bembun* (O.H.). Cf. also *saxlan*.

pottan, s., *potten*, D., 'stomach' (facetiously): *mi ro: i a yrho:yd an da bottan di* (O.H., who says he has heard the word used by old people).

pottas, s.m., *potaes*, W.S. [Pottage]; *potes*, T.N. 12. 36, 'broth': *pottas Kig*, 'meat broth'; *pottas la:yθ* = *pottas gwyn*, 'oatmeal and buttermilk boiled together, bread also being sometimes added'; *pottas wedi ail dummo*, used fig. of a woman who marries a second time (J.J.); *vel hēdig i bottas*, 'suddenly, unexpectedly'; *lol bottas!*, 'rubbish!'; *gnēyd pottas o y:n a xi:g o r lal*, 'to show favouritism'; *pen vy:ð hi m buru pottas s gin i dim pikkin i dalo*, 'when luck comes my way I cannot turn it to advantage' (Bangor).

poudro, v., *powdro*, T.N., 261. 26, 'to powder': *poudro a tul*, 'to put powder into the boring' (for blasting).

poudur, s.m., *powdyr*, W.S. [Poudre], *powdr*, D., s.v. 'salnitrum'; 'powder': *poudur gun*, 'gunpowder'; *mi gna: i di m boudur ylu*, 'I'll grind you to powder'; *mynd am boudur ylu*, 'to fly into a rage' (O.H.).

pouian, s.f., pl. *poulja*, 'bowl, basin': *poulan sugur*, 'sugar-basin'.

pould, adj., Eng. bold, 'impudent, saucy'.

pouldyn, s.m., 'a saucy young fellow': *ta:u r he:n bouldyn gwirjon*.
pouljad, s.f., 'bowlful'.

pouljo, v. (1) 'to bowl, roll': *pouljo kerig i laur*, 'to roll down stones'; *pouljo* (= *rouljo*) *hy:d a laur*, 'to roll along the floor'; *na: i hiljo di nes badi di m pouljo*, 'I'll knock you sprawling'; *r o:ð dagra m pouljo o i lgad o*, 'tears were rolling down from his eyes'; — *dagra m pouljo dros i riðja*. (2) 'to pour' (of a teapot): *sy! may o m pouljo?* (I.W.).

pouljur, s.m., 'pouurer'—of a teapot: *pouljur jaun adi o*.

poultan, s.f., pl. *poultja*, 'bolt' (screw).

poultris, s.m., 'poultice'.

poultriso, v., 'to poultice'.

pound, s., Eng. bound; 'bounce': *dna i ti be:l a pound ani hi!*

poundjo, v., 'to bounce'.

po:yn, s.f., poen, D. (1) 'pain': *meun po:yn*, 'in pain'; *mi gëif i bo:yn garu oruð a dolyr*, 'I suffered great pain from the wound'. (2) 'worry'—often with *medul*—*may po:yn medul wedi la:ð o*, 'worry killed him'; *vada i uð bo:yn a medul uð . . .*, 'I do everything I can devise to . . .'; *ar bo:yn a medul un i dim be na: i*, 'I don't know what on earth to do'. (3) 'sorrow'. (4) 'burden, nuisance': *du i wedi bo:d an dippin o bo:yn iðo vo*. (5) *ar bo:yn dæ væuyd*, 'on pain of death'.

pöynys, adj., poenus, D., s.v. 'ærumnosus', 'laboriosus'. (1) 'in pain': *adi o wedi smuyðo?* *na:g adi, wi:r, may o m böynys*, 'is he easier now?'; 'No, indeed, he is in pain'. (2) 'painful; uncomfortable': *dim an de:u böynys*, 'not uncomfortably fat'. (3) 'uncomfortable' (in mind) because e. g. of having appeared to slight some one. (4) 'anxious, worried': *mynd an böynys i vedul*.

pöyryn, s., poeryn, D., s.v. 'pytisma'; 'spittle'.

po:yð, adj., pl. *pöiðjon*, comp. *pöyðax, puyðax*, poeth, D., 'hot': *tewyð, durnod, du:r po:yð*;—*kim böyðad a moryn—am bo:yð grëifon*, *bo:yð ylu, ylu bo:yð, xwi:l ylu bo:yð*, 'piping hot'; *may n lgada pöiðjon jaun*, 'there are intervals of hot sunshine'; *m bo:yð a bo: vo:!* (imprecation); *dalan pöiðjon*, 'nettles'—also 'hot' of taste as mustard, etc.—(fig.) *by:ð ghëi n dadla m bo:yð am i henwada*.

pöyðdar, pöyðdra, s., poethder, D., 'heat'.

pöyðwal, s., cf. poethwial, W.S. [no meaning]; poethfel, B.C. 39. 24, 'charred twigs left after burning a gorse-bush', also the same gathered for burning.

prablys, adj., parablus, D., 'talkative, ready to talk, pleasant spoken': *fusfun ðy:n adi o?* *adi o n ðislaw?*—*na:g adi, may o n ðy:n rëit brablys*.

p̄ra:f, adj., *prâff*, D., 'crassus et teres'; 'stout, thick, bulky' = *fyrw*, *le:u*, *læsti* (J.J.): *r o:ð p̄n p̄rafa æ fon æn i la:u o*. (Apparently not known to O.H.)

p̄raftar, s., *praffder*, D., 'thick part': *p̄raftar i vy:s*.

p̄rankjo, v., *prankio* march, W.S. [Praunce a horse], 'to frisk, frolic, gambol, cut capers', e.g. of lambs, but also used of persons.

p̄ratjo, v., *prattio*, C.L.C. iv. 20. 25; *pratio*, T.N. 325. 27, 'to pat'; 'to deal gently with, to coax'; *p̄ratjo ki: bræðog*;—*wel i xi bratjo vo na mynd i rau*, 'it is better for you to deal gently with him than have a row'.

p̄ra:u, *p̄rauw*, s.m., *prawf* and *praw*, D.; *praw*, L.A. 45. 20, 'proof': *ka:y l p̄rauw arni hi*, 'to prove it'.

p̄rebljan, *p̄rebly*, v., *brebljan*, T.N. 335. 7, 'to chatter'.

p̄reblyn, s.m., 'chatterbox': *dyn æn farad ar draus paub*:—*ta:u be lax ær he:n breblyn gwirjon l*

p̄regað, s.f., pl. *p̄rægeða*, *pregeth*, D., 'sermon': *ar i bregað*, 'in his sermon'.

p̄rægeðuro l, adj., *pregethwrol*, 'of or belonging to a preacher': *ta ið p̄rægeðuro l*, 'a preacher's circuit'.

p̄reimin, s.m., 'show, exhibition'.

p̄reival, adj., 'private'. Also s.m., 'penis'.

p̄ren, s.m., pl. *p̄renja*, *pren*, D. (1) 'tree' (only in a few stereotyped expressions = *köydan*): *meby gweld æ koyd gin brenja*, 'not to see the wood for the trees'; *p̄ren melyn*, 'barberry' (*Berberis vulgaris*). (2) 'wood, timber': *ty: p̄ren*, 'a house of wood'; *luy bren*, *paulan bren*, 'a wooden spoon, bowl', pl. *luya*, *paulja p̄renja*; *kafala p̄renja*, 'merry-go-round'; *knap, log o bren*, 'a lump of wood'. (3) 'log': *may day bren ar æ ta:n*. (4) 'various objects made of wood': *p̄ren r̄hafa*, 'instrument for making hay-ropes'; *p̄ren mesyr*, 'measure';—'last': *p̄ren saið ædi nr̄ho:yd i*, 'I take sevens in boots' (O.H.).

p̄rentis, s.m., pl. *p̄rentisad*, *prentis*, D.G. cxxxix. 31, 57, 64; D.; *prentys*, W.S. [Prentyce], 'apprentice': *may kiu o r bri:d (o vri:d) æn wel na frentis [bri:d]*; *p̄rentis o u:r bneðig*, 'a young fellow who does not take to any employment'.

p̄rentisaf, s., *prentisiaeth*, C.C.M. 3. 28, 'apprenticeship': *wedi buru i brentisaf*, 'having completed his apprenticeship'.

p̄rentisfo, v., 'to apprentice'.

p̄rep, s.m., 'tell-tale, sneak, one who cannot keep a secret': *he:n brep garu ædi o*;—*he:n brep ba:x*, said of a talkative child.

p̄repjan, v. (1) 'to babble, chatter, ask persistently': *ta:u ar dæ brepjan*; *paid a p̄repjan o hy:d am vrexlan*. (2) 'to sneak, tell, carry tales';—used also of children who are getting old enough to repeat what they hear: *may o wedi du:ad i brepjan po:b pe:ð*.

pre:s, s.m., *prês*, D. (1) 'brass'. (2) pl. 'copper money': *oys g'anoxi xwe:χ o bre:s am xwe:χ o wyn (xwe:χ gwyn)?*, 'have you six coppers for a sixpenny piece?'; *mi dalod i mi meun pre:s*, 'he paid me in copper'; also *pre:s koχjon*, but this is seldom used (J.J.). (3) pl. 'money' (very common): *pre:s kelk*, 'a hidden store of money'.

presant, s.m., pl. *presanta*, 'present, gift'.

pri:ð, s.m., *pridd*, D., 'soil, earth': *pri:ð lu:yd*, 'loam'; *lestri pri:ð*, 'earthenware'; *un i ðim ar wymmada pri:ð a ðëyar pam . . .*, 'I don't know why on earth . . .'.

pri:do, v., *priddo*, D., 'to cover with soil': *pri:do tattus*; — *pri:do ar arχ an a vonwant*.

prik, s.m., pl. *prikja*, price, C.L.C. ii. 38. 14, 'stick', esp. 'a stick for lighting a fire': *maly prikja*, 'to chop sticks'; *prikja ta:s*, *prikja toi* (J.J.), *prikja to* (O.H.), 'pieces of wood used for fastening the ropes which bind the thatch of a haystack'; *prik pudin*, 'stick to stir puddings', also 'laughing-stock' (= *prikfsun*); *neuxi ðim gnëyd prik pudin o hona i*, 'you shan't make a convenience of me', said especially of "playing gooseberry" (Bangor); *mayki ar ben prik*, 'a monkey on a stick'.

prikjo, v., *pricco*, C.C. 178. 3, 'to prick': *prikjo i glistja*, 'to prick up his ears'; *prikjo no:ts*, 'to copy music'.

prikjo, v. (1) 'to stick' peas, flowers, etc. (2) in the exp. *prikjo devaid*, 'an old method of castrating young rams by means of two sticks tied together with cord' (J.J.; O.H.).

prikfsun, s.f., *pricsiwn*, G.O. ii. 239, 18; T.N. 125. 15, 38; 136. 5; Eng. prick-song, 'a laughing-stock': *wedi mynd am brikfsun*, 'become a laughing-stock'; *may hi m brikfsun edraχ arno vo*, 'he is a sight' (e.g. of some one absurdly dressed); — of things: *u:ti wedi gnëyt i m brikfsun i baub*; — *mi vëdanu m brikfsun aru an niwada ar usnos*, 'they will be in a terrible muddle at the end of the week'; — also used in various intensive applications: *may o m brikfsun o dena*, 'he is shockingly thin'; *may o m brikfsun o dry:d*, 'it is shockingly dear'.

prin, adj., pl. *prinjon*, comp. *prinnaχ*, *prin*, D., 'scarce'; — adverbially: *t o:s gin i ond prin go: am i va:b*, 'I scarcely remember his son'.

prindar, s.m., *prinder*, D., 'scarcity'.

print, s.m., *print*, Lev. xix. 28. (1) 'print' (of a book). (2) 'implement of wood to make a pattern on a pat of butter'. (3) 'a pat of butter'. Cf. W.Ll. (Voc.), s.v. 'mannad', *print o ymenyn*.

printan, s.f., in the exp. *printan o venyn*, 'a pat of butter'.

printjo, v., *printio*, D., s.v. 'excudo', 'imprimo'; 'to print'.

pri:od, adj., *priod*, D., 'married': *guraig bri:od ta merχ iwayk adi hi?*, 'is she a married woman or a spinster?'

priodol, adj., priodol, D., 'proper, right': *deuẋ tẋu: r dru:s priodol*, 'come through the proper door'.

pri:s, s.m., pris, D.G. clxxxv. 41; D., 'price': *pri:s a fair*, 'market price'; *na: i ðim am bri:s an a by:d*, 'I will not at any price'; *gwēiðjo ar bri:s a garag* (in slate quarries), 'to work on the basis of the conventional price allowed for a hundred slates'; *kayl day bri:s* (in slate quarries), 'to work on the basis of double the conventional price allowed, owing to the quantity of rubbish to be cleared away or other causes'; also *tẋi: fri:s a xwatar, pedwar pri:s a hannar*, etc., in very unprofitable work.

privo, v., prifio, D., 'to grow', generally of persons and animals but sometimes of things. Cf. *tavy*.

priwils, s.pl., 'privet'.

prjodas, prōdas, s.f., priodas, D.; *prīodas*, G.R. 69. 1, 'marriage, wedding': *gwa:s prjodas*, 'best man'; *morwyn brjodas*, 'bridesmaid'; *ammod prjodas*, 'promise of marriage'.

prjodi, prōdi, v., priodi, D., 'to marry'; 'be married': *may o wedi prjodi*, 'he is married'; *may o wedi prjodi hevo xwa:yr mistar devis*, 'he has married Mr. Davis's sister'; *mi prjoda i xi am ðim*, 'I will marry you (i. e. perform the ceremony) for nothing'.

profas, s., proffes, K.H. 65. 15; proffess, D., s.v. 'apostato'; 'profession': *gnēyd profas o grevyð*.

profesy, v., proffessu, Tit. i. 16, 'to profess' (in religious sense).

profidjol, adj., proffitiol, W.S. [Profytable], 'profitable'.

proffit, s.m., proffid, D.G., clxxiii. 75, 'profit': *ma na brofit maur arnynu*, 'they are very profitable'; *byuẋ an i ļaun brofit*, i. e. a cow which has just calved.

profuydo, v., prophwydo, D., s.v. 'vaticinor'; 'to prophesy'.

prog, s.f., brock mor, W.S. [Wrake of the sea], only in the exp. *prog a mo:r*, 'drift wood, etc., cast up by the sea, wreckage'.

progjo, v., progio, cf. Eng. (Dial.) prog [To poke about for, esp. with a view to pilfering; to search for; to forage], 'to poke about looking for things'; also *progjo am waitð*, etc.

progjur, s.m., progiwr, 'one who pokes about looking for things'; —also said of some one who is good at picking up work: *he:n brogjur garu aði o*.

prograg, s.f., progwraig, 'a woman who pokes about looking for things'.

prok, s., proc, 'a poke', e. g. to the fire.

prokjad, s.m., prociad, 'a poke'.

prokjo, v., procio, T.N. 12. 35. (1) 'to poke': *prokjo r ta:n*; — *prokjo r ļu:ẋ i fur o dan a ta:n gal iðo vo gal gwynt*. (2) 'to throb':

by:s æm prókjo = *plægjo* (O.H.). (3) 'to tease' = *dëyd rubað i böini ru:n aral*; *paid a prókjo r plani* (O.H.). Cf. *prævokjo*.

prókjog, adj., procioḡ, 'throbbing': *by:s æm brokjog* = *plægjo* (O.H.).

prókkar, s.m., pl. *prókkars*, procer, 'poker'.

próppor, adj., propyr, W.S.; propr, D.; Eng. proper, 'pretty; good-looking': *dy:n próppor*, *dænas broppor*, *pikljur próppor*.

próvadigað, s.f., pl. *próvadigðeyða*, profedigaeth, D., s.v. 'probatio'; 'trial': *próvadigað lem*, 'a sharp trial'.

próvi, v., profi, D.; cf. W.B. col. 66, 26; 167. 35, 'to prove; taste; feel', e.g. whether something is hot: *kæmmuð beð, t ædi r bu:yð ðim ond i brovi*, 'take some: the food is only meant to be tasted'; *de:y mlænað heð brovi r y:n dæveryn*, 'ten years without tasting a drop (of intoxicating drink)'.

próvjad, s.m., profiad, D., 'experience'; *dëyd próvjad*, 'to relate one's religious experiences at the *szial*'.

próvjadol, adj., profeadol, C.L.C. iv. 12, 2, 'experienced': *dy:n próvjadol*; —*próvjadol o waið*, *hevo r gwaið*; —*r o:ð hunna m brovjadol be di gweiðjo*, 'he knew by experience what work is'.

pru:s, s.pl., Eng. proofs, 'references' (in the Bible).

prý:, s.m., pl. *prævaid*, *prævad*, prýf, D., 'worm, insect'; also used of small wild animals, e.g. hares (cf. W.B. col. 75. 32; K.H. 1. 6): *kodi prý:*, 'to start a hare, etc.'; *prý: gæmwar*, 'earthworm'; *prævaid my:d*, 'bots'; *prý: klistjog*, 'earwig'; *prý: kop* (*koppyn*), 'spider'; *prý: gannuyð*, *prý: læljur*, 'daddy longlegs'; *kena prý: gwirjon*, 'lizard' (I.W.); *prý: tukka*, 'woodlouse': *prý: luyd*, (1) 'badger' = *moxyn dëyar*; (2) 'horsefly'; (3) applied to human beings who "sting" (O.H.); —*æn dæla prævaid*, 'worm-eaten'; *ma na bry: n i benno*, 'he is not quite all there' (cf. *xwilan*); *byu ar wa:yð prævaid erið*, 'to live by one's wits'; *mi vasun i n medry bylla penna prævaid*, said by one who is ravenously hungry (Bangor).—Applied to persons: *he:n bry: (bræwyn, brywyn)*; *prý: garu* imply (1) 'ability combined with cunning': *he:n bry: go gal o:ð o hevud*; (2) 'inquisitiveness'; (3) 'peevishness, surliness' (*kro:ys*, *harlig*, J.J.).

prý:d, s.m., prýð, D. (1) pl. *prædja*, 'time': *may m bry:d i xi vynd i x gwely*, 'it is time for you to go to bed'; *prýt hænný*, 'at that time'; *ar æ prý:d*, 'at the time'; *ar ær y:n prý:d*, 'at the same time; all the same'.—Adverbially (also *bry:d*) = *pa brýð*, 'when': *prý:d kodið æ læyd?*, 'when does the moon rise?'; *prý:d vasa n ora i mi odro?*, 'when had I better do the milking?' Also in dependent clauses = *pen*; *na: i ðarlan o bryð ga: i amsar*, 'I will read it when I have time'. (2) pl. *præda*, 'meal': *hi:r bry:d næið vaur* (or *ðay*) *bry:d* (prov.); *ædrax ðim æn lægad prý:d o vu:yð*, said of some one who shows no lack of hospitality (Bangor).

pry:d, s.m., prŷd, D., 'complexion': *pry:d gola, tŵyl*, 'light, dark complexion'; *r o:ð o n la:n o bry:d*, 'he had a clear complexion'.

prydweddol, adj., prydweddol, Deut. xxi. 11, 'comely': *genað glus: brydweddol*.

pry:ð, adj., prŷdd, D., 'sad, melancholy'.

pryðað, adj., pruddaidd, 'sad, melancholy': *riu he:n agwað bryðað jaun sy arno vo* (O.H.).

pryn, s., prŷn, D., 'emptio'; verbal noun of *pranny*, used as attributive genitive: *bara pryn*, 'bought bread'; *arjan pryn*, 'a certain sum of money paid down as a security on making a purchase, a deposit' (O.H.).

p r y:n, pa ryw un [*pa:*].

prædar, s., pryder, D., 'anxiety'.

prædery, v., pryderu, D., 'to be anxious'.

præderys, adj., pryderus, D., 'anxious'.

prædlon, adj., prydawn, D., 'punctual'.

prædlondab, s., cf. prydlonder, D., s.v. 'tempestiuitas'; 'punctuality'.

prægeður, s.m., pl. *prægeðurs*, pregethwr, D., s.v. 'prædicator'; 'preacher'.

prægeðy, v., pregethu, D., 'to preach'.

præglys, adj., peryglus, D., 'dangerous': *dy:n præglys*.

prægøða [*brægøða*].

prægøðan, s.f., cf. pregethu prygothen, C.L.C. ii. 27. 24; na phregeth na phregowthen, G.O. ii. 219. 33, 'a woman who talks nonsense' (O.H.).

prægøður, s.m., 'a man who talks nonsense' (O.H.).

prænny, *prorny*, v., prynu, D.; cf. prynnu, C.C.M. 10. 17; M.Ll. i. 119. 23. Imperative *pryn*; *prænnux*, 'to buy': *prænny ka:ð meun ku:d*, 'to buy a pig in a poke'; *pryn he:n pryn ëilwaið*, *pryn newyð ve bery byð* [*para*].

præsy, adj., comp. *præsyrað*, prysur, D. (1) 'busy': *Kim brasyrad a xumfon o:yn*, 'as busy as a lamb's tail'. (2) 'quick': *Kerðad æm bræsy*; *may m bræsy i nēyd i waið*.

præsyro, v., prysuro, D., 'to hasten' (stronger than *bræso*).

præwetta, *præwetta*, v., pryfetta, B.C. 122. 3, 'to pry about' = *lgotta* (O.H.).

præwokjo, v., 'to tease, provoke'.

præwoklyd, adj., 'teasing, provoking'.

præwyn, *pruwyn*, s.m., pryfyn, O.P., 'an inquisitive individual'.

plru:, tprue, O.P., 'a call to cows', also *plru ba:χ*, *trui ba:χ*, *trū ba:χ*, *tə'bo:*.

pθevnos, *pθevnos*, s.m., pythefnos, D., 'fortnight'.

pu:ar, s., pwer, C.C. 28. 18, 'power', e.g. for turning a churn, etc.;—also *gwēiθjo n ðubul pu:ar*, 'to work hard';—*ghoid i ho:l bu:ar ar waiθ*;—*ghoid a tgo:yd an o:l i ga:l pu:ar* (in jumping).

puðin, s.m., pl. *puðins*, pwding, D.; pwðin, T.N. 152. 18, 'pudding': *puðin gwa:yd*, 'black pudding'; *gormod o buðin daðiθ gi:* (prov.), 'one can have too much of a good thing'.

puður, adj., pwdr, D., 'rotten'.

puf, s., pwff o wynt, W.S. [A puffle of wynde]; B.C. 76. 30, 'a suppressed laugh with the cheeks puffed out': *puf o xwerθin*, *gnēyd riu he:n buf sbēylyd* (O.H.). Cf. *pif*.

pufin, *bufin*, s.m., 'puffin' (*Fratercula arctica*).

pufjad, s.m., pwffaid, W.S. [no meaning], 'puff': *pufjad o wynt sædyn*, 'a sudden puff of wind' (O.H.).

pufjan, v., 'to puff out the cheeks': *pufjan xwerθin*, 'to puff out the cheeks with suppressed laughter'; *pufjan sbēiljo = gnēyd riu he:n buf sbēylyd*—(O.H.). Cf. *pifjan*.

pufjo, v., pwffio, D., s.v. 'proffo'; 'to blow in puffs' (of the wind).

puigilið, pw gilydd, cf. S.G. 125. 35, 'from one to the other': *r o:ð o n saim o gly:st buigilið*.

pu:int, s., 'finch' (I.W.). Cf. *piyk*.

puintil, s., pwyntyl carey, W.S. [An agglet]; pwyntl, G.R. 218. 8; D.; M.E. poyntel, 'stilus', P.P.; 'a pointed instrument made of iron for writing on slate' (I.W.).

puintjo, *pðintjo*, v., pwyntio, D. (1) 'to point': *mi buintis a my:s atto vo*. (2) 'to point', 'to face a wall with mortar'. (3) 'to fatten'.

puisi, *puifi*, *pufi*, s., pwysi o lysseu, W.S. [A posy]; Cant. i. 3, 'flowers': *pufi r go:g*, 'wild hyacinths'; *pufi me:l*, 'honeysuckle'; *pufi menyn*, 'buttercups'; *pufi nadroð*, 'red champions' (*Lychnis diurna*);—*hel puisi*; *bundal o buisi*.

puisig, adj., pwysig, O.P., 'important': *hunna di r puisig*, 'that's the important point'.

puisikrwyð, s.m., pwysigrwydd, O.P., 'importance'.

pu:l, adj., pwl, D. (1) 'blunt': *korn byuχ an mynd an bu:l uθ henñidjo* (O.H.). (This is the only instance I have met with of this use of the word.) = *di:vin*. (2) 'dim' (of sight): *golug an mynd an bu:l*.

pulfan, s.f., the feminine form of *pufsyn* (J.J.).

pulfyn, *bulfyn*, s.m., 'a fat person': *pulfyn o hogyn*; also used in the fem.: *pulfyn o lodas*.

pul, s.m., pl. *pəla*, pwll, D., 'pool, pit': *pul glo*, 'coal mine'; *pul a galon*, 'pit of the stomach'.

pump, s.m., pl. *pəmpja*. (1) 'pump'. (2) 'blow': *arvo: ro:θ bump i mi i dexra ag mi pumpif inna vo wedyn*; fig. *paub a i bump i bembul* (prov.). (3) *dydif i dim pump uθo vo*, 'I did not say a word to him';—*may o wedi n̄hawo vi a minna wedi d̄eyd ar y:n pump uθo vo*. Cf. heb ddywedyd bwmp mwy na buwch, G.O. ii. 69. 13.

pumpjo, *pəmpjo*, v. (1) 'to pump'. (2) 'to punch'.

pun, s.m., pl. *pənna*, pwnn, D., 'a load on an animal's back'; *pun my:l = tair pottal*;—*may a pun ən troi*, 'the load is slipping off';—*karjo rubaθ əm bənna*; *pen pun* (= *pembun*), 'a sack on an animal's back between two panniers'; *gha:f a pun*, 'rope passing underneath the animal to attach the load';—in a more general sense *pun o d̄ilad*, 'a pile of clothes'.

punjad, s.m., pwniad, O.P., 'a nudge': *ghoi punjad*.

punjo, v., pwniaw, L.G.C. 25 [36]; pwniio, C.C. 38. 2; T.N. 18. 26; cf. W.S. *dulio ne curo* [Beate, punne]. (1) 'to poke': *punjo r ta:n*, 'to poke the fire' (= *prokjo*);—*punjo ru:in i d̄efro vo*;—'to nudge'; 'to prod', e.g. a donkey. (2) 'to drive into, force into', e.g. of something down the neck of a bottle: *du i n tri:o a gora bunjo rubaθ ən i ben*;—*punjo buyd ido vo*, 'to force food upon him'.

punfad, s.m., pl. *punfada*, 'bunch': *punfad o vloda*.

puyk, s.m., pl. *pəykja*, pwnc, D., 'point, subject': *koli r puyk*, 'to miss the point'.

purpas, s.m., pl. *purpasa*, pwrpas, W.S.; M.Ll. i. 227. 26; P.G.G. 68. 26, 'purpose': *farad i dim purpas*, 'to speak to no purpose'; *o burpas*, 'on purpose'.

purpasol, adj., 'purposely, made on purpose': *t̄ adani dim wedi gn̄eyd nu m burpasol i xi*, 'we have not made them on purpose for you'; *le: purpasol i borθi aniv̄eiljad*, 'a place made on purpose for feeding animals'.

purs, s.m., pl. *pərsa*, pwrs, D. (1) 'purse': *purs a bigal*, 'shepherd's purse' (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*). (2) 'udder'.

purus, s.m., 'poor-house, work-house'. (Seldom used.)

pusi [*puisi*].

pusi, *pusan*, s., 'pussey'.

put, s.m., pl. *pətja*, pwt o ddyn, W.S. [A dwarfe]; pwt, G.O. ii. 47. 16. (1) 'bit, scrap' (used generally of something short or insignificant): *put o dy:n by:r*, 'an insignificant little man'; *pətja ba:χ o ǵerig*, 'little bits of stone'; *put bakko*, 'a scrap of tobacco'; *a m̄hut me:l i l*, endearing term applied to a baby. (2) 'a remark made in a meddlesome manner': *ghoid i but ən i p̄eθa nu* (O.H.);

—*be di dō vyznas di roi dō but?*, 'what business is it of yours to poke your nose into it?' (O.H.).—*but* in the phr. *digjo m but*, 'to be easily made angry, to be very touchy' is Eng. 'buit' [*but*].

put, 'a call to a cat to make it come to the speaker'.

putjan, v., pwtian, T.N. 92. 38; Eng. (Dial.) *put* [to push, thrust], 'to nudge'.

putsan, *putso*, v., 'to squirt': *putso du:r o i gē:g, o swigan*; *putsan du:r ar x gwymmad xi*;—also used of the action of water coming through the neck of a bottle: *du:r m putso o r bottal* (O.H.).

puttan, s.f., pwten, O.P., 'an insignificant little woman'.

putti, s. [*putlyn*].

puttog, s.f., pl. *putloga*, ? pwtog, T.N. 266. 4, 'shank of pork'.

putlyn, s.m., pwtyn, O.P., "a little squab of a man": *putlyn byr ddi o*;—*mhutlyn me:l annuyl i l*, endearing term applied to a baby.

pu:y, pron., pwy, D. (1) 'who?': *pu:y sy na, du:x?*, 'who is there, I wonder?'; *pu:y di o?*, 'who is he?'; 'who is it?'; *hevo pu:y daxi n fry:o*, 'with whom are you quarrelling'; *may gŷin i amkan pu:y sy wedi gary nu*, 'I have an idea who sent them'; *pu:y bynnag*, 'whoever'. (2) 'which', 'what': *pu:y misis devis?*, 'which Mrs. Davis?'; *du i n meby dirnad pu:y forð a do: i aŷan*, 'I cannot imagine which way to get out'.

pu:yŷ, s., pwyll, D., 'discretion, judgment, cool deliberation': *kemmyd pu:yŷ*;—*kemma bu:yŷ a mēnadh*.

puylog, adj., pwylllog, D., 'deliberate'.

puyŷtra, s. = *pu:yŷ*: *m wa:g o buyŷtra*.

pu:ynt, s.m., pl. *puyntja*, pwynt, R.B. 97. 30; D. (1) 'point': *dakku loŷ m huiljo n huyllys | hēibjo r pu:ynt* (= Gallow's Point) *ag at r mys [huiljo]*. (2) 'appointment, rendezvous'.

puyntlys, adj., pwyntus, D.G. cci. 26; D., s.v. 'carnosus'; 'fat'.

puyo, v., pwyo, D., 'to beat, punch': *puyo i ben*, 'to punch his head'; *puyo hōiljon*, 'to hammer nails'.

pu:ys, s.m., pwys, D. (1) pl. *puysa*, 'weight' (frequently in the plural): *may tippin o buysa m a ŷvra ma*, 'these books are rather heavy'; *klyux a puysa sy no vo*, 'feel the weight of it'; *dēynau pu:ys o buysa*, 'eighteen pounds in weight'; *ghoid nu a i pu:ys ar a wal*, 'to lean them (e.g. slates) against the wall'; *o:ys na buysa gwynt ar a ty: ma?*, 'is this house exposed to the full force of the wind?'; *kerdad uθ i bu:ys (buysa)*, 'to walk leisurely'; *kin i mi vynd i buysa tēly*, 'before I was married' (J.J.). (2) 'inclination to vomit' in phr. *pu:ys glēifo*;—*may pu:ys arna i*, 'I feel sick'. (3) 'importance': *dim o bu:ys*, 'it doesn't matter'; *dim ŷawar o bu:ys p g y:n*, 'it doesn't much matter which'. (4) pl. *puisi*, 'pound' (weight): *pu:ys o de:*, 'a pound of tea'; *tair kēinjog a*

pu:ys, 'threepence a pound'; *pu:ys maur* (5 lbs.) and *pu:ys ba:χ* (1 lb.) were terms used about 30 years ago in selling wool (J.J.).

puyso, v., *pwyso*, D. (1) 'to weigh' (trans. and intr.); 'to weigh oneself'. (2) 'to weigh heavily (upon)'; 'to press down'; 'to lean': *mi dorod a gŵlað uð buyso arni hi*, 'the knife broke by leaning heavily upon it'; *puysa a gannuył i laur*, 'press down the candle'; *puyso ar*, 'to lean on, to rest upon'; *puyso n erbyn a wal*, 'to lean against the wall'; *may r lanu n dextra puyso n erbyn a gweynt*, 'the tide is beginning to run against the wind'; —(fig.) *tasa n rhaid i xi gerdad an o:l i vangor heno, mi vasa m puyso arnoxi* (= *basu n rëit do:st arnoxi*), 'if you had to walk back to Bangor to-night, you would feel it a burden'; *puyso ar ru:in*, 'to press some one' (to do something).

pu:yð, s.m., pl. *puyða*, *pwyth*, D., 'stitch': *pu:yð dros ben*, 'over-casting'; *pu:yð kro:ys*, 'cross stitch'; *pu:yð o: χewiðig*, 'purling' (in knitting); *gnëyd pu:yð tru: r wal*, said of a stone which, when built into a wall, traverses it completely, and is necessary for its solidity (O.H.).

pu:yð, s., *pwyth*, D., 'pretium, merces, præmium': *taly r pu:yð an o:l*, 'to retaliate'; —also 'a sarcastic remark': *mi rois i bu:yð idi hi*, 'I had a dig at her' (Bangor).

puyðo, v., *pwytho*, D., 'to stitch': *puyða vo n va:n*, 'stitch it up with fine stitches'.

puyðo, v., 'to pay out': *puyðo ru:in*.

pylpyd, s.m., pl. *pylpyda*, *pulpud*, D., s.v. 'pulpitum'; 'pulpit'.

pyls, s.pl., sing. *pylsan*, f., 'pills'; —fig. *mi rois i bylsan ido vo*, 'I gave him a dig', 'I gave him a bit of my mind'.

pym, adj., *pum*, 'five': *a pym galy*, 'the five senses'; —*pym mynyd*, *pym mlënad*.

pymłað, s., *pumllath*, 'five yards': *riu bymłað ne χwe:χ = pym ļa:θ*.

pymmad, adj., *pummed*, D., 'fifth'.

pymþ, s., *pump*, D., 'five': *pymþ o ðenjon*.

pymþuys, s., *pumpwys*, 'five pounds' (weight) = *pym pu:ys*.

pymþynt, s., *pumpynt*, B.C. 21. 27, 'five pounds' (money) = *pym pynt*.

pynt, s.f., pl. *pynna*, *punt*, D., 'pound' (money).

py:o, v., *peuo*, D., s.v. 'anhelo'; 'to bellow' (of bulls).

py:o, v., 'to shell': *py:o fa:*, *py:s* (= *dy:o*).

pyppyr, s.m., *pupur*, D., 'pepper': *sarad vel melin byppyr*, 'to talk like a mill'; *pyppyr hirjon*, '? long pepper' (J.J.).

pyppys, s.pl., *pyppys gwiltjon*, 'vetch' (*Vicia sativa*) — (J.J.); cf. *ytbys*, D., s.v. 'cicer', 'cicera'; —*pyppys brain*, 'bogberries, cranberries' (O.H.) = *ļgaid r ēyron* (*Vaccinium Oxycoccos*).

pypro, v., 'to pepper'.

py:r, adj., pur, D. (1) 'pure'. (2) 'true, faithful': *am by:r i gilið* = *tramp*, *triu*. (3) adverbially 'very': *am by:r an'ammal*, 'very seldom' = *jaun*, *rēil*.

pyrjon, adv., purion, O.P. (for pur iawn), 'all right'—in a tone of disapproval: *pyrjon maxgan i, gna: di os lēiki di*—(but you'll regret it):

pyro, v., puro, D., 'to purify', e. g. corn by winnowing.

py:s, s.pl., sing. *pyšan*, f., pŷs, D., 'peas': *py:s glēifon*, 'green peas'.

padau, s., pl. *padawa*, pydew, D., 'well'. More commonly *fannon*.

padoli, v., pedoli, D., 'to shoe' (horses); *eval bədoli*, 'pincers'.

padry, v., pydru, D., 'to rot': *may i dannað wedi padry*, 'her teeth are decayed';—used with reference to laziness: *may o wedi padry meun djoġi*.

padry, v., ? Eng. powder. (1) *padry mynd*, 'to plod along';—*padry ar i o:l o*;—*padry ar rubaθ*, 'to powder away at something', e. g. of a speaker or preacher. (2) 'to thrash': *mi padra i di*.

pæg, adj., cf. pygliw, D., 'piceus', 'of a bad colour', said of things badly washed: *may golug pæg arnyynu*; *kro:yn pæg*, 'dark, muddy complexion'.

pægðy, adj., pygddu, B.C. 59. 10 [pitch black]: 'of a bad colour' = *rhuy gwyn a dy*: (J.J.).

pæglyd, adj., pyglyd, D., s.v. 'piceatus': 'of a bad colour' (of clothes); 'not clear' (of the skin); euphemism for 'dirty': *may na olug pæglyd jaun ar a dy:n na* (O.H.).

pægy, v., 'to make of a bad colour' (in washing clothes).

pæks, s.pl., sing. *pæksan*, f., 'bugs'.

pæly; *puly* (O.H.), v., pylu, D., 'to fail' (of sight): *golug am pæly*.

pæmpjo [*pumpjo*].

pæmθag, s. and adj., pymtheg, D., 'fifteen'. Takes the radical except in *pæmθag mlenað*, *mlu:yð*.

pæmθegvad, adj., pymthegfed, D., 'fifteenth'.

pænadjō, v., penydiaw, L.A. 51. 2, 'to do penal servitude'; 'to sentence to penal servitude': *pænadjō vo am i o:ys*;—facetiously 'to work': *daxi ŋ ka:l rubaθ am bænadjō n a van na?* (All O.H.)

pæsgod, s.pl., sing. *pæsgodyn*, *sgodyn*, pŷsg, pl. *pysgod*, unde et sing. *pysgodyn*, D., 'fish': *pæsgodyn ayr*, *pæsgodyn arjan*, fishes described as being exactly like the black sea-bream (*Cantharus lineatus*), but the one of a golden, the other of a silvery colour,—apparently varieties or the young of one of the breams or wrasses; *pæsgodyn darn arjan*, 'John Dory' (*Zeus faber*); *pæsgodyn kægðy*, 'hake' (*Merluccius vulgaris*); *pæsgodyn wiłsan*, 'pole-dab, craig-

flake' (Pleuronectes cynoglossus); *pəsgodyn wy:all*, 'weever-fish' (Trachinus draco); *pəsgod avon*, 'trout' = *brithl*.

pəsgotta, *sgotta*, v., pysgota, D., 'to fish': *gjalam bəsgotta*, 'fishing-rod' = *gjalam vöirjo*, *genwar*.

pəsgottur, *sgottur*, s.m., pysgodwr, D., s.v. 'piscator'; 'fisherman'.

pəsl, s.f., 'puzzle'.

pəslö, *pəsljo*, v. (1) 'to puzzle': *pəslö a bəljö*, 'to rack one's brains' (O.H.); *pəsljo gwëibjo*, 'to do one's best with a piece of work which one does not thoroughly understand'; *pəsljo rubað*, 'to puzzle out something'; — *pəsljo dəsgy rubað*; hence (2) 'to be studious'.

pəswadjo, *pəswidjo*, v., pəswadio, 2 Cor. v. 11; B.C. 12. 17, 'to persuade'.

pəsxxy, v., pesychu, D., 'to cough': *kərsfa o bəsxxy*, 'fits of coughing'.

pəlattān [*tattus* and *tittu*].

pəttyn; *putti* (I.W.); *butti* (Bangor), s.m., 'putty': *bodjo r pəttyn*, 'to knead the putty with the finger and thumb'.

pəvaly, v., palfalu, D., 'to grope'.

r

r, article, yr, 'the', before, and generally after vowels, e.g. *r avol*, *ə dy:n a r dnas*, *sgybo r laur*, *sgidja r dy:n ma*, etc. Before a word beginning with *h*, *r* is generally substituted for *r* as *r ha:*, 'the summer'. [ə].

r, yr, affirmative or relative particle used before certain verbal forms beginning with a vowel, e.g. *r o:d o wedi mynd*, 'he had gone'; *kin r a: i:*, 'before I go'. [ə].

rabjo, v., Eng. (Dial.) rap [to exchange, barter, "swop"], 'to barter': *rabjo kəfəla*, 'to deal in horses by bartering'; — *rabjo gavr a bu:χ am davad ag o:y:n* — (O.H.) = *fëirjo*.

rabjur, s.m., 'one who barters': *rabjur kəfəla* (O.H.).

rabsan, s.f., Eng. rap [a counterfeit copper coin of the nominal value of a halfpenny which was used in Ireland in the reign of George I]: *heb ər y:n rabsan*, 'without a farthing'; *ma po:b rabsan wedi mynd*, 'every farthing has gone' — (O.H.).

rag, s.m., 'the part which lies on each side of the neck of a sheep': *ə dāy rag* (O.H.).

ragja, s.pl., (in slate quarries) 'rag-stones': slates with too many flaws (*trayd glëifon*) in them to allow of their being cut into the requisite size for roofing-slates and commonly employed for making writing slates.

raglyd, adj., 'ragged' = *karpjog*, *rakslýd*, *rakfjog*.

rak, s., rack pooty, W.S. [A colerake], 'rake for raking mud off a road, for cleaning out stoves, etc.': *rhiglo for hevo rak*. Cf. *kríbin*.

rakjo, *rhakjo*, v., 'to rake with a rak'.

raks, s.pl., sing. *reksyn*, m. (1) 'rags': *may r dílad wedi tori n raks grábibjon*, 'the clothes are torn to shreds'. (2) in extended sense = *pe:θ ðn da: i ðim*:—*maly r drol ðn raks a r verva hevyd*; *maly i go:ys ðn raks*—(O.H.).

rakslýd, adj., 'ragged' = *karpjog*, *raglyd*, *rakfjog*.

rakfo, v., 'to spoil, destroy, maul' = *maly*.

rakfjog, adj., 'ragged' = *karpjog*, *raglyd*, *rakslýd*.

rakfsur, s.m., *racsíwr*, T.N. 17. 31 [? ragman], 'a destructive person who mauls everything' (O.H.).

rali, s., Eng. (Dial.) rally [an angry scolding, wrangling], War., Shr., w.Som., 'a scolding': *mi roif i rali ðdo vo*; *kayl a rali*.

randrad, *randro*, s., 'lime mixed with hair or straw, placed between the laths (*aís*) of a roof and the slates'.

rap, s.m., Eng. rap, 'door-knocker'.

ra:s, s.f., pl. *rasys*, 'race': *ku:x ra:s*, 'a racing boat'; *rhedag ra:s*, 'to run a race'; *mynd am (ora) ra:s hevo mi*, 'to run a race with me'; *enniþ ra:s*, 'to win a race'; *daði wedi koþi r ra:s hëðju*, 'you have lost the race to-day' = 'you are late'; *ra:s redig*, 'ploughing match'.

ra:s, s.f., 'race, rapid current at sea': *ra:s gre: o r sæund i vony* (O.H.).

rasal, s.f., pl. *raseþýð*, 'razor'.

rasmus, interj., Erasmus;—also *rasmus annuyl*!

rafo, v., Eng. race, 'to run violently': *rhedag a rafo*; *rafo mynd*.

ravin, adj., Eng. raving, 'dissolute, loose', e.g. of a drunkard: *may o wedi mynd ðn ravin*.

ravjo, v., Eng. rave, 'to live a dissolute life'; 'to be disorderly'; 'to rave': *ravjo n i ði:od*;—*ðm buru tñuði ag ðn i ravjo hi*, said especially of a drunken man [*buru*].

ravjur, s.m., 'a noisy, dissolute fellow': *he:n ravjur ovnaduy ðdi o = ðy:n ðm buru tñuði* (O.H.), said especially of a drunken man.

ravþjo, v., Eng. ravel, 'to fray' (of edges of cloth, etc.); also trans. *ravþjo* (= *maly*) *dílad*.

ravy, v., *arafu*, D., 'to slacken'; 'to go slower': *ravy kefýl hevo r re:ns kin du:ad i r a:ft*;—*ma: r kəmala n ravy*. Cf. *slovi*.

redans, *ridans*, s., *rhidels communius rhidens*, D.; *rhidens*, D.P.O. 331. 21; *ridans*, D.G. cxviii. 22; *ridens*, Num. xv. 39; D., s.v. 'fimbria', 'fratilli', 'lacinia'; W.Ll. (Voc.) s.v. 'sider'; M.E.

rydel [curtain]. (1) 'fringe' (I.W.). (2) said of something frayed: *may lëinin i go:t ən ridans* (Bangor).

redig, v., aredig, D., 'to plough' = *troi*.

regan, s.f., rhegen, D.: *regan ry:g*, *regan ry:x*, 'corncrake' (*Crex pratensis*). Cf. rhegen yr yd, rhegen y rhych (O.P.).

rëigjan, v., eigian, igian, D., 'to hiccup':—substantively: *ma: r rëigjan arno vo*.

rëit, adv., Eng. right, 'very': *sy da:xi hëiðju ? du i n rëit da:*, 'how are you to-day?' 'I am quite well'; (*ma: n*) *rëit dru:g kin i*, 'I am very sorry'.

rens, s.pl., 'reins'. Cf. *awan*.

resins, *resis*, s.pl., sing. *resan*, 'raisins'.

ri:at, s.m., Eng. riot, 'noise': *kadu ri:at*, 'to make a noise'.

riks, s.pl., Eng. (Dial.) rig [a noise], w.Yks., Lan., 'frolics': *gnëyd riks dru:g* = *gnëyd trikja dru:g*.

ringlar, s.m., 'a bad workman' (O.H.).

ringlis, s.pl., 'creases'.

ringlo, *ringljo*, *rhinkljo*, *rinkljo*, v., Eng. (Dial.) ringled [ringed, marked with wrinkles], Sc. (1) 'to crumple': *difedyn wedi ringlo*. (2) 'to become entangled', e.g. of a rope round the foot of a horse. (3) of bad workmanship: *ringljo gwëiðjo* (O.H.).—Generally *rhinkljo* at Bangor.

rinjo, v., in training a horse, to make it run on soft ground, holding it by a cord attached to the bridle: *rinjo kefyl* (O.H.).

riyk, s. [*rhink*].

ri'o:yd, *ri'o:d* [*eri'o:yd*].

riu, *rhui*, s., ruw, W.S.; D., s.v. 'ruta', but *rhuw* (Bot), 'rue' (plant) = *riu gerdi*.

riu, adj., often for *rhui*, q.v.

riular, s.f., 'ruler' (for drawing straight lines).

riuljo, v., 'to rule, control': *dy:n ən meþy riuljo i hy:n*; *riuljux* a plant.

robin, rhobin, C.C. 138. 21, 'Robin', s.m., but *robin go:x*, 'robin redbreast'; *robin grænny*, 'quaking grass' (*Briza media*);—*robin a gærur*, properly, according to J.J., 'a sort of fairy supposed to ride on horses and entangle their manes': now only 'gadfly'; *klirjux a stry:d a sevux ən rheyk*, *may robin di:deyk ən du:ad*, street cry of children; *may paub ən robin i riuin*, 'every Jack has his Jill'.

rodart, *rodar*, s.f., godart, W.S. [A godart]; C.C.M. 210. 9; godard, B.C. 24. 16; Eng. goddard [a drinking cup or goblet]; O.F. godart, 'a kind of earthenware bowl with a handle, holding

about a pint, often used formerly for drinking milk, buttermilk, etc., or ladling broth from the pot'.

ro:g, s.m., 'rogue'.

rogyn, s.m., rogun, T.N. 23. 4, 'rogue': *r he:n rogin dru:g!* (O.H.).

ro:l, s., rhôl, D.F. [xii. 2]; cf. D.G. xxxix. 52, 'control': *gneux ro:l arnynu*, 'keep control over them' (O.H.—seldom used); *mi gofis a ro:l arni hi wedyn*, 'I lost the thread of the argument afterwards'.—Cf. *ghi:ol*.

rojjur, s.m., Eng. wrong, 'rogue, wrong-doer'.

rorjo, v. = *gambljô* (O.H.—obs.).

ro:fun, adj., erioed ffasiwn, 'never . . . such': *welis i ro:fun be:ð* (*ri'o:yd*), 'I never saw such a thing'; *ford a Kerðod a n̄ghayd eri'o:yd welif* (*χlu:if*) *i ro:fun be:ð* (W.H.).

røul, s., 'roller for rolling fields'; also 'roller of a blind': *røul kærtan*—(O.H.).

røular, s., 'roller'.

røuljo, v. (1) 'to roll', e.g. on a level spot: *r u:ti wedi røuljo nes u:ti n va:u i gi:d*; cf. *pøuljo*, *gholjo*. (2) 'to wheel', e.g. a wheelbarrow or perambulator.

røund, prep., adv., 'round': *røund a ty:*, 'round the house'; *mynd a røund*, 'to go round'; *o:l røund bøund*, 'all round about' (O.H.). —'o amgylch' is not used. Cf. *o gumpas*.

ru:an, adv., yrwan, B.C. 9. 12; rwan, B.C. 17. 11, 'now': *be sy: ru:an?*, 'what's the matter now?'; *a:vi: sy ru:an*, 'it is my turn now'; *mi a: i mo ru:an*, 'I am going in a minute'; *mi ða:u hi n o:l ru:an*, 'she will come back presently'; *ru:an dgest*, 'just now'; *ru:an ag a:n a man*, 'now and then'.

ruð, s.m., pl. *røbja*, 'a fall in a quarry'.

rubal, s.m., 'rubble', e.g. in slate quarries = *sburjal*.

rubað, s.m., rhywbeth, D., s.v. 'aliquid'. (1) 'something': *tori rubað a:n i hannar*, 'to break something in two'; *rubað daxi wedi ghoid a:kas arno*, 'something you have taken a dislike to'. (2) 'anything': *rubað lëikjuni*, 'anything we like'; *rubað vedruxi*, 'anything you can'; *os nad a:di o n rubað g'moxi*, 'if you do not mind'; *vasa n rubað g'moxi helpjo vi?*, 'would you mind helping me?'; *ma nu n meðul gnëið rubað rubað yðynu*, 'they think that anything will do for them'; *ghæux rubað rubað am danoxi*, 'put anything on'.

rudins, rudis, s.pl., sing. rudan, f., Eng. rootings, 'swedes' (turnips).

rudlan, s.f., 'a gossip' (person): *r he:n rudlan!* Also *ghudlan* (J.J.).

rudljan, rudljo, rutljo [*ghudljo*].

rudul, s.m.f., 'gossip, tattle'.

rug, s.m., Eng. (Dial.) roog [a heap, pile, bundle of anything], Sh. and Ork. I., 'heap': *rug o gerig*, 'a large heap of stones containing twenty or thirty tons' (O.H.).

rugjo, v., 'to heap together': *rugjo a kerig at i g'ilid* (O.H.).

ru'in, riuin, pron., rhyw un, D., s.v. 'aliquis'; 'some one, any one'.

rula, s. and adv., rhywle, D., s.v. 'alicubi'; 'somewhere': *ma na deruysg yn rula, may n fu:r i xi*, 'there is a thunderstorm somewhere, you may be sure'; *pikjo i rula*, 'to run off somewhere'.

rum, s.f., pl. *ru:ms, rumsys*, rwm ne ehengdwr, W.S. [Roume], 'a room'.

ru'rëi, pron., rhywrai, 'some'.

rusyt, adv., rhywsut, 'somehow': *mi 'dëyðonu hy:d atto rusyt*, 'they found it out somehow'; *rusyt rusyt*, 'anyhow, higgledy-piggledy'; *gnëyd rubaθ rusyt rusyt* = *strim:stram:streŋax*.

rutf, s., Eng. rush, *riu rutf o waið*, 'a badly done piece of work'; —also of persons: *riu rutf o voruyn*, 'a maid who works in a slapdash fashion'.—(O.H.)

rulfo, ghulfo, v., 'to work in a hasty, superficial manner': *rulfo golxi* = *golxi n vdyr*; —*gormod o rulfo sy: o lawar jaun yn a dëdja ma*—(O.H.).

ryban, s.m., pl. *rybana*, ruban, D.G. cciv. 29; W.S. [A rubande]; O.F., ruban, 'ribbon'.

ræbelur, s.m., from Eng. rubble, (in slate quarries) 'one who has not a bargain but looks for workable slates among rubble or rejected portions of the rock, or begs them from other workmen'.

ræf, adj., comp. *ræfjax*, 'rough' in all senses.

ræn, s., 'a sloping plank, e.g. for carrying stones, etc., into a building in course of erection'.

γ

γ, article, yr, 'the', used before a word beginning with *h* as *γ he:n dy:n*. [*ɣ*].

γhabust, s.f., term of reproach for a woman: *he:n rabust di:og* (*dënas go vaur*) [not known to O.H.].

γha:d, s., rhâd, D., 'blessing': *γha:d ar a da:l*, 'a blessing on the cattle', formerly said when a cow calved (J.J.; O.H.); *t o:ys na ðim γha:d na bendið arno*, said of one whose affairs all go un-

accountably wrong: *gha:d arno!l*, 'a blessing on him', used ironically.

gha:d, adj., comp. *ghallaχ*, rhâd, D., 'cheap': *gha:d moχyn*, 'dirt cheap'; *sgol ra:d*, 'National School';—'gratis', in the exp. *en gha:d ag am dim*.

ghadlon, adj., rhadlawn, D., 'pleasant, easy to deal with': *gu:r bnedig ba:χ ghadlon*, 'a pleasant gentlemanly man'; *kefyl ghadlon* = *haud i dri:n*.

gha:f, s.f., pl. *ghafa*, rhâff, D., 'rope': *gha:f wair*, *we:ll*, 'hay rope, straw rope'; *pgen ghafa*, 'instrument for making hay ropes'; *ghafa t̃raus*, 'ropes running across a haystack' (J.J.; O.H.); *ghafa kerdad*, 'ropes running along a haystack, attached to the former' (J.J.); *ghafa dge:l*, 'red cords' (supposed to be made in prison (J.J.)).

ghafjo, v., rhaffiaw, O.P., 'to attract the attention, to hold spell-bound': *r o:d hi n ghafjo vi r y: va:θ a p̃r̃geθur* (O.H.).

ghafy, v., rhaffu, 'to rope': e.g. a load of hay on a cart.

ghag, prep., rhag, D. With pronouns, only in S. 3. *ghagdo* (*vo*), *ghagdi* (*hi*) and Pl. 3. *ghagdyn* (*u*). (1) 'for': *ghak kwilid*, 'for shame'; *ghak* (*ghak, k*) *ovn*, 'for fear'; *ghak ovn a gla:u*, 'for fear of the rain'; *may bangor an le: da: ghag eira*, 'Bangor is a good place for snow', i.e. 'for not getting snow'. (2) 'against, as a precaution against': *ghoid rubaθ o vla:yn a dru:s ghag gwynt*, 'to put something in front of the door to keep the draught out'; *moχal ghag r̃r eira*, 'to shelter from the snow'; *ghag bo:d a fru:yn ar i ben*, 'to keep the bridle from touching his head'. (3) in phrase *ghag bla:yn*, 'at once': *may hi y kr̃xy i dail ghag bla:yn*, 'its leaves shrivel up all at once'; *gwerθy po:b p̃e:θ ghag bla:yn*, 'to sell everything straight off'.—Followed by the preposition *i* with noun or pronoun and an infinitive, *ghag* either with or without *ovn* has the force of a conjunction 'lest': *ghaid i mi χwiljo am rubaθ i roid en a fenast ghag idi gadu su:n*, 'I must look for something to put in the window to keep it from rattling'; *tanmy iekkał i laur ghag ido verwi n sy:χ*, 'to take a kettle off the fire for fear of the water boiling away'; *mynd ałan o χ forð ghag i χi vynd h̃eibjo ru:in*, 'to go out of your way to avoid passing some one'; *ghaid i χi gay hun ghak ovn i χi vynd en o:yr*, 'you must button this for fear you get cold'.

ghagdor (I.W.), *ghagroð* (J.J.; O.H.), s.f., rhagddor, D. (1) 'the outer door in old-fashioned cottages, half the height of the inner door': *kay r ghagroð na ghag i r moχyn du:ad i r ty:*. (2) 'either half of a door divided horizontally': *ghagroð yχa*, *ghagroð isa*.

ghagor, rhagor, D. (1) s. and adv., 'more' = *χvanag*, which is more frequent: *wayθ i χi h̃anny na ghagor*, 'you cannot gainsay that'. (2) s., 'difference': *ma: ghagor gh̃h̃nyθynu*, 'there is a differ-

ence between them'; *ma na ragor ownaduy ghuy ebol a xēiljog*, said of two things which bear no resemblance to each other.

ghagori, v., rhagori, D., 'to excel': *may hun ən ghagori ar ə ʃəl*.

ghagorol, adj., rhagorol, D., 'excellent'.

ghagriθ, s.m., rhagrith, D., 'hypocrisy'.

ghagvyr, s., Rhagfyr, D., 'December'.

ghaib, s., rhaib, D. (1) 'voracious appetite': *may ghaib arno*; *may gin i raib buyd*. (2) formerly used for 'famine': *may r ghaib ar ə man a r man* (O.H.).

ghaid, s., rhaid, D., 'necessity': *uθ raid*, 'in case of necessity'; *t oys dim ghaid*, 'there is no necessity'; *gnēyd i raid*, euph. for 'ventrem exonerare'; *ədi o n air ghaid i xi vynd?*, 'is it absolutely necessary for you to go?'; *may r gair ghaid uθ ə mhenni*, 'it is a case of necessity with me'; *may ghaid i vakko δelanwady r y: va:θ a kuru*, 'tobacco must exercise the same influence as beer'.

ghaid, adj., comp. *ghēiljaχ*, rhaid, D.; sup. *rheitiaf*, D.F. [vii.] 4, 'necessary';—in the present tense the verb 'to be' is generally omitted, e.g. *ghaid i mi vynd*, 'I must go' (cf. *wel i mi vynd*, *wa:yθ i mi vynd*, etc.), but *by:δ ən ghaid i xi nēyd əχ gora*, 'you will have to do your best'; *basə n ghaid i xi gəxuyn kin y:n or de:g*, 'you would have to start before eleven'.

ghaits, s., 'voracious appetite, excessive desire' (= *ghaib*): *may ghait arno* (J.J.—not known to O.H.).

ghakjo, v., 'to rake'. Cf. *rak*, *rakjo*.

ghan, s.f., pl. *ghanna*, rhann, D., 'part': *ə rhan yχə o r dru:s*, 'the upper part of the door'; *o ran*, 'as regards, for': *ən vejəχ na mi: o ran edrəχjad*, 'younger than I as regards appearances'; *ən vu:y na mi: o ran taldra*, 'bigger than I as regards height'; *o ran hanny*, 'for that matter'; *o ran hu:yl* (= *sbotl*), 'for fun'.

ghannog, adj., rhannog, D., 'sharing': *mynd ən ghannog hevo*, 'to go shares with'.

ghanny, v., rhannu, D., 'to divide, distribute': *be daxi am nēyd hevo r kaθod ma? ghanny nu*, 'what are you going to do with these cats?' 'Give them away';—*may gin i χwe xēinjog, mi ranna i hevo ti*;—*le may r du:r ən ghanny*, said of a watershed.

ghasgal, s.f., rasgal, K.H. 109. 17; cf. D.G. lxvi. 15; rhasgl, D., 'spokeshave' (O.H.).

gha:u, s.f., pl. *ghauja*; *ghavja* (O.H.), rhaw, D. (1) 'spade' (*gha:u ba:l* for the sake of distinction): *pen gha:u*, 'the iron part of a spade'; *mor 'di:gwiłid a pen gha:u*;—*koys gha:u*, 'handle of a spade'; *gha:u vaun*, 'a spade of a peculiar shape for digging peat'. (2) 'shovel': *pgokkar a gha:u = fevlan*.

ghaug, adv., yrhawg, D.G. lx. 48; G.R. [94]. 7, 'for a long time to come': *da:u o ðim ghaug*, 'he won't come for a long time'; *vy:ð o ðim amma ghaug*;—as subst. *dim iſo bu:yd am ghaug etlo*.

ghaun, s.pl., sing. *ghəunan*, D., 'the hair at the end of the tail of a cow, or of the mane or tail of a horse': *ma na ha:d kakki:mukki en ghaun a vyux*, 'there is a burdock seed sticking to the cow's tail'.

ghavjad, *ghaujad*, s., rhawaid, O.P., 'spadeſul, ſhovelful'.

ghedag, v., rhedeg, D. Fut. S. 3. *ghedið* [*ghe:d*]. Imperative *ghe:d*, *gheda* 'to run': *ghedag ar v o:l*, 'to run after me'; *ghedag vel a koblyn*, 'to run like mad'; *mi redis nes o:n i wedi kofj gwynl*, 'I ran till I was out of breath';—of water: *i bant a ghe:d a dur* (prov.), 'money goes where money is';—fig. *may talaða n ghedag ar hy:d a ru:m a lğauſtja ar le:d*, "'tylathau" run the length of the room and "trawſtiau" across';—trans. *rod i redag nu*, 'a rod to run them along', e. g. rings; *may o wedi redag o*, 'he has ouſted him'; *may o wedi kayl i redag*, 'he has been ouſted' or (in courting) 'he has been jilted'.

ghedegog, adj., rhedegog, D., s.v. 'fluidus'; 'running': *du:r ghedegog*, 'running water'.

ghedjad, s.m., rhediad, D., s.v. 'cursura', 'cursus'; 'a run, running': *ghedjad a dur*, 'watershed'.

ghedur, s.m., rhedwr, D., s.v. 'cursor'; 'runner'.

ghedva, s.f., rhedfa, D. (1) 'running': *ghedva dur*, 'watershed'. (2) 'tendency to ſlip', e. g. of a rock when the ſtrata lie at an angle: *ma na vu:y o redva anynu*.

ghedyn, s.pl., ſing. *ghedənan*, f., rhedyn, D., 'bracken', alſo 'ferns' in general: *ghedyn maur*, 'thick, high growth of bracken'; *ghedyn perſli*, 'parsley fern' (Cryptogramme crispa); *ghedyn kəvərduy*, 'oſmund royal' (Osmunda regalis); *ghedyn mo:r*, 'coralline' (Sertularia).

ghefyn, s.m., pl. *ghefənna*, rheffyn, D., dim. of *gha:f*, 'rope': *ghefyn pem baud*, 'a rope of hay or ſtraw made by twiſting it round the thumb of the left hand';—*pottal o we:lſt wedi ghummo a ghefyn*.

ghe:g, s.f., pl. *gheg'vəyð*, rhêg, D., 'curſe'.

ghegi, v., rhegu, D.; cf. rhegi, Yny lhyfyr hwnn [2] 5, 'to curſe': *ghegi a ſigkjo*, 'to curſe and ſwear'; alſo *ghegi a djəuljo*, uſed facetiouſly of cats; *ghegi vel ka:ð*, 'to ſwear like a trooper';—trans. *ghegi r keſyl*;—*t ədi o ðim gwerð i regi*, 'it is not worth ſwearing at'.

gheglyd, *gheklyd*, adj., rheglyd, R., 'given to ſwearing, curſing'.

ghegur, s.m., rhegwr, O.P., 'ſwearer, curſer': *a ghegur kəm'ra:ig gora glu:is i er'i:oyd*.

ghëi (ſometimes *rəi*, eſpecially when not ſtressed), rhai, D. (1)

adj., 'some', only in pl., *ghëi dënjon*, *ar rëi adëga*. (2) pron., 'some, ones': *ghëi o honynnu*, 'some of them'; *ghëi tawyl*, *ghëi gola*, 'dark ones, light ones'; *ar y:n ghëi*, 'the same ones'; *ghëi æy kodi a ghëi æy gostun*, 'some going up in the world and some going down'; *p rëi?*, 'which?'; — *ghëi n*, *y rhai hyn*, also frequently *rhain*, cf. D.F. [vii.] 13, etc.; B.C. 28. 21, 'these, those': *daxi wëdi darvod hevo ghëi n?*, 'have you finished with these?'; *ghëi n a ghëi n*, 'such and such people'; — *ghëi ni*, *y rhai hynny*, also frequently *rhëini*, cf. M.Ll. i. 166. 26; B.C. 24. 7, 'these, those': *y:n o ghëi ni*, 'one of these'.

ghëinus, *ghëinjus*, s.m., 'lock-up'. — Browne Willis, 'A survey of the Cathedral Church of Bangor and the Edifices belonging to it', London, 1721, p. 46, has the following: "Here was, hard by the Cathedral Churchyard gate, not long since, an *Hein-house* or Bishop's Gaol" (but this word is not to be found in the N.E.D.) — The etymology usually proposed is 'round-house'.

ghëiol, adj., *rheiol*, W.Ll. xv. 5, Eng. royal; 'splendid': *mî nëið a tîo: æn ghëiol (rëiol)*, 'it will do splendidly'.

ghëx, s.f., pl. *ghëxod*, *rhëch*, D., 'crepitum ventris'.

ghëxan, v., *rhechain*, D., 'pedo'. Cf. *frutjan*.

ghëxy, v., 'pedo'.

ghëmp, s., *rhëmp*, D., 'disgrace': *may hi n ghëmp*; — *le by:ð kamp by:ð ghëmp* (prov.), 'where there is excelling there is depravity'.

ghëmpjo, *ghëmpjan*, v., *rhëmpïaw*, O.P., 'to speak evil of' = *slimjo*.

ghënt, s.m., pl. *ghënti*, *rhënt*, D.G. cliv. 10; W.Ll. xii. 36; D.; B.C. 19. 16, 'rent'.

ghëyk, s.f., pl. *ghëykJa*, *rhenc*, D.; O.F. *renc*, 'row': *meun ghëyk*, 'in a row'.

ghëykJo, v., *rhengcio*, D., 'to lay (hay) in windrows': *hel a gwair æn ghësi ar hy:d a ka:y*.

ghë:s, s.f., pl. *ghësi*, *rhês*, D., 'row': *ghë:s o dattus*, 'a row of potatoes'; *agor ghësi tattus*, 'to prepare ground for potatoes by digging furrows and laying down manure'; *ghë:s o binna*, 'row of pins'; *ghë:s wen*, 'parting of the hair'; *may nu n du:ad æn ghë:s* (of persons), 'they are flocking in crowds', 'they are coming in a continuous stream'; — *mynd æn y:n ghë:s*.

ghësal, s.f., pl. *ghëseli*, *rhësel*, D., 'rack above a manger for hay, cratch'; *kodi r ghësal arno vo* = lit. *ghoid lai o dan i druzyn*, 'to give him less to eat', and fig. 'to keep a tighter hand over him' (J.J.).

ghësan, s.f., *rhësen*. (1) 'a single row'. (2) 'parting of the hair', also *ghësan wen*.

ghësog, adj., *rhësog*, 'ribbed' (of sand): *tga:yð ghësog*.

ghesum, s.m., pl. *ghəsəmma*, rheswm, D. (1) 'reason': *ghesum dros nēyd*, 'a reason for doing'; *meðy ka:l ghesum gəno vo*, 'to get nothing out of him'; *dəna r inig resum s gin i*, 'that is the only reason I have'; *dal pen ghesum (i ru:in)*, 'to make conversation for some one, to entertain a person who bores one': *t a: i byð mor wirjon a dal pen ghesum i beða vel hyn*. (2) 'argument': *ghesum digon kry: ar ə ðadl*, 'a fairly strong argument with regard to the matter in dispute'.

ghesy, v., rhesu, O.P., 'to place in rows'.

ghesfad, s., rhesiad, O.P., 'row': *ghesfad o dai, o hōiljon, o ðənjon*.

ghesfo, v., rhesiaw, O.P., 'to place in rows'; *ghesfo tattus = agor ghesi tattus*.

gheu, s.m., pl. *gheuja*, rhew, D. (1) 'frost', i.e. 'a hard frost' as distinguished from *barig*, 'hoar-frost';—also in a general or abstract sense *təwyð gheu*, 'frosty weather'; *may o r y: va:θ a gheu an r ha:*, 'he throws a chill over everything'. (2) 'ice': *du:r wedi gheui n ha:yn o reu arno vo*, 'water with a film of ice over it'.

ghevry, v., rhefru, S.E., s.v. 'scold'; 'to scold'—a stronger term than *durdjo* or *dondjo*: *ghevry ar gəunt rubaθ*.

gheui, v., rhewi, D., 'to freeze' (trans. and intr.), i.e. 'to freeze hard' as distinguished from *brigo*, 'to freeze sufficiently to cause hoar-frost': *mi vy:ð an gheui heno*, 'there will be a hard frost to-night'; *gheui n fərnig*, 'to freeze intensely'; a still stronger term is *xwipjo gheui*;—*gheui n gheujog [gheujog]*;—*may n digon o:yr i rewi kaθod*, 'it is bitterly cold'; *wedi kal gheui ə trə:yd*, 'having the feet frozen'; *may r diład wedi gheui y gorn*, 'the clothes are frozen stiff' (i.e. on the clothes line).

ghewynt, s.m., rhewynt, D.G. lxxii, 59, 'a freezing wind': *a hiða n gheui ag an ghewynt maur*.

ghëyadr, s.m., pl. *ghëyadra*, rhaiadr, D.; cf. *raeadyr*, R.B. 233. 1, 'waterfall'. Also *ghadar*. (Seldom used.)

ghëybys, adj., rheipus, D., s.v. 'rapax'; 'rapacious': *peða ghëybys an sbëiljo r devaid*.

ghiallux, s.m., rhialtwch, D.P.O. 250. 4, 'jollification': *ghiallux maur, ghiallux gwirjon*.

ghibidi:res, adv., 'in a row': *du:ad an ribidi:res*; also subst., 'a rigmarole': *mi ðëydod o ribidi:res*. Also *dibidi:res*.

ghibin, s., rhibin, O.P., 'row, single file': *devaid an mynd an ghibin ar oxor ə mənəyð, ə nail ar ol ə laļ*;—*pobol an mynd an ghibin tru le: ky:l*;—fig. *arjan an mynd an ghibin*;—*may o y gwarjo i bre:s an ghibin*.—(O.H.)

ghidiļ, s.f., pl. *ghidiļa*, rhidyll, D.G. liv. 17; ccxxxv. 1; D., 'riddle, sieve with a very large mesh' = *gogor ghidiļ*. Cf. *gogor*.—Applied

to persons, 'one who cannot keep a secret': *he:n ridil!*; *r u:ti vel rhidil!*—As adj.: *may m by:r ridil*, 'it is very ramshackle'.

rhidiljo, *diljo*, v., rhidyllio, B.C. 14. 25, 'to riddle, sieve', also 'to riddle with shot, etc.'—fig. of one who cannot keep a secret: *dilið hunna bo:b dim*.

rhiduł, in phrase *en wy:łt rhiduł = en wy:łt wëydwylt* (O.H.), 'in a towering rage'.

rhidin, s., rhuddin and rhudding, D., 'the heart of timber'. Cf. *gunnin*.

rhidjon, *rhødjon*, s.pl., rhuddion gwenith, D., 'bran': *bara rhidjon*, 'bread made of wheat flour mixed with bran'.

rhieni, s.pl., rhieni, D., 'parents'.

rhigil, adj., rhugl, D., 'fluent': *sarad en rhigil*.

rhigljur, s.m., (in slate quarries) 'the man who clears the rails of the rubble which falls from the cars on the way to the *tomman*'.

rhiglo (O.H.); *rhigljo* (J.J.), v., rhuglo, D., 'rutro cænum auferre'; 'to scrape mud, etc., together': *rhiglo a ba:u a r ëira ar or oxor*; *rhiglo forð hevo rak*.

rhiglo, *rhigljo* (?), v.; cf. rhigoli, D., 'in fossulas vel sulcos cauare', 'to make a groove or furrow', e.g. across a stone before breaking it, or along the ground. Here seem to belong the phrases *mi sərðis nes öyðun i n rhiglo r ðëyar*; *rhiglo ar a rhi:n*, i.e. down a slope—(O.H.).

rhiglon (O.H.); *rhigljon* (J.J.), s.pl., rhuglon, D., s.v. 'strigmentum'; 'mud, etc., scraped together e.g. from a gutter': *tomman o riglon wedi hel i di:n klauð* (O.H.).

rhigo, *rhuygo*, v., rhwygo, D., 'to tear': *plentyn en rhigo lyvr* (but *dy:n en tori dalan o lyvr kəunt*);—fig. *r o:ð o n rhigo hi!*, 'he was getting along in splendid style!' (e.g. of a preacher). Also *wedi rhuygo i gariktor* (O.H.), 'to have ruined his character'.

rhigol, s.m., rhigol, D., 'a groove, trench, or cleft along the ground or otherwise'.

rhigum, s., pl. *rhigemma*, rhigwm, D., 'series longa', 'a refrain, jumble of words, doggerel': *en rhəgny rhiu he:n rigum*, 'harping continually on the same refrain'; *wedi mynd en rhigum gin baub*, 'to have become a matter of common talk';—expressing facility: *may o n rhegi n rhigum*, 'he has a copious flow of invective';—*medry dëyd keluyð en rhigum*;—*may o n dəsgy po:b pe:ð en rhigum*;—in threats: *mi də vala i di n rhigum!*; *mi gna: di n rhigum ylu!*—(All O.H.)

rhimmin, s.m., 'a narrow strip': *riu rimmin main o di:r*; *riu he:n rimmin o ga:y*; *rhimmin o vreðyn*; *merχaid o:yð en rhoi rhimmin*

o gumpas i gawn (O.H.); *rhimmin dëvvin*, 'a V-shaped gutter' (I.W.).

rhinjog, s., rhiniog, D., 'threshold'.

rhinwad, s., rhinwedd, D., 'virtue'; 'power of healing': *ma na rinwad yn a dail*.

rhinwedol, adj., rhinweddol, D., 'virtuous'; 'endowed with healing powers': *ma: r dail ma n rhinwedol*.

rhuy [*rhuy*].

rhink, s., rhingc, D., 'a continued low noise' = *turu tyoyl ne rubaθ—riu duru gwan* (O.H.).—In form *riyk*, 'nagging' (Bangor).

rhinkas, s.f., 'a woman who keeps nagging or grumbling continually' (O.H.).

rhinkin, s.m., rhincyn, D. = rhingc; also D.F. 115. 7; G.O. ii. 32. 12, 'a man who keeps nagging or grumbling continually': *lau r he:n riykin kəθral*! (O.H.).

rhinkjan, *rhinkjo*, v., rhingcian and rhiccian, D. (1) 'to grind' (of the teeth): *paid a rhinkjan də dannad arna i = grindgan, krynfan*. (2) 'to nag, grumble': *rhinkjan o hy:d bod gormod yn mynd*; *rhinkjo r y:n pe:θ o hy:d*; *paid a rhinkjan r y:n pe:θ o hy:d a mawyd*. (3) 'to walk unsteadily': *rhinkjan kerdad = dim yn mynd yn stedi* (All O.H.). For the last meaning cf. C.C.M. 154. 24, ar gyrrau môr neu grô mân | cair fo n rhoccian neu n rhiccian. Cf. also *rhoykjan*, *rhokjan*.

rhinkljo [*ringlo*].

rhinklyd, adj., rhingclyd, 'given to nagging': *tyi:fe:θ a'nedyd—ty: maglyd, devni, gwraig rinklyd* [*a'nedyd*].

rhinol, s.f., pl. *rhïola*, rheol, D. (1) 'rule': *vel rhinol (gəfredin)*, 'as a rule'; *bo:b yn rhinol*, 'in order, one by one'. (2) 'rule, restraint, control': *t oy:s na ðim rhinol a'arnynu*.

rhïoli, v., rheoli, D., 'to rule, restrain, control': *ghïoli i hy:n*.

rhïolys, adj., rheolus, D.G. lviii. 12; D., s.v. 'moderatus'; 'orderly, restrained'.

rhîp, s., 'track of an animal', e.g. a sheep, mouse, etc.' (Not known to O.H.)

rhîpjo, v., Eng. (Dial.) rip [to work with energy], 'to do something in a hasty, imperfect way': *rhîpjo gnëyd rubaθ heb i orfan*; *rhîpjo trufo sanna, rhîpjo paly*—(O.H.).

rhîsg; *rhîsgl* (O.H.), s., rhisg and rhisgl, D., 'bark of trees' (in the aggregate).

rhîsgin, *rhîsglin*, s., rhisgyn and rhisglyn, D., 'bark of a tree, piece of bark'.

rhîsgljo; *rhîsglo* (O.H.), s., rhisglaw, O.P., 'to strip off bark'.

għiſo, v., rhuso, D., but rhusio, s.v. 'fugio'; B.C. 145. 10, 'to frighten, take fright' (of horses).

għi:θ, s., rhith, D. (1) 'outward form or appearance, sham': *għi:θ o grevvyθ*, 'an outward show of religion' (cf. B.C. 31. 17); *ar ri:θ be: o:θ a bugan ? ar ri:θ ki: maur* (O.H.), 'in what form was the ghost?' 'In the form of a great dog'. (2) 'appearance of truth, credibility': *t o:ys na dim għi:θ an i stori o*.

għiθin, s., rhithyn, G.O. ii. 227. 23, 'appearance': *dim għiθin o wirjonaθ an i stori*.

għiθjo, v., rhithio, D., 'to imagine': *għiθjo bod na ruθaθ heθ i vo:d* (O.H.).

għiθod, s.pl., 'small white slugs' (O.H.).

għiu, s., pl. *għiinja*, rhiw, D., s.v. 'clivum', 'slope' (seldom used).

għiu, s., 'rue' [*riu*].

għiu, *riu*, *rhyw*, D. (1) adj. 'some': *os o:yθ riu dru:g wedi nēyd*, 'if some harm had been done'; *gadal għiu air ar o:l*, 'to leave some word out'; *għiu vora*, 'on a certain morning'; *għiu vra:n dy: θēydoθ uθa i*, 'a little bird told me'. (2) adv. 'about': *dusin o warθag riu θvlu:yθ o:yθ*, 'a dozen cattle about two years old'; *may hi η gwēly n aru er s riu θay vi:s*, 'she has been growing very infirm the last two months or so'.

għiubob, s.m., 'rhubarb'.

għiumatis, s., 'rheumatism'. (Seldom used = *krikmala*.)

għi:v, s.m., rhif, D., 'number': *a għēi muya i għi:v*, 'the most numerous'; *a għēi li:a i għi:v*, 'the least numerous'.

għo:d, s., rhôd, D., 'rota': only in *għviad a għo:d*, 'solstice', generally 'summer solstice'.

ghodan, s., rhoden, O.P., 'a switch or whip of some pliable wood'. (Cf. *gwirodan*, which is thicker and will not bend)—O.H.

ghodjanna, v., rhodienna, D., 'to stroll about aimlessly': *ghodjanna ar a sy:l*; *gwa:g rodjanna*.

ghodjo, v., rhodio, D., 'to walk' (with the idea of pleasure or exercise implied): *may o wedi mynd i rodjo*, 'he has gone for a holiday'.

ghodras, s.m., rhodres, D., 'display, ostentation, arrogance': *dy:n o rodras maur jaun adi o*, 'he is a very bumptious fellow'; *pēidjux a hel ghodras, dēux i r burθ a bythux lond ax bol*, 'do not stand on ceremony, come to the table and eat as much as you can'.

ghodresgar, adj., rhodresgar, D., 'fond of display and ostentation, arrogant'.

għoi(d), v., rhoddi and rhoi, D. Fut. S. 1. *għo:(v)*, 2. *għoi*, 3. *għoiθ*,

ghoif, *ghy:ð*. Pl. 1. *ghəun*, 2. *ghəux*, 3. *gho:n*. Imperf. S. 1. *ghəun*, 2. *gho:l*, 3. *gho:*. P. 1. *ghəun*, 2. *ghəux*, 3. *gho:n*, *ghöyðan*. Pret. S. 1. *ghois*, 2. *ghoist*, 3. *gho:θ*. Pl. 1. *ghöison*, *ghöiðon*, 2. *ghöisoχ*, *ghöiðoχ*, 3. *ghöison*, *ghöiðon*. Plup. S. 1. *ghöisun*, etc. Imperative S. 2. *gho:*, *doro*, *doro*. Pl. 2. *ghəux*, *dəruχ*, *dəruχ*. Pret. Pass. *ghəud*. (1) 'to give': *pëidjux a ghoid kimmint o vu:yd ido vo*, 'do not give him so much food'; *mi rois i glamp o glystan ido vo*, 'I gave him a good box on the ear'; *heb roid durnod te:g o waið*, 'without doing a good day's work'; *röisun i ðim bottum korn am dano vo*, 'I wouldn't give a brass farthing for it'; *röisun i ə məuyd drosto vo*, 'I would give my life for him'; *rhoid ar ru:n*, 'to run down some one'; *ghoi benthig*, 'to lend'; *ghoi du:r i r arð*, 'to water the garden'; *ghoi kəxuyn ido vo*, 'to egg him on'; *ghoi möyða i r plentyn*, 'to spoil the child'. (2) 'to put': *gho: nu n van ma*, 'put them here'; *ðary mi osod ə burð heb roi ðim y:n fork arno vo*, 'I laid the table without putting any forks on it'; *na i roi ghëi ni ən i ho:l*, 'I'll put these back'; *rois i ðim mo r gəlað arno vo*, 'I didn't touch it with the knife'; *ghəux ər eda ən ə nəduyd*, 'thread the needle'; *ghoi sgidja am ə trə:yd*, 'to put boots on'; *ghoi ar laur*, 'to put down' (on the floor, or in a book), also 'to plant, put in the ground'; *ghoi al*, 'to add': *ghəux hunna alto vo*; *ghoi bai ar*, 'to blame'; *ghoi du:r dros*, 'to rinse'; *ghoi du:r o:yr ar* (fig.), 'to pour cold water on'; *ghoi gola ar gannuyð*, 'to light a candle'; *ghoi gora i vylla*, 'to finish eating'; *ghoi gora i r verχ*, 'to give up the girl'; *ghoi i laur*, 'to put down' (in a book or otherwise), also 'to wager', e.g. *ghoi Keinjog i laur*; *ghoi ka:s ar*, 'to take a dislike to'; *ghoi keryð ar*, 'to reprove'; *ghoi klek ar ə baud*, 'to snap one's fingers'; *ghoi klo: ar*, 'to lock'; *ghoi ko:sb ar*, 'to punish'; *ghoi mi:n ar*, 'to sharpen'; *ghoi ə pen at rubaθ*, 'to set to work in earnest'; *məy ghoi i bi:g i veun*, 'to fail to get in a word edgeways'; *ghoi pisin əno vo*, 'to do a bit'; *ghoi rubaθ ən səund*, 'to tie up something'; *ghoi ta:n ar ə lamp*, 'to light the lamp'; *ghoi i dro:yd ən ə davarn*, 'to set foot into the public-house'; *ghoi ə trə:yd ar rubaθ* (fig.), 'to let bygones be bygones'; *rhoid ə by:d ən i le:*, 'to settle the affairs of the nation'. (3) with *gora*, 'to call, name': *be rəu:xi: am danynu ?*, 'what do you call them?' (4) 'to suppose (for the sake of argument)', in such phrases as *ghəux vod o n laðan o hy:d*, 'say (suppose) it is a yard long'; *ghəux bo xi y kayl pynt am danynu*, 'suppose you get a pound for them'. (5) 'to make something (into)': *i roid o m bymp*, 'to make it five'.

ghokjan, v., rhoccian, C.C.M. 75. 20; 154. 24, 'to waddle like a duck': *ghokjan Kerðad*. Cf. *ghinjkjan*, *ghoykjan*.

ghokkos, s.pl., hoccys, D. (Bot.), Eng. hocks, 'mallows' (*Malva silvestris*).

ghoxi, v., rhochi, D., 'to grunt'. (Not known to O.H. = *həxjan*.)

ghoxjad, s.m., rhochiad, D., 'a grunt'. (Not known to O.H.)

rholjo, v., rholiaw, O.P., 'to roll' (trans. and intr.), e.g. down a slope; *rholjo gwla:n*, 'to make wool into rollers'. Cf. *pauljo*, *rauljo*.

rholyn, s.m., pl. *rholja*, rholyn, T.N. 31. 10, 'a roller of wool' (O.H.); — *rholyn o ðy:n*, 'a bulky, round-shaped fellow'.

rhyok, s.f., rhonc, O.P. [A sway], 'a slight limp': *ma na royk arno vo* (J.J.; O.H.). Cf. *hub*, which implies a more pronounced limp.

rhyok, adj., ? Eng. rank, 'extreme, out-and-out': *tori rhyok*, 'an out-and-out Tory'; *o! r o:ð o n rhyok*, 'Oh! it was terrible', speaking e.g. of some one in a passion.

rhyokjan, *rhyokjo*, v., rhoncian, O.P. [To sway]; cf. honcian, D., 'vacillare'; 'to sway from side to side in walking, to waddle, to jog': *rhyokjan kerðad*, *rhyokjan uð gerðad*; — *may hun a hun an rhyokjo*, e.g. from the effects of drink; — *χwi:ad an rhyokjo* (all O.H.). Cf. *rhyokjan*, *rhyokjan*.

rhyokjog, adj., 'swaying, waddling' (O.H.).

rhyokklyd, adj., 'swaying, waddling' (J.J.; O.H.).

rho:s, s., pl. *rhosyð*, rhôs, D., 'planities irrigua'; 'a dry, level tract of land, more or less elevated'; *gwair rho:s*, 'rough mountain hay'.

rho:s mari, s., rhos Mari, H.D., 'rosemary'.

rhostjo, v., rhostio, D., 'to roast'.

rhosyn, s.m., pl. *rhosyns*, *rosis*, rhôs, sing. *rhosyn*, D.; pl. *rosys*, L.A. 66. 11; 93. 25, 'rose': *køydán rosyns*, 'rose-bush'; *rhosyn a mænyð*, 'peony'.

rhoujog, adj., rhywiog, D.; cf. rhowiog, G.R. 58. 11. (1) 'easy to deal with'; 'courteous': *dy:n rhoujog*, 'a man who is easy to deal with', e.g. in making a bargain,—opp. to *dy:n kalad*; — *ti:r rhoujog*, 'land which is easy to cultivate'; — of slate, etc., 'suitable for working'; — of potatoes, etc. = *am berwi n hauð ag an sæxjon*. (2) 'tender, sensitive to cold': *byux rhoujog*, 'a cow which is not suitable for elevated places' (but J.J. explained *ludun rhoujog* as 'a sheep ready for killing' = *te.u*). (3) *rheui n rhoujog*, 'to freeze hard', implying calm weather. (All O.H.).

rhouk, s.f., pl. *rhoukja*, 'a sort of gutter running through a yard'; *rhouk drol*, 'cart rut'. — (J.J.; O.H.)

rhoukjo, v., 'to jolt': *ma: r he:n drol ma n rhoukjo n aru* (O.H.).

rhouwyr, adj., rhyhwy, B.C. 100. 22, 'too late'; 'high time, fully time': *r o:yð an rhouwyr i xi vynd*, 'it was high time for you to go'.

rhubjo, v., rhwbio, St. Luke vi. 1, 'to rub': *karag rubjo*, 'rubbing stone', pl. *kerig rhubjo*.

rhu:d, s., rhwð, D. (1) 'rust': *rhu:d hëyarn*, 'iron mould' on

linen. (2) 'haze, mist': *ghu:d sɔxtur*, 'dry weather haze in summer'.

ghu:d, s.m., pl. *ghōda*, rwd mesur, W.S. [A rodde], 'eight yards': *ən liχjo i fur am rēda* (O.H.).

ghudlan, s.f., 'a woman given to gossiping'. Also *rudlan*.

ghudljo, *rudljo*, *rudljan*, *rutljo*, v., cf. *rwdlio*, M.F.; Eng. (Dial.) *rootle* [to turn up the ground with the snout as a pig or mole; to burrow, to make holes in the ground; fig. to turn things over in confusion]. (1) 'to stir up, stir about, turn round and round': *muya n ə by:d rulljuχi ar ə du:r*, *lytra n ə by:d ɛiθ o* (E.J.), 'the more you stir up water the dirtier it gets'; — *rudljo r du:r* (O.H.); *plant ən rudljo n ə du:r* (O.H.); *ghoi rubaθ meun gogor a ghudljo vo hevo r ʃa:u* (O.H.). (2) fig. 'to rake up': *wel i xi adal ʃonyð i strēyon vel na*; *pēidjuχ a rutljo arnynu* (E.J.). (3) 'to keep harping on the same subject; to speak inconsequently; to talk nonsense': *may o n rudljan r y:n pe:θ o hy:d* (E.J.); *paid a rudljo sarad = paid a ponsfo* (O.H.); *be u:ti n i rudljo hi o hy:d?* (4) 'to prattle' (of children beginning to talk): *may o n dexra rudljan*.—Cf. *rudul*.

ghufjo; *rufjo* (O.H.), v., 'to jostle': *pobol ən ghufjo i ʃilid*; *rufjo truyðynu*, *rufjo mynd ə mla:yn*.

ghuigjad, s.m., rhwygiad, D., s.v. 'ruptio'; 'rent, tear'.

ghummo, v., rhwymo, D., 'to bind': *ghummo rubaθ ən ə drain*, 'to tie something to the thorns'; *ghummo r y:d ən sgyba*, 'to bind the corn in sheaves'; *pottal o we:lt wedi ghummo a ghesyn*, 'a bundle of straw bound with a rope'; *ghummo r wal*, 'to bind a wall' (with a stone extending from one side to the other); *ifo ghummo i fen hi*, said of a girl who gets out of bounds;—'to be constipated': *may o wedi ghummo*.

ghuŋ (rarely *ghiy*), prep. rhwng, D. With pronouns. S. 1. *ghəŋθa(i)*, *ghənθa(i)*. 2. *ghəŋθal(i)*, *ghənθal(i)*. 3. *ghəŋθo(vo)*, *ghənθo(vo)*, *ghuŋθo(vo)*; *ghəŋθi(hi)*, etc. Pl. 1. *ghəŋθon(i)*, *ghənθon(i)*, *ghuŋθon(i)*. 2. *ghəŋθoχ(i)*, *ghənθoχ(i)*. 3. *ghəŋθyn(u)*, *ghənθyn(u)*, *ghuŋθyn(u)*; also S. 1. *ghəŋa i*. 2. *rhəŋal(i)*, etc.—Followed by the radical, 'between': *may na dippin o mraual ghəŋθi a i braud*, 'she and her brother are not on very good terms with one another': *may rhiu daint ghənθo vo a vo:*, 'there is no love lost between them'; *may o rhuŋ day vedul*, 'he cannot make up his mind'; *r adani ghuŋ day ola*, 'it is twilight'.

ghuŋk, s.m., rhwngc, D., 'death rattle'.

ghustro, *ghuystro*, v., rhwystro, D., 'to prevent; inconvenience': *mi ʒeif i vy:d garu i rustro vo*, 'I had great difficulty in preventing him'; *ghustro vo i nēyd*, 'to prevent him from doing'; *adu i wedi du:ad i χ ghustro χi?*, 'am I inconveniencing you?'

ghustyr, *ghuystyr*, s., rhwystr, D., 'hindrance, impediment':

may hun an rhustyr iðo vo vynd an i o:l; *kokkyn rhustyr*, 'stumbling-block, obstacle'; 'contentious person' [*kokkyn*]; *muya bry:s muya rhustyr*, 'more haste less speed'.

rhu^{tr}ud, *rhu^{tr}us*, s., 'small pimples, rash': *kodi n rhu^{tr}us t^guydo vo* (O.H.), 'to be all over pimples'.

rhu^{tr}fo [*ru^{tr}fo*].

rhu:yð, s.f., pl. *rhuⁱdi*, *rhu^yda*, rhwyd, D., 'net': *rhu:yð benwaig*, 'herring-net'; — *rhu:yð ynfon*; — *rhu:yð duyfon*; — *rhu:yð driflig*; *rhu^yd boljon*, 'net set on poles, pock-net'; *rhu^yd set*, 'casting-net'; *rhu:yð slymps*, 'shrimping net'; — *may hunnu n a rhu:yð*, 'he has been caught'.

rhu^ydo, v., rhwydo, D. (1) 'to net': *rhu^ydo gwniⁿod*. (2) fig. 'to ensnare'.

rhu:yð, adj., rhwydd, D., 'free' as regards movement, etc., *gu^lun i hy:n an rhu:yð*, 'to leave oneself free use of the limbs'; *may x tavod an rhu^yda^x*, 'your tongue is freer', 'you are more fluent'; *gwni:o an rhu:yð*, 'to sew loosely'; *rhoi n rhu:yð*, 'to give freely'.

rhu:y^g, s.m., rhwyg, D., 'rent, tear': *damma he:n ru:y^g ka:s !*; — fig.: *ma: rhu:y^g ar i g^ariklor o*, 'his character is ruined' (O.H.).

rhu^ylog, adj., rhwylllog, D., 'perforated with holes': *may po:b rhu:yð an rhu^ylog*; *may ny:ð bjogan an rhu^ylog*; *may r ty: wedi mynd an rhu^ylog jaun*.

rhu:y^m, adj., rhwym, Gen. xxxix. 20. (1) 'bound'—more commonly *s^uund*. (2) in fig. sense: *an rhu:y^m i la:u*, 'much tied'. (3) 'constipated'.

rhu^ymyn, *rhum^ymyn*, s.m., rhwymyn, D., s.v. 'ligamen'; 'binding, ligature'; 'tie' round sheaves; 'cord round the neck of a cow'; 'baby's binder' (cf. D., s.v. 'fascia').

rhu:y^v, s.f., pl. *rhu^yva*, rhwyf, D., 'oar': *pal rhu:y^v*, 'blade of an oar'.

rhu^yvo, v., rhwyfo, D., 'to row': *rhu^yvo i vr^ei^xja*, 'to swing the arms about' while walking, etc. (cf. W.B. col. 94. 17 rwyuaw y ureicheu).

rhy:, adv., rhy, D., 'too': *rhy: be^l*, *rhy: vaur*.

rhy:ad, s.m., rhuad, D., 'roaring, bellowing': *rhy:ad taru*.

rhy:d, s., pl. *rha^dda*, rh^yd, D., 'ford'.

rhy:ð, adj., rh^ydd, D., 'free' (not captive); 'loose': *rhy:ð i davod*, 'ready with the tongue'; *an rhy:ð hevo i gⁱlið*, 'on familiar terms with one another'; *adi r daint an digon rhy:ð i d^ann^y?*, 'is the tooth loose enough to pull out?'; *sgl^afsan wedi du:ad an rhy:ð*, 'a loose slate'; —also 'loose' of the bowels: *rhaⁱd i xi gadu x korf an rhy:ð*.

għydaġl, s., 'sheer precipice': *sarðjo dros a għydaġl* (O.H.).

għy:g, s., *rhȳg*, D., 'rye'.

għy:χ, s., pl. *għaxa*, *rhȳch*, D. (1) 'water-furrow', i.e. 'the depression on each side of a "land" (*kevn*) in a ploughed field': *kadu r għy:χ n la:n għag i r gwenið vodi*;—*meðy kaxyl għy:χ na xevn arno*, 'to be unable to make head or tail of him'; similarly *l o:s na ðim għy:χ na gwe:ft ar x stori xi*. (2) 'the furrow in which potatoes are laid': *għy:χ o dallus*; *għy:χ a għe:s*. (3) fig. 'wrinkle': *wedi mynd i għilid nes may r kgo:yn n lak, a għaxa a kuisi arno vo*, 'shrunk so that the skin is slack, wrinkled and furrowed'.

għy:o, v., *rhuo*, D. (1) 'to roar, bellow'; *paid ti a għy:o = gnēyd riu he:n su:n brunt*. (2) 'to jabber' (with no idea of shouting implied), I.W.

għy:s, s.m., ? *Rhȳs* (proper name), in slate quarries 'a large mallet with a wooden handle and an iron head used to break a block (*klu:t*) of slate'. A groove is cut across the grain as the block stands on one of its edges; the block is then turned on to its opposite edge, and when struck with the *għy:s* immediately above the groove the block usually breaks straight across. This operation is called *torjad a għy:s*.

għyθro, v., *rhuthro*, D. (1) 'to rush' = *kəθry*. (2) 'to run in a menacing manner', e.g. of a bull or cow.

għyθrog, adj., *rhuthrawg*, O.P., 'inclined to run at one in a menacing manner': *laru għyθrog*.

għyθwynt, s.m., *rhuthrwynt*, 'a furious wind' such as comes through a mountain pass.

għəbiðjo, v., *rhybuddio*, D., 'to warn'.

għəbyð, s.m., *rhybudd*, D., 'warning'.

għədllyd, adj., *rhydlyd*, D., 'rusty'.

għədy, v., *rhydu*, D., 'to rust'.

għədid, s.m., *rhyddid*, D., 'freedom': *may r ki: η kaxyl i rədid i vynd i bo:b man*, 'they let the dog go where he likes'.

għədni, s.m., *rhyddni*, 'diarrhoea'.

għəgny, v., *rhygnu*, D. (1) 'to rub, chafe, scrape': *għəgny tro:yd*, 'to scrape the foot' (along the floor); *may x gwi:sg xi n għəgny*, 'your dress is dragging';—*paid a għəgny də ðilad n a kalχ na*;—*għəgny lexan hevo hōylan* (and so spoil the surface for writing);—*paid a għəgny r pa:ynt*; *ma: r plentyn n għəgny għid a r ko:yd, għid a r dodran*, 'the child is walking by dragging his hands along the top of the table, the furniture, etc.' (2) 'to harp upon, to keep nagging': *għəgny r y:n pe:θ*; *għəgny riu he:n rigum*.

għəxur, s.m., ? *rhychor*, D., 'Paris boum fortior qui in sulco trahit': *għəxur o wēiðjur*, 'a good workman';—used also of a

masterful man: *may hun ən he:n rħxur* (O.H.).—Cf. rhychor, G.O. ii. 173. 31; T.N. 24. 36.

rħxy, v., rhychu, O.P. (1) 'to wrinkle', e. g. of the face (J.J.). (2) *ħay ə rhy:ħ hevo r arad wedi redig* (O.H.). (3) as a threat with no definite meaning: *mi də rħxə i di = mi gorfenna i di* (O.H.).

rħanjon, s.pl., rhynton, D., 'oats cleared of the husks but not ground': *yud rħanjon*, 'porridge made of coarse oatmeal';—*bara rħanjon*, cf. K.H. 26. 22;—*may o vel rħanjon meun rħidiġ*, said of one who cannot keep a secret (O.H.).

rħanlyd, adj., rhyntlyd, P.G.G. 153. 5, 'sensitive to the cold'.

rħanny, v., rhyntnu, D., 'to be very cold' (of persons).

rħaslau, s.m., 'pouring rain' = *horslau* (I.W.).

rħasemmy, v., rhesymmu, D., s.v. 'ratiocinor'; 'to argue'.

rħəthy, v., rhythu, M.Ll. i. 176. 29, 'to stare': *be u:ti n rħəthy arna i ʔ* (O.H.).—also *rħəthy ġgada*.

rħəvad, adj., rhyfedd, D., 'wonderful, extraordinary, odd, funny': *pe:θ rħəvad vod o wedi mynd*, 'it is strange that he has gone'; *may n edrax ən rħəvad*, 'it looks odd'; *dəna ġ he:n dy:n rħəveda welis i eri:oyd*, 'that is the oddest old man I ever saw'.

rħəval, s.m.f., pl. *rħəvelod*, rhyfel, D., 'war'.

rħəvedod, s., rhyfeddod, D., 'wonder': *o bo:b rħəvedod!*, 'wonderful to relate!'; *may n o:yr digon o rəvedod*, 'it is extremely cold'.

rħəvedol, adj., rhyfeddol, D., s.v. 'mirabilis'; 'wonderful, extraordinary': *r o:θ o n wydyn rəvedol*.

rħəvedy, v., rhyfeddu, D., 'to wonder'.

rħəvig, s., rhyfyg, D., 'presumption'.

rħəvəgy, v., rhyfygu, D., 'to be presumptuous, to tempt Providence': *r u:ti n mynd i berig uθ rəvəgy*; *r u:ti n rħəvəgy n ovnaduy uθ vynd i berig vel na*.

s

s, (1) sometimes for 'sy, sydd', as *be s ant ifo ʔ*, 'beth sydd arnat ei eisieu'. (2) for 'nid oes', as *s ġin i dim by:d*, 'nid oes genyf ddim byd'. (3) for 'ys' in *er s, ar s, as* = *er ys*, 'since'. (4) for 'ni's, nis', i. e. 'ni' + infixed pronoun, before *gun* as *s gun i n ə by:d*, 'I don't know at all'; *a s gun i beθ*, 'and what not'.

sa:, s., saf, O.P., 'stamina': *t o:ys dim sa: arno vo*.

sad, adj., comp. *sattaħ*, sad, W.S. [Sadde]; C.C.M. 334. 18; W.Ll. xxviii. 37; Eng. sad [the sense 'solid', 'firm' still exists in

Sc. and Northern Dialects; cf. also 'sad bread'], 'firm, steady': *may r sgidja ma n dal æx t̥a:yd m satiax*;—*rhəux æ garag na n sad ne mi dry:ð*;—*baɣgan sad*, 'a steady fellow'.

sadjo, v., *sadiaw*, O.P. (1) 'to make firm'; 'become firm'. (2) 'to thicken': *ga:deux i r yud sadjo*. (3) 'to become staid' (as regards character).

sadruyð, s.m., *sadrwydd*, R., 'firmness, reliability': *ma na sadruyð mo vo, mi vedri di gəmmyd i air o*.

sadurn, *sadun*, pl. *sadərna*, *Sadwrn*: *dy sadurn, dy sadun*, 'Saturday'; *l̥eyad sadurn gais ġin loɣur*, i. e. because he does not wish to sail till the beginning of the next week; *ar æ sadurn*, 'on Saturdays'; cf. *ar æ syl*.

sa:f, adj., *saff*, T.N. 175. 22, 'safe': *landjo n sa:f*, 'to land safely'; *may n safaɣ i mi godi pen ðefra i ɣhak ovn i mi gəsɣy tan hannar dy:ð*, 'it is safer for me to get up when I wake for fear I sleep till midday'; *kin safad a mo:d i, mor wi:r a mo:d i meun bo:d*, 'as sure as I am alive'.

safrum, s.m., *saffrwm*, W.S.; D. ['saffron'], as term of reproach: *ta:u ɣ he:n safrum ɣwirjon* (O.H.).

sagjo, *sagjo*, v., *sagiaw*, O.P. [to close up, to choke], in the exp. *sagjo bylla*, 'to eat hurriedly' (O.H.).

sagjo, *sagjo*, v., *siaggio*, W.S. [Jagge], 'to hack about': *sagjo rubaθ a n̥eyd o n y:n rhafa*, 'to hack something into a mass of shreds or tatters' (O.H.) = *sagmagjo*.

sagjo, *sakjo*, v., Eng. sack, 'to turn off', 'to give the "sack" '.

sagmagjo, *sagwigjo*, v., cf. *sagwigio*, M.F., 'to hack about', 'to bend in all sorts of ways': *be u:ti n sagmagjo r dorθ?*; *sagwigjo ko:yd hevo he:n wy:alt sa:l heb vi:n arn̥ hi*;—also of persons: *mi sagmagis i o*.

sail, s.f., pl. *sēilja*, *sail*, D., 'foundation, grounds': *væ sail i dros ð̥y:t hyn ædi . . .*, 'my grounds for saying this are . . .'; *dim sēilja i ðim by:d may nu n i ð̥y:d*. Only fig.; cf. *sylvan*.

saim, s.m., *saim*, D.; O.F., *sain*, *saim*; Eng. (Dial.) *saim*, 'grease': *hiro sgidja a saim*, 'to grease boots';—fig. *s na i ðim ifo dæ saim di*, 'I don't want any of your flattering speeches'; *may o m̥ i saim*, 'he is drunk'.

sain, s.f., pl. *sēinja*, *sain*, D., '(musical) sound': *t o:ys na ðim sain kany ɣmo vo*.

saint, s.m., pl. *sēinja*, *sant*, D.; cf. *saint*, L.G.C. 412 [21], 'saint': *kin sobrad a saint*, 'as sober as a judge'.

sais, s.m., pl. *sēyson*, *Sais*, D., 'Englishman'.

saiθ, s. and adj., *saith*, D., 'seven'. Takes the vocalic mutation

in the case of *k*, *p* and *t*,—otherwise the radical: *saið gëinjog*, *saið ben*, *saið dro:*,—*saið durnod*.

sa:χ, s.m.f., pl. *saxa*, sâch, D., 'sack': *prænny ka:θ meun sa:χ* (= *ku:d*) (prov.), 'to buy a pig in a poke'; *os kregin vy:ð mæ sa:χ*, *kregin da:u aſan*, *ðobol ba:χ* (prov.), 'one can only expect a grunt from a pig'; *sa:χ o ðy:n* = *ðy:n tɾuyðo dra:u*, *ðy:n kry:* (O.H.);—cf. *ku:d o hogyn*;—as measure for corn *sa:χ* = *u:yθ gəbənnad*.

saxad, s.m.f., sached, G.R. [112] 5; *sachaid*, O.P., 'sackful';—as measure = *u:yθ gəbənnad* (*o y:d*), *χwe: kəbənnad pen æ kibin* (*o dallus*), i. e. 244 lbs. (wheat), 224 lbs. (potatoes) = *hobad* (O.H.).

saxlan, s., pl. *saxlenni*, ? *sachlen*, Gen. xxxvii. 34, a measure: *saxlan o we:lt*, 'as much straw as a man can gather up and carry on his shoulders'—about 100 lbs. = *du:y bottal* (O.H.).

sa:l, adj., pl. *səiljon*, salw and sâl, D. (1) 'ill' = *grwa:yl*,—*tendjo pobol sa:l*, 'to nurse patients'; *r ðyðun i n sa:l pey glyun i lais o*, 'it made me ill to hear his voice'; *kin salad a χi:* (*ar o:l ka:l kuru*), cf. 'as sick as a dog'; *r o:ð o n sa:l iſo mynd*, 'he was pining to go'. (2) 'poor, of poor quality': *may o n y:n sa:l i vytta*, 'he is a poor eater';—*ðy:n sa:l am wëiðjo*;—*ſon sa:l*;—*kerig səiljon*, etc.;—*kin salad a i gikjo*, said of work of poor quality. (3) 'mean': *mi na:θ he:n dro: sa:l a mi*, 'he played me a dirty trick'.

salari, s.m., 'celery'.

salimandar, s., Eng. salamander, 'clinker, adhesive mass of coal products such as obstruct the nozzle of a smith's bellows';—as term of reproach: *ta:u r he:n salimandar!*—(O.H.)

sallan, *saltar*, s.f., in the exp. *saltan halan*, 'salt-cellar'.

salux, s.m., salwch, 'illness'; 'meanness'.

samon, s.m., pl. *samons*, 'salmon'.

say, s., sang, D., 'pressura'; in the phrase *dan say* (cf. D. s.v. 'fartim'): *r o:ð æ ƿe: n ƿaun dan i say* (*əy ƿaun dyn dop say*), 'the place was crowded'.

sayy, v., cf. *sengi*, D., 'to tread, tread on': *sayy ar æ ƿaur*;—*y:n o r merχaid harda sayoð eſgid ri:oyd*, 'one of the prettiest young women that ever trod on neat's leather';—*mi saya i dan æ nɾho:yd*;—*sayy r gwelƿglas*.

sarf, s., sarph, D., 'serpent': *kin ƿalad a sarf*, 'as wise as a serpent'; *sarf o ðy:n*, 'a cunning man'.

sarig; also *sarig* (O.H.), adj., *sarrug*, D., 'gruff, surly, churlish'.

sarn, s., pl. *sarna*, sarn, D. (1) 'something trampled upon', in the phrase *mi kemma i di n sarn* (= *mi gna: i di n sarn*) *o dan æ nɾho:yd*, 'I will trample you under foot' (O.H.). (2) 'causeway'. (3) in pl. 'stepping-stones'.

sarny, v., *sarnu*, D., s.v. 'persterno'; 'to trample upon': *dənjon ən sarny i ġilið*;—*mi sarna i di l* (threat), O.H.

safun, s.f., *sessiwn*, W.S.; B.C. 120. 27, 'session': *mor brəsyrr a bëili meun safun*, 'as busy as a sheriff's officer in a law-court';—also, an annual Methodist congress so called.

sabry, v., *sathru*, D., 'to tread, trample': *mi sabroð ar ə garag*;—*sabry ar diład ruin*;—*sabry ar i gumfon*, 'to tread on his coat-tails, to offend'.

sawl, sawl, D. (1) pron. with the article, 'he (who), such (as)', occurs only in proverbs, etc., as *ə sawl a vy: a u:yr ə van*, implying 'you have been there, so you ought to know', 'there's nothing like experience';—*ə sawl sy wedi eni i ro:t da:u o by:θ i bym këinjog*, 'he who is born to be poor will never grow rich'. (2) as adj. 'how many?' = *pa sawl?*: *sawl gwaið?*, 'how many times?'.

savjo, v., *safio*, C.L.C. iv. 26. 7; T.N. 88. 25, 'to save' (in all senses).

savla, s.f., *safle*, O.P., 'position': *may ġmo vo savla da:*, *savla yxal*.

savn, s.f., pl. *savna*, *safn*, D., 'mouth',—a coarse expression when applied to human beings, e.g. *kay də savn!*;—*mi ro: i dəsən bo:yθ ən də savn di*, 'I'll make you stop your noise' (O.H.).

savndrum, adj., *safn-drwm*, Exod. iv. 10, 'not fluent, slow of speech, indistinct in utterance': *pilti garu vo:d o mor savndrum* (O.H.).

savnjo, v., 'to devour': *savnjo po:b dim ġëiθ o aval mo vo* (O.H.).

savon, s.f., pl. *savona*, *safon*. (1) 'station, position in life'. (2) 'standard, criterion': *i varny o uθ ə savon əna*;—*uθ ba: savon daxi n i varny o?* (A book-word of unknown origin, but frequently used.)

sawyr, s.f., *sawr*, D., 'smell, savour, smack': *sawyr dru:g*, *sawyr drom*;—*sawyr ghe:u*, *ba:rig*.

sayds, *sailf*, s.pl., *saeds*, Yny lhyvyr hwnn [9]; W.S.; D. (Bot.) s.v. 'chwerwlys yr eithin'; *saets*, D., s.v. 'salvia'; 'sage'; *sayds gwy:lt* = *xurlas ər ëiθin*, 'wood sage' (Teucrium Scordium).

sayr, s.m., pl. *sëiri*, *saer*, D., 'carpenter': *sayr ma:yn*, 'mason', pl. *sëiri mëini*.

sayθ, s.m., pl. *sëyθa*, *saeth*, D., 'arrow': *kin səðad a sayθ*, 'as straight as an arrow'; *a:θ ən sayθ i mi*, 'it went through my heart' (fig.); so also *mynd ən sayθ i x kalon*;—*sayθ wëyu*, 'a sudden shooting pain'; *y:n ən sayθ wëyu i r lał* = *y:n ən kəyl kam ən hołol ġin arał a wənta wedi dëyd 'ar'wirað*.

sbaxur, s.m., *ysbachwr*, 'one who snatches greedily, claws everything for himself'.

sbaxy, v., ysbachu, O.P., 'to snatch greedily, clutch': *en sbaxy a kubul idd o i hy:n*.

sbanjars, Eng. Spaniards, *blak sbanjars l*, term of reproach (E.J.).

sba:r, s., pl. *sbarjon*, Eng. spare; 'something left over'; (in pl.) 'sparings, leavings': *sba:r o rubaθ:—gadal rubaθ en sba:r* (e.g. of food);—*may gin i digon i vynd i lerpul a tippin en sba:r wedyn*;—as adv.: *sarad en sba:r*, 'to speak beside the mark': *ðeyd lol, rudljan*.

sbarailf, s.pl., sing. *sbrisin*, m., 'parallel beams which support a roof on each side, and meet each other at the apex'.

sbarblis, s.pl., sing. *sbarblan*, f., 'sparables, sparrow-bills', i.e. 'nails driven into the soles of shoes': *pibo sbarblis*.

sbardyn, *sberdyn*, s.m., pl. *sbardena*, *sberdona*, yspardun, D.; cf. also R.B. 9. 12; D.G. civ. 39, 'spur'; 'spur of a cock': *rhoi sbarðyn ani hi*, 'to jog her along', said e.g. of a girl who is slow in her movements.

sbardny, v., cf. ysparduno, D., 'to spur'.

sbarjo, v., yspario, W.S.; spario, M.Ll. i. 204. 2. (1) 'to spare': *'vedruxi sbarjo y:n ?*;—*t ædi mhen ðim en sbarjo ðim ar a nghanyd*, 'my head does not spare my feet', i.e. 'I keep forgetting things'. (2) 'to save, prevent': *sbarjo mynd a bu:yd i vany attynu*. (3) 'to save, lay by': *wa:yθ i xi gëinjog sbarjuxi na këinjog niłuxi*, 'a penny saved is a penny gained'.

sbatf, s., Eng. dispatch: *ghæux sbatf arno vo*, 'hurry up with it'.

sbaud, s.f., yspawd, D., 'shoulder' (of animals), especially of sheep; also of pigs (O.H.). [J.J. did not know this word.] In sense 'shoulder of mutton' long since obsolete (O.H.).

sba:yn, Yspaen; L.A. 95. 9, 'Spain': *vel hëyarn sba:yn o galad*, 'as hard as Spanish steel', said of one who cannot be turned from his purpose.

sbedan, v., ? diaspedain, D., 'clamitare, vociferari, concrepare'; 'to resound': *r o:ð o y gwëiði nes o:ð po:b man en sbedan*.

sbedy, v., Eng. gibbet. (1) 'to hang and expose on the gallows, to gibbet'. [The last case in which this sentence was carried out is said to have been that of 'Morus Tÿ Sglatars'—by the side of the road, a short distance from Aber.] Cf. Nid yw crogi a sbedu am ych Drygu yn talu iddo'n iawn. B., ? 1750—Jonathan Hughes. (2) 'to root out': *sbedy nu o r wla:d*.

sbëiljo, v., speilio, W.S. [Spoyle, robbe], yspeilio, D., s.v. 'spolio'; cf. D.G. lxxxviii. 38, 'to despoil'.

sbëirus, s.pl., Eng. sparrows: *sbëirus a mo:r*, '(?) dunlins' (Tringa Alpina).

sbēiljo, v., ysbeitio, T.N. 157. 24, Eng. spite. (1) 'to speak spitefully'. (2) 'to make fun of, by mimicry or otherwise': *wa:yθ ġin i vaint nēiθ o sbēiljo arna i, l'edi hi ðim æm mħary ðim arna i*, 'he can make as much fun of me as he likes, it doesn't do me any harm'; *puffjan sbēiljo* = *sbēiljo n xwerθinlyd*.

sbeĵjan, *sbeĵjo*, v., 'to spy out'.

sbeĵtol, s.f., spectral, W.S. [Spectacles]; *yspectral*, D., s.v. 'conspicillum', 'specular'; *spectol*, B.C. 32. 3. 9, 'spectacles'.

sbel, s.f., Eng. spell, 'a space of time; a turn at work; interval of relief from work, etc.': *er s sbel vaur*; *dal ar hy:d a lo:n sbel*; *mi a:n i sbel etto tok*; *wel i ti gal sbel ru:an*.

sbenā, v., to subpoena' (W.H.).

sbens, *sbenf*, s.f., Eng. spense, 'cupboard under a staircase'.

sbenyglas, s.f., Eng. spying-glass; cf. *spienddrych*, B.C. 5. 4, 'telescope'.

sbera, v., cf. *swpery*, W.S. [Soupe], *swpperu*, 1 Cor. xi. 25, 'to have supper; to give supper': *daχi wedi sbera?*, 'have you had supper?'; have you given (the animals) their supper?'; *sbera a gwarθag*.

sbēylyd, adj. (1) 'spiteful'. (2) 'in a mocking, derisive manner': *he:n buf sbēylyd* [*puf*].

sbig [*asgyb*].

sbinagl, s.m., *yspinag*, D., s.v. 'cynanche'; *yspinagl*, s.v. 'synanche'; 'quinsy'.

sbino, v., *disbinio*, D., 'despoliare': *sbino penwaig o r għu:yd*, 'to take herrings out of the net, pull them from the meshes'; *sbino għuidi*, 'to take fish out of nets'—(O.H.).

sbi:o, v., *spio*, W.S. [Spye], *espio*, W.S. [Espye], *yspio*, D.; cf. D.G. clxxi. 27, 'to look': *sbi:uχ!*, 'look!'; *sbi:a η guderbyn a dō dru:yn*, 'look straight in front of you'; *sbi:o arno vo*, 'to look at him'; *sbi:o n sobor*, 'to look severe'. Cf. *edraχ*.

sbi:ur, s.m., *spiwyrr* (pl.), Gen. xlii. 9 [spy], 'spectator'.

sbjany [*χbjany*].

sblaδrjo, v., Eng. blather; 'to talk nonsense'; also *sblaδrjo Keluyð* (Bangor).

sbloit, s.m., Eng. exploit; cf. Dial. *splot* [An exploit; a trick; a joke], Sc. (1) 'rejoicing, function, demonstration, fête': *r o:ð na sbloit garu æno*. (2) 'fun': *mi gəu:sonu sbloit garu*, 'they had great fun'.

sbo:ks, s.pl., sing. *sboksan*, f., 'spokes = *edyn* [*adan*].

sbon(d), adj., Eng. spon, p. part. of spin: *newyð sbon(d)*, 'bran new'. Also *newyð sbon danli (grai)*. Cf. Eng. 'bran span new'.

sbondjo, v., Eng. expand, 'a game played with buttons (or marbles) between two persons. Each stands at a certain fixed spot and throws a button against a wall. If the first competitor can reach the two buttons by expanding his finger and thumb, he wins the button'.

sbonjad, s.m., exponyat, G.C. 110. 3; *esponiad*, D., 'explanation'.

sbonjo, v., cf. *esponi*, D., 'to explain, expound'.

sboyk, s.f., *ysbongc*, D., 'ictus, pulsus, verber'; cf. Eng. (Dial.) spank [A leap, a bound], Sc. Lanc. (1) 'jump': *dgak sbonk*, 'grasshopper'; *mi a:θ hunna ar sboyk*, 'he went suddenly, at a bound'. (2) 'splash': *gnëyd sboyk vaur*.

sboykjo, v., *ysbongcio*, D., s.v. 'palpito', 'vibro'. (1) 'to move forward in a series of jumps': *xwannan ən sboykjo*; also 'to jump', e.g. for joy, anger, etc.; 'to gush out': *gwa:yd ən sboykjo*. (2) 'to splash': *sboykjo du:r am i ben*, 'to splash water over him'.

sboykjur, s., *ysbongciwr*: *robin sboykjur*, 'grasshopper'.

sboot, s.f., *ysport*, C.C.M. 163. 12; W.S. [Sporte], 'fun': *əy ka:yyl sboot am ə m̥henni*, 'to make fun of me'; *gnëyd sboot*, 'to make merry'; *ka:yyl sboot hevo vo*, 'to have some fun with him'; *mi a: i əno ag mi dora i ar ə sboot*, 'I'll go and spoil the fun'.

sbofjog, adj., 'spotty' = *smotfjog*.

sbohtyn, s.m., pl. *sbofja*, 'spot' = *smottyn*.

sboot, s.m. (1) 'spout'. (2) 'lip of a horse' = *gwevl*. (J.J. and others, but unknown to O.H.)

sbrany, *sbroni*, v., 'to refuse' (of food). Used especially of animals, but also of persons: *paid a sbrany də vu:yd, bylla r kubul* (O.H.).

sbre:lf, *sbre:ds*, s.pl., *ysprêd*, D., 'rejicula, reiectanea'; 'riff-raff, lowest dregs of the population': *ma: nu n y:n sbre:lf* (O.H.).

sbriksin, s.m., *ysbrigyn*, D., 'insitum'; 'sprig, slip for planting'.

sbrij, s.f., 'spring' (of water): *sbrij gre*;—'spring-tide': *ar gëvn sbrij*, 'at spring-tide'.

sbrinjlo, v., ? Eng. sprinkle, 'to spurt': *ə gwa:yd ən sbrinjlo arno vo*.

sbrisin [*sbarail*].

sbradjath, s., *ysbrydiaeth*, O.P., 'inspiration, spirit': *ma na riu sbradjath əno vo am beθ* (O.H.), 'there is a natural tendency (either good or evil) in him towards something'.

sbradol, adj., *yspyrdol*, D. (1) 'lively, in good spirits': *dy:n ja:x sbradol*. (2) 'spiritual': *ə by:d sbradol*.

sbuiljo, v., sbwylio, C.L.C. ii. 22. 18, 'to spoil' = *dwecha*. Cf. *sbēiljo*.

sbundg, s.m., 'sponge'.

sbundgo, v., 'to sponge'.

sburjal, s.m., ysbwrial, D., 'rubbish, waste', e.g. from a quarry = *ba:u, warst*;—also a term of contempt.

sbəbjo, v., cf. sybwbiaw, O.P., 'to crease, put out of shape', e.g. *sbəbjo het*.

sbədy, v., dyhysbyddu, disbyddu, D., 'to drain; to bale out (water from a boat)': *sbədy lyn*, 'to drain a pool'; *sbədy tebot*, 'to drain a tea-pot'; *daŋi wedi sbədy o du:r i ġi:d aŋan o r fñnon?*; *sbədy ku:χ*; *bukkad, pisar sbədy*;—fig. 'to run dry' (of a speaker).

sbərdyn [*sbardyn*].

sebon, s.m., sebon, D., 'soap': *kalan o sebon*, 'a bar of soap'.

seboni, v., seboni, D., 'to soap; to flatter'.

sebonlyd, adj., sebonllyd, D., 'soapy': *du:r sebonlyd*.

segyr, adj., segur, D., 'idle'.

segyro, segyra, v., segura, D., 'to be idle': *segyro gwēiðjo*, 'to work in a half-hearted way'.

sēiat, s.f., pl. *sēiada*, societ, T.N. 444. 34, Eng. society, (among Nonconformists) 'a week-night devotional service reserved to communicants or full members'.

sēibjant, s., seibiant, D., 'rest, leisure': *lippin ba:χ o sēibjant a ŋonədu:χ*.

sēilin, s.m., 'ceiling'.

sēimjo, v., seimio, D., 'saevum exerere'; 'to use flattering words': *paid di a sēimjo i mi*.

sēimlyd, adj., seimlud, W.S. [Gresy]. (1) 'fat, greasy'. (2) 'obscene, filthy': *riu he:n air sēimlyd jaun dēydoð o uða i = fi:ad, bydyr, ka:s*.

sēin, s.f., pl. *sēinja, sēins*, sein, W.S.; W.Ll. xx. 51, 'sign' = *aruyð*: *may hi n sēin rēil da:*, 'it is a very good sign'; *sēin am səxy*, 'a sign of dry weather'; *ma na sēin tēyly ġin hon a hon*, 'so and so is in the family way'; cf. *gobaið magy*.

sēinjo, v., seinio, D., 'to sound' (of music, etc.): *sēinja vo n jaun*.

sēis, s., 'size': *pu:y sēis ədi o?*, 'what size is it?' (e.g. a boot).

sēis, s.m., 'sex'.

sēisnigad, adj., Saesnigaid, G.R. [202] 4, 'English, Anglicized, of Anglicizing tendency'.

sēitan, s.f., said of something crushed: *mi ro:θ i dro:yd arno vo* (e. g. an orange) *nes o:ð o n sēitan*, 'he trod it into a mush';—*mi drawis æ nēidar nes o:ð i ben æn sēitan*;—*wedi ka:l i la:ð æn sēitan ylu*.

sēitan, Eng. Satan, term of reproach for a woman: *he:n sēitan!*
sēiðig, adj., seithug, D., 'vain': *furna sēiðig*, 'a fruitless journey'.
sēiðvad, adj., seithfed, D., 'seventh'.

se:l, s.f., sêl, D., 'seal'.

se:l, s.f., zêl, Psalm lxix. 9, 'zeal'.

se:l, s.f., 'sale'.

selar, s.f., pl. *seleri*, seler, D.G. ccxi. 32; W.S.; D.; B.C. 7. 16; 94. 27, 'cellar'.

seldram, *seldran*, *feldran*, s.f., pl. *seldremja*, *seldremmi*, seldrem, D.G. xxx. 56; D., 'Antiquis manipulus'. (1) 'a certain amount of corn': *du:y seldram* = *ægyb*. (2) *seldram o wair*, 'the depth of a hay-knife of hay': *mynd a vo: vesyl seldram at ær indgan valy*.

seljo, v., 'to seal'.

selog, adj., 'zealous'.

se:m, s.f., 'seam'.

sens, s.m., 'sense'.

senfo, v. (1) 'to notice'. (2) 'to understand, take in'.

senfog, adj., 'sensible'.

sentar, s., pl. *sentars*, Eng. dissenter, 'an Independent': *kappal sentars*, 'Congregational chapel'.

sejal, adj., 'single'; 'unmarried'.

seygol, s.f., 'hardship, misfortune': *may hun a hun wedi kayl seygol aru*, e. g. has lost money; esp. 'a sharp attack of illness'.

separt, s.m.f., 'a talkative, sarcastic person' (I.W.; J.J.).

se:r, *se:rs*, s.pl., sing. *seran*, s.f., sêr, D., 'stars': *se:r loy*, 'the Great Bear'; *seran æ gwēiðjur* (?), O.H.; *se:r gwībjog*, 'falling stars'; *seran gumfon*, 'comet'; *seran wen*, 'a white spot', e. g. on the forehead of a horse; *seran æ mo:r*, 'jelly-fish', pl. *serod æ mo:r*.

serennog, adj., serennog, D, s.v. 'stellaris'; 'starry': *noson bra:rv serennog*, 'a fine starlight night'.

serenny, v., serennu, D., s.v. 'stello'; 'to sparkle', used of the eyes.

serjo, *sevrjo*, v., serio, W.S.; M.Ll. i. 234. 27; B.C. 91. 26, 'to sear'.

serχ, s.m., serch, D., 'affection': *enniļ serχ*, 'to win affection'.

serχ, conj., serch, D., 'although': *may m bosib i ni bēiðjo gweld æ gwiļja, serχ bo:d ni n i kæmdogaθ nu*, 'it is possible we shall not

see Christmas, although we are near it'; *nt o:ð o ɣ garbul uði hi l*—*serx mai ruin araɫ na:θ i*, 'wasn't he clumsy at it (i.e. the speech) l—though some one else composed it'.

serxog, adj., *serchog*, D., 'affectionate'.

serθ, adj., *serth*, D., 'steep': *kraig, torlan serθ*.

seston, s.f., 'cistern'.

set, s.f., pl. *setti*, 'seat; pew': *set vaur*, among Nonconformists 'the seat immediately in front of the pulpit, where the deacons sit'.

set, *set*, s., ? Eng. escheat, in the exp. *durnod set*, 'a day on which strayed sheep are collected together and restored to their respective owners'.

setjur, s.m., from *ri:se:t*, 'receipt',—'rent collector'.

setjur, s.m., 'one who works at setts'.

sell, s.f., pl. *setla*, 'settle' (seat).

sello, v., *setlo*, C.C. 247. 11; T.N. 185. 5, 'to settle': *daxi m burjady sello amma?*, 'do you intend settling here?'; *ðary mi ðim gnëyd mistar arna hi etlo ond na i sello hi vory*, 'I haven't mastered it yet, but I'll settle it to-morrow'; *dy sadurn sello*, 'settling Saturday, pay-day'.

sevnig, s.f., *sefnig*, D., 'gullet': *tendja di dð hy:n ɣhag losgi dð sevnig*, 'take care you don't burn your throat'.

sevrjad, s.m., 'a searing'.

sevrjo [*serjo*].

sevyɫ, v., *sefyll*, D. Fut. S. 1. *seva*, 3. *sevið* [*sai*]. Imperf. *sevn*. Pret. S. 1. *sevis*, 3. *sevoð*. Imperative *sa:(v)*; *sevuɫ*. (1) 'to stand' (persons or animals): *sevyɫ ən sy:θ*, 'to stand upright';—*sevyɫ ən agos i r ta:n*;—*sa: lonyð*, 'stand still'—used substantively: *vedruxi ðim mynd ən əɫ sevyɫ, ɣhaid i xi wyro*, 'you cannot go standing upright, you must stoop';—fig. uses: *sevyɫ at i air*, 'to stand by what one has said'; *pobol ən sevyɫ aɫan*, 'people on strike'; *du i n sevyɫ ɳ gli:r oruð ɣhëi ni*, 'I keep clear of them'. (2) 'to stand' (of things): *ly: n sevyɫ ar i libart i hy:n*, 'a detached house'; *savanu ðim ar i penna*, 'they won't stand on end'. (3) 'to come to a standstill': *may peða n sevyɫ ən la:n*. (4) 'to stand, stick, stay; lie' (of snow): *t ædi ëira n ebril ðim ən sevyɫ mu:y na sevið u:y ar ben ebiɫ (trosol)*, 'snow in April does not lie longer than an egg will stand on the end of a crow-bar'; also *sai ëira ən ebril mu:y na ɣhanjon meun ɣhidil* (O.H.) [*ebriɫ*];—*dna be sevið at əɫ senna xi!*, 'there's something which will stick to your ribs!', i.e. 'make you fat', 'set you up'. (5) 'to stand' (of liquids): *ɫayθ wedi sevyɫ am dridja*.

sevødlog, sævødlog, adj., *sefydlog*, D. (1) 'firm, steadfast'. (2) 'permanent'. (3) 'inclined to settle down': *t ædi r ga:θ ðim ən sevødlog jaun ar o:l i mi vynd i wëiðjo*.

sewəljan, v., sefyllian, D., 'to loiter': *be u:ti n sewəljan vel na ?* — *sewəljan gwēðjo*, 'to work in a half-hearted manner'.

sewəŋva, s.f., sefyllfa, D., 'state, position': *sewəŋva a varχnad*, 'the state of the market'; *wedi du:ad i wel sewəŋva*, 'having obtained a better position'.

sēsnsag, adj., Saesneg, G.R. (12) 16, and Seisnig, L.G.C. 472 [69], 'English'. Also s.m., 'the English language'.

sēsnsas, s.f., pl. *sēsnesa*, Saesnes, W.S., 'Englishwoman'.

sēyður, s.m., saethwr, O.P., 'shooter': *may o n sēyður da:*, 'he is a good shot'.

sēyðy, v., saethu, D. (1) 'to shoot' (e.g. a gun). (2) 'to shoot' (e.g. an animal). (3) 'to blast' (e.g. in a quarry).

sgablins, s.pl., Eng. (Dial.) scabble [to rough-hew stone], Peacock, 'A glossary of the Dialect of the Hundred of Lonsdale'; scabblins [the remnant of hay left on the ground after the cocks have been loaded], Ch., 'chips made when squaring stones' (O.H.).

sgadan, s.f., cf. *ysgadenyn*, D., s.v. 'halec', sometimes for 'herring' (Bangor). Cf. *pennog*.

sgafan, s.f., Eng. (Dial.) scaff [a person who habitually wanders about idly], Sc., 'a marauding woman', e.g. one who pulls wood out of hedges, etc.: *he:n sgafan o he:n dnas* (O.H.).

sgafrud, s.m., 'an untidy fellow': *ta:u ɾ he:n sgafrud bydyr* ! Applied e.g. to a boy who has torn his clothes (O.H.).

sgaldjan, *sgaldjo*, v., yscaldio, W.S. [Scalde], 'to scald': *sgaldjo moxyn i danny i vle:u*; — *sgaldjo levrith*; — *ɾ tra:yd ən sgaldjan*, 'the feet becoming blistered through perspiring while walking'; — *pobol ən sgaldjan o dan i kəsēilja o xwy:s ag ən mynd əy gi:g no:yθ*.

sgam (O.H.); *sga:m*, s.f., 'dodge' = *sgil*.

sgamjo, v., 'to dodge, scheme': *ma: nu n fu:r o sgamjo i ga:l ər arjan rusyt*.

sgamjur, *sgamar*, s.m., 'dodger, schemer'. Cf. *sgamers*, T.N. 9. 33.

sgapjo, v., 'to escape, avoid': *syf gesti sgapjo vely ?*; — *χavod o ðim ond sgapjo ne mi vasa vo wedi ka:l i la:ð*, 'he narrowly escaped being killed'.

sga:r, s.f., 'share' = *fa:r*.

sgarf, s.m., 'a rough fellow with a noisy tongue'.

sgarfjon, s.pl., 'bits, rough pieces': *maly pren, karag, i go:ys ən sgarfjon (ylu)*; *maly dīlad ən sgarfjon uθ vynd dru: r drain* (O.H.) = *sgarθjon* (?).

sgarjo, v., cf. *ysgar*, D., 'diuortium'. (1) 'to divorce': *may ɾ gəvrað ən sgarjo pobol ru:an*. (2) 'to be divorced': *gu:r a gwraig ən sgarjo hevo i gīlīð*.

sgarjo, v., 'to miscarry': *merχ ən sgarjo*.

sgarmas; *sgarmailf* (O.H.), s.f., pl. *sgarmesa*, *sgarmesod*, *ysgarmes*, D., Eng. skirmish, 'scramble, scrimmage; skirmish'. Also in more extended sense: *löygar en mynd i sgarmas hevo nu*.

sgarðjon, s.pl., *ysgarthion*, D., s.v. 'carth', 'furfur', 'peripsema', 'purgamen'. (1) 'bits of a frayed material': *may sgarðjon ar æx dilað*. (2) 'stuff thrown away'.—Bangor, = *sgarfjon* (?).

sgary, v., cf. *ysgar*, D., 'separate'; 'to separate': *darn o bren wedi kayl i sgary oruð bren arað*.

sgavað, s., *scafell*, B.C. 9. 3; 13. 11; 'eye-brow': in phrase *edrað dan i sgavað*, 'to knit the brows'.

sgavlog, s.f., cf. *ysgaflog*, M.F., 'tom-boy': *g he:n sgavlog vaur!*

sgavndra, s., cf. *ysgafnder*, D., s.v. 'levitas'; 'lightness; levity': *sgavndra n æ pen*, 'giddiness'.

sgavny, v., cf. *ysgafnhâu*, D., 'to lighten'.

sgavny, v., *ysgafnu*, D., 'congerere, cumulare', 'to stack corn' = *gnëyd kokkyn o y:d* (O.H.)—obsolete.

sgëdan, s.f., pl. *sgëdins*; *bisgëts*, *mësgailf* (I.W.), Eng. biscuit, 'biscuit': *sgëdan galad*, 'ship's biscuit'.

sgëg, s., 'a shaking': *g hoi sgëg iðo vo* (O.H.).

sgëgjo, v., *ysgegiaw*, O.P., 'to shake', e.g. of a cat shaking a mouse; 'to be shaken'.

sgëgva, s.f., *ysgëgfa*, 'a shaking': *mi ro: i sgëgva i xi*.

sgëlar, adj., *ysgeler*, D., 'atrocious; ferocious': *murdro, bëyðy ru:n en sgëlar*; *dy:n sgëlar = en ghy: gëgëyðlyd*.

sgëlat, s., 'skillet'.

sgëlfyn, *sgëlfyn*, s.m., ? Eng. skinflint, a term of reproach used in several senses: (1) 'a thin, scraggy fellow' = *main, tena, gwa:yl o ran golug: riu sgëlfyn o hogyn*. (2) implying miserliness: *g he:n sgëlfyn krintaxlyd!* (3) implying worthlessness generally: *g he:n sgëlfyn kaxy!*; *g he:n sgëlfyn 'di:le:s!* (4) implying cruelty: *he:n sgëlfyn kigëyðlyd!* (5) implying an envious, jealous, spiteful nature: *he:n sgëlfyn gwynlyd!* *he:n sgëlfyn kenwigënyd!* = *en lidjog uð baub, en laun o gënvigan*. (All O.H.)

sgëntjo, v., 'to sprinkle': *sgëntjo halan, fugur*.

sgërbud, s.m., *ysgerbwd*, D., 'carcase, dead body of an animal, carrion';—as term of reproach: *he:n sgërbud bydyr*; *g he:n sgërbud brunt gwynlyd*.

sgërt, s.f., pl. *sgërtja*, *sgërts*. (1) 'skirt'. (2) 'parts attached to the heart in pigs and cows': *sgërt kalon byuð*; cf. Eng. (Dial.) skirt, 'diaphragm',—in which sense the word is also used by butchers.

sgëylys, adj., *esgeulus*, D., 'negligent'.

sgëibjon, s.pl., *ysgubion*, D., 'sweepings'.

sgîl, s.m., pl. *sgîls*, *ysgil*, T.N. 470. 20; Eng. skill, 'dodge': *du i wedi tri:o po:b sgîl i godi o ar i gevn*; *sgîl i nêyd sgâ:m, sgâ:m i nêyd munki, ag amkan i roid fo:n an i wely*, said when manœuvring to get children to bed (Bangor).

sgî:l, s., *isgil*, D., in the phrase *uð i sgî:l*, 'behind his back' (on horseback); cf. W.B. col. 209. 30. Ac odyne Idawc a gymerth ronabwy is y gil;—and in *an i sgî:l o = an i gæsgod o*, e. g. *mi gēi diða rubað an i sgî:l o*.

sgîlfin [*sgêlfyn*].

sgîlgar, adj., 'dexterous, deft, resourceful': *dy:n sgîlgar = dy:n amkanys*,—*amkan da: am nêyd po:b pe:ð, dy:n meðalgar*,—*an mænny gubod po:b pe:ð kin dæxrëyið o* (O.H.).

sgîljo, v., 'to dodge'.

sgîm, s.m., 'skimmed milk' (J.J.).

sgîmjo, v., 'to skim', e. g. milk.

sgîmjo, v., Eng. scheme, 'to dodge'.

sgîmmar, s., 'skimmer' (used in making butter): *sgîmmar o bren masarn i denny r dur o r menyn* (O.H.).

sgît; *sgat* (Bangor), said in driving away a cat.

sgîu, s.m., *ysgiw*, D., s.v. 'oblique'; Eng. skew, 'angle': *tri: sgîu an a wal*, 'a V-shaped turn in a wall, made to avoid an obstacle and leave a passage between it and the wall' (O.H.).

sgîujad, s.m., pl. *sgîujada*, 'a diagonal cut made on any object'; also a sheep's ear-mark so called [*no:d*].

sgîurjo, v., 'to skewer'.

sgîwars, s.pl., sing. *sgwalsan*, f., 'skewers'. Cf. also *sgwa:ls*.

sglaffjo, v., cf. *ysglyffiaw*, W.B. col. 498. 2, 'to eat voraciously': *mo:x an sglaffjo bytta*. Cf. *sgêlfjo*.

sglaffjur, s.m., 'a voracious eater': *sglaffjurs o vytturs* (O.H.).

sglaig, s.m., pl. *sglêigjon*, *ysgolhaig*, D., 'scholar'.

sglâtif, s.pl. and coll.; cf. *ysclatyssen*, W.S. [A sclate]; *ysglaten*, T.N. 122. 12; O.F. esclat, 'slate': *ju:yð sglâtif*, 'a cargo of slate';—sing. *sglatfan*, f., 'a single slate': *sglatfan wedi du:ad an ghy:ð*, 'a loose slate'.

sglattar, s.m., pl. *sglattars*, *sglater*, C.L.C. ii. 22. 25, 'slater'.

sglavrog, s.f., 'slattern' (J.J.).

sglêinjô, v., discleinio, W.S. [Shyne], 'to shine': *may i wynab an sglêinjô*. Cf. *tunny, disglêirjo, taslo*.

sglemp, s. = *gêirja brântjon* (O.H.). Cf. *slemp*.

sglempjo, v. = *dêyd gêirja brântjon* (O.H.). Cf. *slempjo*.

sglent, ? s., cf. *ysglent*, D., 'resultatio', in the exp. *tafi sgîlent*, 'toffee poured into a flat sheet'.

sglentan, *slentan*, s.f., 'a thin, flat piece of stone'.

sglentjo, *ysglentio*, D. 'resilire, resultare', in the exp. *sglentjo kerig*, 'to play ducks and drakes'; also *kerig en sglentjo*. O.H. has *sblēintjo*.

sglevr, s.f., pl. *sglevra*, Eng. (Dial.) slither, also slether, i.e. *sleda(r)*, and sclither, Sc. [A slide upon ice or frozen ground], 'a slide'.

sglevran, s.f., 'a slide'.

sglevrjo, v., 'to slide': *sglevrjo ar a rhuu*.

sglisan, s.f., pl. *sglifa*, 'slice': *sglisan hi:r o bren*, 'a long slice of wood';—*sglisan o gi:g*.

sglifo, v., *ysclisio*, W.S. [Sclyce]; O.F. *esclicier*, 'to slice': *sglifo talus*.

sglodjo, v., cf. *ysglodioni*, D., s.v. 'dedolo'; *ysglodi*, M.Ll. i. 38. 16, 'to cut off a *sglodyn*' (O.H.).

sglodyn, s.m., pl. *sglodjon*, *asglod*, D., sing. *asglodyn*, also *ysglodyn*; *ysglodion*, D.G., xciv. 32; *sclodion*, M.Ll. i. 38. 2, 'chip, piece cut off' (either wood or stone): *ja:ð di sglodyn*, 'cut off a corner' (from the stone);—in slate quarries, 'a thickness of slate cut off a *klut* with a *ky:n manoll* and *gord bren*, and measured and squared with a *traval* and *kalað gerig*;—*may o kin saxad a sglodyn*, 'he is a dry stick', also said of some one who does not shed a tear at a funeral; *kin varwad a sglodyn*, 'as dead as a door nail'.

sglont, s.f., pl. *sglontja*, ? *ysglent*, D., s.v. 'lapsus'; Eng. *slant*; in slate quarries, a joint running the same way as the cleavage, appearing along the surface which is at right angles to the face of the rock, and therefore can only be seen where part of the surface of the rock has been blasted away. Sometimes powder is put in the *sglont*, as it saves the workmen making a hole for inserting powder. At Ffestiniog the *sglont* is horizontal, but in the Penrhyn quarries it is vertical.

sglulſ, s.pl., Eng. (Dial.) *sklush*, Sc., 'slush'.

sglysdod, s., *esgeulusdawd*, O.P., 'negligence'.

sglyso, v., *esgeuluso*, D., s.v. 'negligo'; *ysgluso*, C.L.C. i. 22. 22, 'to neglect'.

sglvað, s., *ysglyfaeth*, D., 'carrion': *ghoid ja:r ne riu he:n sglvað meun tuł i ðal luynogod* (O.H.);—also fig. as a term of reproach.

sglweyðy, *sglweyðy*, v., *ysglyfaethu*, D., s.v. 'prædor'; 'to be of predatory habits', said e.g. of a dog who kills sheep and eats them, or who eats dead sheep;—said also e.g. of a servant who is continually stealing and picking at food.

sglweyðys, adj., *ysglyfaethus*, O.P., 'predatory': *deryn sglweyðys*.

sgōgi, v., *yscogi*, Psalm lv. 22, 'to budge', 'give in', e.g. to another's opinion: *nēið o ðim sgoģi*.

sgogjad, s.m., ysgogiad, M.Ll. i. 174. 13, 'movement': *sgogjad pen*, 'a motion of the head', e.g. to indicate a certain direction; cf. ysgog, D., s.v. 'nuto'; fig. *smidis i r y:n sgogjad iðo vo*, 'I did not abate an inch to him'.

sgogyn, s.m., yscogyn, B.C. 14. 25, 'a conceited fellow'.

sgoi, v., osgoi, D., 'to avoid, evade': *mi sgoifi o*, 'I avoided him'.

sgo:l, s., pl. *sgo:ls*, cf. sgôl, C.F. 1890, 332. 8; Eng. squall. (1) 'squall': *sgo:l o wynt*, *sgo:ls kledjon*. (2) 'disaster': *sgo:l san fransisgo*, alluding to the earthquake at San Francisco. (3) 'quarrel, high words, disturbance': *sgo:l rhuŷ day dy:n a i gilið*;—*pu:y godoð a sgo:l?*;—*nt ædi o n i waið kodi sgo:ls?*, 'isn't he always creating disturbances?' (All O.H.)—Cf. *sgœuljo*.

sgoldy, s.m., pl. *sgoldai*, ysgoldy, D., 'school' (the building).

sgolop, s., pl. *sgolops*, 'scallop, indentation': *sgolops ar odra pais*.

sgolpan, s., 'a receptacle for holding scraps, etc.': *tawl o i r sgolpan* (O.H.).

sgolpan, s.f., ysgolpen, S.E., s.v. 'brawl' [a brawling woman]; Eng. (Dial.) scallop [an awkward girl; an untidy, romping girl, a tomboy], Wm., Yks., Lan., a term of reproach for a woman: *ta:u r he:n sgolpan vydyr!* (O.H.).

sgolpjad, s.m., 'a piece cut off': *tori sgolpjad*.

sgolpjo, v., Eng. (Dial.) scallop, scollop [an indentation, a notch; also, a small riven or torn piece], Shr., Hrf.; in slate quarries, the same operation as pillaring (*plery*), but applied to smaller blocks. A groove (*fo:s*) is made by a gouge (*kœudgan*), into which is placed a rough-splitting chisel (*ky:n brasolŷ*), and the slate divides with a blow from the hammer;—*sgolpjo klut* is a smaller operation performed by a blow with the hammer without a groove;—also, in general, 'to square' (a stone or piece of wood), e.g. by cutting off a corner: *sgolpja di hunna i fur*.

sgolpyn, s.m., pl. *sgolpjon*, 'a piece of something cut off' (e.g. wood or stone): *tanny sgolpyn o bren hevo wy:alŷ*. Also a term of reproach: *he:n sgolpyn dru:g!* said to a boy. Also *sgolpyn lartŷ*, *sgolpyn ba:χ*.—In pl. 'scraps' = *sba:r: sgolpan ædi pe:θ i ðal sgolpjon*—(O.H.).

sgo:r, s.f., pl. *sgorjon*, yscor, W.S. [A score], scor, C.L.C. i. 29. 3, 'a cut'; 'a notch'.

sgorjad, s., sgoriad, W.Ll. xxvii. 122, 'a cut': *mi doris i sgorjad ar a la:u*.

sgorjo, v. (1) 'to slash, to make a cut': *sgorjo i wymmad*. (2) 'to keep an account in the old style by cutting marks on wood'.

sgornjo, v., Eng. scorn, 'to speak evil of': *paid a sgornjo vo n i gœvn*.

sgoryn, s.m.; *sgoran*, s.f., ? terms of reproach. [Both J.J. and O.H. had often heard these words, but were unable to assign them any precise meaning. Apparently not the same as *sgoran*.]

sgot bru:as (*brēwas*), *sgottyn*, s., Eng. Scotch broth, 'hot water poured upon bread, with a little butter and salt added',—considered a light food for invalids.

sgotta [*pəsgotta*].

sgottur [*pəsgottur*].

sgoðan, s.f., term of reproach for a woman : *ɜ he:n sgoðan vydyr* (O.H.) [not the same as *sgyðan*].

sgoði, v., *ysgothi*, D., 'diarrhoea' (in sheep).

sgoulan, s.f., 'a scold' : *dənas heb vynd dan dra:yd ne:b heb ðagos pu:y o:ð hi* (O.H.).

sgøuljo, v., *ysgowlio*, T.N. 120. 41, 'to scowl'.

sgøuljo, v., Eng. squall; (of the weather), 'to blow hard'; *may hi n sgøuljo n aru*. Cf. *sgo:l*.

sgøut, s., Eng. scout, in the phrase *mynd ar ə sgøut*, 'to go reconnoitring'.

sgrag, s., 'a nasty cut' : *mi 'gəusoxi sgrag ovnaduy*.

sgragjo, v., 'to tear with the teeth' : *sgragjo ki:g* (W.H.).

sgram, s. (1) = *sgramjur* : *he:n sgram l*; *he:n sgram veðgar l* (2) 'savoury, relish, tasty dish' : *sgram hevo i ðe:*; *os 'gənoxi ðim sgram?*

sgramgi, s.m. = *sgramjur* : *may o n he:n sgramgi garu*.

sgramjo, v., Eng. (Dial.) scam [to search about for what can be picked up], Cor. (1) 'to take things without permission', esp. food—a mild expression for stealing. (2) 'to eat hurriedly' : *sgramja vytta gal i ti vynd ən də vla:yn*.

sgramjur, s.m. (1) 'one who takes things without permission'. (2) 'glutton'.

sgrappar, s.f., 'scraper'.—In slate quarries an instrument for clearing out the dust made by the drill in boring, or to push the powder to the bottom of the hole and make it compact.

sgras:s, s., Eng. disgrace. (1) 'disgrace' : *may o n sgras:s*. (2) 'abuse, insult' : *tavlyd riu sgras:s i nēyd her*—(O.H.).

sgrasfo, v., Eng. disgrace, 'to blackguard' : *sgrasfo ə naiŋ ə ʎaŋ*.

sgraut, s.m., cf. Eng. (Dial.) sprout [to sprout, to grow as young plants], n.Yks., 'a tall, lanky fellow'.

sgravaļ, s.f., pl. *sgravəļod*, *ysgrafell*, D., 'curry-comb'.

sgravaļ, s.f., pl. *sgraveļod*, 'a hole to let in air into a cow-house' (J.J.; O.H.).

sgravany, v., in the exp. *sgravany mynd*, 'to go very fast' (Bangor).

sgravely, v., ysgrafellu, O.P., 'to curry-comb'. Also, 'to give a drubbing': *mi sgravela i di*.

sgravin, s.m., 'a grabbing fellow': *he:n sgravin brunt* = *dy:n an kammyd peða n aṅvrëiðlon*.

sgræx, s.f., cf. ysgrêch y coed [jay], R., 'screech'.

sgræxjan, v., ysgrechian, T.N. 477. 3, 'to screech'.

sgreppan, s., ysgreppan, D. (1) 'bag, scrip, wallet'. (2) 'scruff of the neck': *mi gawif i n i sgreppan o*.

sgrî:, s.f., in the phrase *mynd ar sgrî: wy:lf*, 'to go very fast' (Bangor).

sgrî:n, s.f., pl. *sgrinja*, ysgrin, D., arca, cista, O.F. *escrin*; Eng. (Dial.) *screen* [A high-backed wooden settle], 'a settle'.

sgrî:n, s.f., 'screen', i.e. a large upright sieve for gravel, etc.: *brëifon a sgrî:n*, 'the larger stones which will not pass through such a sieve'.

sgrinjo, v., 'to sieve with a screen'.

sgrîu, s.f., pl. *sgrîus*, scriws (pl.), D.P.O. 344. 6, 'screw'.

sgrîvan, s.f., ysgrifen, D., s.v. 'scriptum', 'scriptura'; 'writing': *r o:ð a sgrîvan mor ðru:g ðary nu vëhy nÿyd o aḷan*, 'the writing (of the letter) was so bad that they could not make it out'.

sgrub, s.m., Eng. (Dial.) *scrub* [a dirty person], s.Chs., Oxf.; term of reproach: *ṛ he:n sgrub bydyr*; *sgrub meðu*.

sgrubjo, v., 'to scrub'.

sgruf, s., Eng. (Dial.) *scruff* [Refuse, odds and ends], Cor.; —in other parts *scrawf*, *scroff*, and *shruff*; 'any waste or worthless stuff such as bits of a frayed material, bits of grass, etc., collected when gardening, or thorns, etc., cut from hedges': *hel a sgruf ḡid a r kløðja*, 'to collect together the cuttings along the hedges'. — Also *sgluf*.

sgrump, s.f., pl. *sgræmpja*, 'a heavy shower': *may hi wedi gnÿyd sgrump vaur*; —*sgrump ar o:l sgrump tru: r dy:ð*; —*sgræmpja n du:ad a r gwynt*; —*may hi m buru sgræmpja gu:yl a gro:g*, 'it is raining in heavy showers', i.e. such rain as is associated with late summer. — (*gu:yl a gro:g* = Holy Cross Day, Sept. 14).

sgrutjan, v., cf. ymysgryttian, D., s.v. 'perfrictio'. (1) 'to shiver with cold': *m sgrutjan tru:ðox*; *sgrutjan o annuyd*; *paid ag aros aḷan i sgrutjan*; *paid a sgrutjan aḷan i gal annuyd*. (2) 'to screw about the back when something itches there'. (3) 'to hang about': *sgrutjan ḡid a r kløðja*; *sgrutjan m le: gwëiðjo*.

sgruf, s., app. a form of Eng. (Dial.) *scratch* [the itch], Chs.,

Shr. (1) 'the itch'. (2) 'a drunken sot': *ŕ he:n sgrulfs medu—meddod wedi nŷd o ŷ glavr i ġi:d* (O.H.).

sgrulfo [*sgulfo*].

sgrutlyn, s.m., a term of reproach implying some one dirty and small: *riu he:n sgrutlyn o he:n ðy:n*. Fem. *sgruttan*.—(O.H.)

sgræfŷjo, v., ysgraffinio, D., 'scarificare'; 'to rub off the skin so as to make a raw spot, but not sufficiently to draw blood' (O.H.).

sgræmpjog, adj., 'rainy, with heavy showers': *durnod sgræmpjog*.

sgræþy, v., ysgrhythu, D., 'to shiver with cold': *sgræþy at æ ta:n*, 'to sit over the fire shivering';—*sgræþy a i ben æ ta:n*;—*du i dġest jaun a sgræþy ġin annuyd*.

sgrævinġan, s.f., term of reproach for a thin woman: *riu sgrævinġan dena* (Bangor).

sgrævinġlyn, s.m., cf. ysgrafinġlyn, M.F., the masc. form of the above: *sgrævinġlyn kŷŷynġlum* (O.H.).

sgud (I.W.; E.J.); *sgu:d* (O.H.), s., ysgŵd, D.; ysgwd, s.v. 'impulsio'; ysgŵt, s.v. 'iactatus'; 'a throw, push': *wedi kodi saġad ar ben kġaud ag wedyn roid sgud ido vo i laur*; *mi rois i sgu:d ido vo oð ar æ forð*. Cf. also D., s.v. 'detrudo'.

sgurjo, v., yscwrio, W.S. [Scoure]. (1) 'to scour'. (2) 'to beat, thrash': *mi sgurja i di*. (3) *sgurjo mynd*, 'to go like the wind'.

sgurs, s.f., scwrs, B.C. 92. 12; Eng. discourse, 'a chat': *ka:yġ sgurs hevo vo*.

sgurfo, v., 'to chat'.

sgurfsur, s.m., 'talker': *sgurfsur diðan*, 'an amusing talker'.

sgurva, s.f., Eng. scour. (1) 'a thrashing': *ka:yġ sgurva hēiðjannol*, 'to get a well-deserved thrashing'. (2) 'a move of the bowels' (J.J.): *kayġ sgurva*.

sgulfs, s., 'a trimming' (of a hedge): *ŕhoi sgulfs ar æ top*.

sgulfo (O.H.); *sgrulfo* (J.J.), v., Eng. (Dial.) scutch [to trim a hedge], 'to trim' (a hedge): *sgulfo kġaud*.

sguyðog, adj., ysgwyddawg, O.P., 'broad-shouldered'.

sgwa:ls, s.pl., sing. *sgwalsan*, f., 'a skewer'. Cf. *ŷġiwarns*.

sgwa:r, adj., yswar, W.S.; ysgwâr, D., 'square'.

sgwarjo, v., scwario, C.C. 224. 22, 'to square'.

sgwarnog, s.f., pl. *sgwarnogod*; *sgænogod* (O.H.), ysgyfarnog, D., 'hare': *ġa:yð sgwarnog*, *bu:yð sgwarnog*, 'sun-spurge' (Euphorbia Helioscopia); *ġi:n sgwarnog* [*ġi:n*]; *sgwarnog æ mo:r* (O.H.), 'sapphirine gurnard or tub-fish', Forrest (Trigla hirundo);—*he:n*

sgwarnog, 'an old sermon used over again'; *may o ŋ kodi sgwarnog newyð o hy:d*, 'he is always after some new thing'.

sgwenny, v., *ysgrifennu*, D., 'to write': *sgwenny lathyr at*, 'to write a letter to'; *may o n sgwenny vel tra:yd brain*, 'he scrawls like a spider'; *pen sgwenny*, 'pen'; *lexan sgwenny*, 'writing slate'.

sgybo, v., *ysgubo*, D. (1) 'to sweep'; fig. *dy:n an sgybo po:b pe:θ*, 'a man who sweeps (carries) all before him'. (2) 'to sweep (past), to rush':—*mi sgyboð hæibjo*;—*sgybo mynd*;—*may hi n sgybo xubý* (of the wind). (3) 'to sweep away, snatch away': *djaul a m sgybo i!*

sgybor, s.f., pl. *sgybora*, *ysgubor*, D., 'barn';—also a term of reproach for an untidy woman: *he:n sgybor o ðmas* (O.H.).

sgybur, s.m., *ysgubwr*, D., s.v. 'scoparius'; *sgybur o dy:n*, 'one who sweeps everything before him'.

sgyt (I.W.; O.H.); *sgæθ* (J.J.), adj., cf. *ysgut*, M.F., 'eager': *sgyt am bennog*, *sgyt am guru*; *may r ga:θ an sgæθ am leurið*.

sgyttor, s.m., pl. *sgytorjon*, *ysgutor*, F.N. 40 (66); T.N. 22. 13, 'executor'.

sgyðan, s.f., pl. *sgyðanod*, *ysguthan*, D., 'wood-pigeon';—also a term of reproach for a woman.

sgæbærlæðjo, v., 'to make a clean sweep of': *may o wedi sgæbærlæðjo nu i gi:d* (Bangor).

sgædwad, s.m., *ysgydwad*, D., s.v. 'concussura'; 'a shaking'.

sgæflar, s., 'scuffler' (kind of hoe).

sgælfjo, v., *ysglyffyaw*, W.B. col. 498. 2; *ysgylfu*, D., *Idem quod ysgyflu* (= *ysglyfio*); cf. *ysgylffio*, M.F., 'to seize, take wrongfully' (J.J.). Not known to O.H.—Cf. *sglaffjo*.

sgænnyð, s.m., cf. *goresgynnydd*, D., 'great-great-grandson' (J.J.); *o:r sgænnyð*, 'great-great-great-grandson' (J.J.).

sgæran, s.f., pl. *sgærjon*, *ysgyren*, D., pl. *yskyryon*, R.B. 193. 19, 'a thin strip of wood': *sgæran o bren tena*; *tori præn an sgærjon*;—applied to a very thin person: *ŋ he:n sgæran dena*.

sgærbadas, s.f., cf. *ysgyrbado*, M.F., term of reproach for a woman: *ŋ he:n sgærbadas dreulyd!* (O.H.).

sgærljo, v., Eng. (Dial.) *skirl* [to shriek, scream, to cry or sing shrilly; to emit any shrill or discordant sound], 'to scold'.

sgærnjog, adj., *asgyrniog*, D., 'bony': *dy:n sgærnjog*.

sgærnægy, *sgnægy*, v., *escyrnygu*, Job xvi. 9; *ysgyrnygu*, R., in the phrase *sgærnægy dannad*, 'to snarl, show the teeth'.

sgærfn, s.f., 'excursion'.

sgaljo, v., *ysgydio* and *ysgyttio*, D., 'to shake' = *sgegjo*, *sguyd*: *dary hi sgaljo vo n jaun*;—*mi sgalja r ty: i gi:d m bendramunug*, 'I'll turn the whole house upside down'; *may hi n sgaljo xudy*, 'it is blowing in gusts' (Bangor).

sgæθ [*sgyθ*].

sgæθra, s.pl., cf. *ysgithr*, D., s.v. 'dens'; 'tusks'.

sgæθrog, adj., *ysgithrog*, D., s.v. 'cautes', 'fragosus', 'salebrosus'; 'rugged': *kraig sgæθrog*;—also 'rough, dishevelled' (of the hair).

sgæθry, v., *ysgythru*, D., 'to shred, tear in pieces' (Bangor).

sgwain, *sgwaint*, s., *ysgyfaint*, D., 'lungs'; 'lights'.

si:, s.m., *si*, D., 'report': *ma na riu si: (m a gwynf) bo:d . . .*

si:, ? the letter C: *mynd m si: ag m i: ag m o:*, 'to go in a zig-zag fashion' (E.J.).

sibols, s.pl., sing. *sibolan*, *sibolsyn*, *sibol*, W.S. [Chebole]; G.R. [112]. 12; *sibolen*, D., s.v. 'ascalonia'; O.F. *cibole*, 'shallots'.

sibrud [*sifrud*].

sidan, s.m., *sidan*, D., 'silk'.

sifrud, *sifrud*, *sibrud*, v., *sibrwd*, *siffrwd*, D.; cf. also *chwithrwd*, D., 'to make a slight, uncertain sound, rustle': *klu:ad rubæθ m sifrud* (O.H.), e.g. a mouse;—also as subst.: (1) 'report, rumour': *ma na riu sibrud m ær wla:d bo:d . . .* (J.J.); *sifrud bod ru:in wedi tori r gævrað*, etc. (O.H.). (2) 'slight noise, rustle': *riu sifrud turu* (O.H.).

si:g, *fi:g*, s.m., *sûg*, D., 'juice', e.g. of oranges, tobacco; 'sap'.

sigil, s.m., *sigl*, D., only in *sigil di:n æ gu:ys* (*sigil di:n gu:s*), *tinsigl y gwys*, D., 'wagtail' = *sigildi:gut* (W.H.), applied to *Motacilla*—all species.

sigil:gnoi, v., 'to turn food about in the mouth': *paid a sigil:gnoi dæ vu:yd, lþka vo* (O.H.).

siglan, s.f., pl. *sigla*, *siglen*, D., 'vorago'; 'a swing'.

sigl denyn, s., 'see-saw' (Bangor). [The form used at Carnarvon is *sigl delyn*.]

siglo, v., *siglo*, D., 'to rock', 'to swing': *kadar siglo*, 'rocking-chair'; *siglo ar æ playk*, 'to see-saw'; *lu:yθ o wair m siglo ag m fimsan*, 'a load of hay rocking and swaying'; *siglo kry:d*, 'to rock a cradle';—*r o:ð o η kerðad m æ ru:m nes o:ð po:ð pe:θ m siglo*.

signo, v., *sugno*, D., 'to suck'.

sigo, v., *yssigo*, D., s.v. 'allido'; 'to bruise, to break partly', e.g. of a branch of green wood which will not break clean off, or of a piece of plaster bruised but not fallen; *bara wedi sigo*, 'bread which has broken in taking it out of the tin'; *sigo i go:ys, i dro:yd, i ben, i senna*, 'to bruise, injure slightly one's leg, etc.';—fig. 'to pull down in health': *may dannad m i sigo nu*, i. e. babies.

sikjon, s.pl., cf. *siccio*, D., 'lavare'; *sîcc*, C.C. 378. 20, 'soap-suds after washing clothes': *sikjon golxi* = *troxjon*; also 'the washings of a cow-house': *sikjon bëdyd*.

sikkan, s.m., *suckan* ne ddiot fain, W.S. [Smal drinke]; *succan*, D., 'sediment of oatmeal and water which has been left to stand'.

sikkar-hay, v., *siccrhâu*, D. (1) 'to make sure'. (2) 'to settle, determine': *may o wedi sikkar-hay mynd*.

sikkir, adj., *sikir*, I.G. 534. 3; *sicker*, W.S. [Sycker]; *siccr*, D., 'sure' = *fu:r*: *kin sikrad a fadar*, 'as sure as can be'.

sikruyð, s.m., *siccrwydd*, D., 'certainty'.

siktod, s.m., *ysigdawd*, O.P., 'debility'.

si:l, *fi:l*, s., *sîl*, D., 'suboles'. (1) 'fry'; in the exp. *si:l a go:g* (i. e. eog), 'salmon-fry', cf. *silod*. (2) 'hulling of oats': *ëisin si:l*.

silf, *silf*, s.f., pl. *silfod*, *silfod*, *silff* in M.Ll. ii. 311. 3, 'shelf': *silf pen ta:n*, 'a shelf above the mantelpiece where brass candlesticks, etc., are kept'.

**silifrit*, **dgilifrit*; **dgiliflit* (Bangor), s., 'a weak, insignificant person'; sometimes used also of things: *riu dgiliflit o rubað*. Cf. Rhys, Celtic Folklore, p. 64.

siljad, s., *siliad*, O.P., 'oats that have been hulled'.

siljo, v., *siliaw*, O.P., 'to hull oats'.—fig. *mi silja i di n va:n ylu*.

silod, *filod*, *si:ls*, *fi:ls*, s.pl., 'small fry': *fi:ls ma:n*, term applied to minute sea-fishes such as gobies, jack-sharps, and sticklebacks; used contemptuously of anything small: *he:n silod ma:n o benwaig s gîn ti*, 'you have wretched little herrings'; *silod o bobol*, 'small fry'; also small stunted gorse: *o:ys na ëiðin an a kazy aku? o:ys, ma na riu he:n silod* (O.H.).

simbil, adj., 'unsteady' = *simsan*.

simða, *fimða*, s.f., pl. *simðëya*, *fimðëya*, *simnai*, D., 'chimney'.

similruið, s.m., *symlruydd*, D., s.v. 'simplicitas'; 'simplicity'.

simmil, *symmyl*, adj., *symyl*, W.S. [no meaning]; *syml*, D., 'simple, of simple habits, unassuming' (not 'simple-headed' = *simpl*): *baxgan simmil jaun ædi o*.

simpl, adj., *simpyl*, W.S. [Symple], 'simple-headed' = *penwan*. Cf. *simmil*.

simsan, *fimsan*, adj., *simsan*, O.P. Cf. Eng. (Dial.) *simsam* [disordered], Dur., 'unsteady, tottering': *sevið a wal byð, may hi n zhy: simsan*. Also applied to persons: 'shaky, tottering', e.g. through illness or intoxication.

siŋk, s.f., pl. *siŋkja*, 'sink': in slate quarries, 'a sinking made at the bottom of the workings in order to reach a new level'.

syk, s., 'report' (implying one of an evil nature): *ma na riu syk bod na riu wendid mo vo*;—*χlu:od ne:b syk na su:n am dano vo*, 'nothing whatever was heard of him'—(O.H.);—in the following the meaning is obscure: *syk syk m a ko:yd, pedwar lagad ag u:yð dro:yd*, a kind of riddle referring to a mare in foal.

syk, s., 'zinc': *murθul syk*, 'baby's rattle'; *to: syk*, 'galvanized iron roofing'.

sykjo, v., sinkio, W.S. [Synke], 'to sink' (tr. and intr.): *os by:ð gin ti arjan, paid a sykjo nu n dā bokkad*.

sykjo, *sykjan*, v., Eng. (Dial.) sink [to curse, swear], Sh. and Ork. I., 'to swear': *ghegi a sykjo*; *damjo a sykjo*;—*sykjan ar y:n pe:θ*, 'to nag, to keep on grumbling about the same thing'.

syklyd, adj., 'soft and wet, conducive to sinking': *fe: syklyd*.

sio, *fi:o*, v., sio, D., 'to fizz, sizzle', e. g. of a red-hot iron placed in water (J.J.);—of a kettle beginning to sing (J.J.);—to rustle (of a silk dress): *r o:ð hi n fi:o n i sidan*.

sio, *fi:o*, v., suo, D., 'to lull' (to sleep): *sio i gæsgy*.

sipjan, *sipjan*, v., sippian, D., s.v. 'sorbities'. (1) 'to sip': *sipjan kuru*. (2) 'to suck': *sipjan i wevla*, 'to suck one's lips' (cf. G.O. ii. 276. 27); *sipjan da:da*, 'to suck a sweet'.

sippan [*sipfuns*].

siriv, s.m., siryf, W.Ll. xx. 35; siriff, W.S., s.v. 'sir'; shiuff [Shyreffe]; siri, B.C. 36. 31, 'sheriff' (O.H.).

sirjol, adj., siriol, I.G. 235 [37]; Sion Tudur in G.R. [374] 8; C.C.M. 37. 12; 54. 20; W.S., 'cheerful, bright': *dy:n, hayl, durnod sirjol*.

sirjoli, v., sirlioli, P.G.G. 70. 3, 'to cheer up, brighten'.

sist, s.m., Eng. (Dial.) sist [money paid to miners in advance], Shr., Cor. An aphetic form of 'subsist': 'a sum of money advanced out of wages' = *tippin i aros pen mi:s* (J.J.); *o:s na riu sist i gayl?*

sisun, *sisurn*, s.m., pl. *siserna*, siswrs, W.S. [Cicers], 'a pair of scissors'; also 'shears for cutting hedges' (the only word used by farmers: *gwela, gwała* = shears for shearing sheep);—*ma: sisurn amma*, said as a warning to cut short the conversation because children are present.

sitrax, s., sittrach, D., 'lacinia', "that is in jags or shreds like the beaten end of a stick" (O.P.): *sabry n sitrax*, 'to crush something by trampling on it'—implying something with moisture in it, e. g. a chicken (J.J.).

siu, *fiu*, s., in the phrases *heb gluxad na siu na miu* (*biu* O.H.), 'not to hear the slightest sound'; *heb na siu na miu*, 'without any fuss'—Cf. G.O. ii. 43. 18, *siw na miw*.

slafjo, v. = *sglafjo*, 'to eat voraciously'.

slak, adj., yslacc, D.; Eng. slack, 'slow, remiss, negligent': *dy:n slak*, *di:aval*, *di:asbryd*, *maru*.

slakjo, v., yslaccio, D., s.v. 'hebetō'; 'to make or become slack, to slacken': *slakjo kara esgid*.

slanur, s.m., 'a good, skilful workman' = *dy:n an slany po:b pe:θ o i vla:yn, an mynd tru bo:b pe:θ*.

slany, v., Eng. (Dial.) slam [to do anything with violence], used of vigorous action, *slany po:b pe:θ o i vla:yn*, 'to sweep everything before him'; *slany mynd*, 'to go dashing along'.

slap, s.f., pl. *slapja*, *slappa*, 'a blow' (not 'slap'): *slap gre:*, 'a heavy blow'; *taro bo:b an ail slap*, 'to strike alternate blows', e.g. of two men striking a drill with hammers;—also fig. *kayl slap ovdady*, 'to have a terrible shock';—*slap o dy:n*, 'a strapping fellow' = *dy:n truydo dra:u*, *dy:n an sgybo po:b pe:θ* (O.H.).

slapjo, v., 'to pummel, strike'.

slappan, s., 'a kind of flat bun baked on a griddle' (Bangor).

sla:s, *sla:ys*, s.f., Eng. (Dial.) slash [A cut with a whip], Lan., 'lash': *sla:s xwip*, 'lash of a whip'; *mi ro:θ sla:ys i r varlan*, 'he lashed the pony'.

slaf, *sla:s*, s., pl. *slasis*, in such exp. as *sla:s o dy:n kry:*, 'a tall, strapping fellow'. (Perhaps the same word as the preceding.)

slafan, *slasan*, s.f. Fem. of above, but implies rather 'a tall, slender woman': *slasan o ðenas gløvar*, 'a fine tall woman'.

slafjo, v., Eng. (Dial.) slash [to lash; to strike with a whip, Lan.; to rush, walk with violence, Sc., Ir.]. (1) 'to lash': *slafjo kefyl*;—*gla:u an slafjo*. (2) with *mynd*, 'to hurry along': *slafjo mynd*.

slafur, s.m., cf. Eng. (Dial.) slashing [exceptionally fine or large], 'a tall strapping fellow'.

sla:v, s.m., pl. *sla:vs*, *slaf*, C.C. 20. 21; C.L.C. ii. 24, 29. (1) 'slave'. (2) 'a poor fellow who has had a hard life': *may hunna wedi maru, g he:n sla:v !*; *ma: g he:n sla:v wedi mynd*.

slavan, s., yslafan, H.D., 'a kind of edible sea-weed, laver' (Ulva).

slavan, s.f., 'a slimy growth' = *riu he:n be:θ tena an gløny ar rubaθ, an magy ar wymmad dur*;—also a term of reproach for a woman: *ta:u g he:n slavan vydyr !*—Cf. *snavad*.

slavjo, v., 'to slave'.

sla:ys [*sla:s*].

slebog, s.f., yslabawg, O.P. Cf. Eng. (Dial.) slabby; slebby, I. Man [sloppy, muddy, dirty, etc.], 'slut, slattern': *slebog di:og*, *slebog dru:g*, *slebog vydyr*.

sle:d, s.f., pl. *sledi*, ysled, O.P., Eng. sled, 'a four-wheeled waggon without sides used in slate quarries for carrying *kletja* to the *glan*;

also, 'a kind of sledge like a *kar ly:sg* used by farmers': *sle:d vaun*, *sle:d ġirig*.

sledjad, s.f., 'the load of a *sle:d*'.

sledjo, v., 'to carry in a *sle:d*'.

slēisfo [*slinfo*].

slēivars, s.pl., Eng. (Dial.) sliver [A splinter of wood], in phr. *mynd vel slēivars*, 'to go like the wind'.

slēivjo, v., Eng. (Dial.) slive [To sneak about; to creep in a stealthy way; to idle, lounge about']. (1) 'to slink, steal away; to do (something) furtively': *may o wedi slēivjo i furð*;—*slēivjo deġid*, 'to steal off'. (2) 'to hurry': *slēivja di vytta, ga:yl i ti vynd*.

slek, *sleks*, s., Eng. (Dial.) sleek, Chs., Nott., 'slack, small coal': *mynd vel sleks*, 'to go like the wind'; *gnēyd arjan vel sleks*, 'to make money quickly' (O.H. has *slek* in these two phrases). Cf. T.N. 9. 22. Rhwng puteinied a licars y bydd eu haur yn slacio.

slek, adj., Eng. (Dial.) slack [impudence; loose idle talk; "chaff"]: *gair slek*, a loose expression suggesting an implication but not making a direct assertion, e.g. *məly dēyd bod ru'in ən lēidar*.

slekjo, v., in the exp. *slekjo r ta:n*, 'to put slack on a fire so as to keep it alight a long time'.

slekjo, v., in the exp. *tattus ən slekjo*, said of potatoes that have been drained and are put to dry;—also trans. *slekjo tattus*.

slem, s., Eng. (Dial.) slem [ooze, mud], 'an opprobrious remark': *riu slem i ðy:n*, (e.g.) *am i ðulni* (O.H.).

slemjo, *slimjo*, v., 'to blackguard, insult': *slimjo ru'in ən i wymmad, ən i ġevn* = *dēyd riu ċirja brəntjon fi:ad*.

slemp, s., cf. *yslemp*, M.F., implies something dirty and wet: *sərðjo o r talkan i laur ən slemp*;—also of persons: *mi:a:θ ən slemp ar laur*, 'he fell flop';—used also of imperfect cleaning: *riu slemp o lnay*. Cf. *sglemp*.

slemp, adj., in such expressions as *ġe:s i he:n dro: slemp*, *mi nēis dro: slemp*—implying an unpleasant experience, esp. a disappointment (O.H.).—*flemp* (q.v.) is used in a very similar sense.

slempjan, s.f., 'an imperfect cleaning' (Bangor).

slempjo, *slempjan*, v., 'to scatter dirt about': *ma: ġ he:n vyux wedi slempjo ka:xx ġ hy:d ə for bo:b man* (O.H.)—used also of imperfect cleaning: *slempjan lnay*. Cf. *sglempjo*.

slendy, s.m., pl. *slendai*, elusendy, D., s.v. 'gerontocomium'; 'almshouse'.

slensfo [*slinfo*].

slentan, s.f., 'a thin, flat piece of stone, etc.': *slentan dena o garag* (O.H.)—[*sglentan*].

sleut, s.m., term of reproach: *g he:n sleut gwirjon!* (O.H.).

sleutan, s.f., term of reproach: *g he:n sleutan vydyr!* (O.H.).

sle:v, s.m., pl. *sle:vs*, 'slave' (in literal sense); also fig.: *dy:n en sle:v iðo i hy:n*. Cf. *sla:v*.

slevjo, v., 'to work people like a slave-driver'.

slevran, s.f., term of reproach: *g he:n slevran vydyr!*

slevran, *slevrjan*, *slevrjo*, *slavrjo*, v., yslefrian, T.N. 23. 32; Eng. (Dial.) slaver, slever, 'to slobber; to make noises with the lips while speaking'.

slevrjur, s.m., 'slobberer'. Cf. Yn lle rhyw swbach wrthyn fwbach Hen yslefriwr mowntiwr mantach. B. 1747.

slimjo [*slenjo*].

slimjur, s.m., 'one who uses insulting language': *slimjur bydyr*.

slimmin, s.m., 'a slim, thin individual': *riu slimmin main o:ð o ond o:ð o n wydyn rævedol*;—also of animals: *riu he:n slimmin o he:n borxal*;—as term of reproach: *ta:u g he:n slimmin larif!*

slinfo (O.H.); *slenfo* (W.H.); *slëifo* (J.J.), *slëinfo* (Bangor), v., sialensio, W.S. [Calenge], 'to challenge': *slinfo dy:n i guffjo*.

slifj, s., 'sling' = *fon dawl*.

slifj, s., pl. *slifja*, Eng. (Dial.) sling [A long narrow field; a strip of land], Nor., Shr., Hrf., 'a narrow strip of ground' (= *lain*):—*slifj o dir* (O.H.).

slif, adj., Eng. slip. (1) 'sloping': *talkan slip*, 'a receding forehead'; *bard talkan slip*, 'a sorry rimester', 'a poetaster';—used also of doggerel of any kind as *eylyn talkan slip* (here the allusion is perhaps to a house the apex of the roof of which slopes at the gable); *kraig slip*, 'a sloping piece of rock'. (2) of things which escape one at an unguarded moment: *a:ð en slip arna i riu forð*; also *en slips a:ð i*;—*slif dæun*, Eng. slip down, 'junket'.

slipjo, v., 'to go wrong' (of women).

slippars, s.pl., sing. *slippan*, f., yslypper, W.S. [A slyppar], 'slippers'.

sliu, s., cf. Eng. aslew, 'warp, crookedness': *riu sliu* = *riu gamdra* (O.H.).

sliujo, v., Eng. (Dial.) slew [To twist, to turn aside, etc.], 'to become crooked or warped'.

slo:, adj., comp. *slovax*, 'slow'. (Used especially of clocks).

slobjo, v. (1) 'to take away a projecting piece of earth, etc.': *slobjo a tir i fur*; *slobja r oxor ma*. (2) euph. for 'to rob': *slobjo i vistar*—(O.H.).

slobryn, s.m., Eng. slobber, term of reproach: *he:n slobryn gwirjon*.

slot, s., a disparaging term for a beverage: *he:n slot o de:*; —also as adj. *te: slot*.

slotjan, v., slottian, C.C.M. 154. 4; Eng. (Dial.) slot [to dash water upon anything], Lan., Lin., Dev. (1) 'to paddle, dabble, play with water': *paid di slotjan en a du:r vel na*. (2) 'to drink, booze': *may o n slotjan o hy:d; slotjan xvad*. (3) 'to muddle along, idle about': *en slotjan gwëiðjo, slotjan hyd a davarn*.

slovi, v., 'to slow down'; 'to become slack', e.g. of trade. Cf. *ravy*.

slu:an, *sləwan*, s.f., pl. *slu:od*, *sləwod*, *sluennod*, *sləwennod*, llyswen, D., 'eel': *may r bobol en dëyd pen vyð kry: gla:s em bytta slu:an bo:t i n mynd tru:ad heb gayl i ðrëiljo* (J.J.); —*may o vel slu:an*, said of a thin person.

slut, s.f., 'slut'.

slutjan, v., in the phrase *slutjan golxi*, 'to wash (clothes) imperfectly and make them a bad colour' (O.H.).

slutf, adj., Eng. (Dial.) slutch [slush], 'slushy': *durnod slutf o ëira; a forð en y:n forð slutf* (O.H.).

slym, s.m., pl. *slymmod*, yslum, D., 'bat'; —applied to persons, 'a slippery customer': *may o n slym o ðy:n—dim posib ka:l gaval ano vo;—mor farp a slym*.

slymp, s., pl. *slymps*, 'shrimp'.

slympar, s.m., 'shrimper'.

smaχ, s., Eng. smack, 'an after-flavour': *may smaχ rudins ar a menyn*.

smala; smola (J.J.), adj., ysmala, D., 'funny': *pëða smala, dy:n smala*.

smaldod, s., ysmal'dod, B.C. 120. 2, 'fun, joking'.

smaljo, v., cf. ysmalhâu, D., 'to joke': *smaljo daxi, d euxi ðim*, 'you're joking, you won't go'; *t öyðun i ðim en meðul i xi vynd, smaljo öyðun i*, 'I didn't mean you to go, I was joking'.

sment, s.m., cf. simant, L.G.C. 348 [41]; D., s.v. 'cæmentum'; 'cement'.

smidjad, s.m., symmudiad, D., s.v. 'motio'; 'movement': *smidjad korf a meðul*, 'exercise for body and mind'.

smidliu, adj., symmudliw, D., s.v. 'variegatus', 'versicolor': 'shot' (of colour).

smik, s., ysmic, G.O. ii. 294. 3, 'a slight sound', 'a whispered report': *klu:ad po:b smik*, 'to hear the slightest sound'; —*riu smik am rubað* (O.H.).

smikjan, v. (1) 'to make a slight movement', in the phrase:

r o:n i wedi blino nes o:n i n meðy smikjan (Bangor). (2) 'to spread a whispered report': *smikjan farad* (O.H.).

smit, adj., Eng. submit (cf. *smitjo*), in the exp. *durnod smit*, 'a very damp day of continuous fine rain, which makes it necessary to cease work before the usual time'. Cf. C.F. 1889, 676. 23.

smitjo, v., 'to submit', *mi smitja iðo vo*, 'I will submit to him'; *wedi smitjo i r gla:u*, 'to give in to the rain'.

smitlau, s.m., 'continuous fine rain such as is enough to stop work'.

smokjo, v., ysmoccio, G.O. ii. 77. 3, 'to smoke' (only used of tobacco): *mi smokja i y:n katjad ello*, 'I will have one more pipe'.

smokkal, s.—*smokkal gresgin*, 'blackcap', I.W. (Sylvia atricapilla).

smonaθ; *smonat* (W.H.); *smonax* (J.J.), s., hwsmonnaeth, D.; ysmonnaeth, W.Ll. xiv. 29; smonaeth, W.Ll. xlviii. 42; cf. also D.G. cxcvi. 12, cc. 12. (1) 'domestic economy', only in the proverbial exp. *smonaθ ar ja:r ðy: dæduy alan a kaxy n ty:.* (2) 'mess': *daði wedi gnëyd smonaθ ovnaduy*, 'you have made a terrible mess'; *smonaθ ar vagy ædi genað æy genta* (W.H.);—*gnëyd i smonaθ*, euph. for 'ventrem exonerare'.

smongar, *stymongar*, adj. (1) 'having a good appetite', 'eating a great deal': *byltur smongar*, *moxyn smongar*. (2) 'having a strong stomach', 'able to eat anything';—also fig. *un i ðim syt may gin ti stymmog i vynd at ær he:n dga:d na—r u:ti n smongar jaun* (O.H.).

smot, s.m., pl. *smotja*, ysmot, O.P.; cf. dismotiedig, W.Ll. lix. 59, 'spot'.

smotjog, adj., 'spotty' = *sbotjog*.

smottyn, s.m., pl. *smotja*, smotyn, D.F. [64] 26, 'spot, speck': *smottyn ëira*, 'a speck of snow', e.g. on a mountain; *smotja melyn*, 'freckles' = *bræxni hayl*; *smotja layθ*, 'milk-coloured flaws in slate which do not, however, affect the splitting' = *sbotbyn*.

smuðjo, v., ysmwddio, T.N. 409. 12; Eng. smooth, 'to iron'.

smuk, ? s., 'drizzle': *durnod smuk*.

smukkan, s.f., ysmwccan, D., 'nebula, fumellus', 'drizzle, Scotch mist': *smukkan o la:u = gla:u ma:n, gla:u bæxan*;—*he:n smukkan ly:b*. Cf. ysmwgcan o law, D., s.v. 'psecas'.

smuklau, s.m., 'drizzle, Scotch mist': *durnod smuklau a niul*;—also *smuk gla:u*.

smut, adj., 'rainy' (but not so bad as *smit*): *durnod smut a:nivir = durnod tæmmað jaun æn laun o smuklau a glybanjaθ* (O.H.).

smut, adj., in the exp. *tru:yn smut*, 'snub nose'.

smu:v, adj., 'smooth' (O.H.).

smuvjo, v., 'to smooth'; 'to tone down what one has said' (O.H.).
smuyðdra, s., esmwythdra, D., 'ease of mind or body'; esp. 'ease after suffering pain'.

snaxy, v., 'to whisper': *snaxy hevo i gilið* (I.W.).

snap, s., in the exp. *dim lawar o snap*, 'not up to much'.

snavad, s., llysnafedd, D.; snafedd, B.C. 138. 12, 'slime'; 'slimy growth in wells, ponds, etc.'; 'bile'. Cf. *slavan*.

snëip, *snëipan*, s., pl. *snëips*, 'snipe'.

sne:k, s., 'sneak'.

sne:l, s., 'a niggardly person'—used especially by children:
r he:n sne:l !—dim perig kei di hi, may o n ormod o sne:l.

snesy [*bysnesy*].

sniful, s.m., ? Eng. (Dial.) sniffle ['To sniff, snuffle], 'an odious person': *he:n sniful perig o:yð o*.

snefin, s.m., snisin, T.N. 266. 3; Eng. sneezing, 'snuff'. Cf. Irish *snaoisin*.

snodan, s.f., ysnoden, D.G. xxxv. 31; D.; Eng. snood. (1) 'kerchief'. (2) 'stripe', e.g. on a fish: *snodan ar i hy:d*;—also a vein of green slate among the blue (J.J.).

snorit, s.f. (1) 'ostentation, display': *he:n snorit wirjon = riu va:ð o grantruyð fo:l*, e.g. *merx ey gwisgo er muyn bo:d en smart, ond en edrax en wirjon* (J.J.). (2) 'an article worn for the sake of display': *riu he:n snorit vel hyn am 'danati en le: gwisgo n wedys* (J.J.). (3) 'pretence, show': *riu he:n snorit o waið* (O.H.). (4) 'game, hobby, pastime, lark'.

snotti, adj., Eng. snotty, 'not amiable, unpleasant': *attab snotti jaun*.

snuffjan, *snæfjan*, v., ysnwffian, W.S. [Snuffe], 'to sniff': *snuffjan kry:o*, 'to snuffle, whimper'.

snuful, s., 'odd jobs': *gnëyd riu he:n snuful o gumpas ty*.

snuyro, v., synwyraw, O.P., 'to sniff, nose': *Ki:, dy:n en snuyro*. Also fig. *snuyro hanas*.

snuyrol, adj., synhwyrol, D., s.v. 'prudens'; 'sensible'.

sobor, adj., comp. *sobrax*, sobyr, W.S. [Sobre]; *sobr*, D., s.v. 'sobrius'; 1 Thess. v. 6; *sobor*, P.G.G. 197. 2. (1) 'sober', i.e. not drunk. (2) 'severe; serious, grave': *sbi:o n sobor*, 'to look severe'; *kin sobrad a saint*, "as sober as a judge". (3) 'awful, dreadful': *a dy:n sobra o r y:n*, 'the worst kind of man of all'. (4) 'extremely': *en sobor o bra:v*.

sobri, v., cf. *sobrio*, W.S. [Waxe sobre]; *sobri*, T.N. 28. 35. (1) 'to become sober'. (2) 'to become serious'. (3) 'to quieten down': *sobri ar o:l gwilljo*.

sobruyð, s.m., *sobruydd*, Acts xxvi. 25, 'sobriety, seriousness'.

sodli, v., *sodli*, O.P. (1) 'to heel' (boots). (2) 'to go, move': *sodla i ðim kam ar i o:l o.* (3) 'to trip up'.

sodro, v. (1) 'to solder'. (2) 'to strike': *mi ða sodra i di.*

soig, s., *soeg*, D., 'brewers' grains'.

söiglan, s.f., *siglen*, D., 'vorago'; cf. also *soegen*, D., 'madidus, maceratus'. W.S. has *soeglen*, without meaning. (1) 'quagmire'. (2) 'gathering on the hand, etc.' (J.J.). (3) term of reproach for a woman: *he:n söiglan vydyr.*

sokjan, v., in the exp. *sokjan berwi*, 'to simmer' (Bangor).

sokjo, v., *sockio*, W.S. [Soke]; Eng. (Dial.) *soak* [to bake thoroughly, esp. of bread], 'to bake thoroughly': *t ædi r bara ðim wedi sokjo.*

sox, *soch*, T.N. 347. 2, a call to a pig to make it move out of the way.

solat, adj. (1) 'solid; sound, strongly built': *dy:n solat*; — *mor solat a xarag*, 'as sound as a bell'; *ðim æno n solat*, 'not quite all there'. (2) 'to be depended upon': *dy:n solat.*

somadigað, *fomadigað*, s., *sommedigaeth*, W.S. [Desceyt]; *siomedi-gaeth*, G.O. ii. 128. 25, 'disappointment'.

somedig, *fomedig*, adj., *siommedig*, Prov. xxxi. 30. (1) 'disappointing, not coming up to expectation': *may r kloguyn æn somedig wëiðja*, i. e. as regards slate-bearing qualities. (2) 'disappointed'.

sommi, *fommi*, v., *siommi*, *sommi*, D., 'to disappoint': *r o:yð ðisgul maur o:ruðo vo a vonta n i sommi nu.*

so:n, s., *sôn*, D., 'talk, report': *du i wedi klu:ad so:n bo:d . . .*, 'I have heard that . . .'; *t o:ys ðim so:n am dani hi n æ pappyr newyð*, 'there is nothing about it in the newspaper'.

so:n, v., cf. *sonio*, D., 'to say': *ma nu n so:n*, 'they say', "on dit"; *sonjun i ðim am ðano vo ond . . .*, 'I would not mention it, but (that) . . .'; *so:n am aust gwilja r dolig*, 'to talk unseasonably'.

sond, s.m., Eng. (Dial.) *sond* [sand], Lan., Chs., 'sand' = *tæwod*, *sund*.

soppan, s.f., *soppen*, R., Eng. (Dial.) *sop* [e. g. a tuft of damp hay among the drier]. (1) 'a bundle; a mass squeezed together' (O.P.): *æn ly:b soppan dail domman*, 'dripping wet'; *særþjo n soppan varu*, 'to fall all of a heap without showing a sign of life', e. g. from a great height; *wedi maru n soppan*, implies 'killed on the spot'. (2) 'hussy': *he:n soppan vydyr*, *he:n soppan biwïs*, but when applied to a child = merely 'naughty girl'.

sorri, v., *sorri*, D., 'to sulk': *plant wedi sorri*; — *paid a sorri ða galon*, 'do not fret'; *may o æn æ fambar sorri*, 'he is sulking'.

so:s, s., 'sauce'.

sosar, s.f., pl. *soseri*, sawsser, B.H. 148. 33, 'saucer'.

sosi, *sofi*, adj., sosi, T.N. 4. 32, 'saucy'.

sosidg, s.pl., sing. *sosan*, f., 'sausages'. Also *sosindgar*, pl. *sosindgars*; cf. Eng. (Dial.) *sossinger*, *sausinger*.

sospan, s.f., pl. *sospenni*, 'saucepan': *koys sospan*, 'handle of a saucepan'.

sospennad, s.f., pl. *sospennëidja*, 'saucepanful'.

sottyn (O.H.); *fottyn* (J.J.), s.m., 'sot': *may o n y:n sottyn medu*, 'he is a drunken sot'.

sobaχ, s., sothach, D., 'fæx, quisquilæ, scoria', 'rubbish': *tavluχ* *g he:n sobaχ na i r ta:n*; *sgurfo sobaχ*, *farad riu he:n sobaχ*.—Also a term of reproach: *g he:n sobaχ*!

søudul, s.m., pl. *sodla*, sawdl, D.; sowdl, B.C. 36. 14, 'heel' (of the foot, or a shoe): *may o wedi mynd ar i he:n sodla*, 'he has become old'; *t ëi di byθ yuχ:la:u baud søudul* (*yuχ baud na søudul*), 'you will never get on in the world'; *søudul kxy:ð*, 'mercury, all good, good King Henry' (*Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*).

søuldjur, s.m., pl. *søuldjurs*, sowdiwr, W.S. [A soudyour]; sawdwyr (pl.), B.C. 19. 9; sowldier, C.L.C. i. 28. 13, 'soldier'.

søund, adj., sownd, T.N. 282. 29; Eng. sound. (1) 'fast, tight': *kin søundad a χlo:χ a bala*;—*daχi wedi ρhoi kulum arno vo n ρhy: søund*, 'you have tied it too tight'. (2) 'attached' (to), 'fastened' (to): *mi vasaxi n ay'hovjo χ pen oni ba: i vo:ð en søund moxi*, 'you would forget your head if it was not fastened to your shoulders';—*r o:yð a ki: n søund uθ a gadar*;—*pym ty: en søund uθ i gilið*, 'five houses in a row'; *mi ëiθ en søund en i la:u hi*, 'it will stick to her hand'; *mi a:θ en søund ar va:χ ki:g*, 'he caught on a meat-hook'. (3) 'sound, compact'. (4) 'correct, ship-shape'. (5) 'sound' of sleeping: *køsgy n søund*. (6) 'intently', after verbs of looking: *du i η gweld xi n edraχ n o søund arna i*. (7) used loosely with almost any verb to express intensity of action: *χuθy n søund*, *ghewi n søund*, 'to blow hard', 'to freeze hard'.

søundars, s., 'skin surrounding the loins of a pig'.

søundjo, v., 'to make firm, compact'.

søury, v., cf. sawrio, D., 'to savour': *may o n søury o . . .*, 'it savours of . . .' (W.H.).

søuθ, s., 'South Wales': *dy:n o r søuθ*, *mynd i r søuθ*.

søwaθ, interj., ysywaeth, D., 'alas!': *en søwaθ* (O.H.).

stabal, s.f., pl. *stabla*, ystabyl, W.S., 'stable'.

stafaldja; *stravaldja* (O.H.), s.pl.; cf. yscaffald, W.S. [A scaffolde], 'scaffolding'.

stafaldjo; *stravaldjo* (O.H.), v., 'to erect scaffolding'.

stafjo, v. (1) 'to snatch, grab': *stafjo a kubul*; *stafjo þe:θ an ayyrreiðlon*; *stafjo kæulad o we:lt*. (2) used to intensify verbs: *stafjo mynd*, *bytta*, *dæyd* *kelwyð*.

stafjur, s.m., 'grabber'.

stagrjo, *stagro*, v., Eng. stagger, 'to struggle': *stagro n erbyn særþjo*;—*stagra vo vaint vy:d vænno vo, vedar o ðim roid i bu:ar*, 'struggle as it will, it cannot get scope to put forth its full strength' (of a fish in a net);—*stagro dan i bayx*;—*stagro i vyu*;—also of horses: 'to be restive'.

stalan, s.f. (in slate quarries), 'a block of good slate extracted from a poor piece of rock'.

stalwyn, s.m., *ystalwyn*, K.H. 38. 4; W.S. [Stallant, stalune]; G.R. 68. 6; D., 'stallion'.

stamp, s.m., pl. *stamps*, 'stamp': *stamp dimma*, *tri: stamp këinjog*.

stampar, s.f., (in slate quarries) 'stamper: instrument for stamping down the powder in a hole bored for blasting'.

stampin, s.m., (in slate quarries) 'slate or granite dust placed on the top of the powder in a hole bored for blasting'.

stampjo, v., (in slate quarries) 'to use a *stampar*'.

standar(t), s.m., 'the prop which supports the shaft of a cart when it is at rest'; *an sevył tru: r dy:ð vel standart* (O.H.).

standin(f)folax, s.m., 'an insignificant individual': *ta:u di g he:n standinfolax*, said to one who is trying to lord it over a better man than himself.

stanf, adj., Eng. staunch, 'steady, reliable'.

stanfo, v., 'to become steady': also 'to staunch', e.g. a boat or tub.

stank, s., *ystang*, D., Eng. (Dial.) stang [A pole, post, rail]; stank, Shr., Mtg., Rdn., 'stump of a tree', esp. 'the stump of a young tree which has been cut down, and upon which shoots from another tree are grafted'.

startf, s.m., 'starch'.

startfo, v., 'to starch'.

starvjo, v., 'to die of cold': *r o:ð hi mor o:yr nes o:n i dgest a starvjo*.

sta:t, s.f., pl. *statja*, *ystat*, W.S. [State]; *yståd*, D., 'state, appearance': *fa:fun sta:t o:yð arno vo?*

sta:t, s.f., pl. *statja*, 'estate'.

stay, v. [*gwastatay*].

stazyn, s.f., 'stain'; also fig.: *stazyn ar i gáriktor*.

stays, s., *ystaes*, T.N. 280. 7, 'stays' (article of dress).

stedvod, s.f., pl. *stedvoda*, eisteddfod, D.

stegy [*gostegy*].

stëinjo, v., *ystaenio*, D., 'to stain'; also fig.: *stëinjo i gariktor*.

stelkan, *stalkan*, s., 'a short interval of rest': *gwëidi stelkan* (O.H.).

stelkar, s.m., 'a slovenly workman who only works when the master's eye is on him' (O.H.).

stelkjan, v., *ystalkio ne stelkian*, W.S. [Stalke], 'to lurk about, loiter, skulk': *t ædi o y gnëyd dim ond stelkjan hyd æ klodja*, 'he does nothing but loiter about along the hedges': *stelkjan i r ty*, 'to skulk into the house'.

ste:m, s., 'steam'.

stemar, s.f., 'steamer'.

ste:n, s., pl., *ystên*, D., 'milking-pail'. (Now *pisar*.)

stent, s., cf. *ystent*, W.Ll. lvii. 71; *stent*, xiii. 24, etc. [in general sense of 'estate, expanse', F.N.], Eng. extent. Cf. also (Dial.) *stent* [to extend, stretch out], 'spreader', i.e. the cross-piece of wood behind a horse to keep the traces from chafing its sides.

step, s.f., pl. *stepja*, 'step' (of vehicles, etc.).

steppan, s.f., 'step': *steppan æ dru:s*, 'door-step'.

steps, s.f., 'step-ladder'.

sterax, s., 'an undergrown animal' (esp. of pigs): *he:n sterax o voxyn*; also of human beings.—(O.H.)

sterjo, v., 'to stare' = *krafy*, *lëgadwëdy*, *tremjo*, *wafso*.

stefon, s.f., pl. *stefons*, 'railway station'.

stidjo, v., *ystudiaw*, L.A. 11. 1; *studio*, D.F. [v]. 13; G.R. (6) 16; [94] 13; *studio*, C.C.M. 29. 11. (1) 'to study'. (2) 'to do something intently', e.g. *stidjo klu:ad*, 'to listen intently'.

stido, v., cf. *ystid*, D., *catena*. (1) 'to strike, to beat': *stido plant*; *stido n aru bæda hi*;—of rain: *may hi n stido (buru)*, 'it is pouring with rain' (more commonly *trefso*). (2) 'to perish from cold or hunger' in the exp. *bron a stido*.

stifjo, v., 'to become stiff': *dy:n wedi stifjo n i loda*;—also used of failing memory: *æ ko: n stifjo*.

stifruyð, s.m., *stiffrwydd*, T.N. 448. 16, 'stiffness'.

stiljo, v. (1) 'to distil; strain through a sieve': *stiljo sikkian*. (2) in the phrase *holi a stiljo*, 'to inquire persistently, to examine minutely'. [Perhaps not the same word.] Cf. *holi a chwilio*, B.C. 126. 14.

stimdrug; *stimrug* (O.H.), adj., 'full of tricks, mischievous,

tricky': *dy:n stimrug* = *dy:n æm byu ar stimja dru:g*,—*æn digon stimrug i gadu i hynan* (O.H.).

stimja, s.pl., cf. *ystum*, D. (1) 'contortions, antics': *gnëyd stimja ar i gorf*;—*gnëyd stimja uð wëiðjo*;—*gnëyd po:b ma:θ o stimja arno vo i hy:n*, 'to make all sorts of antics', esp. 'contortions of the face, grimaces': *gnëyd (tanny) stimja (ar i wynab)*. (2) 'tricks': *laun o stimja dru:g*; *ma: luynogod æn stimja i gi:d*;—*stimja sy arno vo* is often said of one who shams sickness.

stimjo, v., *ystumio*, D.; cf. also s.v. 'vncus', 'voluo'. (1) 'to contort (oneself)': *stimjo i hy:n uð wëiðjo*. (2) 'to go out of shape, askew'. Cf. Fr. *grimacer*.

stimjog, adj., *ystumiawg*, O.P., 'tricky, full of cunning tricks'.

stinjog, Ffestiniog.

stiyki, *stajki*, s., term of reproach: *he:n stiyki pengalad* (J.J.).

stisf, s.m., 'stitch' (in the side). Cf. *piğin*.

stiujo, v., 'to stew'.

stiupid, adj., Eng. stupid, 'stubborn, pig-headed' = *styf*, *pinjonlyd* (so in Northern Eng. dialects), i. e. *dy:n t oys dim posib i bllagy o*, *dy:n heb i dori*;—*æn stiupid ar i bunyk*, 'sucking doggedly to his point'.

stiupjo, v., 'to be stubborn, to sulk' = *penjoni*

stiupruyð, s.m., 'stubbornness, pig-headedness'.

stiwart, s.m., pl. *stiwardjad*, *ystiward*, W.B. col. 412. 2; *ystiwart*, R.B. ii. 406. 17; G.C. 138. 3, 'steward'.

stokkyn, s.m., Eng. stock, applied to a strong man: *riu he:n stokkyn o dy:n* (O.H.). Cf. *stukkyn*.

sto:l, s.f., pl. *stoljon*, *ystol*, W.S. [A stole]; *ystôl*, D.; *stôl*. M.Ll. i. 170. 2, 'stool': *sto:l odro*, 'milking-stool'; *sto:l driðrod*, 'three-legged stool': *sto:l ða:s*, 'bracken, etc., which forms the base of a haystack';—also the stand on which a *kogurn* works;—*ka:l sto:l*, 'ventrem exonerare': *ðary xi ga:l sto:l?* (asked by doctors).

sto:l, s.f., pl. *sto:ls*, 'stall' (for cattle).

stomp, s.f., 'a bungle, mess': *y:d wedi nëyd æn stomp*, 'corn which has been trampled down'; *gnëyd æ bu:yd æn stomp*, 'to cook badly, make a mess of the cooking'.

stompjo, v., *ystompio*, W.S. [Stampe]. (1) 'to bungle': *os na vedar dy:n nëyd peð*, *vedar o ðim ond i stompjo vo*;—*stompjo golxi*;—*stompjo gnëyd bu:yd*;—*stompjo r mortar*, 'not to temper the mortar properly'. (2) 'to mess; mess about, play with mud, etc.': *stompjo n æ du:r*; *stompjo r burð æ laur*. (3) 'to trample down': *y:d wedi stompjo*.

stompjur, s.m., 'bungler': *stompjur o wëiðjur*.

stond, adj., Eng. stand, *stopjo n stond*, 'to stop dead'; *mi savod* (*sevod*) *ən stond*, 'he stood stock still'; *nēid stond*, 'a standing jump'. Cf. neidio o stond, W.S. [Jumpe]; ar naid ystont, C.L.C. ii. 15. 11.

stondin, s.f., Eng. standing, 'stall at a fair'; *koſi r stondin*, 'to lose one's position, to lose caste'.

stopjo, v., ystopiaw, S.G. 72. 7; ystopio, W.S., 'to stop': *pen stoppið a glau*, 'when the rain stops'—and in other senses of the English word.

stor, s.f., ysdor, D.G. i. 8; stor, D.G. lxxx. 39. (1) 'shop, store'. (2) 'plenty': *may gəno vo stor = digonad*.

storad, s.m., hestoraid, D., s.v., 'modius', 'modiolus'; cf. hestawr, W.B. col. 481. 8, a measure = 4 *kəbənnad*; *day storad = hobad* (O.H.).

stordyn, s.m., 'an imperious person': *he:n stordyn lartf*.

stori, s.f., pl. *strəyon*, *stry:on*, ystóri, D.; cf. D.G. ccxxii. 18; ystræon (pl.), T.N. 323. 41. (1) 'story': *dēyd stry:on*, 'to tell stories'; *bəda gin a nhaid lawar jaun o stry:on*;—*stry:on kluydog*, 'lying tales'; *paid a gnēyd stori vaur ono vo*, 'don't make a long story about it'; *troi r stori*, 'to change the subject'. (2) in pl. 'gossip, tales': *hel stry:on*, 'gossip'; *karjo stry:on*, 'to tell tales'. Cf. *stra:y*.

stormys, adj., ystormus, O.P., 'stormy'.

storum, s.f., pl. *stormyð*, ystórm, D.; storom, C.C. 28. 11, 'storm'.

storus, s.f., 'storehouse': *storus duygyvalxi* was a storehouse for herrings at Dwygyfylchi; there was also one at Llanfairfechan (O.H.); *storus galx = olyn galx*, 'lime-kiln' (J.J.).

storn, s.m., pl. *stors*, 'a young pig not yet ready for fattening',—the intermediate stage between *porxal* and *lawn*.

stottyn, s.m., cf. ystotyn, M.F., 'an ignorant fellow with a good opinion of himself' (?), O.H.

stəukan, s.f., 'a surly, sulky woman': *ma: gin honna he:n ēilja tɾəmjon jaun*—*ma:y hi n he:n stəukan* (O.H.).

stəuki, s.m., cf. costawcki, B.H. 185. 8 [a kind of dog]; costowcwn (pl.), D.P.O. 109. 1, 'a sulky, surly person'; *golug stəuki*, 'a surly look'. Cf. Brwnt gantho fynd ith Crogi Cysdywci crwitci crog. A.—Ellis Roberts.

stəukjo, v., 'to sulk, show temper': *moruyn ən stəukjo ag əy kodi n erbyn i mīstras*—*əy kay gwrandō* (O.H.).

stəut, adj., ystowt, C.C.M. 21. 2; stout, C.C. 15. 23; Eng. stout. (1) 'plucky': *welis i ðim by:d er'o:yd mor stəut a r he:n gi: ba:x na*. (2) 'stout, solid': *puttyn byr ədi o, stəut, læsti*, 'he is a solid, stoutly-built little fellow'. (3) 'fierce': *edrax ən stəut ar ruxin*;—*farad ən stəut = farad ən vrunt, gwiltjo, arθjo*;—*ən stəut vel ki: potjur*.

strafagljō, v., cf. *ystryffaglio*, M.F., 'to stumble along or through anything, to make one's way with difficulty', e.g. through thorns, etc.: *be uti n strafagljō for na?*

strafaldjan, *strafaldjo*, v., 'to loiter about doing nothing': *be uti n strafaldjo a van ma?* (O.H.).

strafaldyn, s.m., 'a loiterer, lazy lout': *he:n strafaldyn di:og* (O.H.).

strafjo, v., 'to spoil, tear': *strafjo dilad = dragjo, maly* (O.H.).

straflyd, adj., *gwastraflyd*, 'extravagant' (*hevo peθ*).

strafux, s.m., 'a shabby, slovenly person': *he:n strafux ble:r (dim am pinjkjo i'hy:n)*—O.H.

stragal, s.m., 'one who is untidy in clothes or work': *riu he:n stragal o dy:n o:yð o* (O.H.).

stragljō, v., Eng. struggle. (1) 'to resist': *stragljō ghag gnëyd peθ = strankjo n erbyn peθ*. (2) 'to attempt something of which one is incapable, to struggle with': *stragljō gnëyd peθ; t adi o dim ond stragljō, may o n ghy: wan i xodi hi; be: uti n stragljō? ghaid i ti ga:yl help*.

strank, s.f., pl. *strankja*, *ystrangc*, *strategema*, D.; *strank*, I.G. 540. 11, 'act of kicking, struggling against; act of being recalcitrant, refractory' ["strank" is common in Anglo-Welsh, and is frequently applied to children, but also to adults].—Also s.m., 'a recalcitrant fellow': *he:n strank!*

strankan, s.f., 'a recalcitrant woman'.

stranki, s.m., 'a recalcitrant fellow'.

strankjo, v., *ystrangcio*, D.P.O. 264. 7, 'to kick against, struggle against; to be recalcitrant, refractory'; Anglo-Welsh, "to strank".

strap, s.m., pl. *straps*, *strapja*, 'strap': *du:ad at i strapja*, 'to return to one's traces, come back to reason, submit again to authority': *deux ydynu, mi do:nu at i strapja etto*; also 'strop'.

strapjo, v., 'to strap'; 'to strop': *strapjo rasal*.

strappan, s.f., cf. Eng. (Dial.) strap [A term of contempt or abuse, applied esp. to a bold girl], Irel. (1) a term of reproach used, e.g. to a child who has spoilt her clothes: *gh he:n strappan ba:x vydyr* (O.H.). (2) 'a tall strong healthy woman' (in this sense probably connected with Eng. 'strapping' as in the exp. 'a fine, strapping girl'): *strappan o hogan gre:*.

strappar, s.f., 'strumpet'.

stray, *strays*, *stra:s*, s., a plural form from *stori*, 'tales, tittle-tattle': *kæmouta o r naił dy: i r ļaļ i hel stra:s* (O.H.). Cf. *stori*.

strayn, s., 'strain, excessive effort'.

strebog, s.f., cf. *ystrepog*, M.F., term of reproach for a woman :
ə strebog vaur, de:u, di:og.

strëik, s.f., 'strike' (refusal to work).

strëikjo, v. (1) 'to strike' (refuse to work). (2) 'to throw stones up at a window to attract attention'.

strëiljo, v., *distreulio*, D., s.v., 'elauo'; 'to rinse': *strëiljo diład tru:y du:r.*

strëivjo, v., *streifio*, T.N. 134. 19, 'to sprain': *strëivjo i dro:y d ne la:u.*

strelgi, s.m., cf. Eng. (Dial.) *strel* ['To stroll, saunter], and s. [An untidy, dirty person], Irel., term of reproach : *ə strelgi bydyr.*

streljo, v., 'to scold severely'.

stremmit, s.f., ? Eng. *extremity*, 'mess': *gnëyd stremmit o honi hi.*

stremþ, s., pl. *stremþja*. (1) 'smudge, blur, splash': *dëilan a stremþja gwyn arni hi.* (3) 'a bespattering': *stremþ o böiri*, 'a bespattering of spittle', e.g. on the floor. (3) 'mess': *wedi gnëyd stremþ o hono vo; gnëyd riu he:n stremþ o waið.* (4) as term of reproach of both genders: *ta:u ær he:n stremþ vydyr.*

stremþjo, v., 'to bespatter': *paid a stremþjo pöiri hyd ə ļaur; gwarðag æn stremþjo i ba:u hyd ə ford.*

strelf, s.f. (1) 'a stretch'. (2) 'an exaggeration': *dəna strelf!; dəna strelf o 'an'wirað!*

strelfo; *stredgo* (O.H.), v. (1) 'to stretch'. (2) 'to exaggerate': *paid a strelfo.*

streu, s., pl. *streus*, 'sparrow' (E.J.). This word appears to belong only to the western portion of the district. Common at Carnarvon, but unknown to O.H. = *deryn* (ə) *to:*

strëygar, adj., cf. *stori*, 'given to gossiping': *tavod strëygar.*

strëylyd, adj., cf. *stori*, 'given to gossiping': *dənas strëylyd.*

strik, s., *ystrick*, W.S. [Stryke]. (1) 'strike, strickle': *strik ə kibin*, 'an instrument of wood with a straight edge for striking off the surplus grain and making it level with the rim of a *kibin*'. (2) 'strike, strickle': 'an instrument for sharpening scythes, consisting of a piece of wood on which grease (*saim*) is laid and sand (*gryl*)': *hođi pladyr a strik.*

strikojo, v., 'to strike', i.e. to use a strickle: *strikojo r y:d.*

strikojo, v., 'to be wasted, look ill': *may o wedi strikojo n aru = kulfo.*

·strim·stram·strełax, adv., cf. *dinbenstrellach*, B.C. 114. 7, 'helter-skelter, higgledy-piggledy'.

strijan, s.f., term applied to a thin woman: *may hi n he:n strijan dena* (O.H.).

striuja, s.pl., cf. ystryw, D., 'tricks, mischievousness': *an ļaun o striuja dru:g i ġi:d = an ļaun o diħeljon a val*;—*striuja a kəθral*—(O.H.).

strodaθ, v., gwastrodedd (properly 'the office of a groom'), G.O. ii. 189. 31; Cymru Fu, 207. 33, 'to master': *may iſo ru'in i dā strodaθ di*;—also 'to inspect as a master does workmen', "to boss": *mynd i strodaθ be daħi wedi nēyd*; *ma ġin ti lawar o strodaθ am a dġob*; *strodaθ o i ġumpas o*.

strodyr, s.m., ystrodur, D., 'the saddle of a draught-horse, cart-saddle';—also 'pack-saddle'.

strok, s., cf. Eng. (Dial.) stroke [A section of the iron rim or tire of a wheel], called strock in s.Chs. and War., 'a stone placed under the wheel of a cart'.

stro:k, s., pl. *stro:ks*, 'a stroke; paralytic stroke';—after a negative *ar y:n stro:k* = 'the least, the slightest': *do:vjoð o ðim ar y:n stro:k*, 'it did not become tame in the slightest';—*dary o ðim brivo ar y:n stro:k*;—*du i ðim an dy:aļ r y:n stro:k*. (All O.H.)

stro:kjo, v., 'to put a stone under the wheel of a cart': *stro:kjo r drol*.

strokkān, s.f. = *strok*.

strołgar [*mistolgar*].

stroli [*mistroli*].

stronlyd, adj., 'given to gossiping': *pobol stronlyd = strēygar, strēylyd*.

stronol, adj., estronol, 'keeping aloof': *may hi n y:n stronol ļaun*.

stroŋ, adj., Eng. strong, 'domineering': *dy:n stroŋ = dy:n am vistroli paub* (O.H.).

stræugar, adj., ystrywgar, D.; ystrowgar, G.R. 6. 11, 'crafty, wily'.

stræulyn, s.m., Eng. stroll, 'vagabond': *he:n stræulyn kəθral* (O.H.).

strumbul, s.m., 'anything in the way' (I.W.); *may o n ormod o strumbul*, 'it is too bulky'.

strybad, s.m., 'a long list': *may o wedi dēyd strybad maur am danati*, 'he has told a long series of stories about you';—expressive of large size or great quantity: *strybad o ġelwyð* ('an'wirəð), 'a monstrous lie'; *strybad o ġerig, arjan*, etc., 'a very large quantity of stones, money, etc.'

stryban, s.f. = *strəbiban* (?), 'strumpet' (?).

stry:d, s.f., pl. *strədoð*, ystryt, W.B. col. 431. 25; W.S. [A strete];

ystrȳd, D., 'street': *kerad* *ɔ* *stry:d*, 'to walk about the street'; *m byu an ar y:n stry:d a vi:*, 'living in the same street as I'; *stry:d vaʒa*, 'stilts'; cf. D. tudfach, ystudfach.

strydum, s., cf. ystrydwm, M.F., 'rigmarole': *strydum o žirja*; — *t ɔdi o ðim an wi:r, riu strydum o stori ɔdi o* = *pentur o beða gwa:g* — (O.H.).

strydum, v., 'to make a rigmarole': *paid a strydum peθ vel na* (O.H.).

strābiban, s.f., 'strumpet'.

strābljo, v. = *kəθrābljo* (?), 'to disturb' (?).

strāfigan, v., 'to bother'.

stratjan, v., 'to strut'.

stual; *sty:al* (O.H.), s., fustwial, W.S. [A swyngell]; flustwial, D. (no meaning), 'flail-yard, swipple'.

stuf, s.m., ystwff, W.S. [Stuffe]; 'a kind of homespun of stiff quality and usually striped', — worn by women: *stuf kartʒa*; *pais stuf* (cf. *pais a bekkun*); *frog stuf*.

stufjo, v., stwffio, C.L.C. ii. 23. 2; T.N. 172. 4; Eng. stuff. (1) 'to push in with difficulty', e.g. a book where there is hardly room for it on the shelf; — *stufjo həylan i duʒ*; — so of persons: *r o:nu wedi stufjo ɔno*, 'they were jammed'; *syl kesti dɔ bi:g i veun?* *stufjo f hy:n dary mi*, 'how did you get your nose in?' 'I pushed my way in'; *stufjo at ɔ ta:n*, 'to get close to the fire'. (2) fig. 'to push, to be pushing'; 'to make up to': *may o n stufjo at baub*. (3) 'to be suffocated'. (4) 'to press' (something on some one): *stufjo rubaθ arno vo*. (5) 'to stuff', e.g. with food. (6) 'to stuff', e.g. a fowl. (7) 'to stop' a tooth.

stuful, s.m., pl. *stəsta*, ystwffwl, D., 'staple'; cf. (but with different meaning) ystyffwl, W.B. col. 129. 22.

stuk, s., pl. *stəkja*, ystwck(,) cogwrn o yd, W.S. [Shocke of corn, stacke], 'stook': a number of sheaves (generally 12) standing together, — formerly six standing upright and three bound together and lying on the top of the others; cf. *na:u*; — of persons: *stuk o ðy:n*, 'a strong, solidly built man'.

stukkyn, s.m., in the exp. *stukkyn o ðy:n*, 'a short stumpy man' (Bangor). Cf. *stokkyn*.

stump, s., pl. *stəmpja*, ystwmp, W.S. [Stumpe]. (1) in the phrase *stump ar stymmog*, said of a hateful person: *may o n du:ad əmma n rhy: ammal* — *may o wedi mynd an stump ar vɔ stymmog i*. (2) sheep's ear-mark so called [*no:d*]. (3) 'waste from horse-shoes used formerly for strengthening the soles of clogs' (O.H.). Cf. *kłemp*.

stuna, *stunna*, v. (1) 'to muddle along': *r u:ti n hi:r jaun an stuna hevo r pɛ:θ*, 'you have been a long time muddling with the thing'; — *stuna kay gwal*, *stuna tori drain*, etc.; — *stuna lippin əmma*

ag akku. (2) 'to wander about idly, to potter about': *be u:ti n stuna o gumpas?*; *be u:ti n stuna d ə van ma?*

stunf, s.m. (1) 'anything mashed': *stunf tattus*, *rudis*, *kabailf*, *fa:*, *py:s*, etc. (2) 'nonsense'.

stunfo, v. (1) 'to mash': *stunfo tattus*. (2) 'to talk nonsense': *paid a stunfo*; *stunfo hevo i gilið* = *ponfo*, *boðro*, 'daŋgëibjo.

stunt, s., *stwnt*, C.L.C. ii. 22, 18, 'a sort of vessel for keeping butter' (long since obsolete, O.H.).

stur, s.m., *ystwr*, T.N. 65. 37, O.F. *estour*; Eng. (Dial.) *stour*. [A quarrel, strife; bustle, commotion], Sc. and n.Cy., 'stir, noise; fuss': *kadu, gnëyd stur*, 'to make a noise'; *ma: gin ti stur!*, 'you are making a noise!'; *ta:u də stur*; *paid a xodi stur*.

sturan, s.f., 'a nagging woman, a scold': *he:n sturan o ðenas* (O.H.).

sturjan, *stuirjan*, v., cf. *ymystwÿro*, D. (1) 'to stretch oneself'. (2) 'to have a stretch, to wander about idly'; 'to muddle along with a piece of work' (= *stuna*).

sturmant, *størmant*, *styrmant*, s., Eng. instrument: 'Jew's harp'.

sturfun, s.m., 'surgeon'.

sturn, s.m., 'one who is continually grumbling, nagging, harping about something' (O.H.).

stuyo, v., *cystwyo*, *costwyo*, D., 'to chastise'.

stuybo, v., *ystwytho*, D. (1) 'to bend, soften': *stuyðuxi byð m ono vo*, 'you will never make him bend'; *stuyðux ə menyñ*, 'soften the butter';—also fig. in the sense of the "softening" effect produced by adversity or some act of Providence;—from the idea of 'bending the back' and thus 'to apply oneself with energy' comes the meaning 'to set to': *vedar o ðim stuybo i nëyd rubað*, 'he cannot bring himself to do something', e.g. because of laziness or bad health; *ghaid i mi stuybo ghag ido ga:l i forð i hy:n*, 'I must be firm with him'. (2) 'to steep': *stuybo peða meun du:r*.

styf, adj., comp. *stifjax*, 'stiff; stubborn' = *stiupid*, *pinjonlyd*.

styl, adj. and adv., Eng. still, 'often': *may o n mynd əno (n) styl*.

stymgar, adj., 'having a good appetite'.

stymmog, s.f., pl. *stymoga*, 'stymog', T.N. 129. 2. (1) 'stomach' = *bol*. (2) 'appetite': *kodi stymmog*, 'to get, give an appetite';—*du:ad at i stymmog* is said of one who has come to himself after having taken offence at some trifle.

stædi, adj., 'steady': *dy:n stædi* = *dy:n gwastad*.

stalan, s.f., pl. *stælennod*, *stlennod*, *ystyllen*, W.B. col. 180. 8; *estyllen*, D., s.v. 'astell', 'plank': *stalan bri:ð*, 'mouldboard of a plough';

stəlan blum, 'plumb-rule'; *stəlan ɔ̃rwin*, 'winding-blade' [*kogurn*]; —'board placed under a dead body immediately after death': *may o ar ə stəlan*, 'he is just dead';—also a term of reproach for a woman (J.J.).

stamongar [*smongar*].

stərbjo, v., Eng. disturb, 'to upset' (the mind): *may o wedi stərbjo*, 'he is upset'.

stərjad, v., ystyried, D., 'to consider': *ma lawar jaun ɔ̃m prjodi heb stərjad be ma nu n nəyd*;—*erbyn stərjad*, 'when one comes to think', 'when one considers'; *dy:n a stərjo l*, exclamation implying pity.

stərjo, v., 'to stir, make haste': *stərja l*, 'make haste!'; *stərja d go:yd l*, 'stir your stumps!'

stərjol, adj., ystyriol, B.C. 10. 6, 'mindful', applied e.g. to one who looks well after his own affairs—*ar i dra:yd ɔ̃n vora ag ɔ̃n edrax ar o:l i beða i r dim* (O.H.).

stərmant [*sturmant*].

stəvnig, adj., ystyfnig, D., 'stubborn, churlish, insolent'.

stəvnigrwyd, s.m., ystyfnigrwydd, D., s.v. 'peruicacia'; 'stubbornness, obstinacy'.

sukkur, s.m., swckwr, W.S. [Socoure]; swccwr, W.Ll. (Voc.) s.v. 'porthorddwy'; P.G.G. 187. 4. (1) 'refuge, shelter': *ghoid sukkur* = *loxas, nodva*. (2) 'encouragement, welcome, enticement': *d o:ys na ðim sukkur i ne:b vynd ɔ̃no ru:an*, 'it is not very enticing for any one to go there now'.

sukro, v., swccro, C.L.C. iv. 20, 17; C.C. 70. 24, 'to encourage, entice': *i ɔ̃yðun i ðim ɔ̃n i sukro hi*, 'I did not encourage it' (e.g. an animal to come to the house); *sukro ki: i vynd ar ol devaid*, 'to encourage a dog to go after sheep'; *may n sukro i xi gəsgy*, 'it sends you off to sleep'.

su:x, s.f., pl. *səxa*, sŵch, D., 'ploughshare'.

sulan, s.f., 'a doating old woman': *riu he:n sulan ba:x ədi hi* (O.H.).

sulfa, v., 'to pry into, to pry about in search of'. Cf. *xlotta*.

sulfjur, s.m., 'one who pries into, pries about in search of things'.

suljan, *sulan*, v. (1) 'to grumble, harp on the same string': *paid a sulan ɔ̃r y:n pe:θ*; *paid a suljan o hy:d ɔ̃n ə ɣlhy:st i*. (2) 'to prattle' (of children): *ədi o n medry farad?* *may o n dɔ̃xra suljan farad*—(O.H.).

sulpɔ̃gan, s., term of reproach: *ɣ he:n sulpɔ̃gan bydyr* (of a man or woman), O.H.

su:lt, s.m., pl. *səltə*, sŵllt, D., 'shilling': *su:lt a gro:t*, 'one and

fourpence'. For *day su:lt*, *tri: su:lt*, *dëysult* and *trisult* are sometimes used. 'Five shillings' generally = *koron*; 'ten shillings' generally = *χwëigjan*.

sum, s.m., swm, M.Ll. i. 200, 16, 'sum'.

sum, s.m., O.F. *somme* [burden]; cf. *bête de somme*, 'burden': . . . *a hiða n sum maur*.—Used of a pregnant woman: *ma: sum maur æni hi*—(O.H.).

sumbul, s.m., pl. *səmbəla*, swmbwl, D., 'ox-goad'.—fig. 'incitement'.

sumbəly [*səmbəly*].

sumjo, *səmjō*, v., swmio, W.S. [Uewe, *sūme*]; D., 'to estimate the weight of something', e. g. by holding it in the hand: *uθ i' sumjo vo daxi n amma ag æn mynd wedyn i buyso vo*.

sumpax, s., 'some one who is always in the way, hindrance': *do:s o: ma θ sumpax an'huylys!*; *dənjon ne blant æn y:n sumpax ar θ forð* (O.H.).

su:n, s.m., swn, D., 'sound, noise'; *kadu su:n*, 'to make a noise'; *kadu su:n vel vannod*, 'to nag, to be grumbling continually'; *gnëyd su:n kři:o*, 'to make a sound like crying'; *ðu i wedi lary ar də su:n di*, 'I am tired of your noise'.

sund, s., swnt, W.Ll. lv. 122, 'sand' = *təwod*. Cf. *sond*.

sunjan, v., 'to ask persistently, nag, grumble': *may o n sunjan am i suppar ar hy:d θ bedlan*;—*sunjan vel kakkun meun by:s ko:χ*, 'to grumble like a bumble-bee in a foxglove'.

sunjo, v., swnio, D., s.v. 'sono'; 'to sound, pronounce': *sy daxi n sunjo əχ enu θ*, 'how do you pronounce your name?'

sunlyd, adj., of a grumbling disposition: *dyn sunlyd*.

sunnyn, s.m., 'a grumbler': *he:n sunnyn brunt*.

sup, s.m., pl. *səpja*, swp, D., 'acervus, cumulus'; 'bundle', *sup o wair*, *y:d, diład*;—*sup o gerig*, 'a heap of stones': *may r kary na n sup o gerig*, 'that field is a mass of stones';—fig. *may o n sup o ðle:d*, 'he is head over ears in debt';—*sərθjo n sup ar laur*, 'to fall huddled up on the floor'; *mi sərθis æn sup sa:l*, 'I dropped limp'; so also *æn sup o sa:l*;—*wedi mynd a i ben i r ta:n æn y:n sup*, 'crouching over the fire'.

su:p, s.m., 'soup'.

supjo [*səpjo*].

suppan, s.f.: *mi sərθis æn suppan*, 'I fell all of a heap', said by women (cf. *sup*).

suppar, s.m., pl. *sbera*, swper, W.S. [A *souper*]; swpper, D., s.v. 'cœna'; 'supper'.

suppyn, *səppyn*, s.m., *syppyn*, D., dim. of *sup*, 'bundle': *suppyn* o *wel*:*l*, etc.; — *isla n suppyn ba:χ*, 'to sit huddled up'; — *wedi mynd ən suppyn* = *səpjo*, q.v.

surθ, adj., *swrth*, D., 'drowsy' = *kəsglyd*, *marwad*; 'sultry' = *marwad*, *gwigil*.

sus, *fuf*, s.m., childish word for 'kiss'.

susan, s.f., dim. of *sus*, 'kiss'.

sutta, adj., *swtta*, D., 'sudden, abrupt': *mi dorōð o i laur mysa sutta welis i ri'o:yd*, 'I never saw any one break down so suddenly'; *mi ðo:θ ə kwarvōð i ben ən sutta rævōðol*, 'the meeting broke up extraordinarily abruptly' = '*di:sutta*'.

su:yd, s.f., *swydd*, D., 'occupation, employment': *wedi mynd i u su:yd*; — *paub ən i su:yd*; — *vedar o ðim gnēyd ma:θ ən ə by:d o i su:yd*, 'he cannot make anything whatever out of his employment'; *kin kəusun i r su:yd ədu i mi hi*, 'before I could get the employment in which I am'; *mi ēif i mo n y:n su:yd*, 'I went there of set purpose, especially'.

su:yn, s., *swyn*, D., 'charm': *ma na riu su:yn mo vo*; — *su:yn serχ*, 'love potion'.

suynog, s.f., pl. *suynogyð*, *myswynog*, D., 'vacca'; 'a barren cow'; — generally used adjectively: *byux suynog*, but *may ļawar o suynogyð ən ə fair*.

suynol, adj., *swynawl*, O.P., 'taking, charming': *kantur suynol*.

swabjo, v., Eng. swap, 'to exchange' = *fēirjo*.

swadan, s.f., *yswadan*, O.P., 'a slap or blow': *rois i swadan vexan iðo vo hevo kēvn və ļa:u*.

swagar, adj., 'fine, good-looking': *dy:n swagar* — *wedi ka:yl korf kləvar nobl* (O.H.).

swagro, v., *swaggrjo*, M.Ll. ii. 177. 1: *swagro*, T.N. 283. 26. (1) 'to swagger, to walk showily': *Kefyl əy kampjo ag ən swagro*. (2) 'to waste through ostentation, etc.': *swagro arjan*, *swagro pēða ru:in araļ* — (O.H.).

swagrur, s.m., *swagriwr*, C.L.C. ii. 24. 31; 'swagrwr', T.N. 408. 16. (1) 'a fine-looking fellow': *may o n swagrur jaun*. (2) 'one who wastes time and money on foolish ostentation; a swaggerer'.

swalp, s. (1) 'a piece cut off': *sgolpjo karag* = *tori swalp o honi hi*. (2) 'a vault' (leap): *rois i swalp dros ə klauð*, i.e. *trawo ə nylo ar ben ə klauð a tavlyd ə trā:yd drosōð wēdyn* — (O.H.).

swalpjo, v. (1) 'to twist about eel-fashion' (I.W.); 'to flounder'. (2) 'to vault': *swalpjo dros ə ġat, ə klauð* (O.H.). (3) 'to jump' (of fish): *pəsgod ən swalpjo meun avon ne vorr, swalpjo i vny o r mo:r; ən swalpjo ag ən nēidjo n ə rhu:yd* (O.H.).

swalpyn, s.m., term of reproach applied to one who does not stick to the point, but goes from one subject to another: *he:n swalpyn gwirjon* (O.H.).

swas, s., Eng. (Dial.) swatch [A narrow channel through a shoal], Lin., e. Anglia, Kent, 'a small channel' (O.H.).

swat, adj., Eng. (Dial.) squat and swat [quiet, still; comfortable, composed; hidden, secret], 'cowed': *Ki: swat*, 'a dog with his tail between his legs'; *dy:n swat* = *dy:n xwat*; *mi a:θ ən swat ar ynwaθ*, 'he was cowed in an instant', 'he shut up at once'.

swatjan, *swatjo*, v., Eng. squat. (1) 'to cower down, huddle oneself up': *ən mynd i riu gojol ag ən swatjo*;—*swatjux o dan a dilad*, 'snuggle under the bed-clothes'. (2) fig. 'to become submissive': *mi swatjoð ar o:l i mi dëyt hanny*;—also without any derogative sense: 'to make oneself pleasant and submissive to one in a higher station': *swatjo i ru:in*. (3) trans. 'to cower'.

swedan, s., 'the peritoneum of sheep and cattle' (J.J.; O.H.).

swegrryn, s.m., 'swaggerer'.

swigan, s.f., pl. *swigod*, chwysigen, D. (1) 'bladder'. (2) 'bubble': *swigan du:r*;—*swigod trana*, 'bubbles which sometimes appear on the surface of the water before a thunderstorm' (O.H.). (3) 'blister': *kodi n swigan*;—*swigan wa:yð*, 'a red blister' caused by a pinch, etc.; *swigan du:r*, 'blister caused by scalding'.

swil, adj., yswil, D.; swil, G.O. ii. 69. 3, 'shy'.

swildod, s.m., yswildod, D., 'shyness'.

swiljo [*noswiljo*].

swi:t adj., Eng. sweet. (1) 'sweet-smelling'. (2) 'pleasant, pleasing' = *dəmy nol, heb ðim by:d i vri:vo ne:b* (J.J.), e.g. of a pleasant, well-written article.

switan, Swithun: *digul switan*, 'St. Swithin's Day'.

switjan, v., yswitian, O.P., 'to chirp, to twitter' (not known to O.H.).

sy:ð, s.m., sūdd, D., 'juice' = *si:g*.

syðo, v., suddo, D., 'to sink': *loŋ wedi syðo, dy:n ən syðo i r mo:r dros i ben*.

sy:χ, adj., fem. *se:χ*, pl. *səχjon*, comp. *səχax*, sŷch, D., 'dry': *sy:χ wel a garðan*,—*kin səχad a sglodyn*;—*may r dəwyð ən sy:χ*;—*bəra sy:χ*;—*ən sy:χ tan dra:yð*, 'dry under foot'; *berwi n sy:χ*, 'to boil away';—fig. *may o kin səχad a sglodyn*, 'he is a dry stick'; also *he:n grəstyn sy:χ ædi o*;—preceding an adjective *sy:χ* implies the aping of some quality, as *sy:χ diujol*, 'solemnly but superficially pious'; *sy:χ vnedig*;—*kany sy:χ*, 'singing without accompaniment'.

sy:l, s.m., pl. *silja*, Sûl, D., *dy sy:l*, 'Sunday'; *no:s sy:l*, 'Sunday night'; *bora sy:l, bora dy sy:l*, 'Sunday morning';—also *a sy:l*:

daxi iso kig at a syl:l?; *gnëyd a gwair m vadda dros a syl:l*;—*buru syl:l*, 'to spend Sunday, the "week-end"'; *syl:l a pa:sg*, 'Easter Sunday'; *syl:l a bloda*, 'Palm Sunday'.

sylgwyn, s.m., Sulgwyn, D., s.v. 'pentecoste'; W.B. col. 385. 3, 'Whit Sunday'; *dy ly:n sylgwyn*, 'Whit Monday'.

sylu, s.m., sylw, sulw, D., 'notice': *dal sylu ar, gnëyd sylu o, kommyd sylu o*, 'to notice'; *erbyn dal sylu*, 'when you come to think of it'.

sylvan, s.f., pl. *sylvëini*, sylfaen, D., 'foundation': *kerig sylvan*, 'foundation stones'. Cf. *sail*.

sylvëiny, v., sylfaenu, D., s.v. 'fundo'; 'to found'.

syn, adj., synn, D., 'struck senseless, amazed': *may o n edrax m syn*, *may golug syn arno*, 'he has a vacant look, he looks blank'.

synlwr, s.m., 'gravelly earth'.

synværdod, s., synfyfyrdod, 'the act of being absorbed in reflection', e.g. after a great sorrow.

synværvjo, v., syn-fyfyrio, T.N. 233. 34, 'to be absorbed in reflection, to be in a brown study': *synværvjo a vi: f hy:n*.

synværvjol, adj., synfyfyriol, 'in meditative mood, in a brown study'.

sy:r, adj., pl. *sirjon*, sîr, D., 'sour': *m sy:r vel a vikkus, kin syrad a xusberis a kloxyð*;—*kôydan vala sirjon*, 'crab-apple tree',—fig. 'sour, sulky-looking'.

syran (J.J.); *syrans* (O.H.), s., suran, D. (Bot.), 'sorrel', always *syrans a ku:n* (O.H.) = *krentf a ku:n, dilis ku:n*.

syrbux, adj., 'surlly'.

syrgeîrx, adj., in *bara syrgëîrx* [*bara*].

syro, v., suro, D., 'to turn sour'.

syrθ, s., syrth, D., 'interanea, exta', in *syrθ moxyn* = *a senna*, *or asgurn bla:yn kevn, a sbaud, a r day dro:yd o:l* (O.H.), 'length, rack or loin of pork'.

syt, s., sût, sutt, D., 'way, manner': *wëiðja bo:b syt*, 'sometimes one way, sometimes another'; *wedi txi:o bo:b syt*, 'having tried every way'; cf. also *rusyt*.—As adverb = *pa syt?*, 'how?'; rarely *pa: syt*;—*sy daxi hëidju?* *s laxi hëidju?*, 'how are you to-day?'—familiarily *syt a may o?* *s may o?*, 'how goes it?'; *syt dary xi dëyd kimmint a xiða η gubod dim am a pe:θ?*, 'how was it you said so much although you knew nothing about the matter?'; *r o:n i n davalu pa syt a bædanu n du:ad a vo: i laur*, 'I wondered how they used to bring it down'; *may o η gubod syt i dëyt i*, 'he knows how to lay down the law'.—As adjective 'what kind of' = *pa syt* with genitive: *syt hu:yl sy arnoxi heno?*, 'how are you getting on

to-night?'; *du i ɣ gubod syt ɔy:n u:ti*, 'I know what kind of man you are'.

sy:θ, adj., comp. *səθax*, sȳth, D., 'straight, stiff': *kin səθad a sa:yθ*, 'as stiff as a poker': "*ən strəljan ar ə stradoð kin səθad ag y:n sa:yθ*";—*ən sy:θ bin*, 'as straight as an arrow': *do:s di n sy:θ bin i r graig aku*; also *ən sy:θ bin vel la:θ bren*; *mi dorod i fen hin sy:θ hevo kramman*, 'he cut her head clean off with a reaping-hook'.

syvyl, adj., sivil, L.G.C. 204 [36]; *syvyl*, I.D. xxvii. 7; sifil, T.N. 228. 11; Eng. civil, 'decent, well-behaved': *baɣgan syvyl*, 'a good fellow, a nice fellow'; *gwisgo n syvyl*, 'to dress tastefully'; *Kefyl syvyl, ɣhadlon*,—*dim kast əno vo* (O.H.).

syvylo, v., 'to sober down': *may hunna wedi syvylo* (*wedi bo:d ən ovar ag ən wy:lf*).

sədyn, adj., sydyn, B.C. 134. 18. (1) 'sudden': *mynd ən sədyn*, 'to go suddenly'; also 'to die suddenly'. (2) 'sharp, prompt': *attab ən sədyn*.

səðenrwyð, s.m., sydynrwydd, O.P., 'suddenness, abruptness'; 'promptitude' = *farpruyð*.

səfedy [*sərfedy*].

səxad, s.m., syched, D., 'thirst': *tori səxad*, 'to quench thirst'; *ar o:l əwad səxad sy:* (prov.).

səxlyd, adj., sychlyd, T.N. 232. 17, 'dry' (fig.) = *di:əsbyrd*, *di:vəwyd*; *prəgeður səxlyd*.

səxtur, s.m., sychdwr, R.B. ii. 372, 26; W.S.; Job. xxiv. 19, 'drought, dry weather'.

səxy, v., sychu, D., 'to dry' (trans. and intr.); to wipe': *may po:b man wedi səxy*, 'it has dried up everywhere'; *səxy n sy:x*, 'to dry thoroughly' = *səxy ɣ gorn*, also *səxy na:u səxjad sax* (I.W.); *səin am səxy*, 'a sign of dry weather'; *səxy r tru:yn*, 'to wipe the nose'.

səldravat, s., 'a decisive and finishing stroke' (I.W.).

səlfad [*sərfad*].

səlfar; *səlfal*, (O.H.), s., 'sulphur'.

səlwad, s.m., sylwedd, D., 'substance': *pəidjuɣ a kəmmyd sylu əno vo, t o:s na ðim səlwad əno vo*, 'take no notice of him, he is of no consequence', lit. 'there is no good stuff in him'.

səlwedol, adj., sylweddawl, D., 'containing matter, substance': *prəgað səlwedol*;—*dy:n səlwedol*, 'a man who talks sense'.

səlwi, v., sylwi, D., 'to notice'.

səmbəljad, s.m., symbyliad, D., s.v. 'paroxysmus'; 'incitement, inducement', followed by *at*.

səmbɛly, *sumbɛly*, v., cf. swmbylio, D., 'to goad'; 'to stimulate': *sumbela vo n i vla:yn*.

səmgar, adj., 'pregnant'. Cf. *sum*.

səmjo [*sumjo*].

səmmol, adj., rhesymmol, D., s.v. 'rationalis'; cf. *symol*, T.N. 293. 4, 'of indifferent health, so-so'.

səmmyd, v., symmud, D. Fut. *smyda*. Pret. S. 1. *smidis*. Pl. 3. *smydson*. Imperative *smyda*, *səmmyd*; *smyduχ*. Pret. Pass. *smyduyd*, 'to move': *dim ən səmmyd mu:y na pgen*, 'not able to move any more than a log'; *smyduχ o i r 'van ma*, 'move it here'; *səmmyd ə gwarθag o y:n ka:y i ga:y arał*;—*ðary o dim səmmyd by:s na ła:u*, 'he didn't lift a finger to help me'.

səndod, s.m., synndod, D., 'wonder': *səndod maur annuyl l*, 'what a wonder!'; *mi taroð vi a səndod*, 'it astonished me'.

sənjad, s.m., pl. *sənjada*, syniad, Rom. viii. 6, 'opinion, idea, notion': *jany i sənjada*, 'to enlarge one's ideas'; *may və sənjad i arno vo n dəwyl jaun*, 'my mind is very much in the dark as to the subject'.

sənnuyr, s.m., pl. *snuyra*, synnwyr, W.B. col. 20. 31; R.B. 13. 9; 116. 13; synwyr, D., 'sense': *rho: di də sənnuyr ar waiθ*, 'use your senses', 'apply your mind'; *sənnuyr kəfredin*, 'common sense'; *sənnuyr ə vaud*, 'rule of thumb'; *wedi drəsy n i snuyra*, 'daft, weak in the head'.

sənnu, v., synnu, D. (1) 'to wonder': *r öyðun i n sənnu i vod kəstal*, 'I was astonished that he was so good'; *sənnun i dim*, 'I shouldn't wonder'. (2) 'to look vacant': *pəidjux a sənnu*.

səpjo, *supjo*, v., syppio, D., 'to stoop, to shrink (of the body), to become decrepit with old age' = *mynd ən supbyn*;—*may o wedi səpjo n aru er s əxədig*.

səppyn [*supbyn*].

sər, s., Syr, W.S., 'sir';—*he:n sər ədi o*, 'he is a dictatorial man', 'he will have his own way' (O.H.). Cf. G.O. i. 230. 10.

sərfad, *səlfad*, s., swrfet, W.S. [*Surfette*], 'a thing which causes disgust, whether food or otherwise': *ə klep wedi mynd ən sərfađ*;—also, term of reproach applied to a dirty, loathsome fellow: *he:n sərfađ l*, *ə sərfađ dreuylđ l*, *ə sərfađ bydyr l*, *ə sərfađ meðu l*.

sərfedy, *səfedy*, v. (1) 'to be surfeited': *sərfedy ar vu:yđ*, etc., hence (2) 'to be sick of, to loathe': *du i wedi sərfeđy arno vo*.

sərlýd, adj., surllýd, B.C. 41. 7, 'of a sour disposition'.

sərθjo, v., syrthio, D. Imperative *sərθja*; *sərθjux*, 'to fall': *tendjux a sərθjo*, 'mind you don't fall'; *sərθjo n dibin dobyn*, *əm bendramunug*, 'to fall headlong'; *sərθjo η gləutan ar laur*, 'to fall down flat'; *sərθjo n y:n dgob*, *sərθjo n sup* (*suppan*), 'to fall all of a heap'; *sərθjo ar i vai*, 'to acknowledge one's fault'.

særðni, s.m., syrthni, D. (1) 'drowsiness': *ma na riu særðni garu wedi taro arna i*. (2) 'sultriness'.

sæþy, v., sythu, D., 'to straighten'; 'straighten oneself up'; 'stiffen with cold'.

sævlyd, v., syflyd, D., 'to move': *sævla i ðim kam ar i o:l o*.

sævdany, *sævdany*, v., syfrdanu, D., s.v. 'attono'; 'to astound, bewilder'.

f

fadur, s.m., pl. *fadurs*, siaradwr, D., 'speaker': *fadur donjol* 'a witty speaker'. Also *faradur*.

fafrud, s., 'small refuse or impurities', e.g. after cleansing corn: *kribin i hel riu he:n fafrud*.

faft, s.f., pl. *faftja*, 'shaft' (of a cart, etc.).—So O.H. always; = *lorp*.

faft, s.f. (?), pl. *faftlyð*, 'shaft' in slate quarries.

fa:l, s., 'shale'.

falans, s.f., 'challenge'.

falgrraig, s., 'shale'.

fambar, s.f., pl. *fambera*, sambyr, L.A. 122. 17; siambyr, W.S.; siambr, D.; cf. D.G. xxix. 30; Eng. chamber, 'a bedroom on the ground floor'; *fambar gro:ys*, old name for 'back-kitchen'; also 'a back-parlour in a public-house'.

fampal, s.f., pl. *fampla*, siampl, D., 'example'.

fa:n, Sian, W.S., 'Jane': *fo:n a fa:n*, 'weather-clock' (in which a man comes out to indicate wet weather and a woman for fine weather).

fanal, s.f., pl. *faneli*, sianel, T.N. 339. 4. (1) 'channel': *fanal vaur*, *fanal ba:x*, and *fanal bey gëyad* are the names of channels in the Lavan sands. (2) 'the groove round a spinning-wheel' (J.J.). (3) 'the groove round the sole of a clog to which the uppers are attached with welts' (O.H.).

fani, a form of *fa:n*; *he:n fani*, 'old woman' (applied to a man), cf. *kadi*; *fani vlewog*, 'the caterpillar of the tiger-moth' (Phalæna Caja); *fani wra:an*, pl. *fani wra:od* (*wra:og*), 'centipede'.

fa:p, s.m., pl. *fappa*, siap, D.G. ci. 36, 'shape': *tenny pe:θ o i fa:p*, 'to pull a thing out of shape'.

fappo, v., 'to shape'.

fappys, adj., siapus, T.N. 17. 12, 'shapely'.

fappi, s., ? siapri, D., 'facetiae'; 'notice' = *sylu*; *gnëyd fappi o rubað*.

fa:r, s., siar, T.N. 140. 22, 'share': *may gano vo fa:r en a gæmdëiðas*, 'he has a share in the company' = *sfa:r*.

farad, v., *siarad*, D. Fut. *farada*, *sada*. Pret. *faradis*, *sadis*. Plup. *sadsun*. Imperative *farad*; *faraduẋ*, *saduẋ*, 'to speak, to talk': *farad am rubaθ hevo ru:in*, 'to talk about something to somebody'; *farad kəm:ru:ig*, 'to speak Welsh'; *farad ɛŋ garpjoɔ*, 'to speak brokenly'; *farad ɛn vɔɔys*, 'to speak indistinctly'; *farad vel melin byppyr (vel melin glep)*, 'to talk like a mill'; *farad ɛn lib:bab*, 'to talk unceasingly'; *farad ar draus pen a xlistja*; *farad pɛmθag ɛn ɔ dusin*, 'to talk thirteen to the dozen'; *farad ɛn va:n ag ɛn vy:an*, 'to talk quickly and much'; *farad ar draus ru:in*, 'to interrupt some one'; *farad ɛm bla:yn*, 'to speak plainly'; 'not to mince matters'; *farad tɔu i hy:n*, 'to talk in one's sleep'; *farad hevo i hy:n*, 'to talk to oneself'; *farad ɛn vain*, 'to talk in a stilted way', e.g. like an Englishman talking Welsh; *farad o dan i ðylo*, 'to talk nonsense'; *farad i r gwynl*, 'to talk nonsense' = *farad heb resum*, *heb sɔlwad ɛn i be:θ o* (O.H.); *farad hevo r gwynl*, 'to talk in vain': *wayθ i mi farad hevo r gwynl na farad hevo xliða* (O.H.);—*farad am ben ɔaur*, 'to talk to no purpose'; *farad ɛn isal am ru:in*, 'to talk disparagingly of some one', 'to run down some one'; *meun forð o farad*, 'so to speak';—as substantive: *t o:ys na ðim teruyn ar i farad o*, 'there is no end to his talk'.

farjadys, *faradys*, adj., *siaradus*, D., 'talkative'.

farog, adj., 'sharing': *ɛn farog o r gɛmdëiðas*, *o r gwaið*, 'a shareholder in the company, the undertaking'.

farþ, adj., Eng. sharp. (1) 'quick': *bytta n farþ*, *kerðad ɛn farþ*. (2) 'quick-witted, sharp'. (3) 'hot', as of pepper. (4) applied to stone 'brittle, unworkable' (opp. to *ðjodevgar*).

farþjo, v., 'to bestir oneself'.

farþruyð, s.m., *siarprwydd*, W.S., s.v. *tostedd* [Tartnesse], 'alertness'.

farf, *fars*, s.f., *siars*, W.S.; W.Ll. lxxxiii, 97; M.Ll. i. 194. 29; B.C. 45, 8; Eng. charge. (1) 'load, responsibility': *may n fars vaur*. (2) 'injunction'.

farfo, v., *siarsio*, R., 'to charge, to give strict injunctions'; *farf'uẋ o ðu:ad*, 'tell him to come'.

fasp, s., pl. *faspja*, *siaspi*, D.; Fr. *chausse-pied*, 'shoe-horn'. Cf. *fespin*.

sauns, s.m., pl. *saunsis*, *siawns*, C.C. 98. 29; T.N. 147. 38, 'chance': *ðim sauns i xi ga:l hy:d iðo vo*, 'no chance for you to find him'; *mi ventra i n sauns*, 'I'll chance it'; *plɛntyn sauns*, 'illegitimate child'.—In plural, 'perquisites'.—Adverbially, 'perhaps, possibly': *mi ða:u o vory*, *sauns*.

savins, s.pl., 'shavings'.

fe:k, s., 'a quid of tobacco which has been chewed'.

fel-fi:ar, s.f., 'fire-shovel'; also *fel-fi:ar da:n* (I.W.).

fespín, s.m., pl. *faspja*, 'shoe-horn' (cf. *fasp*).

se:f, s.f., Eng. chaise, 'stage-coach': *mynd vel se:f* (O.H.).

sevjo, v., 'to shave'.

sevlan, s.f., 'shovel'.

sifrud [*sifrud*].

silf [*silf*].

simða [*simða*].

simsan [*simsan*].

sinax, s.f., pl. *sinaxod*, sinach, O.P. (1) 'a corner of a field where rubbish is thrown' (J.J.); 'any part of a field which, owing to stone, etc., cannot be cultivated' (O.H.). (2) 'screw, skinflint' (applied to men and women): *he:n sinax ædi o, roið o mo r ba:u i r ki:*.

sinfir, *sinsir*, s., *sinsir*, D., 'ginger': *he:n sinfir*, 'a peppery man'.

si:o [*si:o*].

sipjan [*sipjan*].

sipfuns, *sippjuns*, s.pl., sing. *sippan*, sipsiwn, B.C. 6. 16; sibswns, C.C. 27. 6, 'gipsies'; *he:n sippan*, said of an untidy person.

si:r, s.f., pl. *siroð*, sir, D.G. clxiv, 56, 'shire': *si:r gnarvon*, 'Carnarvonshire'; *si:r vo:n*, 'Anglesey'; *si:r ðimbax*, 'Denbighshire'; *si:r flint*, 'Flintshire'; *si:r vëirjonyð*, 'Merionethshire'; *si:r ga:yr*, 'Cheshire'; *si:r muiðig*, 'Shropshire' = *a muiðig*.

sifal, *sifal*, v., *sisial*, D., s.v. 'susurrus'; 'to whisper';—used also of a vague report: *may nu n sifal m ær wla:d bo:d . . .*, 'there is a report abroad that . . .'.

·fif·fif, v., 'to whisper': *·fif·fif hevo i gilið* (W.H.).—Also used adjectively: *sarad m ·fif·fif*.

sitrus [*sutrus*].

siuat, s.m., siwed, R., 'suet'.

siut, s.f., suwt, W.S. [Sute]; sywt, C.L.C. iv. 21. 13, 'suit': *siut o ðilad*.

siutjo, v., 'to suit'.

siutjol, adj., 'suitable, applicable'.

siwl, s.—*siwl a fenast*, 'window-sill' (O.H.). Cf. *lintar*.

so:l, s.f., pl. *so:ls*, 'shawl'; *so:l fult*, *so:l bersli*, 'Paisley shawl'.

sommi [*sommi*].

so:n, Sion, W.S.; W.Ll. ii. 7, 'John': *so:n bo:b oxor*, *so:n plesfo paub*, 'a turn-coat', 'one who tries to please everybody'; *so:n lögad a gëinjog*, 'a niggardly fellow'; *r y:n pe:ð ædi so:n a i gloksan*, 'it is six of one and half a dozen of the other'.

sonyn, pet name for 'John'.

foſk, adj., ſiongc, D., s.v. 'scitus'; 'sprightly, nimble, quick, active': *may o n y:n foſk ar i dra:yd, kin foſkad a r bjogan*.

ſop, s.f., pl. *ſoppa*, ſiop, D.G. ccxviii. 25, pl. vii. 15; W.S., 'shop'; *ſop wen*, 'hawker's basket' (Bangor).

ſoppur, s.m., pl. *ſoppurs*, ſioppwr, W.S. [Shoppe kepar]; ſiopwyr (pl.), B.C. 19. 19, 'shopkeeper'.

ſoprag, s.f., ſiopwraig, T.N. 86. 1, 'shopkeeper'.

ſort, s.f., pl. *ſortja*, ſort, W.S. [A sorte]; C.L.C. ii. 21. 27; *ma: nu n ſort ora*, 'they are of the very best'; *mi nñið æ tgo: n ſort ora*, 'they will do excellently'; *t ædi o ðim ær y:n ſort a r ðaſ*, 'it is not the same sort as the other'.

ſortjo, v., ſortio, W.S. [Sorte]. (1) 'to sort'. (2) 'to arrange': *ſortjo mynd*.

ſoſi, *ſosi*, adj., 'saucy'.

ſot, s., ſiot (=) tal mewn tafarn, W.S. [A shotte]; *xwe:χ at ſot knebrun*, 'sixpence to get a drink after a funeral' (O.H.—obs.).

ſot, s.m., 'broth poured upon bread' = *Ki:g wedi berwi ag wedi tæwalf ar vara* (J.J.); 'ground oatcake and buttermilk' (O.H.; Bangor).

ſottyn [*sottyn*].

ſounſo, v, 'to chance'.

ſo:y, s.f., 'show': *ſo:y kəſala*.

ſugur, s.m., ſiwgr, D.G. lxiv. 42; W.Ll. liv. 54; ſiwgwr, M.Ll. i. 146. 17; ſuwgr, D., 'sugar': *ſugur ko:χ*, 'brown sugar'; *ſugur lump*, 'lump sugar'; *knap o ſugur*, 'lump of sugar'; *ſugur ma:n*, 'castor sugar'; *pəulan ſugur*, 'sugar basin'; *ſugur gwyn*, 'white sugar'; also an endearing term applied to a baby.

ſujo, v., Eng. shoo, to say *ſu:* in driving away fowls.

ſuk, cf. Eng. (Dial.) suck, sucky [A call word for calves, pigs, or sheep], Sc., Ir., North Country, call to calves.

ſuχ, s.f., Eng. (Dial.) sheugh, shooch, shough, etc. [pron. *ſiuχ*, *ſu:χ*], Sc., Ir., Nhb., 'a covered drain for carrying off water, etc., from a house'.

ſu:r, adj., ſiwr, W.Ll. xxvi. 38; M.Ll. i. 40. 16, 'sure': *may hi n ſu:r o vuru kin æ bora*, 'it is sure to rain before morning'; *ðim æn ſu:r o r forð*, 'not sure of the way'; *ma: n ſu:r i xi*, 'certainly'; *ſu:r jaun*, 'of course' (in a reply).

ſurna, s.f., pl. *ſurnəia*, ſiwrnai, D.G. cxliv. 29; W.Ll. x. 67; D.P.O. 96. 13, 'journey': *mynd i ſurna*, 'to go for a journey'; *ſurna ſəiðig*, 'a fruitless journey'.

ſurud, s.m., ſwrwd, D. = sorod, 'fæx, scoria'; ſiwrwd, T.N. 14. 26, 'small crumbs, fragments', as of bread (*ſurud o vara*), wood, peat, stones, etc.; *maly karag æn ſurud*.

fus [*sus*].

futrus, *fiutrus*, s., cf. Eng. (Dial.) shutter [A small piece or fragment], Oxf., 'small crumbs, pulp': *maly n futrus*, 'to crumble up small';—*tori, gwasgy n futrus*;—*may r tattus wedi mynd yn futrus*, 'the potatoes are boiled to a pulp'.

t

t [*nad*].

t [*nid*].

t, ped [*pe*].

t, onid [*ni*].

ta, *nta*, conj., yntau. (1) 'then': *kerux ta!*, 'go then!'; *peidjux ta!*, 'don't then!' (2) for 'ai yntau' in interrogative sentences of the form 'naill ai . . . ai yntau?' (cf. Latin *utrum . . . an*): *heidju daxi am vynd ta vory?*, i.e. ai heddyw ydych chwi am fyned ai yntau yfory? '(is it) to-day you are going or to-morrow?'—also expressed by *p r yn ta* (= pa ryw un yntau) *heidju ta vory daxi am vynd?*

tabs, s.pl., sing. *tabsan*, f., 'dabs' (fish).

ta:d, s.m., pl. *tada*, tâd, D., 'father': *pha:d!*, 'father!' (calling); *d al hun dim gwadyi da:d*, 'he is very like his father';—euphemism for *dyu* in exclamations as *o*; *ta:d!* *ta:d annul!* *pha:d tirjon!*—*gobëiðjo r ta:d!*, 'I hope so to goodness!'—and in strong asseverations as *i:a*, *n eno r ta:d!* *i:a*, *n ta:d!*

tafi, s.m., 'toffee' = *kavlaθ*.

tagal, s.m., pl. *tegił*, *tageli*, tagell, D., 'dewlap' (of an ox, etc.); 'wattle' (of a cock, etc.); 'gill' (of a fish) = *drogan*, *krogan*;—also applied to persons: *may gmo vo dagał*, 'he has a double chin', and facetiously of the throat in general: *mi gadjas i m i dagał o nes o:ð o y gelan*;—also 'barb' of a hook.

tagva, s.f., tagfa, D., 'a choking, throttling': *mi gavod o eiða tagva*, e. g. by being gripped round the throat.

tagy, v., tagu, D., 'to choke': *t o:s na θusy na θagy arno vo*, 'one can do nothing with him either by fair means or foul'; *ëirin ba:χ tagy*, 'sloes' = *ëirin perði*; *fo:ys wedi tagy*, 'a choked-up ditch'.

taid, s.m., pl. *tëidja*, taid, D., 'grandfather': *he:n daid*, 'great grandfather'.—in exclamations, etc. (cf. *ta:d*): *n eno r taid annul!*

tail, s.m., tail, D., 'manure'; *χwaly tail*, 'to spread manure'.

taið, s.f., pl. *tēiðja*, taith, D., 'journey'. More often *furna*, but common in such expressions as *pen o:n i ar æ nhaið*;—*may o ar i daið*, 'he is on the point of death'. Also *taið pregeðurol*, 'a preaching circuit'.

tak, s., Eng. tack, in phr. *rhoi tippin ba:x o dak arno vo*, 'to pull him up a bit, to cause him to go slower' (fig.).

takjo, v. (1) 'to tack'. (2) 'to act circumspectly, to mind what one is doing': *wel wi:r, wel i ti dakjo hevo r di:od na, may n fu:r o dæ ðrveða ti*.

takla, s.pl., sing. *teklyn*, tacclau, D., 'tools, odds and ends, tackle' = *Kelvi*: *tri:n æ takla*, 'to handle the ropes (on board ship)';—of persons: *g he:n dekllyn gle:u l*, 'the grasping fellow!'; *he:n dekllyn garu ædi hun a hun, vedar ne:b nēyd dim by:d o hono vo*.

takly, *taklo*, v., tacclu, D., 'to repair, tidy up': *takly to:, kļaud, sēidja*, etc.; *takla dippin o i gumpas*.

taklys, adj., tacclus, D. (1) 'tidy, trim, well-kept'. (2) 'well-off': *dy:n taklys*.

taklyso, v., taccluso, D., s.v. 'concinno'. (1) 'to tidy'. (2) 'to improve in circumstances': *may o wedi taklyso n aru* = *may o wedi gweļa n æ by:d*.

taḡwad, s.m., Tachwedd, D., 'November'.

tal, adj., comp. *talax*, tål, D., 'tall': *tal o i o:yd*, 'tall for his age'.

ta:l, s.m., tâl, D., 'frons', in the exp. *ta:l ma:yn*, 'the apex of a gable', whatever be the material (O.H.).

ta:l, s.m., tâl, D., 'pay': *sadurn ta:l*, 'pay Saturday'; *kodi ta:l ar ru:in am rubað*, 'to make some one pay for something'.

talar, s.f., talar, D., 'headland' (in ploughing): *markjo r dalar*, 'to mark the headland'; *redig æ dalar*, 'to plough the headland'; *kyro ru:in o bant i dalar*, 'to beat from pillar to post'; *dēyt hanas o bo:b pe:θ o bant i dalar*. Cf. cerdded pant a thalar, D.F. [193] 29.

talaθ, s.m., talaith, D., 'a square or triangular piece of linen placed, underneath a cap, on a baby's head before the closing of the suture': *talaθ i gadu r ja:d æy gmnas*.

talbo, s.m., 'a wooden measure containing about a quart' (dry or liquid): *pedwar talbo* = *xwart maur* (O.H.).

taldra, s.m., taldra, O.P., 'tallness, height, stature': *may o dros ðu:y la:θ o daldra*, 'he is over six feet in height'; *æn vu:y na mi: o ran taldra*, 'bigger than I as regards height'.

taldras, s., 'bellyband' (E.J.; J.J.) = *tordras*.

talentog, adj., 'talented'.

tali, in the phrase *byu tali*, 'to live together unmarried' (Bangor).

talgry, adj., talgryf, D., 'impudent, brazen': *sbi:o n dalgry*.

talkan, s.m., pl. *talkenni*, talcen, D., s.v. 'frons', 'forehead': *kr̥xy i dalkan*, 'to raise his brows' (with astonishment, etc.); *talkan slip*, 'a receding forehead'; *mi v̥iθ o ar i dalkan*, 'he will drink it at a draught'; *talkan ty*, 'gable-end of a house'; *talkan dru:s*, 'the upper part of a door'; *gh̥eux̥ ɛx̥ het ar dalkan ɔ dru:s*, 'hang your hat on the corner of the door'; *tr̥awo (taro) rubaθ m̥ i dalkan*, 'to clinch'; 'to finish off something in a hurry': *mi drawis i ɔ kubul m̥ i dalkan a fur a vi*;—esp. in making butter, 'to add hot water and so make the butter come sooner, spoiling it thereby'.

talog, adj., talog, D., s.v. 'fronto', 'frontosus'; 'insolent' = *gwynab-galad*.

talp, s.m., pl. *talpja*, talp, D., 'lump': *talp o re:u, ẽira, garag*;—*sarθjo n dalpja maur*, e.g. of ice; of earth in making a cutting, etc.

talpfog, adj., talpiawg, O.P., 'lumpy': *ti:r talpfog*.

talum, s., talm, D., 'a long time', only in the exp. *er s* (*es, ɛs, as*) *talum*, 'long ago, this long time'; *er s talum jaun, er s talum by:d*, 'a very long time ago', for a very long time'; *sy daxi er s talum ?*, 'how have you been all this time?'; *may o ẽmma er s talum*, 'he has been here a long time'; *mi v̥ɔðanu n dẽyd er s talum . . .*, 'they used to say long ago . . .'

taly, v., talu, D. Fut. S. 3. *taliθ, ta:l*. Pret. Pl. *talson*. Imperative *tala, ta:l*; *talux̥*. (1) 'to pay': *mi dala i ido vo etto*, 'I'll pay him another time'; *taly i d̥ɔledjon*, 'to pay his debts'; *taly ɔ pe:θ sy arna i*, 'to pay what I owe'; *taly r̥ he:n a du:yn ɔ neu:yd*, 'to pay for the last purchase and take the new one on credit'; *taly r̥ pu:yθ m̥ o:l*, (fig.) 'to pay back'; *taly r̥ exuyn adra*, (fig.) 'to pay back, with interest'; *os gwre:s gwre:s, os taly taly*, 'if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well'. (2) 'to pay' (intr.), *n̥eiθ i ðim taly*, 'it won't pay'. (3) 'to do, to be suitable': *θaliθ o ðim*, 'it will not do', 'it will not be any good'; *θalsanu ðim bo:d ɔr y:n vaint*, 'it would not do for them to be the same size'; *θa:l meðul ðim i grogi dy:n* (prov.), 'suspicion is not enough to hang a man'.

tambad, adj., tanbaid, D.; *tambaid*, B.C. 46. 17, 'fiery', e.g. of temper; 'vehement, impetuous'.

tamb̥eidruyð, s.m., tanbeidrwydd, O.P., 'fieriness'; vehemence, impetuosity.

tammad, s.m., pl. *tam̥eidja*, tammaid, D., 'morsel, piece': *tammad o vu:yd*, 'a morsel of food'; *l̥ɔŋky tammad o: x̥wiθig*, 'to swallow something the wrong way';—often used in the sense of 'food sufficient to support life, livelihood'; *ɛnni̯ i dammad*; *x̥wiłjo am i dammad*;—*hel i dammad*, 'to beg' = *mo:yn kerdod*; *he:n gravur go s̥ound am i dammad ɛdi o*, 'he is a pretty good hand at scraping together a livelihood'.

tamp, adj., 'damp' = *laiθ*.

tampjo, v. (1) 'to damp'. (2) 'to fly into a temper': *may o n tampjo meun mynyd*.

tamplyd, adj., 'damp'.

tampguyd, s.m., 'dampness'.

tan, *dan*, *tân*, D. I. prep. (1) 'under'. In this sense the commoner form is *dan*; with pronouns: S. 1. *dana* (i), 2. *danaf*(i), 3. *dano vo*; *dani hi*. Pl. 1. *danon*(i), 2. *danoχ*(i), 3. *dany*(u).—*dan a gôydan i moχal gla:u*, 'under the tree to shelter from the rain'; *mynd dan dra:yd*, 'to be crushed under foot': *r o:yð a kappal an ļaun dan i say*, 'the chapel was crowded'; *edraχ dan i sgavaļ*, 'to scowl'; *may paub dan i dylo*, 'they are all groping in the dark'; *a petha gwirjona dan hayl*, 'the silliest things under the sun'; *dan or amkan o i weld o*, 'with the object of seeing him'; *tan r a:yr*, 'in the open air';—*o dan*, 'underneath'; *o dan do:*, 'under cover'; *klem o dan esgid*, 'a patch underneath a shoe'; *r o:ð o o dani hi*, 'he was getting a good scolding'. (2) with an infinitive (Fr. 'en'); in this sense the commoner form is *tan*:—*tan gany a gwedi:o*, 'singing and praying'; *mi vasaxi n mynd mo tan χbjany*, 'you would get there in a jiffy' (lit. 'whistling'); *gnëyd rubaθ tan gasgy*, 'to do something in one's sleep'. (3) 'till' (generally *tan*): *tan dolig*, 'till Christmas'; *tan riu hy:d*, 'for some time'; *o vora tan no:s*, 'from morning till night'; *tan dy* (dy) *sy:l*, 'till Sunday'; *tan ar o:l suppar*, 'till after supper'; *tan meun xædig ma*, 'for a bit'. II. conj. 'until' (generally *tan*): *tan ða:u o*, 'until he comes'; *ghosux tan by:ð hi m bra:v*, 'wait until it is fine'.

ta:n, s.m., pl. *tana*, *tân*, D., 'fire': *gola, kænna ta:n*, 'to light a fire'; *fríkja i dextra ta:n*, 'sticks to light the fire'; *ta:n o:yr*, 'a fire laid in the grate ready for lighting'; *may r ta:n æy kænna*, 'the fire is burning, lighting'; *may r ta:n æn du:ad*, 'the fire is burning up'; *ta:n bra:v*, *ta:n ba:χ del*, 'a nice fire'; *tanļuyθ o da:n*, 'a great blazing fire'; *ghoi ta:n ar a lamp*, 'to light the lamp'; *may bla:s ta:n arno vo*, 'it is piping hot'; *may r ty: wedi mynd ar da:n*, 'the house is on fire'; *ghoi ar da:n*, 'to set on fire'; *ta:n guv:ļl*, 'fire-works'; *ta:n byu*, 'wildfire' (?): *dy:n wedi mynd æn da:n byu*, 'a man in a rage' (O.H.); *æn edraχ vel ta:n byu*, 'with eyes flashing fire' (O.H.).—Cf. also *godaθ, kolkaθ, wemflam*;—*ta:n idau*, *tân iddwf*, D., s.v. 'iddwf'; 'erysipelas'.

tanjo, v., *taniaw*, O.P., 'to light, fire': *tanjo malsan, Kettyn*, 'to light a match, a pipe'; *tanjo gun*, 'to fire a gun'.

tanļi, adj., *tanlliw*, D., 'ignescens, ab igne calens, nouus', only in the exp. *newyð sbon danļi* (*grai*).

tanļuyθ, s.m., *tanllwyth*, D., 'a great blazing fire', generally *tanļuyθ o da:n*;—*mi a:θ æn y:n tanļuyθ gola*, 'it burst into a blaze'.

tanlyd, adj., *tanllyd*, D., 'fiery'.

tanod, *tanodd*, D., only in the exp. *o tanod*, adv., *oddi tanodd*, Job xviii. 16, 'underneath'.

tant, s.m., pl. *tanna*, tant, D. (1) 'string of a musical instrument': *kany hevo r tanna*, 'to sing to the harp' (O.H.); *taro r tant maur*, 'to ride the high horse'. (2) 'net-line' (at the top and bottom of a net).

tantjo, v., *tantaw*, O.P., 'to string' (a net): *gwennol i dantjo rhuidi* (O.H.).

tantro, v., Eng. (Dial.) *tanter* [to quarrel; to argue, dispute in a captious manner; to rage], n.Cy., Nhb., 'to grumble with great heat', 'to protest strongly'.

tanwyð, s., *tanwydd*, D., s.v. 'fomes'; 'fuel'.

tany, *tanny*, *tëyny*, v., *taenu* and *tanu*, D.; *tanu*, D.F. [55] 6; G.R. (2) 20; P.G.G. 273. 13, 312. 5, 'to spread': *tany diŋad*, *menyn*, *rhuidi*, etc. Also fig.: *tany stori*.

tap, s.m., pl. *tapja*, 'tap'.

tapjo, v., 'to uncork': *tapjo pottal*.

tappar, s., 'taper': *may na dippin o dappar en a wal*, 'the wall tapers a little'.

tar, s.m., 'tar': *vel malwan meun tar*, 'like a snail in tar', i. e. very slowly.

taran, s.f., pl. *trana*, *taran*, D., 'thunder, clap of thunder': *du:y daran vaur*, 'two loud claps of thunder'; *glau:u trana*, 'thunder rain'; *r o:ð a xwy:s en dälivo vel gla:u trana*, 'the perspiration was streaming down'; *vel gavr ar drana*, 'like a goat in a thunder-storm', i. e. 'frisky'; *mynd vel trana*, 'to go fast'.

tarðjad, s.m., *tarddiad*, O.P. (1) 'source' (of a river); cf. *blaen-darddiad*, D., s.v. 'fruticatio'. (2) 'derivation'.

tarðy, v., *tarddu*, D., 'to proceed (from), spring (from)': *egfin en tarðy o r ðëyar*; *o bu:y u:ti n tarðy ? = pu:y hiljogað u:ti ?*

taro, v., *taro* and *taraw*, D. Imperative *tara*. (1) 'to strike, hit': *may r kłok en taro na:u*, 'the clock is striking nine'; *taro r po:st gayl i r parad glu:ad*, 'to give a hint to some one by speaking to some one else'; *mu:y (may na vu:y) o duru nag o daro*, 'great cry, little wool'; *may r gla:u en taro at a křo:yn*, 'the rain stings the skin'; *mi tarut i n sa:l en sady:n*, 'she was suddenly taken ill'; *kayl i daro ġin er hayl*, 'to have sunstroke'. (2) fig. *taro a sændod*, 'to strike with astonishment'; *may n taro n algas*, 'it strikes unpleasantly (upon the ear)'. (3) 'to beat time'. (4) with *ar* or *uð*, 'to meet': *taro ar (uð) i ġilið*; *mi daroð o ar i valf*, 'he was more than a match for him'. Cf. *trawo*.

tarts, s.pl., sing. *tartan*, f., 'tarts': *tartan vala*, 'apple tart'.

tarð, s.m., *tarth*, D., 'mist' = *niul*, *ghu:d*: *kefyl en xwy:s ag en darð*, 'a horse sweating and steaming'.

taru, s.m., pl. *tëiru*, tarw, D., 'bull': *may r taru an py:o*, 'the bull is bellowing'; *may r taru wedi ghoi tulk idi hi*, 'the bull has tossed her'; *hëdju vel go:g, vory vel taru*, said of some one of a changeable disposition.

ta:s, s.f., pl. *tëisi*, dâs, D., 'stack': *ta:s wair*, pl. *tëisi gwair*, 'hay-stack'; *sto:l dars [sto:l]*; *toi ta:s*, 'to thatch a stack'. Cf. also *dabal*, *kurs*, *lanu*, *ply:g*, *gha:f*.

ta:sg, s.m., pl. *tasga*, task, W.S.; *tâsg*, D., s.v. 'loco'; D.G. cvii. 34, 'task': *may hi n sgweny i ða:sg*, 'she is doing her home-work'; *ghoi gwaið ar da:sg*, 'to arrange for something to be done by piece-work'.

taslo, *tasljo*, v., Eng. dazzle; 'to shine, glitter'; *may r hayl an taslo ar a fenast*; *taslo vel arjan*.

tattus, s.pl., sing. *tattan* (W.H.; E.J.), *tsan* (I.W.; J.J.; O.H.); *pytatws*, T.N. 173. 12; G.O. ii. 220. 16; *bytaten*, T.N. 22. 37, 'potatoes'; *ghes o dattus*, 'a row of potatoes'; *agor ghesi tattus*, 'to prepare furrows for planting potatoes'; *kodi tattus*, 'to dig potatoes'; *kodi at a tattus = kodi pri:ð ar vona r gwly:ð*, 'to earth up potatoes'; *kutso tattus*, 'to cover up (a heap of) potatoes for the winter'; *plikjo tattus*, 'to peel potatoes'; *sglisfo tattus*, 'to slice potatoes'; *glöivi tattus*, 'to pour away the water in which potatoes have been boiled'; *tattus wedi stunsfo*, 'mashed potatoes'; *tattus wedi berwi tru: i kru:yn*, 'potatoes boiled in their skins'; *hidjo r y:n tattan mo vo*, 'not to care a button for him'.—For sing. *patattan*, cf. *hiltu*.

ta:u, s., taw, D., 'silence': *t o:ys na ðim ta:u ar i glep o*, 'he chatters unceasingly'; *rois i da:u ido vo*, 'I shut him up'; *ta:u pira hi*, 'mum's the word'.

taur, s.m., towr, D., 'thatcher'.

tavaſ, s.m., pl. *taveſi*, tafell, D., 'a round of bread'. Cf. W.B. col. 426. 1; D.G. cxlvi. 18.

tavarn, s.f., pl. *tavarna*, tafarn, D.G. cxxi. 17; Acts xxviii. 15; D., 'public-house': *gnëyd troyd i davarn*, 'to set foot in a public-house';—also *ty: tavarn*, pl. *tai tavarna*.

tavarndy, s.m., pl. *tavarndai*, tafarndy, D., 'public-house'.

tavarnur, s.m., tafarnwr, G.R. [115] 15; C.C. 449. 10; C.L.C. ii. 24. 9, 'publican'.

tavl, s., tafl, D., s.v. 'funda', only in the exp. *fon davl*, 'sling'.

tavlod, s.f., taflod, D. (1) 'hay-loft'; also, in cottages, 'a kind of bedroom or loft covering only part of the room below. (2) 'palate'.

tavly, *tavlyd*, *töuly*, *töulyd*, v., taflu, D.; cf. towly, K.H. 105. 38. Imperative *tavl*, *tavla*, *töula*. Pret. Pass. *tavluyd*, *töuluyd*. (1) 'to

throw': *tavly* (= *liŋjo kerig*), 'to throw stones'; *kemma a rha:u a θa:ula a tail ma a mheŋaχ*, 'take the spade and throw this manure further'; *tavluχ ɣ he:n soθaχ na i r ta:n*, 'throw that rubbish into the fire'; *mi tavloð o ar i hy:d i r ba:u*, 'he threw him full length into the mud'; *du i wedi kayl a nheuly aŋan*, 'I have been turned out'; *tavly i enaid ar a drain*, 'to be on thorns'; *tavlyd ma:y:n*, 'to put the weight' (game); *tavly ru:i:n heibjo*, 'to put some one off' (with an indefinite statement); *tavly r blagyr*, 'to sprout, to shoot'. (2) 'to throw away': *wel i xi davlyd hun*, 'you had better throw that away'; *papyra i tavlyd*, 'papers to be thrown away'. (3) followed by *dros*, 'to look through': *tavlyd dros riu he:n beθa*. (4) 'to insinuate': *tavly mo:d i . . .*, 'to insinuate that I . . .'. (5) intr.: *may po:b pe:θ a:n tavly*, *tavlyd aŋan* (= *liŋjo*), 'everything is coming out' (i.e. in spring); *dannað a:n tavlyd aŋan*, 'projecting teeth'.

tavod, s.m. (sometimes f.), pl. *tavoda*, tafod, D., 'tongue': *may dēilan ar i davod o*, 'he has an impediment in his speech'; *may tavod te:u (de:u) gəno vo*, 'he speaks thickly', used especially of one who cannot say his 'r's' properly; *heb vlewyn ar i davod*, 'without mincing matters'; *vy:ð dim ble:u ar a nŋhavod i u dēyd uθo vo*, 'I'll tell him so quick enough'; *r o:ð hi ar vla:y:n a nŋhavod*, 'it was on the tip of my tongue'; *tavod liθrig*, *tavod rhu:y:ð*, 'a fluent, a supple tongue'; *may hi n vrak jaun i θavod*, 'she is very ready with her tongue'; *t o:y:s gəno vo dim daint i attal i davod*, 'he speaks his mind freely'; *r o:ð hi ɣ ɣe:g a θavod yðynu*, 'she was their mouthpiece'; *tavod dru:g*, *tavod vydyr (bydyr)*, 'a foul tongue': *may gəno vo davod bydyr*, 'he uses obscene language'; *vəða i ɣ kal tippin o davod a:n animal jaun*, 'I get a bit of scolding very often'; *mynd i ɣhe:g i i xwiljo am a nŋhavod*; *tavod ba:χ*, 'uvula'. Transferred uses: *tavod a:r hy:ð*, 'heart's tongue'; *tavod klo:χ*, 'clapper of a bell'; *tavod esgid*, 'tongue of a boot';—(in railways in slate quarries) 'point'.

tavodi, v., tafodi, O.P., 'to use the tongue; to be insolent to; to blackguard'.

tavodrug, *tavotrug*, adj., tafod-drwg, P.G.G. 204. 13; T.N. 328. 12; tafod-ddrwg, G.O. ii. 136. 18. (1) 'foul-mouthed, using bad language'. (2) 'saucy'.

tavol, s.pl., tafol, D.: *dail tavol*, sing. *dēilan davalan*, 'dock-leaves' (*Rumex obtusifolius*); *tori brextan vel dēilan davalan*, 'to cut a very thin piece of bread and butter'.

tawal, adj., tawel, D., 'quiet': *le: tawal*; *dy:n tawal*; *a:n dawal i vəðul*.

tawedog, adj., tawedog, D., 'taciturn'.

tawelux, s.m., tawelwch, D., 'quiet'.

tawely, v., tawelu, D., s.v. 'tranquillo'; 'to calm, pacify; to become calm, pacified': *may r helynt wedi tawely*.

ta:yn, tēyn, s., taen, D., 'the state of having been spread': *adi r gwair ar da:yn 'gnoxi?*, 'have you spread your hay?';—*rhoi diflad ar dēyn ar a klut gla:s*.

ta:yr, adj., taer, D., 'urgent, ardent, importunate': *govyn an da:yr*, 'to make urgent inquiries'.

te:, s.m., tē, T.N. 12. 35, 'tea': *kəpanad o de:*, 'a cup of tea'; also *dəsglad o de:* (nearly obsolete); *lū:y de:*, 'tea-spoon'; *təwəlt, tolti te:*, 'to pour out tea'; *may r te: y gry: vel tū:yθ pərdy*.

tebig, adj., comp. *təbəkkaχ, bəkkaχ*, tebyg, D., s.v. 'similis'; tebic, L.A. 98. 26; tebig, D.F. [xiv] 22; G.R. [107] 15. (1) 'like': *i adanu dim an debig i u gilið*, 'they are not like one another'; *wyðosti i be: du i n də weld di n debig?*, 'do you know what I think you are like?'; *pə:θ bəkka o dim i lo:sg ta:n*, 'exactly like a burn'; *may n debig aru i la:u*, 'it is very like rain'. (2) 'likely': *tebig o vynd*, 'likely to go'; *debig jaun l*, 'I should just think so!'; *debik kin i = dekklin i*, 'I suppose'. (3) used substantively: *an o:l po:b tebig*, 'in all probability'; *welis i ri:oyd i debig o*, 'I never saw anything like it'.

tebol, adj., atebol, S.E., 'fit, in a fit state'; 'suitable': *tan bəða i n tebol i wēiðjo*, 'until I am in a fit state to work'; *urti n fur vod o n tebol i nēyd a gwaið s gin i?*, 'are you sure he is suitable to do the work I have in hand?'—(O.H.). Cf. *atebol*.

tebot, s.m., 'tea-pot': *pi:g tebot*, 'spout of a tea-pot'; *vel o: dgi: meun tebot*, 'in apple-pie order'.

tebəgol, adj., tebygawl, O.P., 'likely': *tebəgol o vynd*, 'likely to go'.

tebəgy, v., tebygu, D., s.v. 'similo'; 'to be like': *may o n tebəgy i u da:d*:—*tebəksun, dəksun*, 'I should have thought'.

te:g, adj., comp. *tekkax, tēg*, D. (1) 'beautiful, fine': *ma na olug te:g arni hi*, 'she is beautiful';—*dy:n te:g ar olug*;—*mi stēdis i laur tan iði du:ad an de:g*, 'I sat down until the weather cleared up'. (2) 'fair': *xwara te:g i xi*, 'fair play to you'; 'we must admit that'; *durnod te:g o waið*, 'a fair day's work'; *gnēyd an de:g a faub*, 'to deal fairly with every one';—adverbially: *an ara de:g*, 'slowly'; *an wastat te:g*, 'continually, always'; *an injon de:g*, 'presently, exactly'.

tegan, s.m.f., pl. *təgana* (more commonly *tēgins*), tegan, D. (1) 'toy';—esp. in the form *tēgins*, 'broken bits of crockery, etc.', used by children in *xwara ty: ba:χ*. (2) 'baubles, idle fancies': *mynd ar o:l po:b təgana*. (3) 'a good hit, hard blow': *he:n tšəp an rhoi tegan i ru:n ag əy kal tegan i hy:n an a diwad*, 'a rogue giving it some one and catching it himself in the end'.

tegux, s.m., tegwch, D., 'beauty'; 'fairness'.

tēi, s.m.f., 'tie'.

tēid, s.m., pl. *tēidja*; *tēitja* (I.W.), *teid*, W.S. [Tyde], 'tide' = *Janu*. (I have also heard a pl. *tēikja* at Llanfairfechan.)

tēidi, adj., 'tidy' (= *tul*): *dy:n ba:χ tēidi*,—*tēidi n i diſad*, *hevo i waið*, etc.

tēiljo, *tēilo*, v., *teilo*, D., 'to manure'.

tēiljur, s.m., pl. *tēilurjad*, *tayliwr*, W.S. [A *tayllyour*]; *tailiwr*, G.R. [104] 14; *taeliwr*, B.C. 21. 13, 'tailor'.

tēilxjon, s.pl., *talch*, D., sing. *telchyn*, 'granum contritum'; 'fragments, pieces': *may o wedi tori n dēilxjon ma:n* = *dipja ma:n*, *yglu ma:n*, *ysu ma:n*, *yſlon ma:n*.

tēilum, *tēiluy*, adj., *teilwng*, D. (1) 'worthy': *may o n dēilum o hono vo*. (2) 'honest': *dy:n tēilum*.

tēilgydod, s., *teilyngdod*, D., 'worth, merit'.

tēimlad, s.m., pl. *tēimlada*, *teimlad*, W.S. [Handlyng], 'feeling': *riu he:n dēimlad ka:s ty'ag attaxi*.

tēimladuy, adj., *teimladwy*, D., 'touching, sympathetic, humane'.

tēimlo, v., *teimlo*, D., s.v. 'palpo'; 'to feel': *du i n tēimlo n wel heno*, 'I feel better to-night'; *tēimlo n digalon*, 'to feel depressed': *tēimlo n xwi:ð*, 'to feel at a loss'; *vel bəda i n tēimlo ar a yhalon*, 'as I feel disposed'.

tēirawr, s.f., *teirawr*, D., s.v. 'trihorium'; 'three hours'.

tēirblwyð, adj., *teirblwydd*, D., s.v. 'triennis'; 'three years old'.

tēirgwaið, adv., *teirgwaith*, D., s.v. 'ter'; 'three times'. (This is the common form—*tair gwaið* is emphatic.)

tēirinab, s., *taerineb*, 'insistence'.

tēisan, s.f., pl. *tēisys*, *tēisenna*, *teisen*, D., 'cake' (seldom used = *kakkan*); sometimes used of a piece of dough ready for baking placed in a corner of the oven, to be used till the bread is ready (O.H.).

tēiſfo, v., 'to build a stack'.

tēiſfur, s.m., 'stacker'.

tekaļ, s.m., Eng. tea-kettle, 'kettle': *pi:g tekaļ*, 'spout of a kettle'.

teklyn [*iakla*].

telera, s.pl., *telerau*, O.P., 'terms': *ar bu:y delera?*, 'on what terms?'

teligrastiſjo, v., 'to telegraph'.

telmi, s.pl., cf. *telm*, D., 'laqueus'; 'gimcracks, useless knick-knacks': *riu he:n delmi vel hyn* (Bangor).

telpyn, s.m., pl. *talpja*, *telpyn*, D., 'lump': *telpyn o glai*; *ma: r he:n hogyn wedi θrawo hi a θelpyn o bri:ð*. Cf. *talp*.

telyn, s.f., pl. *telona*, *telyn*, D., 'harp'.

tempar, s.m.f. (1) 'temper': *mynd o i dempar*, 'to lose one's temper'; *rubath i danny vo o i dempar*, 'something to make him lose his temper'; *an drwg i dempar*, 'in a bad temper'; *tempar yxal*, 'bad temper'; *tempar kas*, *tempar bli:n*. (2) 'bad temper': *a tempar wedi kodi n a vam*, 'the mother having got into a temper'. (3) 'temperament': *tempar gry*, *tempar wan*.

tempro, v., *temprio*, C.L.C. v, vi, 47. 12, 'to temper': *t o:ð a mortlar ðim wedi tempro n jaun*, i. e. there was not enough water mixed with the mortar.

temtasfun, s.f., *temtasiwn*, M.Ll. i. 102. 19, 'temptation'.

tena, adj., comp. *tənyax*, *tenau*, D., 'thin': *kin dənnyad a welfan (wafan, wafar)*,—*a ðim u:y*,—*a bra:n*,—*a ja:r n i ðalkan*,—*a rasal*;—*an dena vel xwippin po:st*;—*du:r tena*, 'shallow water'.

tenant, s.m., pl. *tenantjad*, *tenant*, D.G. clxxix. 18, 'tenant'.

tendar, adj., *tender*, T.N. 266. 18, 'tender' (of meat) = *bray*;—*Kerðad n dendar*, 'to walk gingerly'.

tendar, s., 'tinder': *boks tendar a r klut mo vo*.

tendjo, *tendjad*, v., *tendio*, T.N. 125. 25; Eng. attend. (1) 'to mind, take care', Fr. 'faire attention' = *gwiljo*: *tendjux rhak ovn i xi sərðjo*, '*tendjuxi* (for *tendjux i xi*) *sərðjo*, *tendjux a sərðjo*, 'mind you don't fall'; *tendja i ti vrivo*, 'mind you don't hurt yourself'; *tendjux i r glo: sərðjo arnoxi*, 'mind the coal doesn't fall on you'; *tendja maxgan i, ne mi dry:ð a pun*, 'look out my boy, or the load will fall'; *tendjux dori r fenast*, 'mind you don't break the window'; '*tendjuxi r plentyn*, 'mind the child'; *mi tendja i o*, 'I'll keep an eye on him'; *tendja də hyn, dakku daru rhyðrog!*, 'mind, there's a dangerous bull!' (2) 'to mind, take care of, nurse, attend', Fr. 'soigner': *tendjo pobol sa:l*, 'to nurse patients'; *nərs tendjo*, 'monthly nurse'; *du i wedi dendjo vo vel babi*, 'I have looked after him like a baby'. (3) 'to attend', e.g. school. (4) 'to wait (at table)'.

tent, s.f., 'tent'.

tep, s.m., 'tape'; also 'the capping of a flail'.

terig, s., *terrig* ar *sodlau*, D., rimæ calcium, fœditas calcium, in the exp. *n derig o va:u*, used e.g. of a garment which has fallen from the line into the mud.

term, s., *term*, D.G. cxxviii. 54, in the exp. *ar i derm*, 'on the spree' (W.H.).

ternas, *ternas*, s.f., *teyrnas*, D.; *tyrnas*, W.B. col. 8. 32; 30. 36; *ternas*, C.C.M. 20. 6; W.Ll. xxviii. 6, 'kingdom': *vasa n welgin i na r dernas lasa r pe:ð ðim wedi diguð*.

terwyn, s.m., pl. *terwna*, *terfyn*, D., 'end, boundary': *may o n tənny at a terwyn*, 'he is approaching his end', 'he is getting old';

tervyn a day blu:y, 'the boundary of the two parishes'; *mi žið a bu:χ dros a tervana n injon*, 'a he-goat will get out of bounds at once'.

tervysg, s.m., pl. *terväsga*, *terfysg*, D. (1) 'commotion': *kodi tervysg*. (2) 'thunderstorm': *du i n medul bo:d tervysg mi hi* (bot i am nēyd tervysg, bod na dervysg an rula).

te:s, *te:sg*, s., *tēs*, D., 'heat' with reference to the weather: *moxal te:s*, 'to shelter from heat'. Cf. *giwre:s*.

tesog, adj., *tesog*, D., 'hot and inclined to be sultry', and implying generally a certain cloudiness or mistiness overhead.

testyn, s.m., pl. *testana*, *testun*, D., 'text' (of a sermon), 'subject' (of an essay, etc.), 'object of common talk': *k ovn i mi vynd an destyn farad*.

te:θ, s.f., pl. *teθi*, *têth*, D., 'teat'.

te:u, adj., pl. *teujon*, *tew*, D. (1) 'thick': *niul te:u*, 'thick mist' (= *trum*); *may r ēira n de:u*, 'the snow is deep' (= *truxys*); *an de:u o vloda*, 'thick with flowers'; *tori bara menyn an ghy: de:u*, 'to cut bread and butter too thick'; *kin dewad a χly:st ēidjon*, 'as thick as a bullock's ear' (said of cloth, fustian, leather, etc.); *gwal de:u*, 'a thick wall' (childish, O.H. = *lëdan*); *farad an de:u*, 'to speak thickly'; *kly:st de:u*, 'a dull ear', opp. to *kly:st dena*. (2) 'fat': *kin dewad a moχyn*; *te:u vel avol*, *te:u vel g hu:χ an g haid*; *lump o dy:n te:u*; *boxa teujon*.

te:u, s.m., pl. *teuja*, *tew*, 'thickness': *χwe: modvad o de:u*, 'six inches thick'; *d o:ð na ðim te:u asgał gwybedyn ghuñðo vo a χa:l i la:ð* (I.W.), 'he was within an ace of being killed'; *holli ply:g at de:u nēylly:ol*, 'to split a block of slate to a particular thickness'; *te:u pedar*, 'a thickness of four slates', 'the fourth part of the thickness of a *klut*'.

teudrum, adj., *tewdrwm*. (1) 'slow of comprehension'. (2) 'somewhat obstinate or sullen', said of one who pretends not to hear.—(O.H.)

teudur, s.m., *tewedd*, *tewder*, *tewdwr*, D., 'thickness, fatness'.

teuglyd, adj., *tewglyd*, 'well off; in prosperous, comfortable circumstances': *syt may hun a hun? may o n deuglyd jaun* (O.H.).

tewi, v., *tewi*, D. Fut. S. 1. *tarwa*, 2. *tewi*, 3. *tarwið*, *tewið*. Pl. 1. *tewun*, 2. *teux*, 3. *tawnan*, *tewan*. Imperf. S. 1. *taun*, *teun*, 2. *tawaf*, 3. *tarwa*, etc. Pret. S. 1. *terwis*, 2. *tewist*, 3. *tarwoð*, *tewoð*. Pl. 1. *tauson*, 2. *tausox*, 3. *tauson*. Plup. *tausun*. Pres. Subj. *tarwo*. Imperative S. 2. *ta:u*, 3. *tarwad*. Pl. 2. *teux*, 'to be silent': *ta:u, ne mi gēi glystan l*, 'hold your tongue, or you'll get a box on the ears!'; *mi kosa i di os na ðewi di l*, 'I'll give it you if you don't stop!'; *ta:u ar dē lol l*, 'none of your nonsense!'; *pen vy:ð day dy:n wedi mynd i gēkry tarwad a kała*, 'when two people have come to words let the wiser keep silent' (O.H.); *teux!*, 'you don't mean it!'; *teux a so:n*, 'don't mention it'.

tewyn, s.m., *tewyn*, D., s.v. 'titio'; 'ember': *t o:ð na ðim tewyn o da:n ən ə gra:t*.

tēly, s.m., pl. *tēly:oð*, *teulu*, D., 'family'.

tēly:að, adj., *teuluaidd*, D., 'family': *ðoledsuyð dēly:að*, 'family prayers'; *dý:n tēly:að*, 'a family man'.

tēynely, v., *taenellu*, D., 'to sprinkle'.

tēynva, s.f., *taenfa*, O.P., 'the state of having been spread': *ði r gwair ar dēynva gmoxi?*, 'have you spread your hay?'

tēyny, v. [*tany*].

tēyrn, s.m., *teyrn*, D., 'an arrogant, authoritative person': *r o:ð o n dippin o dēyrn hevo paub*; *r u:ti n ormod o dēyrn* (J.J.; O.H.).

tēyry, v., *taeru*, D., 'to argue, insist, assert strongly and continuously': *day ðy:n ən tēyry ar i gilið*, 'two people arguing with each other' (= *əmrəsəmmy*); *t o:n i ðim am dēyry nes i mi ovyn i ru:in arað*, 'I was not going to insist on the point until I had asked some one else'; *r o:ð hi n nhēyry vi bo:d . . .*, 'she insisted (against my opinion) that . . .

ti: (when not emphatic *tī*), pron., ti, 'thou, thee'. As to the distinction between *ti:* and *dī:*, *ti:* is always used in the nominative case after a verbal form ending in *t*, as *u:ti (t)i?*, *wyðost (t)i?* *brənmisti (t)i o?* but after forms ending in *i*, *dī:* takes its place, as *os na ðeui dī*, 'if thou art not silent'; *nēi dī byð*, 'thou never wilt'; *t ēi dī byð*, 'thou wilt never go'; *mī gēi dī annuyd*, 'thou wilt catch cold';—*dī* is also used when the pronoun is inserted after an imperative, as *kəmmar dī arvod go vəxan*, 'take a somewhat small stroke' (with a scythe). As object after a verb, whether the verb is followed by a pronoun or not (including the infinitive), always *dī:*. After a preposition, either in a pronominal combination or not, always *tī:*, as *arnat (t)i*, *i tī:*. As complement to *də* always *dī:*, as *də da:d dī*, *də vam dī*. Emphatic form *əx:tī:*; conjunctive form *tīðə*.

tibil, s., pl. *tibla*, *dibl*, D., *Ora*, *collutulatio extremitatis vestium*, 'mud-marks on the hem of garments': *gəun ən dibil i gi:d*, i.e. *ə gwēylod ən dibla* (O.H.); *o:ð i drəusys ən dibla o va:u*.

tiblo, v., *diblo*, D., 'to bespatter with mud'.

tida, s.pl., (?) *tīd*, D., 'catena'; 'dribblings from the mouth': *gūlun tida*, 'to dribble, slaver'.

tido, v., *tido*, D., s.v. 'illaqueo', 'obstringo'; in the exp. *bara wedi tido*, 'bread which is badly baked and become stringy' (I.W.).

tikkad, s.m., pl. *tikedi*, 'ticket': *kodi tikkad*, 'to buy a ticket'.

tikkal; *dittal* (O.H.), s.m., 'the last milk obtained in milking', 'strippings'. Cf. *blēinjon* and *armal*.

tikkal, v., *ticial*, O.P., 'to obtain the last milk': *daxi wedi θikkal hi*, i.e. *ə vyux* (J.J.).

tila, adj., 'insignificant': *may n edrax ən digon tila*, 'it looks rather insignificant'; *araθ go dila sy gəno vo*, 'he is rather a poor speaker';—of clothes: *may r tɹəusys ən edrax ən dila* implies trousers which are too tight and short.

timbovθ, adj., tinboeth, G.O. ii. 276. 11, 'lecherous'; also substantively, 'venereal disease'—(O.H.).

timbran, s.m., tinbren, O.P., 'the piece of wood behind a horse or each of two horses ploughing, to keep the traces apart; swingle-tree, single-tree'. Cf. *bombran*.—As applied to persons, 'a good-for-nothing fellow' (O.H.).

ti:n, s.f., pl. *tina*, tin, D. (1) 'posterior': *səθjo n di:n (a i di:n) am i ben*, 'to fall head over heels'; *pə səθjun ar ə ŋhi:n vedrun i mo i gnəyt hi*, 'if I half killed myself I couldn't do it'; *mi a:θ i fur ar hy:d i di:n*, 'he went away unwillingly'; in pl. *ɹhoid ar hy:d i tina*;—*may o ŋ gnəyd pəθa dan di:n*, 'he does underhand, sneaky things' (cf. G.O. ii. 156. 12; T.N. 276. 38); *dy:n tan di:n*, 'sneak'; *sigil di:n ə guys*, tinsigl y gŵys, D., 'wagtail'. (2) 'bottom, end': *ti:n ə drol*, 'the back of the cart'; *ti:n ə mənɪd (ən di:n ə mənɪd)*, 'foot, skirts of the mountain' (= *godra*); *tavly nu a i tina i r gwynt*, 'to place (the corn) with their stalks to the wind'; *ti:n i go:t*, 'the bottom of his coat'; *ti:n dorθ*, 'fag end of a loaf'; *ti:n klaud*, 'base of a hedge': *tomman o riglon wedi hel i di:n klaud*; *kerðad ar hy:d ti:n ə klaud*;—*pə:θ heb ben ak heb di:n*, 'a thing without head nor tail'; *t o:s na ben na θi:n ar i stori o*.

tindras, s.f., 'breeching' (part of the harness).

ti:ndroi, v., tindroi, O.P., 'to loiter round and round the same spot': *ti:ndroi ən ər y:n van o hy:d r u:ti r y:n va:θ a ɸudun bendro* (O.H.), 'you keep loitering round and round the same spot like a wether with the gid';—'to dilly-dally': *ti:ndroi hevo r gwaiθ ən ɸe: nəyd o*;—'to hesitate', e.g. as to whether one will go or not.

tindrum, adj., tindrwm, O.P., 'clumsy'.

tindy, adj., tinddu, 'black-rumped': *tindy me:ð ə vra:n uθ ər wylan* (prov.), 'the pot calls the kettle black'.

tinjon, s.pl., tinion, 'the corn or hay which forms the base of a cock': *tinjon gwair*, *tinjon y:d* (not known to O.H.).

tinxwiθ, adj., tinchwith, G.R. [186] 3, 'blundering'.

tinlax, s.m., tinlach, O.P., 'a puny, insignificant little fellow': *ən dinlax o dy:n*; *ɹ he:n dinlax lartf*.

ti:n'ɸippa, adj., 'crestfallen': *mi a:θ i fur ən di:n'ɸippa jaun—wedi meθy ka:l i negas*.

tinslip, adj., 'sheepish, down in the mouth': *mi a:θ oruθa i n dinslip jaun* (also *ən di:n slip*).

tinwan, s., tinwen; cf. tinwyn, D., s.v. 'pygargus'; *tinwan* a *garag*, 'wheatear' (Saxicola ænanthe).

tiŋk, s.f., tinc, D. (1) 'tinkle': *ghəux diŋk ar a glo:χ*. (2) 'a bit of song': *ghəux i ni diŋk*; hence, in preaching: *r o:ð gəno vo r diŋk jaun*, 'he had a "hwyl" of the genuine stamp'. (3) 'weari-some refrain'. (4) 'bad report': *may o a i diŋk ar baub*.

tiŋkar, s.m., pl. *tiŋkars*, tincer, D.G. cxxi. 18; tinker, W.S. [A tyner], 'tinker': *tiŋkar uð di:n ki:*, 'tin can tied to a dog's tail'.

tiŋkera, v., 'to tinker'.

tiŋkjan, v., tincian, D., 'to sound, tinkle' (of a bell); 'to chink' (of money), 'to clank' (of a chain);—*ma na riu diŋkjan a młhi:ð a bobol bōd . . .*, 'there is a (bad) report about that . . .

tīp, s., pl. *tījjada*, 'tick' (of a clock).

tījjan, v., 'to tick' (of a clock).

tīppad, s.m., pl. *tīpedi*, 'tippet'; tippet effeir, W.S. [A preestes tippet]; *tīppad dros i sguyda*.

tīppin, s.m., pl. *tīppja*, tippyn, St. Matth. v. 18, 'a little, a bit'; *vedruxi sarad kəm'ra:ig a tīppin ba:χ*, 'can you speak Welsh?'; 'A little'; *may tīppin an o:yr hēidju*, 'it is rather cold to-day'; *may η glēyo dīppin*, 'it is getting a little lighter'; *tīppin yuχ*, 'a little higher, louder'; *vesyl tīppin*, 'little by little'; *meun tīppin o o:yd*, 'getting on in years'; *da:xi wedi hel tīppin go le:u (tīppin go da:) o ve:l i r ku:χ*, 'you have feathered your nest pretty well'; *po:b tīppin*, 'every scrap'; *a mhen tīppin ba:χ*, 'after a little time'; *may na gryn dīppin o:ð akku i r knebrun*, 'it is a good long way to the funeral from my home'; *may o wedi mynd an dīppja*, 'it is broken to bits'.

tīr, s.m., pl. *tīroð*, tir, D., 'land': *tīr brak*, 'soft, easily worked land' (= *tīr ghy:ð*); *tīr bra:s*, 'rich land' (= *tīr nerθol*, *tīr kry:*); *tīr gla:s*, 'land covered with grass, turf, lawn'; *tīr gwey:lt*, 'land which has never been cultivated'; *tīr ko:χ*, 'dry, barren land'; *tīr korfog*, 'marshy land'; *tīr ľavyr*, 'tilled land'; *tīr mēunog*, 'peat land'; *tīr o:yr*, 'wet, undrained land'; *tīr pori*, 'pasture land'; *tīr sa:l*, 'poor land'; *tīr tŋum*, 'heavy land, difficult to work' (= *tīr tyn*, *tīr klēiog*); *gəry tīr*, 'to overwork land'; *may r tīr wedi blino*, 'the land has been overworked'; *tŋoi r tīr*, 'to plough'; *may o n sevył ar dīppin o di:r*, 'he is a portly person,—important in his own eyes' = *ľedy tīppin ar i dra:yd ag ηy gweld i hy:n an ðy:n maur*.

tīrjo, v., turio, D., 'to turn up the ground like a pig'.

tīrjon, adj., tirion, D., 'kindly': *dy:n tīrjon (hevo)*;—*ŋha:d tīrjon !*, 'good gracious!';—also of the weather: *durnod tīrjon* implies a fine day but not too hot.

tīrsfa, *tŋrsfa*, s.pl., cf. turs, D., 'rostrum'; 'surly looks': *paid a gustun də dīrsfa arna i*, 'do not look at me in that surly manner';—*tŋnny tīrsfa*.

tīfan, v., tisian, Job xli. 18, 'to sneeze'.

tittu, s.m., titw, R.; cf. Eng. (Dial.) titty [A cat, kitten; a pet name for a cat or kitten], 'puss'; *tittu pstatlan*, applied to a kitten; *tittu tommos la:s*, *dittu dommos la:s*, 'tomtit' (Parus caeruleus); *ɣ he:n dittu*, *tittu bəxan*, said of a small man, but according to O.H. *he:n dittu* = *he:n ga:θ o θy:n*, i.e. *dy:n fals*.

tīθa, pron., tithau, conjunctive form of *tī*: *tɾawa di: vi: mi tɾawa inna diθa*, 'you hit me and I'll hit you'; *i tīθa*, 'to thee also'.

tī:θ, s., tūth, D.; cf. tith, C.C.M. 78. 29, 'canter': *mynd ar di:θ* = *tīθjo*.

tīθjo, v., tuthio, D.; cf. tithio, C.C.M. 227. 30, 'to canter',—between *trotjo* and *karlammy* (O.H.).

tiun, s.f., pl. *tiunja*, ton ne tun, W.S. [Tune]; pl. tiwnie, C.L.C. iv. 39. 8, 'tune'.

tivad, s.m., etifedd, D.; cf. tifedd, D.F. [48] 3, 'heir' = *a:yr*.

tlaud, adj., pl. *tłodjon*, comp. *tłottaɣ*, tlawd, D., 'poor': *kin tlottad a tğodan egluys*, *kin tlottad a tğyan*, 'as poor as a church mouse'.

tłino, v., tylino, D., 'to knead' = *klino*.

tłodad, adj., tylodaidd, P.G.G. 35. 11, 'miserable, forlorn': *syt olug sy arno vo?* *golug tğodad a gwa:yl jaun*.

tłodi, s.m., tlodi, D., 'poverty'.

tłodi, v., tlodi, D., 'to impoverish'.

to:, s.m., pl. *tōia*, to, D. (1) 'roof, covering': *to: gwe:lt*, 'thatched roof'; *to: sglaitf*, 'slate roof'; *o dan do:*, 'under cover'; *ɣhoi to: am i penna nu*, 'to put a covering over them'; *adar (ə) to:*, 'sparrows'. (2) 'generation': *ə to: ivayk*, 'the younger generation'. Cf. W.B. col. 450. 18.

to:, s., 'taw': *to: ali*, 'alley taw'; *to: tfeni*, 'a large white marble'.

todi, v., toddi, D., 'to melt': *mi dɛljax na θoda menyn ən i xε:k i*, *ond dorux lump o gaus ən i xε:k i*, *mi dodiθ hunnu* (*mi gnoiθ hunnu n o: handi*), 'you would think butter would not melt in her mouth, but put a lump of cheese in her mouth—that will melt' ('she'll chew that quick enough').

todjon, s.pl., toddion, O.P., 'things melted and congealed'.

toft, s.m., pl. *toftja*, 'seat in a boat' (O.H. and Bangor).

toi, v., toi, D., 'to roof, cover': *gnëyd tɛxi i doi tai*, 'to make slates for roofing houses'; *toi kut moxyn*, 'to roof a pig-sty'.

tok, adv., toc, C.C. 28. 24; R., 'soon, presently': *mi do: i əno tok*, 'I'll come soon'; *mi a:ni sbel etto tok*, 'we'll go on for a bit presently'; *mi da:u tok a da:*, 'it will come soon'.

tokjo, v., dockio, W.S.; toccio, D., 'to dock': *tokjo marljod*, 'to dock ponies' (J.J.); *tokjo tğlaud*, 'to dock a hedge' (O.H., but not J.J., who had *sgrutfo* in this sense); *tokjo ko:yd*, *ta:s* (O.H.).

tokkyn, dokkyn, s.m., pl. *tokanna*, tokyn, W.S. [A tokyn]—*tanny tokkyn (dokkyn)*, *tanny bara dokkyn (tokkyn)*, 'to draw lots' (e.g. with straws). Cf. *dob*.

tokkyn, s.m., pl. *tokja*, 'heap': *tokkyn o ġerig*, 'a heap of stones' (e.g. to mark a boundary);—*tokkyn o žibin, o bri:ð*;—*tokkyn margrig*, 'ant-hill' = *tumpað o vargrig, tumpað margrig*.

tolk, s.m., pl. *tolkja*, tolč, D., 'dent': *ma na dolk ən əx het xi*, 'your hat is dented'; *pisar a ðolk ənno vo*, 'a can with a dent in it'; *ma: na he:n dolkja a klopkja ar hy:d ə ford*, 'the road is full of hollows and bumps'.

tolkjo, v., *tolcio*, D. (1) 'to dent': *je: dolkisti ə pisar?* (2) 'to butt': *bu:x gavr ən tolkjo ag ən pləndro* (O.H.). Cf. D. *tolcio* fal hwrdd, 'coniscare'.—Also *turkjo, tərkyo*.

tolkjog, adj., *tolciog*, D., s.v. 'rugosus'; 'dented': *het dolkjog*;—*may r arð ən banljog ag ən dolkjog ar d o:l di*, i.e. unevenly dug (O.H.); *may r ford ən dolkjog ag əy gleykjog* (O.H.).

tolpjo, v. (1) 'to place sods on the apex of a thatched roof' = *ghoi tolpja ar ben ty*. (2) 'to throw sods at': *tolpjo ru:n hevo tolpja* (O.H.).

tolpyn, s.m., pl. *tolpja*, 'sod', or 'a piece of earth with grass growing on it torn out of the ground'. Cf. *talp*.

tolyn, s.m., pl. *tolə(r)s*, Eng. thole; 'rowlock'.

tolti, v., tywalltu, O.P. Fut. 3. *toltið, ty:lt*. Imperative *tolta*, 'to pour' = *təwallt*.

tom, s.f., *tòm*, D., 'dung' = *ba:u: gwly:ð dom*, 'chickweed' (*Stellaria media*).

tomman, s.f., pl. *tomennyð*, *tommen*, D., 'manure heap'; 'heap' (in general): *ə gwrèidin isa n ə domman dæið yxa*, prov. implying that those of the lowest antecedents give themselves most airs; *tomman ġerig*, 'a heap of stones'; *tomman o riglon wedi hel i di:n kləuð*, 'a heap of scrapings (from the road) piled under a hedge'; *ma: nu n ghoi nu n domman ar ə ka:y*, 'they make a heap of them in the field'; *may moruyn əy ka:y l i nabod uð i ðomman* (i.e. by things thrown away on the ash-heap), *may gwa:s əy ka:y l i nabod uð i gadlas* (prov.);—in slate quarries, 'heap of refuse';—*wedi gləxy n domman*, 'wet through'; *r o:ð ə ywa:lt ən ly:b domman* (dail), 'my hair was dripping wet';—also *ən ly:b soppan dail domman*.

tommos, 'Thomas': *digul dommos*, 'St. Thomas's Day' (Dec. 21)—still sometimes observed as an occasion for asking alms';—*tittu tommos la:s*, 'titmouse' (*Parus caeruleus*).

ton, s.f., pl. *tonna*, *tonn*, D., 'wave': *ma:n donna*, 'small waves';—*na:ð i ðim ton o himða hēiðju*, 'there has not been the slightest lull in the bad weather to-day' (O.H.).

up''; also 'to break one's heart'; *may o n tori n aru*, 'he is getting to look old' = *tori n he:n*. (d) 'to break up, disperse': *tori kwarvod*, 'to break up a meeting'; *may r æsgol wedi tori*, 'the school has broken up'. (e) 'to quench, assuage': *tori saxad*, 'to quench thirst'; *tori govid*, *gwëyu*, *pozyn*, 'to relieve pain'. (f) 'to curdle' (of milk): *may r feurið wedi tori*. (g) with *aſan*, 'to come out, sprout' = *tavly*, *tavlyd aſan*, *ſixjo*. (h) with *ar*, 'to interrupt': *tori ar æ kwarvod*, 'to interrupt the meeting'; *tori ar æ sbort*, 'to interrupt, spoil the sport'. (i) with *i laur*, 'to drop' (of the wind): *may r gwyni wedi tori i laur*, 'to break in' (of a horse): *tori keſyl i laur* (= *i veun*). (j) with *i vany*, 'to run short': *o:ys gin ti vakko ? na: du i wedi tori i vany n la:n*;—also without *i vany*. (2) 'to cut, cut off, cut down'. (a) in simple sense: *tori ko:yd*, 'to cut wood'; 'to cut down trees'; *tori maun*, 'to cut peat'; *tori i ben*, 'to cut off his head'; *tori mhen a rhoi i mi eli [eli]*; *tori pen æ klauf*, 'to trim the hedge'; *tori n vyr*, *æy gutta*, 'to cut short';—with middle or reflexive sense: *tori gwa:ft*, 'to have my hair cut'. (b) fig. *tori gëirja*, 'to articulate clearly'; *tori i ben*, 'to take away his reputation'; *tori kat*, 'to cut a dash'. (c) *tori enu*, 'to sign one's name'. (d) 'to dig': *tori be:ð*, 'to dig a grave'; *tori fo:s*, *tga:yn*, 'to dig a ditch, a drain'; *tori tuł*, 'to dig a hole'. (e) *tori tuł*, 'to make a hole'. (f) with *ar*, 'to shorten': *may po:b durnod vel hyn æn tori ar æ gëya*, 'every (warm) day like this shortens the winter';—'to castrate' (= *kwëirjo*);—'to run down' (fig.): *tori arna i æn æ ghevn*, 'to run me down behind my back'; cf. (1) (h). (3) 'to tear': *may r diſad wedi tori n raks grëibiſjon*, 'the clothes are torn to shreds'; *tori rubaθ tru i hannar*, 'to tear something in half'; *tori pappyr æn hik hak*, 'to tear paper so as to give it a ragged edge'; *tori dolan*, 'to tear out a leaf'.

torjad, s.m., torriad, D., s.v. 'fractura'; 'a breaking, cutting': *may hi wedi maru o dorjad i xalon*, 'she died of a broken heart'; *bulx tri ðorjad*, a sheep's ear-mark so called [*no:d*];—*karag æn hoſol smu:v æn i ðorjad* (O.H.).

torklonnys, adj., torcalonus, O.P., 'heart-breaking, broken-hearted'.

torx, s., pl. *torxa*, torch, D. (1) 'a kind of collar placed round the neck of an animal', e.g. *torx o wair*, *o gortyn*, *o biſjon pabuyr*; *tænny torx*, 'a game played by two persons sitting on the ground opposite to one another with their feet touching; each one grasps a stick placed at right angles between them and tries to pull the other up'. (2) 'a rag put on the head to steady something carried there'. (3) 'coil, fold': *r o:ð i sanna vo i laur æn dorxa*, 'his stockings were down over his boots'; *may i wegil æn dorxa*, 'the nape of his neck hangs in coils of fat'.

torxi, v., torchi, D., 'to turn up': *torxi i lewis*, *i drausys*, 'to turn up one's sleeves, trousers'.

torlan, s.f., pl. *torlennyð*, *torlan*, D., s.v. 'puluinus'; *torrlan*, s.v. 'ripa', *torlann*, s.v. 'crepido', 'bank of a river or of a channel on the sea-shore'.

torluyð, adj., *torllwyd*, F.N. 34 (30), 'grey-bellied': *kefŷyl torluyð*, 'an old type of horse, now never seen in the district, black in colour, but grey on the under parts' (O.H.).

torluyð, s., *torllwyth*, D., 'litter': *torluyð o vo:χ*, 'a litter of pigs'. —Also 'a great number'.

torrog, adj., *torrog*, D., 'with young': *hu:χ dorog*.

torsyð, adj., *torsyth*, O.P., said of one who struts about bolt upright, e.g. one who has lately become a soldier or a policeman: *dy:ar annul! may o n ļagk torsyð*.

torθ, s.f., pl. *torθa*, *torth*, D., 'loaf': *torθ dan badaļ*, 'pan loaf'; *torθ wēylod*, 'cottage loaf'; *torθ dyn*, 'tin loaf'; *torθ ġēirχ*, 'oat-cake'; *gwynab a dorθ*, 'the surface of the loaf'; *kilkin o dorθ*, 'scrap-end of a loaf'; *gweīdi tair torθ am ġēinjog*, said of a child who is yelling and screaming.

torur, s.m., *torrwr*, D., s.v. 'effractor'; *torur beða*, 'grave-digger'; *torur kefala*, 'horse-breaker'.

to:st, adj., *tost*, D., 'harsh, painful': *ma: r ešġid ma n do:st ar a korn*, 'this shoe hurts the corn'; *may o wedi brivo n do:st jaun*, 'he has been hurt very severely'; *mi vasa n rēit do:st arnoxi*, 'it would be a heavy task for you'; *may hi n do:st jaun i wēiθjo hēidju* (e.g. because of the heat).

tostar, s.m., *tostedd*, D., 'Calculus morbus, lithiosis'; 'stranguary' (disease of horses).

tostiri, s., *tosturi*, D., 'pity'.

tostjo, v., 'to toast': *tostjo* (= *křasy*) *bara*.

tauljad, *tauljad*, s.m., *tafliad*, D., s.v. 'iactus'; 'a throw': *kim beļad a θauljad karag*, 'a stone's throw'.

təuly, *təulyd* [*tavly*].

təwal, *tu:al*, s.m., pl. *təweli*, *twel*, W.B. col. 226. 39 ; 425. 8, 'towel' = *ļi:an səxy*.

təwalġ, *tu:alġ*, v., *tywallt*, D. Imperative *təwalġ*; the other forms are on the model of *tolġi*, 'to pour, pour out'.

təwod, *tu:od*, s.m., *tywod*, D.; *twod*, W.Ll. lii. 34, 'sand'.

təwodlyd, adj., *tywodlyd*, D., 'sandy'.

təwottir, s.m., *tywottir*, 'sandy land'.

təwyð, *tu:yð*, s.m., but always *a dəwyð* (*du:yð*), *tywydd*, D., 'weather': *təwyð anse:vədlog* (*an:wadal, kəvnewiðjol*), 'changeable, unsettled weather'; *təwyð bra:v*, 'fine weather'; *təwyð egar* (*gwy:ļi; stormys*), 'stormy weather'; *təwyð maur*, 'stormy weather' (cf. Fr.

'gros temps'); *tŵyl flaf* (*gwigil*; *trammað*), 'sultry weather'; *ar bo:b tŵylð*, 'in all weathers'; *may r dŵylð ɔy klirjo* (*ɔy kodɪ*), 'the weather is clearing up'; *may r dŵylð wedi troi*, 'the weather has changed';—sometimes, as in English, implies 'rough weather'; *may r dŵylð wedi kyro* (*knokjo*) *nu*, 'the weather has spoilt them'; *may hi n debig jaun i riu dŵylð*, 'it looks very like rough weather'.

tŵyl, *tuy*, adj., comp. *tułax*, tywyll, D. (1) 'dark': *may hi n dŵyl vel ɔ vagðy* (= *vel ɔ bo:lol*), *may hi vel ɔ bo:lol o dŵyl*, *may hi kin duład a bol byux*, 'it is pitch dark'. (2) fig. *may vɔ sɔnjad i arno vo m dŵyl jaun*, 'I am very much in the dark as to the subject'. (3) of colour, etc.: *pry:d*, *gwa:lt tŵyl*, 'dark complexion, hair'.

to:ys, s.m., toes, D., 'dough'.

tŵyslyd, adj., toeslyd, O.P., 'doughy'.

tra, *trɔ*, conj., tra, D., 'while': *trɔ bɔðanu byu*, 'while they live'; *trɔ by:ð o ɔmma*, 'while he is here'; *trɔ bɔða vo ɔmma*, 'while he was here'; *kyro r hɛyarn trɔ bɔðo vo m bo:yθ*, 'to strike the iron while it is hot'.

tra:d, s., trād, B.C. 131. 13, 'trade': *dgak o bo:b tra:d*, 'Jack-of-all-trades'.

traduy, s. and adv., tradwy, D., 'the next day but one', Fr. 'le surlendemain'; *trannoθ ne draduy*. Also 'three days hence': *vory*, *drennyd*, *draduy*. Frequently *draduy* when used adverbially.

trafarθ, *trafaθ*, s.m., pl. *traferθjon*, traferth, D. (1) 'trouble, pains': *kɔmmyd trafaraθ*, 'to take pains'; *tru:y* (= *gid a*) *gryn drafaraθ*, 'with considerable trouble'; *mi ȝe:s i gryn drafaraθ i vynd mo*, 'it gave me considerable trouble to go there'. (2) 'trouble, grief': *tɔnny trafaraθ am i ben*, 'to bring down trouble upon oneself'; *meun trafaraθ*, 'in trouble' = *meun po:yn*, *meun by:d*, *meun helbyl*.

traferθux, s.m., traferthwch, 'trouble': *meun traferθux maur*.

traferθys, adj., traferthus, D., 'busy, very much occupied'.

trafliθ [*trɪfliθ*].

tragŵylð, adj., tragywydd, D., 'everlasting, eternal': *m dragŵylð*, 'for ever'.

tragwydol, adj., tragywyddol, Gen. iii. 22; tragywyddol, D., 'everlasting, eternal'.

tragwyddoldab, s.m., tragywyddoldeb, D.; Gen. xlix. 26, 'eternity': *am dragwyddoldab a durnod dros ben*, 'for ever and a day'.

trai, s.m., trai, D., 'ebb-tide': *may hi n drai* = *may hi n distil*, 'it is low tide'; *hannar trai*, 'half ebb'; *distil trai*, 'low water'; *trai a lanu*, 'ebb and flow'; *ar drai isal*, 'at (an unusually) low tide, low spring-tide';—O.H. considers *distil* the commoner word;—*ɔdi hi n drai?* was a common question in old days when the Lavan

Sands were frequently crossed, implying 'is the tide sufficiently low to cross?' (O.H.).

trais, s.m., trais, D., 'violence': *tru: drais*, 'by force';—esp. *trais ar verx* = 'stuprum'.

tralod, s.m., trallod, D., 'tribulation, adversity'.

tramguyd, s.m., pl. *tramguyda*, tramgwydd, D., 'offence': *kammyd* *æ pe:θ li:a n dramguyd*, 'to take offence at the slightest thing'.

trammor, adj., tramor, D., 'foreign, from over the sea': *y:d trammor*.

tranlyd, adj., taranlyd, S.E., s.v. 'thundering'; 'thundery': *tewyð tranlyd*.

trannoð, *trönnöð*, *tronnöð*, s. and adv., trannoeth, W.B. col. 6. 21; tranoeth, D., 'the next day': *trannoð ar o:l diguyd*, 'a day behind time'; *trannoð ne draduy*, 'on the next or following day'. Frequently *drannoð*, etc., when used adverbially.

trany, v., taranu, D., 'to thunder'.

trank, s., trang and tranc, D., 'finis, obitus': *may o ar drank*, 'he is in extremis'.

traujad, s.m., tarawiad, D., s.v. 'ictus'; cf. trawiad, C.C.M. 18. 4; G.R. [105]. 17, 'moment': *ar draujad*, *ar y:n traujad*, 'at once'.

traujadol, adj., tarawiadol, 'striking': *hanesyn traujadol*.

traur, *trœur*, trowr, D., s.v. 'hydragogus'; 'ploughman'.

traus, s., traws, D., 'trans'. Always preceded by *ar*, thus forming a preposition or adverb, 'over, across, crosswise', *særðjo ar draus rubað*, 'to fall over something'; *may po:b pe:θ ar draus i gilið*, 'everything is topsy-turvy'; *ghag ovn ido vo vynd ar æn traus*, 'for fear he runs over us'; *mi ðois i ar i draus o*, 'I came across him'; *liwjo hi ar i θraus*, 'to saw it across'; *tori ar æ nrhaus uð xwerðin*, 'to split with laughter'; *may o bton tori ar i draus am vynd æn vlëynor*, 'he is almost bursting with the desire of becoming an elder'; *farad ar draus ru:in*, 'to interrupt some one';—*farad ar draus po:b sgurs*,—*ar draus po:b pe:θ*, 'if I may interrupt for a moment'—implying that the interruption is due to a fear of forgetting what one had to say if one waited till the end of the story or of the matter which was the subject of conversation; *ar i hy:d ag ar i θraus*, 'lengthwise and crosswise'; *ar hy:d ag ar draus*, 'anyhow, at random'; *pe:θ ar draus ag ar hy:d*, 'a muddled composition'.

traust, s.m., pl. *træustja*, trawst, D., 'the cross-beam which unites the beams, which in the form of an inverted V support a roof in a series—thus forming a triangle'.

traval, s.f., cf. yn trauael y grog, 'in praelo crucis', L.A. 23. 9; trafael, L.A. 131. 9; trafayl, W.S. [Trauayle]. (1) 'an instrument

of about a yard in length with a sharp edge upon which slates are placed to be cut with a *kəlaθ gërig*. The seat upon which the workman sits is called *maink traval*, also shortened into *traval*, e.g. *ista ar a draval*. (2) 'a journey for the sake of business, rounds': *vy:s i ar a n̄ghaval i r van a r van*; *mynd am draval*.

traval, s.f., 'a wooden instrument for turning oat-cakes on the griddle' (I.W.).

travëljō, v., *trafaylio*, W.S. [Trauayle]; *trafaelu*, D., *laborare*, *operari*; *trafaelio*, M.Ll. i. 222. 20; B.C. 5. 19; D.G. iv. 11, 'to travel', esp. 'to go on foot hawking small wares', *Kerbad i mniil i dammad*.

travëljur, s.m., 'commercial traveller'.

trawo, v., formed from *taraw*; cf. *taro* and *taraw*, D. Fut. S. 1. *trawa*. Pl. 2. *traux*. Imp. *traun*. Pret. S. 3. *trawod*, *travod*. P. 3. *trawson*. Plup. *trawsun*. Imperative *trawa*, *traux*. Pret. Pass. *trawyd*, *trawud*, 'to strike': *mi drawis a mhen mo vo*, 'I knocked my head against it'; *muy o duru nag o drawo [taro]*; *may r velltan wedi trawo r gōydan*, 'the lightning has struck the tree'; *mi trawut i n sa:l m sadyu*, 'she was taken suddenly ill'; — *mor lukkys dary ni drawo l*, 'how lucky we were to hit upon it!'; *trawo ar (uθ)*, 'to meet (some one)'. Cf. *taro*.

trayl, s.f., pl. *trëilja*, *trawl*, D.; cf. *trawl*, C.C.M. 41. 13. (1) 'wear', e.g. of furniture, etc. (2) 'the place where the friction occurs in the turning of a wheel, etc.': *doro dippin o o:yl i r trëilja*, *mi vy:ð m haus i droi* (J.J.). (3) 'expense' (seldom used): *be vy:ð a dra:yl?*

trayn, s.m., pl. *trëinja*, 'drain': *tori trëinja*.

trayθ, s.m., pl. *trëyθa*, *traeth*, D., 'an expanse of sand on the sea-shore'; *trayθ lavan*, 'the Lavan sands'; *trayθ gwy:ll*, 'quicksand'; *trayθ awyr* [*awyr*].

tre:, s.f., pl. *trëvyð*, *trêf*, D., 'town'. In place-names *treborθ*, 'Treborth'; *tregarθ*, 'Tregarth'.

trëigil; *trigil* (Bangor), s.m., *treigl*, D. (1) 'traffic, passing to and fro': *ma na drëigil maur ar a ford*. (2) 'right of way': *os na drëigil pobol i vynd drosod?* (3) 'track' (of an animal): *trëigil gwniyan*, *sgwarnog*. (4) 'track, way', indicating a general direction though not marked out: *o:ð o η gubod a trëigil*.

trëiglan; *tringlan* (O.H.), s.f., 'as much hay as can be conveniently taken out of a stack and carried away in the arms or bound on the shoulders'—about 56 lbs.

trëiglo, *trëigljō*; sometimes *tringlo* (O.H.), v., *treiglo*, D. (1) 'to roll', e.g. of stones; cf. *pauljo*; — *dy:n m trëiglo dros a dibin*; — *dur m trëiglo dros a graig*; — *may dur m pyro i hy:n uθ drëiglo*. (2) 'to roll with the legs in the air' (of animals) = *dreglo*, *amdrëiglo*.

(3) 'to pass up and down', Fr. 'circuler': *ma na ho:l trëiglo garu n a van ma*.

trëiljad, s.m., treuliad, O.P., 'digestion': *disfig trëiljad*, 'indigestion' = *'kam'drëiljad*.

trëiljo, v., treulio, D.; cf. treilio, W.Ll. lxxv. 41. (1) 'to wear away' (seldom used = *gwisgo*). (2) 'to spend' (of time): *mi drëilis v oys an 'di:vy:ð*, 'I have spent my life unprofitably'. (3) 'to digest': *haus i drëiljo*, 'easier to digest'.

trëiljað, s.f., traethell, D., 'sand-bank', esp. *a drëiljað*, 'Dutchman Bank': *may r drëiljað an du:ad i r golug—may hi n hannar trai*, 'Dutchman Bank is coming into sight,—the tide is at half ebb'.

trëinjo, v., 'to drain'. Cf. *tra:yn*.

trëipan, s., 'tripe';—used also as term of reproach: *g he:n drëipan!*

trëiso; *trinsfo* (O.H.), v., treisio, D., 'to use violence against', e.g. *mynd a pe:ð o:ð ar dy:n ar i wëyða*;—esp. with regard to women; cf. D., s.v. 'stupro'.

trëisfur, s.m., treisiwr, D., s.v. 'oppressor'; 'one who uses violence'.

trë:χ, adj., trêch, D. (comp. of Mid. Welsh 'tren'), 'stronger, having the upper hand': *trë:χ du:y wra:χ nag y:n* (prov.), 'two old women are stronger than one', i.e. 'two heads are better than one'; *trë:χ gwla:d nag argluyð* (prov.) = nearly 'vox populi vox Dei'; *ma: r kēfyl an dre:χ arno*, 'the horse has the upper hand of him'; *y:n an taro n dre:χ ar a lal*, 'one getting the best of it over the other with his blows'. Sup. *trëxa*:—*trëxa trëisfad*, *gwanna gwëyðad*, 'trechaf treisied, gwannaf gwaedded' (prov.), 'the weakest go to the wall'.

trëxy, v., trechu, O.P., 'to get the best of': *p r y:n o xi drexod?*, 'which of you got the best of it?'; *may o wedi drexy o*, 'he has got the better of him'; *may nu n trëxy ar baub am vrebryn*, 'they excel every one as regards cloth'; *ghoid rubað ar a tîr i drexy r xwryn*, 'to put something on the ground to keep down the weeds'.

trëmjo, v., tremio, D., s.v. 'contueor', 'intueor'; 'to look intently': *trëmjo ar ru:n*.—Seldom used.

trë:n, s.m.f., pl. *trë:ns*, 'train': *a trë:n*, 'the train'; *du:ad hevo r trë:n*, 'to come by train'; *a trë:n rha:d*, 'the excursion train'; *day dre:n*, 'two trains' (*du:y dre:n* J.J.).—but *may hi n du:ad*, 'it (the train) is coming'; *a trë:n dri:*, 'the three o'clock train'.

trënnnyð, *trënnnyð*, adv. and s., trennydd, D., 'the day after to-morrow'; *vory a ðrennyð*, 'to-morrow and the day after';—frequently *drennyð* when used adverbially.

trënsfur, *trënsfur*, s., treinsiwr (?), D.G. cxlvi. 44; traensiwr, I.G. 315. 16; trensiwre (pl.), T.N. 307. 31. (1) 'a wooden plate to

hold butter *ghag i vi:n a tukka i di:lëy vo i furð*. (2) 'a wooden plate for eating on': *may gmo vo laun digon ar i drenfur*, 'he has enough to do to look after his own affairs'.

treŋy, v., *trengi*, D., 'to be in extremis'.

tres, s.f., pl. *tresi*, *três*, D. (1) 'trace (of a harness)': *tresi bla:yn*, *tresi kevn*; cf. *kevndras*, *tindras*, *tordras*;—*troi m a tresi a chwara fon duibig* [*duibig*]. (2) 'a blow': *mi ro: i dre:s i xi* = *slap, waldras*.

tresal, s.f., pl. *treselyð*, 'dresser'.

tresi, v., 'to cackle' (of hens)—*tresi kin dexra doduy a kokjan wedyn*.

tresmasy, v., *trespasy*, W.S. [*Trespace*], 'to trespass' (O.H.).

tresfo, v., *tresiaw*, O.P.; Eng. (Dial.) 'trash' ['to thrash'; also of rain 'to dash, beat, pour', Sc., 'to thrash, beat': *dnas m tresfo r plant*, *dy:n m tresfo dy:n aral*;—of rain: *may hi n tresfo buru*, 'it is pouring with rain' = *stido*, but *tresfo* is the usual term.

tretjo, v., *tretio*, W.S. [*Entreate*], 'to treat': *tretjo ru:n m da:*, *m dru:g*.

tre:θ, s.f., pl. *treθi*, *trêth*, D., s.v. 'tributum'; 'tax, rate': *kodi treθi*, 'to tax'; *kasgy meun ty: sy η kodi r dre:θ*, 'sleeping in a house is what makes it subject to rates'; *hel a dre:θ*, 'to collect rates, taxes'; *dy:n a dre:θ*, 'rate collector'; *tre:θ ilodjon*, 'poor rate'.

treður, s.m., *treth-wyr* (pl.), Isaiah lx, 17, 'rate collector, tax gatherer'.

trevn, s.f., *trefn*, D. (1) 'order': *may hi n du:ad i drevn*, 'it is getting into order'; *kadu meun trevn*, *gnëyd trevn ar*, 'to keep in order'; *mi nëið o drevn arnynu*, 'he will set them to rights'; *dëyd a drevn*, 'to scold'; *dëyd tippin o r drevn*. (2) 'control': *plant m mynd afan o drevn i mham*. (3) 'practice, method': *he:n drevn ovnaduy o:yð hunna*, i.e. *prikjo devaid*.

trevnjad, s.m., pl. *trevnjada*, *trefnad*, D., s.v. 'ordinatio'; 'arrangement'.

trevny, v., *trefnu*, D., 'to put in order, arrange'.

trevnys, adj., *trefnus*, D., 'orderly'.

trëyan, s., *traian*, D., 'third': only as legal term: *hæuljo i θrëyan*, 'to claim her third' (of a widow), W.H. = *a dradyð*. Cf. T.N. 22. 18.

trëyður, s.m., *traethwr*, O.P., 'talker': *trëyður da:*, *may o n drëyður kelwyð fort ora*.

trëyðy, v., *traethu*, D., 'to harangue'; 'to tell, relate': *trëyðy ar:wirad*, *gwirjonad*; *vy:ð o byð m trëyðy i hanas i hy:n*.

tri:, s. and adj., fem. *tair*, *tri*, D., 'three'; *tri:* usually takes the aspirate mutation where possible, as *tri:* *xant*, 'three hundred'; *tri:* *ðy:*, 'three houses' (the radical is, however, sometimes heard,

e.g. *tri: kɛfɪl*, 'three horses'); otherwise the radical, as *tri: mɪ:s*, 'three months'; *tair* always takes the radical. The substantive form followed by the prep. *o* is very often used, as *tri: o dai*, *tri o dɛnʃɔn*, *tri: ar dɛg o dɛvaɪd* (but *tri: su:lɪ*, *tri: mɪ:s*, *tri: ɣant*, *tri: ɣwarɪar aur*, *tair mɪ:l*, *tair gwaiθ*, etc., always). Three days is *trɪdʒa*, or *tri: durnod*, or *tri: o dɛrnɔdʒa*.—*he:n wraig ɛn dair blɪ:yd i gant o:yd*, 'an old woman 97 years old'; *meun tair i bedwar igjan*, '77 (years old)'; *pisin tair*, 'threepenny bit'; *su:lɪ a θair*, 'one shilling and threepence'; *duywaθ ne dair*, 'two or three times'; cf. *tɛirgwaiθ*.

tri:al, s.m., 'trial': *ðary mɪ ðim ka:yl tri:al ar hyn*, 'I have not tried this'; *kin ɔ tri:al*, 'before the competition', e.g. at an eisteddfod;—also 'trial in the law-courts'.

tribað [*tɹəbəd*].

tridarn, adj., tridarn, 'consisting of three pieces': *kuppurd tridarn*, 'cwpwrdd tridarn'.

trɪdʒa, s., tridiau, D., s.v. 'triduum'; 'three days': *trɪdʒa ne bedwar*, 'three or four days'; *ɔ mhen trɪdʒa*, 'in, after three days'; *blaud kɛɪrɣ wedi sevyɫ am drɪdʒa*, 'oatmeal which has stood for three days'.

trɪfar, s., i.e. tri phar, 'three pair': *trɪfar o sanna*;—*dɛybar*, 'two pair' also occurs.

tri:f [*trɪfɪθ*].

trɪftɪg, adj., triphlyg, D., s.v. 'tripplus'; 'triple, threefold'. Cf. *eda*, *ɣhu:yd*.

trɪfɪθ, adv., cf. blith draphlith, D., s.v. 'confuse' in the exp. *trɪfɪθ trɪfɪθ* (also *strɪfɪθ strɪfɪθ*, *tri:f trɪfɪθ*, *dri:f draftɪθ*, 'higgledy-piggledy, topsy-turvy, at sixes and sevens' = *pendramunug*, 'strim-stram-strelax'.

trɪgarad, s.m., pl. *trɪgareda*, trugaredd, D.; cf. trigaredd, C.L.C. I. 17. 24, 'mercy': *o:ð ɛn drɪgarad na ladud m ono vo*, 'it was a mercy he was not killed'.

trɪgɛɪnvad, adj., tri-ugeinfed, D., s.v. 'sexagesimus'; 'sixtieth'.

trɪgjan, s. and adj., tri-ugain, D., s.v. 'sexaginta'; trigain, D.F. [79] 26; G.R. 91. 16, 'sixty': *trɪgjan mɪnəd*.

trɪgo, v., trigo, D., 'to dwell',—not used in current speech;—*lɛtɪ trɪgo* exists as a place-name at Llanfairfechan [*lɛtɪ*].

trɪliu, adj., trilliw, D.G. lvii. 28, 'three-coloured': *ka:θ drɪliu*, 'tabby cat'.

trɪmjo, v., 'to trim': *trɪmjo kɪɔdʒa*, 'to trim hedges'.

trɪmor, s., trimor, C.C.M. 241. 6, 'three seas': *kin hɪɫtad a hɛli trɪmor*.

tri:n, v., trin, D. Fut. *trɪnʒa*. Imperf. *trɪnʒun*. Pret. S. 3. *trɪnʒɔð*. Pl. 3. *trɪnʒon*. Imperative *trɪnʒa*; *trɪnʒuɣ*. (1) 'to prepare, make,

dress, look after, keep, etc.' : *trín babi*, 'to wash and dress a baby'; *trín devaid*, 'to be a sheep farmer'; *trín garð*, 'to garden'; *trín gwair*, 'to make hay'; *trín gwa:ll*, 'to do one's hair'; *trín gwely*, 'to make a bed' (= *gnëyd, kwëirjo*); *trín gwla:n*, 'to dress wool'; *trín kerig*, 'to trim, prepare stones'; *trín kafala*, 'to groom horses'; *trín (la:yð a) menyn*, 'to make butter'; *trín ledar*, 'to tan, dress leather'; *trín la:n*, 'to look after a fire'; *trín ti:r*, 'to cultivate land'. (2) 'to treat, treat of, speak about': *trín am rubað meun þregað*, 'to treat of something in a sermon'; *mi drinjðð æ kwëstjun æn ða:*, 'he treated the question well'; *trín materjon pobol erið*, 'to talk over other people's affairs'. (3) 'to deal with' (of persons): *dy:n anod i dri:n*. (4) 'to treat' (of a doctor). (5) 'to punish, go to law with, take action against': *mi trinja i nul*. (6) 'to scold', in the phrase *æn hel ag æn trín*. (Cf. D.F. [72] 17.)

trinjað, s.f., triniaeth, D., s.v. 'tractatio'. (1) 'act of managing, dealing with': *r oð trinjað ovnaduy gæno vo*, 'he was extremely difficult to manage'. (2) 'treatment' (e.g. medical): *o dan drinjað gin æ doktor, mi ro:ð æ doktor drinjað arðerxog arno vo*. (3) of agriculture: *may r ka:y wedi kayl trinjað ða: = i lnay n jaun*.

trinsfur [*trensfur*].

tringar, adj., tringar, T.N. 257. 13, 'skilful with the fingers, e.g. in doing delicate work'.

tri:o, v., treio, D., 'to ebb': *may n tri:o*, 'the tide is ebbing'; cf. *lenwi*.

tri:o, v., treio, W.S. [Trye]; D.F. [73] 21. Fut. S. 3. *tri:ið, tri:if*. Pret. *tri:is*. Imperative *tri:a, tri:ux*, 'to try': *ghaid i mi dri:o darvod æn vy:an*, 'I must try and get my work finished soon'; *tri:o bo:b for i axyb i vëwyd*, 'to try every means to save his life'; *tri:a d ora*, 'try your best'.

tri:od, s., trioedd, D., 'three'. Only after *ið* as *æni: ið tri:od*, 'we three'.

tri:og, s.m., triakyl, W.S.; triagl, D., 'treacle'.

tripjo, v., trippio, W.S. [Tryppe]; D., s.v. 'cæspito', 'labor', 'titubo'; Psalm lxxiii. 2, 'to trip'.—Often used of women; cf. *slipjo*.

trippin, s.m., 'dripping' (fat).

tri:st, adj., trist, D., 'sad': *edrax æn dri:st*.

tristux, s.m., tristwch, D., 'sadness'.

trisult, s., triswllt, G.O. ii. 138. 30, 'three shillings' = *tri: su:ll*.

triðrod, s., trithroed, C.C.M. 69. 15, 'three feet': *kodi ar i driðrod*, said of an animal which has been wounded in one of its feet and stands up on the other three.

triθrod, adj., trithroed, D., s.v. 'tripus'; 'three-footed, three-legged': *sto:l driθrod*, 'three-legged stool'.

triθul, *tritul*, s., trithwll, i.e. 'three holes', name of a game of marbles: *xwara triθul*, *tritul* (*xwara tri: tul*, O.H.).

triu, adj., Eng. true, 'faithful': *may r Ki: n driu*.

triuwal, s.f., pl. *triuwals*, trwel, W.S. [Trowell], 'trowel'.

tro, s.m., pl. *trōia*, *trōion*, *tro*, D. (1) 'turn' (of motion round a centre): *tro: krun*, 'a turning round'; *nēis i dim ond rhoi riu dro: krun eno*, 'I merely went there and returned'; *lyn tro: pul tro:*, 'whirlpool'; fig. *may lawar tro: wedi du:ad ar a by:d*, 'there have been many changes in the world'; *welod lawar tro: ar vy:d*, 'he saw many vicissitudes'. (2) 'turn, twist': *tro: aghorn a vyux*, 'a twist in the cow's horn'; *ghoi tro: n i gorn o*, 'to wring its neck'; *ghoux day dro: am dani hi a xulum wedyn*, 'put the string twice round and then tie a knot'. (3) 'turn, walk': *mynd am dro:*, 'to go for a walk';—similarly: *vada i n mynd eno ar a nrho:*, 'I go there occasionally'; *Kerdad bob tro:*, 'to walk both ways'. (4) 'conversion' (in religious sense): *ka:yl tro:*, 'to be converted'. (5) 'a turning over, looking through': *na: i roi tro: arnynu*, 'I will look through them'. (6) 'trick, turn': *tro: sa:l, tro: gwaiyl, tro: fadin*, 'a mean turn, a shabby trick'; cf. also *atgas, flem, slemp*;—*may hi m buru*; *he:n dro: l*, 'it is raining—what a nuisance!'; *trōion fo:l*,—*gwrjōn*, 'foolish tricks'. (7) of a period of time: *may o n edrax an wel er s tro:*, 'he has been looking better for some time'; *le: by:oxi er s tro:?*, 'where have you been all this time?'; *vy:om i dim eno er s tro: by:d*, 'I have not been there for a very long time'; *rubad am dro:*, 'something to last for a time, until something better can be obtained'; *waduxi vaur o dro: an mynd eno*, 'you won't be long going there'. (8) 'time', Fr. 'fois': *a tro: kenta*, 'the first time'; *a tro: duytha*, 'last time', 'the last time'; *a tro: o r bla:yn*, 'last time'; *po:b tro: kana r glo:x r o:d a Ki: agh kward*, 'every time the bell rang the dog used to bark'; *a day dro: kynt*, 'the two previous times'; *drōion, drōia*, 'several times';—cf. *gwaiθ*. (9) in phrase *nēiθ a tro:*, 'it will do'.

troi, v., *troi*, D. Fut. S. 1. *tro:a*, 2. *troi*, 3. *troiθ*, *troif*, *try:δ* [*try:*]. Pl. 1. *traun*, *traun*, 2. *traux*, *traux*, 3. *traun*, *traun*. Imperf. S. 1. *traun*, *traun*, 2. *tro:t*, 3. *tro:a*. Pl. 1. *tro:an*, 2. *tro:ax*, 3. *tro:an*. Pret. S. 1. *trois*, 3. *trōiod*, *tro:δ*, *tro:θ*. Pl. 3. *trōison*. Plup. *trōisun*. Imperative *tro:*; *traux*, *traux*. Pret. Pass. *traud*, *traud*, 'to turn'.

I. Trans. (1) 'to turn round': *troi r olwyn*. (2) 'to stir': *troi te*; *yud*, 'to stir tea, porridge'. (3) 'to turn into a different position': *r dydun i wedi bytta r u:y a i droi o i laur*, 'I had eaten the egg and turned it upside down'; *mi dro:δ a bōulan a i gwynab an isa*, 'he turned the basin upside down'; *troi rubad ty xwiθig afan*, 'to turn something inside out'; *troi r ga:θ an a badal*, 'to try and get out of what one has said'. (4) 'to turn into a different

direction': *tʁoi ə du:r at i velin i hy:n*, 'to turn the water to one's own mill'; 'to turn something to one's own advantage'; fig. *tʁoi r stori*, 'to change the subject'. (5) 'to turn over' (of earth, etc.), 'to plough': *may r stalān bri:ð ən tʁoi r ðēyar*, 'the mould-board turns over the earth'; —*tʁoi r li:r*; —*tʁoi ka:y*; —*may r ka:y wedi droi i ġi:d*; —abs. *dona ġe'by:onu n tʁoi bora ma*, 'that is where they were ploughing this morning'; —fig. *du i wedi tʁoi n ə meðul lawar jaun o beða*, 'I have turned over in my mind a great many things'. (6) 'to turn over' (e.g. the page of a book), —also fig. *tʁoi dalañ (dolan) newyð*, 'to turn over a new leaf'. (7) 'to upset': *tʁoi glas*, 'to upset a glass'. (8) 'to sprain': *tʁoi r tʁo:yd*, 'to sprain the ankle' (= *strēivjo*). (9) 'to turn up' (e.g. the nose): *tʁoi r tʁu:yn*. (10) 'to turn on, turn off' (of water, etc.). (11) with *hēibjo*, 'to give up, lay aside, jilt': *may hi wedi tʁoi hunna hēibjo*; —*tʁoi arjan hēibjo*, 'to save up money'.

II. Intr. (12) 'to turn round': *may r olwyn ən tʁoi*: —fig. *tʁoi n i garn*, *tʁoi n i gogurn*, 'to try and get out of what one has said'. (13) 'to seethe, be stirred up': *du:r ən dišġin i laur ag ən tʁoi vel tʁoxjon*, 'water falling and seething like soap-suds'. (14) 'to turn into a different position': *ən tʁoi ag ən tʁosi*, 'tossing about', e.g. in bed. (15) 'to twist, curl': *may i gwa:łt i n tʁoi n vodruya*. (16) 'to turn into a different direction, to change': *may r gwynl wedi tʁoi*, 'the wind has changed'; *tʁoi i galyn po:b awal o wynl*, 'to change with every breeze' (said of a changeable person); *tʁoi vel kuppān meun du:r*, said of some one who changes suddenly his side or opinion; *r öyðun i n tʁoi n v o:l pey glui:s i r daran*, 'I was turning back when I heard the thunder'; *ən tʁoi i vny i r wlad*, 'to turn up into the country' (speaking of a road); *tʁoux i laur n ə van ma*, 'turn down here'. (17) 'to walk', 'to go a short distance': *daxi n tʁoi i laur ən o: hu:yr*, 'you are going down (to the town) rather late'; *tʁoi o gumpas*, 'to loiter'. (18) 'to go over', e.g. to a different religion or political creed: *may o wedi tʁoi i r egluys*; —abs. *daxi wedi tʁoi*, 'you have changed your creed' (or party). (19) 'to become, turn into', followed by adjectives or nouns: *may r dēwyð wedi tʁoi n vydyr jaun*, 'the weather has become very stormy'; *may r bu:yd ən tʁoi n va:yθ*, 'the food turns into nutriment', e.g. after being chewed in the cud. (20) 'to become sour', of milk, etc. (21) 'to go out of shape': *may i xē:k i wedi tʁoi tippin ba:x*. (22) 'to turn, slip off', of a load on the back of an animal, etc.: *tendja, maxgan i, ne mi dry:ð ə pun*, 'mind, my boy, or the load will slip off'. (23) 'to upset': *mi dro:θ ə drol, ə ku:x, ə sospan*, etc.

tʁöiad, s.m., troad, D.; troead, W.Ll. xxxi. 70; troiad, G.O. ii. 104. 23, 'turning': *kəmmux ə tʁöiad kənta i r xwi:θ*, 'take the first turning to the left'; *tʁöiad ə rho:d*, 'solstice', esp. 'the summer solstice'.

tʁöidjo, v., troedio, D., 'to tread, foot': *y:n o r merxaid ivanġ*

harða dröidjod dëyar, 'as pretty a young woman as ever walked'; *may o wedi þröidjo hi i fur*, 'he has taken himself off' = *may o wedi kemmyd a go:ys*.

tröidjog, adj., troedjog, 'nimble on the feet': *may o n dröidjog jaun*.

tröilj, v., troelli, O.P., 'to twist, spin': *æn troi ag æn tröilj*, 'turning and twisting' = *æn troi ag æn trosi*.

tröiljur, *tröyljur*, s.m., troelliwr, 'nightjar' (Caprimulgus europæus) = *nædur*.

troxi, v., trochi, D., 'to dip'; 'to bathe'.

troxjon, s.pl., trochion, O.P., 'soap-suds': *troxjon golxi*;—used of seething water: *du:r æn disgin i laur ag æn troi vel troxjon*; *disgin æn droxjon gwyn*; *may r mo:r æn droxjon gwyn*.

troxva, s.f., trochfa, D., s.v. 'baptismus'; 'a dipping, ducking, soaking': *mi gaið droxva n a gla:u*.

trol, s.f., pl. *trölja*, trol, R., 'cart': *rhoid a drol o vla:yn a Kefyl*, 'to put the cart before the horse'. See *bra:n*, *fra:m*, *karvan*, *Këyad*, *kgrab*, *lorp*, *ovargrëvanna*, *ti:n*, *trumbal*, *wasbus*, etc.

tröljad, s., pl. *trölëidja*, trolaid, 'cart-load'.

tröljur, s.m., trolivr, said of a horse: *may o n droljur da: huylys*, 'he is a good, quiet shaft-horse'.

tröppos, s.pl., tropos, W.S. [Droppes], 'drops such as fall through a roof or down a chimney into a house'.

tröppyn, *droppyn*, s.m., pl. *tröppja*, *droppja*, droppyn, C.C. 18. 3, 220. 15; troppyn C.C. (ed. 1776) 26. 27, 'drop'.

tros [*dros*].

trosað, s.m., trosedd, D., 'delinquency': *gnëyd riu drosað*.

trosi, v., trosi, D., 'diuertere'; only in the phr. *æn troi ag æn trosi*. (1) 'turning and tossing', e.g. of some one in a fever. (2) 'meddle with, rummage amongst': *æn troi ag æn trosi x peða a ðim bysnas mynd æno*. (3) 'to loiter about' = *troi o gumpas a gnëyd ðim by:d*:—*paid a troi a throsi a xalyn ar dæ waið æn wel*.

trosod [*drosod*].

trosol, s.m., pl. *trosoljon*, trosol, D., 'crowbar'.

tröljan, *tröljo*, v., trottian, D., 'to trot'. Cf. *tiðjo*.

tröusys, s.m., pl. *tröusysa*, 'a pair of trousers': *tröusys læ:ys*, 'long trousers'; *tröusys kutta*, 'short trousers, knickerbockers'.

tro:yd, s.m., pl. *træ:yd*, troed, D., 'foot'. (1) of human beings or animals: *ar vlëyna a træ:yd*, 'on tip-toe'; *Kevn a tro:yd*, 'instep'; *træ:yd klappa*, 'club feet'; *tro:yd flat wadan*, 'flat foot'; *træ:yd bla:yn*, 'fore feet'; *træ:yd o:l*, 'hind feet'; *may ho:(y)l æx træ:yd æn a bæ:u*, 'you have left a foot-mark in the mud'; *troi, strëivjo r*

tʁo:yd, 'to sprain one's foot, ankle'; *gæry i dro:yd o i le:*, 'to dislocate the foot'; *kodi ar i dra:yd*, 'to stand up'; *r öyðun i am du:y noson ar æ nʁha:yd*, 'I was up for two nights'; *may o n sevyʎ i bedwar tʁo:yd at i ǵilid*, said of a very thin animal; *honjan ar i dra:yd*, 'to stagger along'; *koli i dra:yd*, 'to trip, stumble'; *koli i θra:yd*, fig., used of women = *slipjo*, *trippjo*; *ǵhagny r tʁa:yd*, 'to scrape the feet'; *may o n y:n sonk (hēini) ar i dro:yd*, 'he is nimble on his feet'; *tʁo:yd gora æ mlēyna*, 'best foot foremost; look sharp!'; *may o wedi mynd nerð i dra:yd*, 'he has gone as fast as his legs could carry him'; *wyðun i dim pu:y bi:æ nʁha:yd i*, 'I was so tired that I did not know whom my feet belonged to'; *i ædi mhen æn sbarjo dim ar æ nʁha:yd*, 'my head does not spare my feet', i. e. 'I keep forgetting things and having to go for them'; *may nu n aros ar i tʁa:yd hevo vo*, 'they are sitting up with him' (implying that he is severely ill); *ǵid a gavoð o i dra:yd dano*, 'as soon as he felt his feet' (fig.); *æ tʁa:yd ba:x æy gæry r tʁa:yd maur i redag (ǵerðad)*, said of the trouble caused by small children to grown-up people; *may o o y:n tʁo:yd i r ʎaʎ*, said of a fidgety child; *i ædi o byð æn ʁhoid i dro:yd æn æ davarn*, 'he never sets foot in a public-house'; also *gnēyd tʁo:yd i davarn*; — *ǵhæux æx tʁo:yd arno vo* (fig.), 'let bygones be bygones'; *mynd dan dra:yd*, 'to be crushed under foot'; *bydyr, esmuyð, sy:x dan dro:yd (dra:yd)*, 'dirty, soft, dry under foot'; *may po:b pe:ð æn mynd æn dra:yd mo:x*, 'everything is going to rack and ruin'; *gæry nu n dra:yd mo:x*, 'to bring them to rack and ruin'; *may o n sgwenney vel tʁa:yd brain*, 'he scrawls like a spider'. (2) in various transferred senses: (a) 'foot, leg of a table, chair, etc.'; (b) 'handle': *tʁo:yd forx, kaib, murðul, rak, ǵhy:s, wy:alʎ*, etc.; cf. *koy:s*. (c) 'foot of mountains, rocks, etc.': *may r graig æn tavly dros i θro:yd*, 'the rock projects, overhangs'. (d) of buildings, etc.: *may r ty: ar i dra:yd byð*, 'the house is still standing'; *du i η kovjo hun ar i dra:yd*, 'I remember when this (ruin) was standing'. (e) of corn, hay, etc.: *gwair sy wedi gwywvo ar i dro:yd*. (f) in slate quarries, 'foot-joint'—a kind of natural, more or less perpendicular cleavage in the slate running at right angles to the *kevn* (joint); *tʁo:yd gwastad*, 'a vertical foot-joint with spar running across it at right angles'; *tʁo:yd gla:s*, 'a sparry foot-joint where the spar is almost invisible and consists simply of a line'; *tʁa:yd glēifson lēikjon*, 'sparry foot-joints which can be loosened without blasting'; *tʁo:yd kʁub*, much the same as *tʁo:yd gla:s*, but very much out of the perpendicular and very irregular.

tʁöydfyst, trödfyst, tʁodfyst, s.m., troetfust, W.S. [The hand staffe], 'the handle of a flail'.

tʁöydnöyð, tröydnöð, trödnöð, tʁodnoð, adj., troednoeth, D., 'bare-footed': *mynd æy göysnöð dröydnöð*, 'to walk with one's shoes and stockings off'; *lob:sgaus tʁodnoð*, 'lobscouse or Yorkshire stew without meat in it'.

tröydsyχ, trödsyχ, trodsyχ, adj., troedsyχ, I.G. 230 [58], 'dry-shod'.

tröyðvað, tröðvað, troðvað, s.f., pl. *tröðveði*, troedfedd, D., 'foot' (measure): *lair la:θ a θröðvað*, 'ten feet'.

tro:yl, s.f., tróell, D., 'spinning-wheel': *tro:yl ba:χ* for spinning flax or hemp; *tro:yl vaur* for spinning wool. See *gwerðyd, kogal, xwarwan, sanal*.

tröylan, s.f., troellen, O.P., only in the exp. *tröylan a koryn*, 'the centre of the crown of the head'.

tröylog, adj., troellog, R., 'curling' (of the hair), O.H.

tru, trui, call to cows [*þru*].

tru:að, adv., trwodd, drwodd, D., s.v. 'perfordio'; *drwad*, R.B. 36. 4, 'through': *wedi glaxy tru:að*, 'wet through'; *gwisgo n dul tru:að*, 'to wear through into a hole'; fig. *tori tru:að*, 'to break the ice', esp. of the first occasion of praying in public or preaching.

trublo, v., trwblio, Gruffydd Hiraethog in G.R. [363]. 7; trwblo, C.C. 52. 16. (1) 'to trouble, disturb'. (2) 'to haunt' (of ghosts): *may esbryd en trublo eno*, 'that place is haunted'.

trublys, trøblys, adj., trwblys, W.S. [Troublouse]; C.L.C. ii. 11. 9, 'troubled'.

trubul, s.m., trwbl, W.Ll. xviii. 24; trwbwl, W.S., 'trouble': *trubul ar gwyn trubul*, 'one trouble after another'.

truinjo, v., trwyno, D., 'nasum admouere'. (1) 'to begin to appear above the ground' (of plants). (2) 'to put in an appearance': *dary o byθ druinjo emma wedyn*.

tru:χ, s.m., trwch, O.P., 'thickness': *ty a modvað o dru:χ*, 'about an inch thick'; *tru:χ a wal*, 'thickness of the wall'; *r o:ð na dru:χ hyn o va:u arno vo*, 'there was that thickness of mud on it'; *dana vo: i dru:χ a blewyn*, 'that's it to a hair's breadth'; *tru:χ asgał kakkun*, 'a hair's breadth'.

truxys, adj., trwchus, 'thick': *may r ëira n druxys (= te:u)*, 'the snow is deep'; *en druxys yux'ben*, 'thick overhead'; —*awyr druxys*.

trulan, s.f., Eng. trull, 'a fat woman'.

trulyn, s.m., trwlyn, O.P., 'a fat man'.

trum, adj., fem. *tröm*, pl. *trömjon*, comp. *trëmmax*, trwm, D., 'heavy': *may r diład ma n ghy: drum*, 'these clothes are too heavy, too hot'; *glaujo n drum*, 'to rain heavily' (= *aru*); *kavodyð trömjon*, 'heavy showers'; *niul trum*, 'heavy mist'; *ga:łt drom*, 'a steep hill'; *oxenad drom*, 'deep sigh'; *kyro n drum*, 'to knock hard'; *byux drom o lo:*, 'cow in calf' (shortly before bearing); *dëynau o buysa trum*, 'fully eighteen pounds'; *gaval en drum eno vo*, 'to take a strong hold of him' (fig.); *klu:ad en drum*, 'to be hard of hearing'.

trumbal, s., trwmbel, W.Ll. (Voc.), s.v. 'llwyfan men'; Eng. tumbrel, 'body of a cart'.

trunsyr, adj., trwynsur, D., s.v. 'torvus'; 'sour' (of persons).

trup, s., 'a fall of snow off a roof': *trup o ẽira n disgĩn o r to*: (Bangor).

trusgul, adj., trwsgl, D., 'clumsy in one's actions, bungling'.

tru:st, s.m., trw̄st, D., 'hubbub, noise': *tru:st a ẽuru maur*;—*muya tru:st festrĩgwẽĩgĩon* (prov.), 'empty pitchers make most noise'.

trustan, adj., trwstan, D., 'clumsy': *trustan bo:b amsar o:ẽ davyð a giva:s*, said to one who has done something clumsy,—said to be the refrain of an old song.

trusadys, adj., trwsiadus, D., 'spruce, nicely dressed'.

truso, v., trwsio, W.S.; D., 'to mend': *truso sgĩdja*, etc.; *truso karag*, 'to trim a stone to make it fit its place in a wall'; *truso ka:n*, 'to touch up a song'; *truso briu*, 'to heal a wound'. [*mendjo* = 'to recover after an illness'.]

truvul, s.m., pl. *trvula*, tryfwl, D., s.v. 'lithologema': *truvul o ẽerĩg*, 'a (large) heap of stones'. Cf. *karnad*, *kokkyn*, *pentur*, *ru:g*, *sup*, *tokkyn*, *tomman*, *tumpaø*.

truy, *tru:*, *tru*, prep., trwy, D. With pronouns S. 1. *truyða* (*i*), 2. *truyðal* (*i*), 3. *truyðo* (*vo*), *truiði* (*hi*). Pl. 1. *truydon* (*i*), 2. *truyðox* (*i*), *truydon* (*u*)—vocalic mutation—'through': *edraẖ tru: r gwry:ẖ*, 'to look through the hedge'; *may r gwỹnt ın mynd tru r tãla*, 'the wind goes through the holes'; *mynd tru: r dru:s*, 'to go in at the door'; *mynd vel kãlaø bo:yø truy venyn*, 'to go like a hot knife through butter'; *tru: r po:st*, 'by post'; *may r pasgod ın gwẽy tru i ẽilid*, 'the fish are swimming to and fro among one another'; *may hi n farad tru i hy:n*, 'she talks in her sleep'; *ma: nu wedi du:ad tru: r gla:u*, 'they have come in the rain, they have been out in the rain'; *du i wedi mynd truyðo duywaø*, 'I have been through it twice' (e.g. a book); *tru: ỹ ẽilid may r gwaĩð ın ka:l i nẽyð*, 'the work gets done between us'; *truy de:g na hagar*, 'neither by fair means nor foul'; *du i wedi ka:yl annuyd tru a loda i ẽi:d*, 'I have caught cold in every limb'; *nes o:n i n lummo truda*, 'till I was warm all over'; *loẏ wedi agor truiði*, 'a ship which has split in two'; *dy:n truyðo*, 'a thorough man'; *kry: truyðo*, 'thoroughly strong'; *truyðo dra:u*, *truyðo drosøð*, 'through and through'.—Of time: *ma: m brayjaẖ ru:an na byo hi tru: r dy:ð*, 'it is finer now than it has been all day'; *o hy:d tru: r dy:ð*, 'all through the day' (= *ar hy:d a dy:ð*); *tru: r no:s*, 'all night'; *truy ẽid a r no:s*, 'all the evening'; *tru: r dẽwyð oyr ma*, 'as long as this cold weather lasts'.—As conjunction. (1) for 'tra', 'while': *tru: byo vo ınma*, 'while he was here'; *truy bødaxĩ ıno*, 'while you were there'. (2) 'because, as': *tru mo:d i . . .*, 'because I am (was) . . .'; *ðary*

mi m o i ðenny hi oðjam dana tru vy:om i eno ðim ən hi:r, 'I did not take it off as I was not there long'.

truyadl, adj., *trwyadl*, D., 'thorough': *sais truyadl*, 'a thorough Englishman'; *sgwenney n druyadl*, 'to write in full'; *daxi n dy:st i r ðiharab i bo:t i n wi:r?* *du i n dy:st truyadl*, 'can you vouch for the truth of the proverb?' 'Yes, thoroughly'.

tru:yn, s.m., pl. *truyna*, *trwyn*, D. (1) 'nose': *bla:yn a tru:yn*, 'tip of the nose'; *bo:n a tru:yn*, *kevn a tru:yn*, 'bridge of the nose'; *tru:yn smut*, 'snub nose'; *dy:n a pant ən i dru:yn*, 'a man with a turned-up nose'; *tru:yn krub*, 'a Roman nose'; *dy:n a xrubi ar i dru:yn*, 'a man with a Roman nose'; *may i dru:yn o vel kři:b këljog*, said of a red nose; *səxy r tru:yn*, 'to wipe the nose'; *sbi:a η guderbyn a də dru:yn*, 'look straight in front of your nose'; *troi r tru:yn*, 'to turn up the nose'; *t ədi ne:b ən troi m o i θru:yn hi*, 'no one comes near her', 'no one comes to see her'; *gnëyd tru:yn sy:r arno vo*, 'to make a sour face at him'; *gnëyd tru:yn ar i vuyd*, 'to turn up one's nose at food'; *kayl gair (= wëip) ar draus i dru:yn*, 'to get a well-deserved reproof'. (2) 'snout' of a pig, etc. (3) in various transferred senses, e.g. 'a promontory': *tru:yn penmon*, 'the Penmon promontory' (in Anglesey); *tru:yn a vyux*, 'Little Orme's Head'; *tru:yn mənnyð*, 'a projecting piece of mountain'; —*tru:yn ku:χ*, 'the nose of a boat'; —*tru:yn esgid*, 'the toe of a boot'; *tru:yn hi:r*, 'pointed toe' (of a boot); —*tru:yn və nain*, a kind of shell (*Trochus zizyphinus*).

tru:yθ, s., *trwyth*, D., 'decoction': *may r te: η gry: vel tru:yθ pardy*, 'the tea is as black as soot and water'; —*tru:yθ gwair*; —*tru:yθ haïð*, in malting.

try:an, adj., *truan*, D., 'wretched, miserable': *try:an (dry:an) o hono!*, *try:an (dry:an) ba:χ!*, 'poor fellow!', 'poor wretch!'

tryeni, *trieni*, s.m., *trueni*, D., s.v. 'miseria'; 'misery'; —*a tryeni*, euphemism for 'hell'.

tryenys, *trienys*, adj., *truenus*, P.G.G. 102. 17, 'miserable, sad, forlorn'.

try:θ, s., *trûth*, D., 'adulatio'; cf. D.G. ccxxiv. 5: *dëyd i dry:θ*, 'to say what one has to say', 'to unburden one's mind'; —*may o n hi:r jaun i dëyd i dry:θ*; —*r u:ti n hi:r jaun ən mynd tru:y də dry:θ*; —*un i ðim be di dry:θ o*.

trəbað, *trībað*, *trəbar*, *trībar*, s.f., *trebedd*, W.S. [Treuet]; *trybedd* [A brandiron]; *trybedd*, D., 'tripod', e.g. for keeping a griddle from the fire, or to hold the pot when melting pitch for marking sheep. —*trəbað* (also *trəban*, *trəbar*) *əsguyð*, 'collar-bone'.

trəbëilig, adj., cf. *trybelydr*, D., 'promptus, dexter, expeditus', *Antiqui Trybelid*; —*trybelid ei chwedl*, D., s.v. 'eloquens'; —*yn wychyr trebelit*, R.B. 135. 7; W.B. col. 497. 17; a *cherdet yn*

uchelualch drybelit, R.B. 247. 19, 'excessive' (I.W.): *mynd ən drəbēilig*, 'to run very fast'.

trəbēdy, v., trybaeddu, D., 'to daub': *may o n trəbēdy i hynan*.

trəbini, s.m., 'trouble, hard circumstances': *meun trəbini*; *wedi srəbjo i riu drəbini*; *gry pobol i drəbini*.

trəbola s., trybola, R. [wallowing mire; a place where hogs wallow]; G.O. i. 67. 16:—*may i difad o n drəbola o va:u*, 'his clothes are a mass of dirt'.

trədyð, adj., no fem., trydydd, D., 'third': *ə trədyð dy:ð*;—*ə drədyð wait by:ð kəyl*, lit. 'from the third time an omen can be drawn', i. e. 'the third time is lucky'; *ə drədyð*, 'the third (part)'.

trək, s.m., 'truck'.

trəkjad, s.m., 'truck-load'.

trəxvil, s., term of reproach: *g he:n drəxvil 'ay'hənnas l*; *trəxvil hyl*.

trəla, s.pl., tryleu, D.—Yn drylau, 'Acerui, fasciculi',—*ən drəla*, 'in crowds' (?): *may r plānt ən drəla ən xwara* (O.H.).

trəmbað, s., trymedd, in the exp. *Kevin trəmbað (no:s)*, 'the dead of night': *r o:ð hi wedi mynd əy gēvn trəmbað (no:s)*. Sometimes also *trəmpat* (Bangor).

trəmdar, s., trymder, D., in the exp. *ən nḡhəmdar ə no:s*, 'at dead of night'.

trəmhay, v., trymhau, D., 'to grow heavy'; also fig. 'to become down-hearted'.

trəmlýd, adj., trymllyd, P.G.G. 95. 18, 'sultry, close, oppressive': *may hi n drəmlýd oði vjaun*, 'it is close indoors'.

trəmmað, adj., trymaidd, O.P., 'sultry, close, oppressive': *may hi n drəmmað o vla:yn ə gla:u = gwiḡil, mul*.

trəmp, adj., Eng. trump, 'loyal, true': *ən drəmp i ḡilid = əm by:r i ḡilid*;—also as subst. in the sense of one who will not "split".

trəsor, s.m., pl. *trəsora*, trysor, D., 'treasure'.

trəst, s.m., 'trust, confidence': *l o:ð ḡin i ðim trəst əno vo*;—*ar drəst*, 'on trust, on credit' = *ar go:yl, ar lab*.

trəstjo, v., trysto, C.C. 12. 26; trustio, T.N. 470. 31, 'to trust': *r o:ð o n trəstjo gormod ar i enu*, 'he relied too much on his reputation'; *trəstjo əno vo*, 'to trust in him'.

trəvar, s.m., tryfer, D., 'a kind of trident used by poachers for catching fish': *trəvar, ḡenwar a gun nēif u:r kəvöðog ən u:r lum* (prov.).

trəvastod, s., 'low conversation': *paid a farad trəvastod = farad byayr, isal* (O.H., from whom I have heard the word several times).

trəvrið, adj., tryfrith, D., 'Variegatus, ex omni parte maculosus, notis maculisque totus respersus'—*may r lyn ən drəvrið o bəsgod*,

may r pasgod m drævrið m æ lyn, 'the lake is swarming with fish'; — *r ðyðanu æno n drævrið*; — *m drævrið o lay, o xwain*.

tfakkad, *tfekkad*, s.f., pl. *tfakedi*, *tfekedi*, siecced, D.G. cxc. 29; D., s.v. 'versipellis', 'jacket': *tfekkad æ mlinyð*, 'mullein' (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

tfans, s., 'chance': *y:n tfans o vi:l*, 'one chance in a thousand'. Cf. *fauns*.

tfap, s.m.f., Eng. chap, 'rogue': *r he:n dgap l = r he:n walχ l*, 'the old rogue!'; *he:n dgap ædi o*, 'he is a bad fellow'.

tfar, *dgar*, s.f., pl. *tfarja*, *dgarja*, 'jar'.

tfarf, s.m., 'a big, burly fellow': *he:n dgarf l* — *dgarf* appears also to be used.

tfarfjo, v., 'to swagger along' (I.W.).

tfarjad, s., 'jarful'.

tfayn, s.f., pl. *tfēinja*, *tfēini*, 'chain': *æ dga:yn*, 'the chain'.

tfeni, adj., Eng. (Dial.) cheeny, chainy, etc., 'china': *lestri tfeni*, 'china'; *karag tfeni*, 'white clay'; *lgad tfeni*, 'glass eye'; *to: tfeni* [*to:*].

tferk, s., 'shark' (O.H.).

tfet, s.f., Eng. (Dial.) cheat, 'a false shirt-front', "dicky".

tfirins, *tferins*, s.pl., sing. *tferan*, f., 'cherries'.

tfok, s.m., 'chalk'.

tfok, s., Eng. joke, 'nonsense': *riu tfok o farad* (Llanfairfechan).

tfokjo, v., 'to talk nonsense': *tfokjo farad* (Llanfairfechan).

tu, interj. = *tut*.

tu:, s.m., twf, D., 'growth': *tu: blu:yð*, 'a year's growth', e. g. of a hedge; — *tu: maur æm mho:b man*.

tu:al [*təwal*].

tuarχan [*turχ*].

tub, s.m., twb, T.N. 83. 18, 'tub': *tub golχi*.

tukka, s.m., pl. *tukēiod*, twcca, D., 'a large knife': *tukka bufsar*, 'a butcher's knife for killing'; *tukka bara*, 'bread knife'; *tukka kam*, 'a small instrument with a wooden handle and a curved blade for smoothing the sole of a clog after it has been hollowed out with a *koudgan* (O.H.); *ar æ nhukka*, an asseveration: *ar æ nhukka wyðun i ðim*.

tuxy, v., tewychu, D. (1) 'to thicken', e. g. of milk when churned. (2) 'to grow fat'.

tuxys, adj., tewychus, 'thick'; 'congealed'; 'close together'.

tulk, s., 'toss': *may r taru wedi ghoi tulk iði hi*.

tulk, s., twlc, D., 'hovel': only in the exp. *heb na ðy: na ðulk*, 'without shelter'.

tulkjo, v., 'to toss' (not the same as *tolkjo*).

tulkjog, adj., 'given to tossing': *taru tulkjog*.

tuł, s.m., pl. *tała*, twll, D., 'hole' (in all senses): *tały tuł*, 'to bore a hole', e. g. for blasting; *tori tuł*, 'to make a hole', e. g. in clothes, or for a nail (*o vla:yn höylan*); *taro tuł*, 'to bore a hole for blasting', e. g. with a jumper; *tuł bottum*, 'button-hole'; *tuł gorjad*, 'key-hole', also an ear-mark for sheep so called [*no:d*]; *tuł ɔ kło:*, 'key-hole'; *tuł ɔ łgad*, 'eye-socket'; *tuł tan grifa*, 'a hole under the stairs' = *sbens*; *tuł graval*, 'gravel pit';—in slate quarries *tuł* = 'pit', i. e. 'the part of the quarry where blasting goes on'; *ghoi ɔ tuł ałan*, 'to blast a piece of rock by firing the boring made'; *ar o:l i r tuł vynd ałan*, 'after the blasting'; *tuł ar i ben*, 'a hole made by striking perpendicularly from above'; *tuł tan la:u*, 'a hole made horizontally close to the ground'; *tuł dros əsguyð*, 'a horizontal hole made by striking on a level with the shoulder'.

tułni, s., tywyllni, D., s.v. 'tenebræ'; 'darkness' (in metaphorical sense): *ma na riu dułni ɔno vo*, 'he is slow in understanding'.

tułux, s.m., tywyllwch, D., 'darkness, obscurity'.

tuly, v., tywyllu, D., 'to become dark'; *may hi n dexra tuly*.

tum, 'Tom'.

tumfat, s.m., twnfet, I.G. 422. 17; W.S. [Fonnell]. (1) 'funnel'. (2) 'bed-quilt' (I.W.).

tumjad, s.m., twymniad, O.P., 'a heating, warming': *ghoi tumjad iðo vo*.

tummo, v., twymno, D., 'to heat, warm'; 'to become heated or warmed'; 'to get enraged': *levrið wedi tummo*, 'hot milk'; *ðary ni roid o ar ta:n i dummo*, 'we put it on the fire to warm'; *vy:ð y:n ɔn tummo uð vynd i vny r a:ll*, 'one gets warm going up the hill'; *nes o:n i n tummo truyða*, 'till I was warm all over'; *may r gwair wedi tummo*, 'the hay has become heated (in the stack)'.

tumpað, s.m., pl. *tumpaða*, twmpath, D., 'a little round hillock or heap': *tumpað margrig* (*o vargrig*), 'ant-hill'; *tumpað o va:u*, *bri:ð*, etc., 'a heap of dirt, soil, etc.'; *tumpað ɛiðin*, 'a round stunted bush of gorse'; also 'gorse-bush' in general.

tunny, v., tywynnu, D., 'to shine': *may ɣ hayl ɔn tunny m bra:v*, 'the sun is shining brightly'; *r o:yð hi m buru ag ɔn tunny hayl ar ymwæð*, 'there was rain and sunshine at the same time'.

tu:od [*təwəd*].

tur, s., twrr, D., 'crowd': *tur o bobol* (seldom used).

tu:r, s.m., pl. *təra*, tŵr, D., 'tower': *may hi n du:r babel no:yð*,

'it is a regular tower of Babel' (said e.g. of a noisy gathering); *tu:r teudus(t)*, O.H., y twrr tewdws, D., s.v. 'vergiliae'; cf. B.C. 85. 27, 'the Pleiades'; *tu:r markwis*, 'the Anglesey column'.

turki, s.m., pl. *turkis*, 'turkey'.

turkjo; *tarkjo* (Bangor), v., 'to butt, to gore'. Cf. *tolkjo*.

turx, s.m., pl. *tərχod*, twrch, D., 'porcus'. Only in *turx dēyar*, 'mole'.

turx, *təwyrx*, *tu:yrx*, *tu:ərχ*, *tərχjon*, s.pl., sing. *təwarxan*, *tuarxan*, *torxan*, tywarch, D., 'sods': *tu:ərχ glēifon i gay r gri:b* (in thatching); *may r gwair wedi luydo n y:n duarxan*, 'the hay has become mouldy and caked together'.

turna, s.m., pl. *turnēiad*, twrnai, W.Ll. xiii. 81; twrneiod, B.C. 62. 19; Eng. attorney; 'lawyer'.

turu, s.m., twrf, D.; twrw, B.C. 111. 13, 'noise': *kadu turu*, 'to make a noise'; *mu:y o duru nag o daro [taro]*; *gnēyd rubaθ heb na θuru ba:x na θuru maur*, 'to do a thing quietly and amicably'.

tusan, s.f., pl. *tusenna*, tywysen, D., 'ear of corn'. Cf. *tu:ys*.

tusy, v., tywyso, D., 'to lead': *tusy Kefyl*, 'to lead a horse'; *tusy moxyn*, 'to drive a pig' (with a halter round the neck); *t o:s na θusy na θagy arno vo*, 'one can do nothing with him either by fair means or foul'.

tut, adj., comp. *tutjax*, twt, T.N. 99. 29; 330. 23. (1) 'tidy, neat'. (2) 'well off': *dy:n tut = dy:n taklys*.

tut, interj., twtt, D., twt, s.v. 'aha', 'tut!'; 'why!': *tut lol!*, 'nonsense!'

tutjo, v., twtio, 'to tidy'.

tutſ, s.m., cf. twyts, W.S. [Touche], 'touch': *mi ge:s inna dutſo r klēvyd*, 'I got a touch of the sickness too'; *t o:ð o n dutſtrum*, 'it was not a severe attack'; *may dippin o dutſarno vo*, 'it is slightly burnt'.

tutſ, s., cf. Eng. (Dial.) touch [A loop of cord put round a horse's tongue or lip: a 'twitch'], N.I., 'an instrument to make a horse open its mouth so as to administer medicine' (O.H.).

tutſad, *tutſo*, v., cf. twytsio, W.S. [Touche]; Gruffydd Hiraethog in G.R. [366]. 1; twtshio, C.C. 70. 10, 'to touch': *ðary mi m o i dutſo vo*, 'I did not touch it'; *þēidjux a tutſad mo (= arno) vo*, 'do not touch it'. Cf. *kəfur*.

tu:yſ, s.m., twyll, D., 'deceit'.

tu:ylo, v., twyllo, D., 'to deceive'; 'to seduce' (a woman).

tuyſur, s.m., twyllwr, D., s.v. 'deceptor'; 'deceiver': *tuyſur dy:*, 'ink-fish',—term applied to squids and cuttle-fish.

tuymyn, adj., twymn, D., 'hot', only in the saying *ni: saif ēira mi:s mœurθ mu:y na menyn ar duymyn dorθ*.

tu:ys, s.pl., tywys, D., 'ears of corn' (in the aggregate). Cf. *tusan*.

ty:, s.m., pl. *tai*, tŷ, D., 'house': *ty: to: gwe:lt*, 'a thatched house'; *ty: laur a loft*, 'a cottage consisting of one room in each story'; *ty: laur a fambar*, 'a cottage consisting of two rooms on one floor'; *ty: n sevyll ar i libart i hy:n*, 'a detached house'; *ghe:s, gheslad o dai*, 'a row of houses'; *ghiu he:n gut ba:x o he:n dy:*, 'a wretched hovel'; *hoylad o dy:*, 'a straggling house'; *ty: tawrn*, 'public-house'; *ty: la:yb*, 'dairy'; *ty: ba:x*, 'privy'; *xwara ty: ba:x*, 'to play at houses'; (ə) *ty: nesa*, 'next door'; *ty:n ty:* 'to keep house'; *madal o dy:*, 'to move'; *du i n disgul hi i r ty:*, 'I am expecting her home'.

ty:, s.m., tu, D., 'side': *troi rubaθ ty xwiθig aŷan*, 'to turn something inside out'; *troi rubaθ ty deθa aŷan*, 'to turn something right side out'; ə *ty: o:δ i laur aŷan*, 'the side that was beneath outwards'; *ghaid i mi droi ə ty: mi:n atto vo*, 'I must show him my sharp side'; *dewis ə ty: kletta i r klaud*, 'to choose the sheltered side of the wall'; *ty hu:ynt (i), ty dra:u (i)*, 'beyond'; *ty n o:l*, 'behind'; *may o ty n o:l i xi*, 'it is behind you'. Followed by conjunction *a(g)*, 'tu a' (but 'tuag at'), D., s.v. 'versus', now generally written 'tua', 'tuag'; 'towards, about': *ty a dolig*, 'about Christmas';—*ty a hannar dy:δ*;—*ty a xwe:x*;—*ty a gid a r nos*, 'towards evening'; *am ty a bluydyn*, 'for about a year'; *ty: a for na du i η kgedy ma:y hi*, 'I think she is somewhere over there'; *lneux ty a r ta:n*, 'clean up the hearth'; *du i wedi gnēyd ə yora ty ag alti hi*, 'I have done my best for it';—with an inf. 'about to': *ty a prŷnny moxyn*.

ty:ad, s.m., tyaid, D., 'houseful': *ty:ad maur o dēly*.

ty:aδ, s., tuedd, D., 'inclination, bent': *may gin baub i dy:aδ*.

ty:b, s.f., pl. *tēbja*, tŷb, D., 'opinion': *n o:l nhy:b i*, 'in my opinion'.

tydolan, s.f., pl. *tydolenna*, tu dalen, D., s.v. 'pagina'; 'page' (of a book).

tydad, s.f., tudded, D., 'bolster case' (I.W.; E.J.; not known to O.H.).

tyedy, *tyhedy*, v., tueddu, D., 'to incline'.

tyxan, v., tuchan, D. (1) 'to groan', e.g. of some one in pain, or raising a great weight. (2) 'to grumble' = *grugnax*.

ty:n, adj., fem. *ten*, comp. *tēnnaχ*, tynn, D., 'tight': *koulad ba:x a i gwasgy n dyn (den)*, 'a small armful tightly pressed together'.

ty:n, s.m., pl *tēnja*, tynau (pl.), W.Ll. xvi. 85, 'a tin'.

tynnaŷt, s.f., pl. *tynēŷi*, tunnell, D., 'ton'.

ty:st, s.m., pl. *tēstjon*, tŷst, D., 'witness': *du i n fu:r, du i n dy:st*, 'I am sure, I can vouch for it'; *η galu dyu m dy:st*, 'calling God to witness'; *ty:st o honoxi l*, 'I call you to witness'.

tysu, s., tusw, D., 'a bundle': *tysu o we:ŷt* (Bangor)—unknown to O.H.

təbad, adv., tybed; ai tybied, D.F. [153]. 9, 'I wonder' (= *os gun i*): *be do:θ o hono vo təbad?*, 'I wonder what has become of him'; *may hi m bedwar o r glo:χ*; *təbad vod o η ka:yl i de: beλaχ*, 'it is four o'clock: I wonder if he is having his tea';—also used by itself to cast doubt upon a statement, 'surely not'; 'do you think so?'

təbjo, v., tybio, D., 'to think, to be of opinion'.

təbo:, call to cows.

təbəgol, *tebəgol*, adj., tebygawl, O.P., 'likely': *təbəgol o vynd*, 'likely to go'.

təbəgy, *tebəgy*, v., tebygu, D., s.v. 'similo'; 'to be like': *may o n təbəgy i u da:d*.

təbək sun, *tebək sun*, *dək sun*, v., tebygaswn, 'I should have thought'.

tədyn, s.m., pl. *təðnnod*, tyddyn, D., 'small farm, tenement': *riu va:n dəðnnod o:ð əmma ən ər he:n amsar* (O.H.); *bra:n dədyn* [*bra:n*].

təkjo, v., tyccio, D., 'to succeed'; *d o:yð ðim ən təkjo*, 'nothing was of any avail'.

təlaθ, *tylaθ*, s.f., pl. *təlaθa*, tulath, W.B., col. 77. 19; *tylath*, D., 'a beam which runs the length of a roof about half way down the slope on either side'. Cf. *traust*, *kuppul*.

təluəθ, s.m., pl. *təluəθa*, tylwyth, D., 'family, kinsfolk': *anod tənny (du:yn) dy:n o:ð ar i dəluəθ* (prov.), 'a man takes after his kin', 'what is bred in the bone comes out in the flesh'; *təluəθ te:g*, 'fairies'.

təlog, adj., tylllog, D., 'full of holes': *he:n go: təlog*, 'a bad memory', 'a memory like a sieve'.

təly, v., tyllu, D., 'to make a hole'; also *təly tuł*;—*təly n ly:b*, *təly n sy:χ*, 'to bore a hole for blasting, with water, without the use of water'.

təmherað, adj., tymmheraidd, O.P., 'temperate, lukewarm'.

təmhery, v., tymmheru, D., 'to become warm': *may hi wedi təmhery* (of the weather).

təmherys, adj., tymmherus, D. (1) 'warm, temperate': *hinsauð dāmherys*, 'a temperate climate'. (2) 'in good condition' (of soil), not too dry nor too wet: *ma: r dēyar ən dāmherys i ðerbyn ər hadyd*. (3) 'good-tempered': *dy:n təmherys*.

təmmar, s.f., pl. *təmhera*, tymmer, D. (1) 'temper': *may o braið ən dambad i dāmmar*, 'he is of rather a fiery temper';—*təmmar avlonyd*, *avvrəujog*, *ðru:g*, *wy:łt*, etc. (2) 'temperature', in the exp. *təmmar gwa:yð*, 'blood heat'.

təmmor, s.m., pl. *təmhora*, tymmor, D., 'season': *pen təmmor*, the end of the season', i.e. May 13 and November 13, when

farm servants are hired: *fair pen tēmmor*, 'hiring fair'; *tori i dēmmor*, 'to leave one's situation before *pen tēmmor*'; *a pediwar tēmmor*, 'the four seasons'.

təmplan, s.f., 'dumpling'.

tēnar, adj., tyner, D., 'tender, gentle': *tēmlada tēnar*, 'tender feelings'; *may hi n dēnar jaun*, 'it is very soft, warm weather'.

tēndir, s.m., tyndir, O.P., 'loose, friable land' = *tīr jak, ghy:ð*.

tēnerux, s.m., tynerwch, O.P., 'tenderness, gentleness'.

tēnewyn, s.m., tēnewyn, tynewyn, D., 'the part of an animal which lies between the ribs and hind-quarters': *may i ðay dēnewyn n i gilið*, said of a very thin animal. Also of human beings: *kayl slap n a tēnewyn*.

tēnēyo, v., teneuaw, O.P., 'to become thin'; 'to thin out' (of turnips, etc.).

tēnhay, v., tynnhau, D., 'to tighten'.

tēnjad, s.m., tynniad, D. (1) part of harness: *ifa:yn oruð a mēnki a:yl i baxx ar vrēixja a drol*. (2) 'a catch of fish in a net'. (3) *tēnjad kēlad*, name of an ear-mark [no:d]. (4) 'draught': *tēnjad n a jīmða*. (5) 'attraction, attractive influence': *ma na riu dēnjad meun ambal i ðy:n*.

tēnny, v., tynnu, D. I. Trans. (1) 'to draw' (in various senses): *tēnnun l*, 'pull away, lads!' (O.H.); *may r kēfyl n tēnny r drol*, 'the horse is drawing the cart'; also abs. *may o n tēnny at adra n aru*;—*tēnny ghu:yd*, 'to draw a net'; *tēnny* is also used absolutely in this sense; *bru:yn wēdi tēnny tru:yn saim*, 'rushes drawn through grease'; *tēnny du:r o i ðannað o*, 'to make his mouth water'; *tēnny la:u hyd i wynab*, 'to draw a hand over his face; to stroke; to soothe'; so also *tēnny la:u ar hy:d pen kī: braðog* (cf. D., s.v. 'mulceo'); *tēnny gwynab*, 'to do something for the sake of pretence'; 'to act the hypocrite'; *tēnny dokkyn, dōb*, 'to draw lots'; *tēnny ku:ys*, 'to make a furrow'—fig. *tēnny ru:in i ðēlad*, 'to put some one under an obligation'; *tēnny serx ru:in*, 'to win the affections of some one'; *gair i dēnny di:g*, 'an expression to excite anger'; *tēnny dyc:n i guffjo*, 'to incite a man to fight'. (2) 'to pull': *tēnny gwa:l*, 'to pull hair'; *tēnny blēind i laur*, 'to pull down a blind'; *tēnny n a gha:f i godi r aȝor*, 'to pull the rope to raise the anchor'; *tēnny n i gumfon o*, 'to pull his tail'; *mi tēnna i di n erbyn dē gly:st ti*, 'I will pull you by the ear'; *tēnny pe:θ ar i ðen i hy:n*, 'to bring down something on one's own head' (esp. in fig. sense); *tēnny po:ð pe:θ m bembigilið*, 'to turn everything topsy-turvy';—in rowing: *lyn y:n baljad*, 'pull one stroke'; *tēnny* is also used absolutely in this sense;—fig. *tēnny ru:in i laur dippin*, 'to put some one down a peg'; *tēnny ðēlad i laur*, 'to bring down, reduce a debt'; *tēnny ru:in n a:χ pen*, 'to make an enemy of some one'. (3) 'to take away, take

off'; *tənnny r li:an*, 'to take off the cloth'; *tənnny r lu:χ*, 'to dust'; *tənnny r klo: i furð*, 'to take off the lock'; *tənnny r iekal i laur*, 'to take off the kettle'. (4) 'to take off, pull off': *tənnny kyo:yn avol*, 'to peel an apple'; also *tənnny r kyo:yn odjam dano vo*;—*tənnny ghi:sg*, 'to strip off bark';—esp. of articles of clothing: *tənnny het*, *sgidja*, etc.; *ðary mi ðim θənnny hi odjam dana* 'I did not take it off' (sc. my coat); *heb dənny ə sgidja odjar ə nyha:yð*, 'without taking my boots off'; *tənnny po:b keryn odjam dano*, 'to strip off every shred of clothing'; *tənnny (oð) am dano* is also used absolutely 'to undress'; *tənnny am dano n no:yθ ləmmyn*, 'to strip stark naked'. (5) 'to pull out': *tənnny daint*, 'to pull out a tooth'; also in quasi-middle or reflexive sense, 'to have a tooth out': *ðary mi dənny daint*, 'I had a tooth out';—*paid a tənnny hunna o də ġe:g ne mi nēi di vëyðy də ðylo*, 'don't pull that out of your mouth or you will make your hands dirty'; *tənnny blewyn o i dru:yn o*, fig. 'to irritate him'. (6) 'to subtract': *tənnny pedwar o 'honnynu*. (7) *tənnny ly:n*, 'to draw'; 'to photograph', also in quasi-middle or reflexive sense, 'to have one's photograph taken' (cf. D., s.v. 'informo', *tynnu llŷn a dull a modd peth*). (8) 'to pull, pluck': *tənnny bloda*. II. Intrans. 'to draw' of time, etc.: *tənnny at ə tervyn*, 'to draw to a close'; *tənnny at ə r amsar*, 'to draw near the time'; *tənnny at ə na:u*, 'to be nearly nine years of age'.

tənnyn, *tennyn*, s.m., *tennyn*, D., 'leash; halter with a slip-knot round the snout and another behind the ears'.

tənva, s.f., *tynfā*, T.N. 406. 21. (1) 'draught' (up a chimney): *'ma:y na dənva hēiðju!*, 'the fire *does* draw well to-day!' (2) 'attraction': *dəna ġe r o:ð ə dənva*, 'that is where the attraction was', e.g. the reason of the crowds of people; also used of animals anxious to get home: *ən ə van honno r o:yð i tynva*. (3) 'tug of war'.

tənhedig, adj., *tyngedig*, O.P., 'given to swearing'.

təny, v., *tyngu*, D. Imperative *təya*, 'to swear': *ðary mi dəny na nēyθun* (= *naun*) *i ðim*, 'I swore I would not'.

tərbud, *tərbuyð*, s., 'turbot' (*Rhombus maximus*).

tərk, s., 'a butting' (of cattle, rams, etc.): *mi ro:θ dərk iðo vo* (Bangor).

tərkan, s.f., 'turkey hen'.

tərki pēi, s., Eng. turkey pie, 'bread crusts with boiling water poured over them, the water being then drained off and a little salt and butter added'.

tərkjo [*turkjo*].

tərxjo, v., 'to burrow like a mole'; 'to dig badly'.

tərxjur, s.m., *tyrchwr*, T.N. 415. 26, 'mole-catcher'.

tərnar, s.m., cf. *turnor*, W.S. [A *turnar*]; D., s.v. 'mymphur'. (1) 'turner'. (2) 'turning lathe'.

larnas [*lernas*].

larnjo, v., turnio, W.S. [Turne], 'to turn on a lathe'.

larnpag, s.m., 'turnpike'.

larnfa [*lirfa*].

larnva, s.f., tyrfa, D., 'crowd'.

larnvy, v., tyrfu, 'to make a noise': *larnvy hevo r festrí*, 'to clatter with the crockery'; *larnvy a r lga:yd*, 'to stamp, make a noise with the feet'.

larny, v., tyrru, D., 'to heap together, to crowd together': *larny r menyn*, 'to heap the butter together after churning'; *pobol an larny at i gilið*, 'people crowding together'.

larnan, s.f., potato = *lattan* [*lattus*].

larnstjo, v., tystio, D., 'to testify': *larnstjo n erbyn dy:n araf*;—*larnstjo mai hi: o:ð hi*, 'to testify as to her identity'.

larnvaduy, adj., tyfadwy, O.P., 'conducive to growth': *larnvyð larnvaduy*, 'growing weather'; *gëya larnvaduy*, 'a mild winter during which the grass continues to grow'.

larnvy, v., tyfu, D., 'to grow',—the general term used both of persons and things (cf. *prynjo*): *may o n larny tru i wa:lt*, a facetious way of saying 'he is getting bald'; *larny at i laur vel kumfon byux*, said of some one who is becoming smaller through old age.

θ

θay, v., rhyddhau, D., 'to comb out (hair)'; *θay gwa:lt* (I.W.).

θaly, v., erthylu, D., 'to miscarry' (of animals); fig. *may r ëira n θaly*, 'the snow is coming before its time' (E.J.).

u

u, adj., w, 'his, her, their' after the preposition *i*: *i u wely*, 'to his bed'; *i u gwely*, 'to her bed'; *i u gwlay*, 'to their beds'. Sometimes *i*: takes the place of *i u* [*i*, prep.].

udwan, adj., 'slender and weak' (I.W.).

uſt, interj., wſtt, D., exclamation of disgust: *na:u uſt iðo vo l*

uſſjo; *oſſjo* (O.H.), v., wſttio, D., s.v. 'exprobro'; 'to scorn, deride': *oſſjo ru:in am i ðragjoni*; *may pobol an oſſjo attati bo:ti mor rrvad*.

uŷys, s.f., pl. *uŷyson*, ewyllys, D.; cf. *wllys*, W.Ll. lix. 23; M.Ll. i. 5. 3; B.C. 48. 11. (1) 'will': *uŷys da*., 'good will'; *brëyduyð gwra:χ n o:l i huŷys*, 'the dream of a hag according to her will', i.e. 'the wish is father to the thought'; *kefŷyl da: ædi uŷys* (prov.), 'where there's a will there's a way'; *an erbyn v uŷys*, 'against my will'. (2) 'will, testament'.

umbrath, s., *wmbwrdd*, *wmbredd*, R., 'a great number': *pe:θ umbrath o 'honynu*. Cf. *mudral*.

umro, v., 'to humour': *may gwaiθ umro maur arno vo*, 'he is an ill-humoured man, he is difficult to humour'.

urogl, s., *eiddiorwg*, D., 'ivy'. Cf. *iðau*, *irugl*, *jurug*, *murigl*, *murugl*, *niurigl*.

usnos, s.f., pl. *usnosa*, *wythnos*, D., 'week': *r usnos duyθa*, 'last week'; *usnos i hëiðŷu*, 'a week to-day'; *χwe:χ usnos*, 'six weeks'; *usnos gwa:s newyð* [*gwa:s*].

ustid, s., *wystyd*, W.S. [Worstede], 'worsted'.

uθ, prep., wrth, D. With pronouns: S. 1. *uθa* (i), 2. *uθat*(i), 3. *uθo* (vo), *uθi* (hi). Pl. 1. *uθan*(i), 2. *uθaχ*(i), 3. *uθyn*(u).

(1) 'by, at': *r o:ð 'ganonu gut wedi vildŷo uθ dalkan æ ty*., 'they had a shed, built at the gable end of the house'; *uθ i sŷi:l*, 'at his back' (while riding horseback); *uθ æ dru:s*, 'at the door'; *uθ i dra:yð*, 'at his feet'; *uθ æmmyl bangor*, 'near Bangor'; *uθ v æmmyl i*, *uθ v oχor i*, 'at my side';—cf. *oruθ* = *oddi* wrth, 'from by, from', opp. to *uθ* and *at*: *r o:ð o uθ æ dru:s*,—*mi a:θ o oruθ æ dru:s*; *mi ðo:θ o alto vo*,—*mi a:θ o oruθo vo*;—fig. *uθ i vo:ð*, 'at his pleasure'; 'in the highest degree of contentment': *may hi uθ i bo:ð hevo i θaid*.

(2) 'to', after words implying fastening, adhesion, etc.: *r o:yð æ Ki: n sænd uθ æ gadar*, 'the dog was tied to the chair'; *ŷym tavarn æn sænd uθ i ŷilid*, 'five public-houses in a row'; *glæny uθ*, 'to stick to'; *vel 'lasanu n dal æ by:d uθ i ŷilid*, 'as if they kept the world together'.

(3) 'to', after verbs of saying: *ðëyð uθ*.

(4) 'at', denoting occupation: *may nu uθi æy kany o hy:d*, 'they keep on singing', lit. 'they are at it singing continually'; *daχi wedi gnëyð æ te:ð du i uθi hi*, 'have you made the tea?'; 'I am making it now'; *uθi hi ar hy:d æ dy:ð heb gay i ŷeig*, 'jabbering all day long';—*uθi vel la:ð nadroð*, *uθi nerθ enaid a χorf*, *uθi vel ŷelan*, 'at it like niggers';—*may o uθ i ŷinjo*, 'he is at his dinner'.

(5) 'at', after words denoting capacity or incapacity: *nt o:ð o y garbul uθi hi?*, 'wasn't he clumsy at it?'

(6) 'by', denoting the means of performing an action: *mi væða i n sbëitjo nu uθ dri:o 'ail-adroð be 'væðanu n ðëyð*, 'I make fun of them by trying to repeat what they say';—similarly, *kerðad uθ i vagla*, 'to walk on crutches'.

(7) 'by', denoting the means by which something is measured : *mesyr paub uθ i laðan i hy:n*, 'to measure all by his own ell'.

(8) 'compared with' : *may o n vaur jaun uθ hunna*.

(9) denoting motion against, coming into contact with : *laro uθ* (= *ar*) *i ġilið*, 'to strike together'; 'to meet, to come across one another'.

(10) 'against' : *ałsa vo ðim uθo vo*, 'he was powerless against it', i.e. 'he could not help it'.

(11) after verbs denoting anger where English usage requires 'with' : *digjo uθ*, 'to be angry with'.

(12) after certain adjectives : *fěind uθ*, 'kind to'; *brunt uθ*, 'unkind to'.

(13) 'by', after verbs of knowing : *du i n nabad o uθ ɹ olug*, 'I know him by sight'.

(14) 'of', in the expressions *may n ða: ġin i uθo vo*, 'I am glad of it'; *may ġhaid uθ*, 'there is need of'.

(15) with an infinitive, 'at, at the moment of, at the time of, on, through', equivalent to *pen* and a finite verb : *uθ i mi vynd i r werðon*, 'on my way to Ireland'; *mi doroð i ġalað uθ i mi buyso arni hi*, 'the knife broke through my leaning on it'; *nəuxi ġloi o uθ ðu:ad i vjaun*, 'will you lock it when you come in'; *may ġhevn ɹ ðru:ğ jaun uθ ġerðad*, 'my back aches badly when I walk'; *du i wedi ɹosġi my:s uθ nəyd lafi*, 'I have burnt my finger while making toffee'.

(16) with abstract nouns, forming adverbial expressions, as *uθ luk*, 'luckily'; *uθ raid*, 'when necessity demands'; *uθ resum*, *uθ ġurs*, 'of course'.

u:y, s.m., pl. *wy:a*, wy, D., 'egg'; *plisġin u:y*, 'egg-shell'; *dim u:y*, 'membrane of an egg'; *wy:a newyð i dōduy*, 'new-laid eggs'; *may r u:y ɹ ġlonk*, 'the egg is addled'; *wy:a dreulyd*, *wy:a wedi drewi*, 'rotten eggs'; *r o:yð ġin i lawar jaun o wy:a ond ðary dim y:n o honynnu ðy:or*, 'I had a great many eggs, but not one of them hatched'; *u:y adod*, 'nest-egg'.—Cf. also *gunnuy*, *mlənuy*.

u:yr, s.m., pl. *uirjon*, wȳr, D., 'grandson'.

uyras, s.f., pl. *uyresa*, wyres, O.P., 'granddaughter'.

u:ysg, adv., wȳsg, D., only in the exp. *ɹ u:ysg i ġevn*, 'backwards'; *kerðad ɹ u:ysg i ġevn*, 'to walk backwards'; also fig. 'to come down in the world'.

u:yθ, s. and adj., wyth, D., 'eight';—takes the vocalic mutation except in the case of *blənað*, *blu:yð* and *durnod*:—*u:yθ ġěinjog*, *u:yθ mlənað*, *u:yθ njurnod*.

uyθbuys, s., wythbwys, 'eight pounds' (weight).

uyθlynt, s., wythbunt, 'eight pounds' (money).

uyθvad, adj., wythfed, D., s.v. 'octavus'; 'eighth'.

v

v [və].

vagðy, s., afagddu; fagddu, B.C. 91. 24 (always with the article): *may hi n dæwyl vel ə vagðy*, 'it is pitch dark'.

vaint, s., pa faint. (1) 'how much?, how many?, how big?, how long? (of time), how far?': *vaint ədi oʔ*, *vaint i oʔ*, 'how much is it?', 'how big is it?'; *vaint daʔi ŋ godi am ...ʔ*, 'how much do you charge for ...?'; *vaint (əd)i o r glo:χʔ* *vaint o r glo:χ ədiʔ*, 'what time is it?'; *vaint ədi ar ə kloʔ*, 'what time is it by the clock?'; *vaint ədi d oyd diʔ*, 'how old are you?'; *am vaint o r glo:χ kəmmuxi de:ʔ*, 'what time will you have tea?'; *t ədu i ðim ŋ gubod vaint o wirjonad sy əno vo*, 'I don't know how much truth there is in it'; *wa:yθ ɡin i vaint nəiθ o sbəiʃo arna i*, 'I don't care how much he makes fun of me'; *vaint sy: er s pen 'vy:oxi əmma tʃo kəntaʔ*, 'how long is it since you were here the first time?'; *vaint sy: oð əmma i vaygorʔ*, 'how far is it from here to Bangor?' (2) 'as much, as many': *vaint vənnir*, 'as much, as many as is (are) required, any quantity'; *vaint 'vənnoxi*, 'as many as you wish'; sometimes strengthened into *vaint vvy vʏ:d 'vənnoxi*, *vaint vʏθ 'vənnoxi*.

valan, *vaʃan*, s.f., afallen, D., *kəydan valan*, 'apple-tree'; *vaʃan sy:r* (O.H.), 'crab-apple-tree'.

vannod, s.f., y ddannoedd, D., s.v. 'odontalgia'; 'toothache': (ə) *vannod sy arna i*, 'I have toothache'; *kadu su:n vel vannod*, 'to make a perpetual din'; ə *vannod wa:yð*, 'abscess of the tooth' (cf. D., s.v. 'eupilides').

va:yn, s.f., 'vein', e.g. of slate: *va:yn lexi*.

ve, affirmative particle, fe,—not used except in stereotyped expressions, e.g. *ka:n di benniʃ mu:yn i θ nain*, | *ve ga:n də nain i tiða*, i. e. 'one good turn deserves another';—otherwise *mi*.

veg, s., in the phrase *gwasgy r veg*, 'to take a mean little revenge' (Bangor).

vəi, s., 'sight, view': *du:ad i r vəi*, 'to come into view' = *du:ad i r golug*;—*may hi n fu:r o du:ad i r vəi riü ðurnod*, 'it is sure to come to light some day'.

vəis, s.f., Eng. vice. (1) 'a place for obtaining water at a convenient spot, where it is made to run over a flat stone or other contrivance placed there for the purpose' = *pistiʃ*. (2) 'tap', also *vəis du:r*.

vel, fal, D.; fel. (1) adv. 'as, like': *vel na*, 'like that'; *pəða vel na*, 'things of that sort'; *vel ə vam by:ð ə verχ* (prov.), cf. 'like father, like son'; *tʃum vel ...* = *mor drum a ...*, *kin drəmmad a ...*

(2) conj., 'as, how': *may o η gafy gnýd vel a manno*, 'he can do as he likes'; *vel tasa*, 'as it were'; *r oýð hi m buru vel tasa hi n du:ad o gruk*, 'it was raining as if it were coming from a tub'. (3) 'so that': *vel a bo: r fa:u en tulfad en a kro:yn*, 'so that the hand may be touching the skin'.

velgar, *vëylgar* [gavëylgar].

vëly, adv., felly, D., 'so, thus': *vëly wi:r ?*, 'really?', 'you don't mean it!'; *vëly wi:r, dæna be o:ýð hi*, 'just so, that was it'; *vëly a ma: nu*, 'that is how they are'; *vëly r o:ð o n dëyd*, 'so he said'; *vëly etto*, 'ditto'; *may mam vëly os nag a: i*, 'my mother is like that if I don't go'; *be daxi n mynd i le: vëly ?*, 'why do you go to such a place?'

vend, s., menn, D., 'cart'—only in the expression *fedar a vend*, indicating something extremely tough: *ma: r ki:g mor wydyn a fedar a vend*.

vengox, only in the expression *ar vengox i!*, 'upon my word!' Cf. T.N. 163. 23, *Mi enilles i lawer ar fengoch fach*.

vesyl, prep., formed from 'mesur'. Cf. *fesur ychydig*, D.F. [13]. 20; *o fesol ychydig*, P.G.G. 7. 25; *o fesur ychydig*, 27. 5; 209. 9; *o fesur ychydig ac ychydig*, D.P.O. 267. 31: *mi dæuni i da:ft ηη gilið vesyl tippin*, 'we shall come to understand each other little by little'; *tænny nu vesyl y:n*, 'to pull them out one by one'; *kerad vesyl day*, 'to walk two and two'; *vesyl darn*, 'piece by piece'; *m du:ad i fur vesyl ply:g vel pappyr*, 'peeling off layer by layer like paper'.

veðdod [dæveðdod].

veðgar [dæveðgar].

vi: (when unstressed *vi*), pron., fi, 'I, me'. The usage is as follows: (1) as subject after *ebra*, *meda* and *pi:a* as *ebra vi*, *meda vi*, *fi:a vi m ono vo*; and after verbs in the passive voice as *gannýd vi*. (2) as object, always except after an infinitive ending in a consonant: *koujux vi al æx mam*, 'remember me to your mother'; *trawa di: vi: mi trawa inna diða*, 'you strike me and I'll strike you'; *dary o sommi vi*, 'he disappointed me' (but *dary o gweld i*, 'he saw me');—similarly after *dæmma*, *dæna* as *dæmma vi a de:r ido vo nes o:ð o η kany*, 'I gave him a blow which made him sing out'. (3) often after *dary* as *kofi ηaval dary vi (= mi)*. (4) generally after *a* and *na* as *r y: va:θ a vi:*, 'just like me'; *en wayθ na vi:*, 'worse than I'. (5) sometimes as complement to *vo*, *a* after nouns ending in a vowel when emphasis is required as *a sgidja vi:*, 'my boots'; *en fæ: vi:*, 'instead of me'.

vigad [vædagad].

vinna, pron., finnau, the conjunctive form of *vi:*, 'I, me'. The usage, as distinguished from *inna*, is the same as that of *vi:*—*dru:s*

ny kleppjan a vinna (minna) η kæsgy n sæund, 'the door banging and I sleeping soundly';—*fi:a vinna m ono vo xwaið*, etc.

vintag, s.f., mintag, R., 'lampas'. Always used with the article.

viu, adv., ni wiw; cf. D., s.v. 'gwiw', nid gwiw, 'non prodest', '(it is) vain, useless': *viu i xi vynd*, 'it is no use your going'; also 'you dare not go':—*viu i xi dëyd po:b pe:θ uðo vo, na: viu ?*, 'you dare not say everything to him, dare you?'

vi: *vaur*, i. e. 'capital V', a play upon this and *vi*: 'I, me', with the meaning of 'egotism, conceit': *ma na ormod o vi: vaur æno vo*. Cf. T.N. 221. 5. A phan welais yr ymchwyddo a'r *vi* fawr oedd yno;—also 227. 32.

vlérux [*blérux*].

vo: (when unstressed *vo*), pron., fo, shortened form of 'efo', originally the emphatic form of 'ef'—'he, him'. The usage is as follows: (1) immediately after all verbal forms in *-a*, *-o*, and *-u*, whether as subject or object, e.g. *vedra vo ?*, 'could he?'; *mi vyo vo varu*, 'he died'; *wa:yθ be vo vo:*, 'never mind'; *kadu vo*, 'keep it';—sometimes also after *y* as *sbedy vo i furð*, 'to root him out' (never after *ðary*, very seldom after *may*);—similarly with *dæmma*, *dna*, and *dakku*, as *dæmma vo:*. (2) as object after a verb, and immediately preceded by a word in *-a*, *-e*, *-o*, *-u*, *-y*, as *mi kadwið hænny vo η gænnas*, 'that will keep him warm'; *mi gwelis inna vo hevyd*, 'I saw him too'; *welsonu vo ?*, 'did they see him?' (but *mi gwela i o*; *mi pænnoð hi o*; *welsoxi o ?*). (3) after *a* and *na*, e.g. *do:s a vo: le: kēisti o*, 'take it back where you found it'; *may hi n vuy na vo:*, 'she is bigger than he'. (4) after all prepositions, *arno vo*, *ido vo*, etc. (5) as complement to *i*, *vo* is generally used after words of more than one syllable, ending in a vowel, as *i enu vo*, *i sgidja vo*, *i duru vo*, *i wraig gænta vo*; but *i le: o* or *i le: vo*, 'his place'; *i li: o*, 'his saw'. (Cf. *o*.)

vonta, *vënta*, *vænta*, *vunta*, *vøða*, pron., eflyntau, 'he, it' (conjunctive form of *o*: *vo*): *ðary ru:in ovyn kwestjun ido vo a vonta ðim æn medry atlab*, 'some one asked him a question which he could not answer'; *r o:yð disgul maur oruðo vo a vonta n i sommi nu*, 'they expected a great deal of him, and he disappointed them'.—This form is only used after *a* and *na*. Cf. *ænta*.

vory, *ævory*, adv. and s., yfory, D., 'to-morrow': *bora vory*, 'to-morrow morning'; *no:s vory*, 'to-morrow night'; *r adag ma vory*, 'this time to-morrow'; *ky:d ak hëidju ag ævory*, 'as long as to-day and to-morrow'.

votty, s.m., hafodty, D.; cf. Fotty, T.N. 278. 17, 'a small building or shed in a remote place for storing peat late in the season, until a favourable opportunity occurred for carting it down' (O.H.).

vøða [*vonta*].

və, v, f, adj., fy, 'my'. The general use of *və* is before a consonant which does not admit of the nasal mutation, as *və sɡidja*, *və ləɡad*, *və mam* (but in familiar speech *mam*); *v* is used before vowels, as *ar v o:l i*, 'after me'; *uθ v əmmyl i*, *uθ v oʒor i*, 'at my side'; *i vny at v əsguyð*, 'up to my shoulder'; *ðary o v atlab i*, 'he answered me';—*f* sometimes occurs before *h*, as *f hy:n*, 'myself'.

vədagad, *vədigad*, *vigad*, s., y fendigaid, D., s.v. 'furunculus'; 'boil' = *riu bloryn fərnig ko:χ* (O.H.); *dail vədigid (vigad)*, dail y fendigaid, D. (Bot.); dail y fenddigid, H.D., 'allheal' (*Hypericum Androsæmum*).

vəny, only in *i vny*, *i fynu*, D., prep. and adv., 'up': *i vny r grifa*, 'upstairs'; *mynd i vny r al*, 'to go up the hill'; *yux i vny*, 'higher up'; *mi taroð o nes oyd i drayd o i vny*, 'he knocked him sprawling'; *mynd ar i vny*, 'to go uphill'.

w

wab, s.m., Eng. whap, 'a slap with the palm or back of the hand' = *riu glippan ba:χ* (O.H.). Cf. D.G. cxcvi. 51, a dod whap megys clap cledd.

wafan, *wafar*, s., 'wafer': *tena vel wafan*.

wafliu [*aflu*].

wagan [*gwagan*].

wain, s., gwain, D., 'sheath': *lənny kəlað o r wain*;—*vel wain am dukka* = *meun le: klos sa:f*;—*wel i ti roid də dukka m də wain na farad vel na*, 'you had better be silent than talk like that'—(O.H.).

wal [*gwal*].

walad, s.f., pl. *waledi*, gwalet, W.S.; *waled*, C.C. 417. 20, 'wallet', e.g. for carrying food.

walbant, s., gwalbant, O.P.; cf. *bach y walbant*, S.E., s.v. 'bach', 'the angle formed by the wall and roof of a building when the space is not filled up'; *mi kyroð o o walbant i walbant*, 'he beat him from pillar to post'—(O.H.).

walbjo, v., 'to wallop' (I.W.).

walblad, s.f., Eng. wall-plate, 'a place in old-fashioned cottages at the top of the wall, where the beams of the roof meet it, leaving an unfilled space often used for keeping things' (O.H.) = *walbant*.

Cf. T.N. 22. 37, mae can punt eto, Genyf mewn bwndel tan walblaid y bondo.

walbon, s., 'whalebone': *an astuyθ vel walbon* used of persons (O.H.).

waldjo, v., 'to wallop, beat': *waldjo keriġ*; *waldjo ko:yd hevo wy:alt i mħaly nu*; *waldjo r y:d uθ d̄arney*; *waldjo pobol*.

waldras, s., 'a slight blow', e.g. over the mouth with the open hand.

walpjo, *wampljo*, *warppjo*, v., 'to warp'.

wampjo, v., cf. *wampio*, M.F.; Eng. (Dial.) *vamp* [to mend, patch, repair], 'to do up, repair': *wampjo sgidja*, *wampjo tippin ar a ty*. (O.H.). More frequently in the form *'ail'wampjo*.

wan, s., 'one', in such exp. as *dim y:n wan*, 'not a single one'.

wanjġ [*wiŋk*].

war, s., Eng. *war*, in the phrase *wa:r an iſeina*, i.e. 'war in China': *by:ð an wa:r an iſeina 'arnati!*, 'you'll catch it!'

wardjo, v., 'to look out': *wardjux!*, 'look out!'

wasbus, s., Eng. *wash-board*, 'boards placed along the body of a cart to heighten it'.

wa:st, s.m., *wast*, W.S. [Waste], 'waste, rubbish', e.g. of a quarry.

wa:st, *gwa:st*, s.m., 'waist'; cf. *gwa:sg*.

watf, s.f., pl. *watfis*. (1) 'watch' (timekeeper); *ġard a watf*, 'watch-chain'; *i whatf*, 'her watch'. (2) 'watch, look out': *ar a watf ar ġeunt a nħa:d*, 'on the watch for my father'. (3) *mi eif i mo ar i watfo*, 'I came upon him suddenly', e.g. without knocking at the door.

watfad, *watfo*, v., *waysio*, W.S. [Watche], *watchio*, C.C. 18. 11, 'to watch': *ðary mi watfo nu*, 'I watched them'; *watfad vi*, 'watch me'; *watfux a lantar*, 'mind the lantern'. Also *gwatfad*, *gwatfo*.

we:, 'wo', said to a horse to make it stop.

wedi, prep., *wedi*, *gwedi*, D. (*a xwedi* is still often heard among old people), 'after'. (1) before a noun, especially in expressing the time of day, e.g. *igjan mynyd wedi xwe:x*, 'twenty minutes past six';—in other cases *ar ol* is more frequently heard: *wedi (ar o:l) a kn̄ya*, 'after the harvest'; *wedi r (ar o:l a) vlu:ðyn nesa*, 'after next year'. (2) before an infinitive with the present tense of *bo:d* to express the perfect tense active, *may o wedi mynd*, 'he has gone'; *may o wedi maru*, 'he is dead'; *a p̄e:θ a may o wedi d̄e:yd* (i.e. *wedi ei d̄e:yd*), 'the thing he has said';—with the imperfect of *bo:d* to express the pluperfect: *r o:ð o wedi mynd*, 'he had gone'. Also in

the passive *may o wedi la:ð*, 'he has been killed'; *r o:ð o wedi la:ð*, 'he had been killed'.

wedyn, adv., *wedi hyn* (*a xwedyn*, *na xwedyn* are still often heard among old people; cf. also below). (1) 'after, afterwards': *æ pe:θ knia wedyn*, 'the next thing'; *mi gavod æ verx ivanþk garjad newyð wedyn*, 'the young girl got another lover afterwards'; *welis i m ono vo gynt na xwedyn*, 'I never saw him before or afterwards'; *os dru:g kynt gwa:yθ xwedyn*, 'if that was bad, worse was to follow'. (2) 'also, too': *may n xwi:θ jaun ar æ þhēi ni wedyn*, 'it is very hard on them too'. (3) 'after all': *ðo:θ o ðim wedyn*, 'he never came after all'.

wedgan, s.f., pl. *wedgis*, 'wedge'.

wedgan, s.f., Eng. wench, a term of reproach for a woman: *hen wedgan gæðral*.

wēiar, s.f., pl. *wēirs*. Sing. also *wēiran*, f., weir, B.C. 34. 25, 'wire': *wēirs pigog*, 'barbed wire'.

wēindjo, v., cf. *gwindio*, D.F. [94]. 3. 5, 'to wind': *wēindjo kļok*.

wēip, s., cf. Eng. (Dial.) wipe [A blow, stroke; a smart slap], 'a tweak or slight touch': *mi rois i hunna wēip ar draus i dru:yn*, 'I gave him a tweak on the nose', also fig. 'I administered him a well-deserved reproof'.

wēipjad = *wēip*.

wēiljo, *wēiljad*, v., 'to wait, wait for': *wēilja vi*, 'wait for me'. Also *gwēiljo*, etc.

wēitwaf, *wēitwafso* [*xwēitwaf*, *xwēitwafso*].

wēiθja, adv., *weithiau*, 'sometimes' [*gwaith*].

we:x, in the exp. *we:x arna i*, 'it is all over with me'; *may hi wedi we:x arna i*, *may po:b pe:θ drosod*.

wel, interj., 'well': *wel, may o wedi mynd*, 'well, he has gone', and in all similar uses as in English.

weldi·vi:, s., (g)wêl di fi, 'a tiresome, self-opinionated person, a bore' (O.H.).

welfan, s., 'wafer (?)': *kin dnēyad a welfan*. Cf. *wafan*, *wafar*.

wem, s., Eng. wen, 'a big swollen lump on the neck or side of the head'.

wemflam, s., *wen-fflam*, C.C. 222. 21, 'blaze', in such expressions as *mi a:θ po:b pe:θ æn wemflam meun mynyd*, 'it all burst into a flame in an instant'.

wensgod, s.f., Eng. wainscot. (1) 'a partition formed in a room by a sheet or curtain' (J.J.); *gwely wensgod*, 'a four-post bed with curtains' (J.J.)—more correctly 'a bed boarded round on three sides and provided on the other with a curtain to be drawn when required'. O.H., however, explains *wensgod* as 'a foundation

of thin planks beneath the mattress': *kidjad arjan m wensgod a gwely*. (2) in slate quarries: 'a piece of rock which, on account of the prevalence of granite or other flaws, is abandoned as being unlikely to be worked with profit'.

werdon, s., *Iwerddon*, cf. W.B. col. 38. 35, 'Ireland'; always *a werdon*: *mynd i'r werdon*, 'to go to Ireland'; *gweld a werdon am dano*, 'to be sick with waiting for it'. Cf. C.F. 1890, 334. 11 (Dialect of Newborough, Anglesey), *Mi wudda Misdar Jôs, narith, lle rôudd Nan, a rodd-o yn gweld-y Werddon am dani as meitin iawn.—gweld a werdon uθ hi:r disgul* is also used. These phrases seem to allude to the rare instances in which Ireland can be seen from this coast.

wermod, s.f., 'wormwood': *wermod lu:yd*, 'common wormwood' (*Artemisia Absinthium*); *di:od wermod*.

wesla, s.m., pl. *wesli:ad*, 'a Wesleyan'. Also as adj.: *kappal wesla*, 'a Wesleyan chapel'.

westras, s.pl., sing. *westran*, *westrasan*, f., oestren, oestrysen, D., s.v. 'ostrea', 'oysters'; *gwely westras*, 'oyster-bed'.

wetjo, v., 'to wait at table'.

wëyn, s.f., pl. *wëynyð*, gwaun, D., 'bog': *wëyn vaun*, 'a bog producing peat'.

wiks, s.pl., sing. *wiksan*, f., Eng. (Dial.) wig [A kind of cake or bun], 'a kind of plain oblong bun containing caraway seeds'. Cf. *bansan*.

wil'wæn, s., 'a kind of large gnat found in woods' (Llanfairfechan).

wimblad, s.f., pl. *wimbleddi*, gwimlet, W.S. [Wymble], 'gimlet'.

winor, s., *ewinor*, D., 'pernio, pterygium'; also s.v. 'paronychia'; 'a gathering at the finger-nails': *may r winor ar a my:s*.

winrau, *windrau*, s., *ewinrhew*, D.G. clxxiv. 23, 'pain in the finger-tips caused by intense cold'.

winsi, s., Eng. wincey, 'linsey-woolsey': *frog winsi*.

wink, s. (1) 'wink': *χəsgis i ðim wink*, 'I did not sleep a wink'. (2) 'ruse, wile': *ma: r wink 'moti a r wayk 'moti, ond luidi di ðim*; *wa:yθ am də wink na də wayk, luidi di byθ*, said e.g. by a third person to some one trying to deceive some one else (O.H.). Cf. T.N. 222. 37. *Ac os delir tystiolaeth am eu castiau diffaith, I'w gofyn ar gyfer i feeting neu chwarter*; *Fe wincia rhyw wanci na chant hwy mo'u cospi*; *Mae ffrinsib i'r rheiny gyda thwrne neu faili*.

winkjad, s.m., Eng. wink, 'a twinkling, moment' = *χwinkjad*.

wisgi, s.m., 'whisky'.

wylf, s.f., *witsiaid* (pl.), B.C. 7. 24, 'witch': *gwraidd wylf*, 'twitch, couch-grass' (*Triticum repens*).

wilſo, v., witsio, W.S. [Wytche], 'to bewitch': *wedi ka:l i wilſo*.

willi, adj., Eng. witty, 'quick-witted, quick of comprehension'.

wittin, s.m., 'whiting' (*Gadus merlangus*).

wiwar, s.f., pl. *wiwarz*, gwiwair, D., 'squirrel': *may hon vel a wiwar*, said of one who is very agile.

wob, s., cf. Eng. (Dial.) wab [foolish chatter, nonsense], n.Lin., Dev., Cor., 'a fool': *he:n wob* (O.H.).

wy:alſt, s.f., pl. *wy:iſt*, bwiall, D., but bwyall, s.v. 'securis'; 'axe': *krai wy:alſt*, 'the eye of an axe'; *tro:yd wy:alſt*, 'the handle of an axe'; *sgodyn wy:alſt*, 'weever fish' (*Trachinus draco*).

wybyr, s., wybr, D., 'sky': *golug kſfro:ys ar a wybyr* (O.H.).

wyðva, always with the article *a*, Yr Wyddfa, cf. J.M.J. p. 192, 'Snowdon'.

wylnos, s.f., gwynnos, D., s.v. 'vigilia'; 'a religious service formerly held on the evening before a funeral at the house of the deceased': *kadu wylnos*.

warkus, s.m., 'work-house'.

y

y:d, s.m., ŷd, D., s.v. 'frumentum'; 'corn'. Speaking generally *y:d* implies 'oats'; *kodi y:d*, 'to grow corn'; *eŷin main ar y:d*, 'tender shoots of corn'; *bonjon ar y:d*, 'stubble'; *karnan y:d*, 'a round stack of corn'.

yfarn, s.f., uffern, D. (1) 'hell'. (2) applied to the hole for ashes sunk into the floor beneath the grate.

y:x, s.m., pl. *aŷain*, ŷch, D., s.v. 'bos'; 'ox' = *bystaŷ*.

yŷal, *aŷal*, adj., comp. *yux*, eq. *yŷad* (cf. also *kyux* = *cyfuwch*), *yŷlad*, *aŷad*, sup. *yŷa*, *yuxa*, *aŷa*, uchel, D. (1) 'high': *a ŷhan yŷa o r dru:s*, 'the upper part of the door'; *ar yŷa o r ðay ma*, 'the top one of those two'; *r e:n yŷa*, 'the upper jaw'; *may hi wedi ŷhoid a ka:s pen yŷa n isa*, 'she has put on the cover (of the book) upside down'; —fig. *yŷal i forð*, 'proud'; so also *may o m ben yŷal*. (2) 'loud': *ma: nu ŷ gwëidi am ar yŷa*, 'they are shouting at the top of their voice', lit. 'they are vying with one another in shouting'; *r o:yð o n ŷwerðin an yux i glo:x na ne:b o:yð ano*, 'he was laughing louder than any one who was there'.

ylu, s.pl., ulw, D., 'favilla', also s.v. 'deflagro'; 'ashes, powder': *wedi loŷgi n ylu*, 'burnt to ashes'; *may o wedi tori n ylu ma:n*, 'it is broken to smithereens'. More commonly the word is used adverbially, either of something hot, e.g. *r o:yð a du:r am*

bo:yθ ylu (*ylu bo:yθ*, *χwi:l ylu bo:yθ*), 'the water was boiling hot',—or in a merely intensive sense as *may o n χwi:l ylu bilf*, 'he is dead drunk'; *may r ty: m bemban ylu*, 'the house is topsy-turvy'; *wedi tori n dipja ylu*, 'broken to smithereens'; *mi vethis an ylu la:n*, 'I failed utterly'; *reit ylu vle:r*, 'very untidy'; *reit ylu wi:r*, 'very true'.

ymplyg, adj., unplyg, D., s.v. 'simplex'; 'sincere': *dy:n ymplyg*, 'a sincere man'. Opp. *daywynebog*.

yn, s.pl., sing. *onnan*, f., *onn* and *ynn*, D.; *ynn*, G.R. 3. 11, 'ash-trees': *os dēilja r deru o vla:yn ar yn*, | *gwertha dā y:χ a frōnna vyn* (J.J.), 'if the oak comes into leaf before the ash, sell your ox and buy a kid'; *gla:s onnan*, 'a green sprig of ash formerly sent to a lover as a sign of rejection (*i urθod knigjad*)'.

y:n, s. and adj., un, D. Feminine nouns and sometimes masculine nouns (e.g. *y:n le:d*) following, take the vocalic mutation. (1) 'one': *po:b y:n*, 'each, every one', but *ma: nu wedi mynd bo:b y:n* (= sometimes *bo:d ag y:n*); *bo:b an y:n ag an y:n*, 'one by one' (= *vesyl y:n*); *y:n ar ynwaθ*, 'one at a time'; *ā ty: nesa ond y:n*, 'the next house but one'; *dim y:n wan*, 'not a single one'; *larwar y:n*, 'many a one'; *dauχ a hanny dan y:n*, 'bring that at the same time'; *mynd o y:n ka:y i ga:y araļ*, 'to go from one field into another'; *mi nēiθ o heb ar y:n ru:an*, 'he will do without one now'; *χasgis i r y:n hy:n tŕu: r no:s*, 'I did not sleep a wink all night'; *ā pe:θ ghēilja o r y:n*, 'the most necessary thing of all'; *wyðun i ðim p r y:n o:yð o*, 'I did not know which one it was' [*pa:*]; *y:n wa:g s noxi ifo r*, 'is it an empty one you want?'; *may o n y:n sa:l jaun i vylla*, 'he is a very bad one at eating, he has a poor appetite'; *may hi n y:n vrak i θavod*, 'she is very free with her tongue'.—With pl. *sagjo rubaθ a nēyd o n y:n għafa*, 'to hack something about into one stringy mass';—*an du:ad i laur an y:n tida o hy:d*. (2) 'one'. Fr. 'on': *vy:ð y:n an tummo uθ vynd i vany r a:ļl*. (3) preceded by the article 'same': *ar y:n y:n*, 'the same one'; *r y:(n) va:θ* (or even *r hy: va:θ*), 'the same sort, in the same way, just (as)': *may o r y: va:θ a la:y o wedi lŕnky my:l*, 'he is just as if he had swallowed a donkey' (i.e. sulky) [*ma:θ*]; *r y:n hy:d a r y:n le:d*, 'the same length and breadth'.

ynfon, adj., unfon: *ghu:yd ynfon*, a kind of net (O.H.).

ynļa, adv., unlle, D., s.v. 'nuspam'; 'anywhere': *welis i o ri:o:yd an ynļa*, 'I never saw it anywhere'; *mu:y na welis i n ynļa*, 'more than I ever saw anywhere'; *may n wel an ā ty: nag an ynļa araļ*, 'it is better in the house than anywhere else'; *ļe: dāxi n mynd?* *ynļa*, 'where are you going?' 'Nowhere'.

yno, v., uno, D., 'to unite'.

ynol, adj., unawl, O.P.; *an ynol a r gəvraθ*, 'in conformity with the law'.

ynto, s., unto, in the phrase *may o m byu dan ynto a ni:*, 'he lives in the same row as we do', i. e. under the same roof but not in the same house.

yntrod, adj., untroed, D.G. lxix. 6—*dal m yntrod*, 'to keep on one foot'; *nëidjo n yntrod*, 'to hop'.

ynvon, adj., unfon, 'stalk to stalk': *ar y:d m gorvað m ynvon*—*dim tuys m a bo:n* (O.H.).

ynwað, s., unwaith, D., 'once': *ar ynwað a xi: do:ð o, nlc: ?*, 'he came at the same time as you did, didn't he?'; *ynwað ne ðu:y*, 'once or twice'; *ar ynwað*, 'at once'.

yyglyst, adj., unglust, 'having one ear', in the exp. *moxyn yyglyst*, term of reproach: *ta:u r he:n voχyn yyglyst* (O.H.).

y:s, s.m., ūs, D., 'chaff', implying generally the chaff of barley: *y:s kēirχ = peswyn*. Cf. *manys*.

ysu, s.pl. (?), cf. *uswydd*, D., 'frustatim', etc.; 'fragments, smithereens': *wedi tori n ysu ma:n*.

yud, s.m., uwd, D., 'porridge': *yud rħnjon*, 'porridge made from coarse oatmeal'; *hytta yud gīd a bnjawīd*, 'to attempt the impossible' (Bangor); *r yud annuyl!* exclamation.

yux'ben, prep., adv., uchben, D., s.v. 'supra'; 'over, above': *gwair sy wedi gwywo yux'ben i dra:yð*, 'hay which has withered as it stood'.

yux'la:u, prep., uchlaw, D., s.v. 'supra'; 'over, above'.

yvyð, adj., ufudd, D. (1) 'obedient'. (2) 'willing': *yvyð i wēiðjo*.

yvyðdod, s., ufudd-dod, D., 'obedience'.

yvyð'hay, v., ufuddhau, D., 'to obey'.

2

2, 2r, r, r, article, y, yr, 'r, 'the'. Feminine nouns take the vocalic mutation after 2, except nouns beginning with *l* or *g*, and many nouns of English origin beginning with *g* or *g*, as 2 *ga:t*, 'the gate'; also 2 *garð*. The masculine noun *towyð*, also, always becomes 2 *dowyð*. Adjectives, except cardinal numbers, when following the article and preceding a feminine noun take the vocalic mutation, but both *day* and *du:y* mutate: 2 *day ðy:n*, 2 *du:y wraig*.—*r* is used before and generally after vowels; also before *j* except at the beginning of a sentence;—*r* is generally used before *h*, as *r ha:*, 'the summer'.—The article is sometimes omitted (as in the literary language) in the expressions *ar tan*, 'on the fire'; *m ta:n* (cf. Jer. vii. 31) and *m ty:* (cf. St. John viii. 35),—also occasionally

in quick speech in other cases, as *pen bont*, Pen y Bont, *an van no*, yn y fan honno, 'in that place'. On the other hand *a* is occasionally stressed in place-names, as in *möylækki*, *möylékki*, Moel y Ci (cf. also *lanëkkil*, 'Llanycil', Merionethshire).—The article is occasionally prefixed to names of places, as *a rhyll*, 'Rhyll', *a werdon* (for Iwerddon), 'Ireland'; *ar indja*, 'India', etc.—The article is frequently used pleonastically before *y:n*, as *heb ar y:n gëinjog*, 'without one penny'; *hidjo r y:n lattan ano vo*, 'not to care a button for him'.—*a* represents English 'a' in expressions like *tair këinjog a purys*, 'threepence a pound' (cf. *këinjog ar y:n*, 'a penny each'); *tair mültir an ar aur*, 'three miles an hour'.—Sometimes *an a mynyd* occurs for 'in a minute'.

a, adj., fy, 'my', used before words admitting of the nasal mutation, where, however, *a* is frequently omitted: *an a ghevn*, 'behind my back'; *may o η ghodi vi*, 'he is raising me'; *du i wedi gnëyd a gora*, 'I have done my best'; *robart o:yð enu a gha:d*, 'Robert was my father's name', but *gha:d l* in calling, and generally in familiar usage: *kammy ghen*, 'to bend my head'; *josgi mys*, 'to burn my finger'; *may o n mriwo vi*, 'he is hurting me'; *may o wedi mriwo vi*, 'he has hurt me'.—In the case of words beginning with *tr* (mutated *trh*), *η* is sometimes omitted as *ghu:yn*, 'my nose'.—*a* is sometimes used before other consonants where there is no ambiguity, as *mi dennis a sgidja*, 'I took off my boots'; but *mi dännod o vð sgidja (i)*, 'he took off my boots' (or *mi dännod a sgidja i*). Cf. *vð*, *m*.

a, *ar*, *r*, particle, y, yr. (1) affirmative particle used before the first word in a sentence;—only occurs in the form *r* before certain verbal forms beginning with a vowel, namely the 1st and 2nd persons sing. present, all the persons of the plural present, and all persons of the imperfect of *bo:d*, as *r ædu i* (= *mi r ædu i*, *du i*); *r o:yð* (= *mi r o:yð*, *mi o:yð*). (2) in a few instances where the sentence begins with an adjective or noun, as (*m*) *bo:yð a bo: vo: l*, 'may he be warm' (a curse); *da: a bo: xi*, 'good-bye';—or when the sentence is otherwise inverted, as *nid an hir a këidu r djaul i wa:s* (prov.), 'the devil does not long preserve his dupe'; *ar a burd a may o*, 'it is on the table'—but in such cases *a* is more frequently omitted. (3) in relative constructions: *koli gaval dary vi: an a pe:θ r öyðun i η kædjad ano vo*, 'I lost my hold on the thing I was grasping'; *elja da:u o hevo r y:n tre:n a dois i:*, 'perhaps he will come by the same train as I did'. (4) in such cases as the following: *syt a may o?*, 'how is he?'; *be ra: i a vo?*, 'why should I take it?'; *kin r a: i*, 'before I go'; *un i ðim le r a: i*, 'I don't know where to go'; *dæna pryd r a:θ o*, 'that is when he went'; *le: bennag a bo:*, 'wherever it may be'; *dæna vel a dala vord*, 'that is how it ought to be'; *may o η galy gnëyd vel a mænno*, 'he can do as he likes'. (5) in dependent clauses where in English 'that' is

expressed or understood: *mi ddyddod hi ɛr a: hi*, 'she said she would go'; *na: i so:n uðynu ɛ douni*, 'I will tell them we will come'.

ɛflon; *yflon* (Bangor), s.pl., *yfflo*, C.C. 171. 26, 'bits, smithereens': *wedi tori n ɛflon ma:n*.

ɛhi:, pron., *hyhi*; *yht*, G.R. 19. 19, 'she, her' (emphatic form of *hi:*): *di:olɣ mai ɛhi: sy n mynd, nid ɛvi:*, 'I am glad she is going, not I'.

ɛχ, *χ*, adj., Mid. W., *ych*; cf. W.B. 86. 33, also G.R. 13. 3; *eich*, D., 'your'. Takes the radical; frequently *h* is heard in the case of words beginning with a vowel, as *ɛn ɛχ herbyn*, 'against you'; *ar ɛχ ho:l*, 'after you'.

ɛxi:, pron., *chwyhwi*, D., 'you' (emphatic form of *xi:*).

ɛxti:, *xti:*, *θdi:*, pron., *tydi*, D., 'thou' (emphatic form of *ti:*); *ɛxti: ɛdi r kɛntla*, 'you are the first' [*xti:*].

ɛxtur, s.m., *uchder*, D., s.v. 'altitude'; 'height'; *rubath d r* [= at yr] *ɛxtur hɛnnny*, 'something about that height'.

ɛxɛdig [*χɛdig*].

ɛmdɛyry, v., *ymdaeru*, D., 'to dispute hotly'.

ɛm'doi, v., *amdoi*, O.P., 'to dress (a corpse)'.

ɛmdraχ, s.m., pl. *ɛmdreχjon*, *ymdrech*, D., 'effort': *gnɛyd ɛmdraχ*.

ɛmdreχgar, *mdreχgar*, adj., *ymdrechgar*, T.N. 14. 19, 'energetic; striving, persevering' (e.g. of poor people who do their best to make two ends meet without applying for relief).

ɛmdreχva, *mdreχva*, s.f., *ymdrechfa*, O.P., 'struggle': *may n mdreχva ovnaduy hevo gwynt maur* (O.H.).

ɛmdrexy, *mdrexy*, v., *ymdrechu*, Col. i. 29, 'to make great effort'; *mdrexy i vyu*, 'to toil bravely to get a living'.

ɛmdreglo, v., *ymdreiglo*, D., 'to roll oneself, wallow'.

ɛm'droi, v., *ymdroi*, D., s.v. 'intorqueo', 'inuerto'; 'to loiter': *may hi n y:n aru am ɛm'droi i laur ɛno*, 'she is very fond of loitering down there' (in the town).

ɛmdroχi, v., *ymdrochi*, R., 'to bathe'.

ɛmdrufo, v., *ymdrwsio*, D. [Deuparth pryd *ymdrwsio* (prov.)], 'to make oneself neat'.

ɛmduyn, v., *ymddwyn*, D., 'to behave, bear oneself': *syl ɛ ma:y o n ɛmduyn alloxɛ?*, 'how does he bear himself towards you?' [Cf. *bihavjo*.]—*ɛmdu:yn*, *ymddwyn*, D., 'to conceive' is literary.

ɛmflamɛxy, v., 'to become warmed to one's subject, to blaze away', e.g. in making a speech.

ɛmfrost, s., *ymffrost*, D., 'boastfulness': *ma na dippin o ɛmfrost ɛno vo*.

amfrostjo, v., ymfrostio, D., 'to boast'.

amgegy, v., ymgegu, O.P., 'to quarrel'.

amgekry, v., ymgecru, D.P.O. 33. 18; cf. ymgeccreth, D., s.v. 'rixor'; 'to quarrel, wrangle, nag'.

amgerjan, s., ymgerain, 'continual bickering'.

amgernjal, *amgernjo*, *mgernjal*, *mgernjo*, v., ymgernial, O.P., 'to quarrel, wrangle': *t o:s na ðim salwad en a plant, ma nu η kuffjo hevo i gilið—þeidjux amgernjal hevo x gilið!*; *mgernjal a i gilið*.

amgravy, s., ymgrafu, D., s.v. 'prurio'; 'the itch': *may r amgravy arno vo = sgruif*.

amgripjan, v., ymgripian, 'to creep' (on all fours): *amgripjan i rula*.

amgröisi, v., ymgroesi, D., 'sese signo crucis signare', 'to beware'.

amgroys, in the exp. *gro:ys amgroys*, cf. croes ymgroes, S.E., s.v. 'cross'; 'criss-cross': *ghuygo η gro:ys amgroys*;—also 'at sixes and sevens'.

amgyro, v., ymguraw, S.G. 188. 15. (1) 'to beat one's arms against the chest in cold weather'. (2) 'to strive hard to live under adverse circumstances'.

amlad, v., ymladd, D., 'pugnare'; cf. G.R. [134]. 21, 'to struggle': *du i n amlad en erbyn a gwyni*, 'I am struggling against the wind'; *du i n amlad en aru am dani hi*, 'I am struggling hard for it'.

am'la:ð, v., ymládd, D., 'occidere se'; cf. G.R. [134]. 20, 'to tire oneself out': *may o wedi am'la:ð uð vynd i vaggor*, 'he has tired himself out by going to Bangor'; *mi garis a þren nes o:n i wedi am'la:ð*, 'I carried the log till I was worn out'.

amlavnjo, v., ymlafniaw, O.P., 'to tire oneself out'.

amlid, s., ymlid, D., s.v. 'persecutio'; 'the breeding season' (applied to rams and goats): *may mæherod en turkjo en amsar amlid* (O.H.).

amma, *ma*, adv., yma, D., 'here': *pu:y sy amma?*, 'who is here?'; *tyd amma*, 'come here'; *amma ganuyd a maguyt i*, 'it was here that she was born and brought up';—after a noun preceded by the article = 'this' (in this case generally *ma*. When emphatic its place is sometimes taken by *hyn*, as for 'hyn', 'this way',—very rarely by *hun*, *hon*): *a 'dy:n ma*, 'this man'; *'for ma*, 'this way';—*amma* is often used substantively = 'this place' (cf. the original form 'y man'), e. g. *daxi n lëikjo amma?*, 'do you like this place?'; 'do you like being here?' (Anglo-Welsh: 'do you like here?'); *þe: bra:v i ista ædi amma*, 'this is a nice place to sit in'. On the other hand *a van ma* often takes the place of *amma*, as *dæux i r van ma*, 'come here'; *smydux o i r van ma*, 'move it here'.

ammyl, s.m., pl. *amalon*, ymyl, D., s.v. 'margo'; 'edge, border, brim, side, hem': *ammyl a lo:*, 'the edge of the roof'; *en laun hyd ar ammyl*, 'full to the brim'; *uð v ammyl i = uð v oxor i*, 'at my

side'; — *an ammyl*, 'near'; *may o n ammyl fachu an rula*, 'it is near at hand somewhere'; *r o:n i m byu an i hammyl hi*, 'I lived near her'; *may r gēya n ammyl*, 'the winter is at hand'; — similarly *i ammyl*: *r o:ð a ghyōysa wedi mynd a goxjon i ammyl guwa:yd*, 'my legs were reddened almost to bleeding', i.e. by walking bare-legged on the sand during a high wind.

am'nēyd, *mnēyd*, v., ymwneuthur, D., 'conspirare'; 'to meddle with, to have dealings with': *am'nēyd a di:od vedwol*, 'to meddle with intoxicating drink'; *vedra i n a myu mnēyd a hun a hun = gnēyd bysnas a vo*.

am'roi, v., ymroi, D., s.v. 'addico'; 'to give way (to)', 'to be addicted (to)': *am'roi i di:od*, 'to be addicted to drink'.

amruyvo, *mruyvo*, v., ymrwyfo, C.C. 161. 14; 'mrwyfo, T.N. 64. 11. (1) 'to toss about', e.g. in a fever. (2) 'to strain oneself to the utmost': *amruyvo i vyu meun farm heb di:gon o stok i daly*.

amresammy, *amresammy*, v., ymresymmu, D., s.v. 'disputo'; cf. 'mryssymu, G.R. 85. 6, 'to argue'.

an, *am*, *ay*, *a*, prep., *yn* (*ym*, *yng*). With pronouns, S. 1. *ana i*, 2. *anol(i)*, 3. *ano (vo)*, *no*; *ani (hi)*, *ni*. Pl. 1. *anon(i)*, 2. *noχ(i)*, 3. *anyn(u)*. The mutations following *an* and the modifications of its termination are entirely in accordance with literary usage except in the case of *am b le:ð = ym mha le?*, 'where?', and *am beļ (= a mheļ)*, 'far'. The mutations are retained even in the case of place-names, if the latter are well known, though the younger generation are inclined to say *am bangor*, etc. Except in the case of a few stereotyped expressions (for which see below) *an* always bears secondary stress. Thus we have *am maggor*, 'in Bangor'; *ay gha:yr*, 'in Chester'; *ay ggharvon*, 'in Carnarvon'; *ay gard a gha:d*, 'in my father's garden'; *am ghentir*, 'in Pentir'. Exceptions are: *a ghylx*, 'about'; *a ghy:d*, 'together'; *a gly:n*, 'concerning'; *a mheļ*, 'far'; *a mlhi:ð*, *a my:sg*, 'among'; *a mla:yn*, 'forward'; *a mhen*, 'at the end'. Cf. 'Welsh Orthography', p. 47. To these may be added *a mlhe:ð*, 'folded' (e.g. *dylo a mlhe:ð*); *brayx a mrayx*, 'arm in arm'; *bri:g a mri:g*, *a mri:g a mri:g*, 'top to top' (speaking of reaped corn). For *an ia:n*, *an ty*: cf. *a* (article).

an, as distinguished from *meun*, is used before nouns preceded by a defining word such as the article or a pronominal adjective, or before nouns where the article is absent owing to a following noun in the genitive case; also before names of places and pronouns (*an aya*, however = 'in death'; and cf. also some of the above phrases), e.g. *an a dru:s*, 'at the door'; *an i dy*, 'in his house'; *ay ghorf a no:s*, 'during the night'. — Other senses of *an* are the following: (1) *an a ghevn*, 'behind my back'; *an a gwynab*, 'before my face'; *may o r y: va:ð an aχ kevn xi ag an aχ gwynab xi*, 'he is the same behind your back as before your face'. (2) in speaking

of weight or value : *ma na dipplin o bu:ys əno vo*, 'it is rather heavy'; *klyux ə puyysa sy no*, 'feel how much it weighs'; *t o:s na dim la:war o werθ əno vo*, 'it is not worth much'. (3) in speaking of the weather : *ma na dipplin o la:u əmi hi*, 'there is a little rain coming'. (4) after verbs of striking : *ɥawo nhen ən ə burð*, 'to knock my head against the table'. (5) after *səund* : *r o:ð ə ki: n səund ən ə gadar*, 'the dog was fastened to the chair'. (6) after verbs denoting 'catching hold of' : *gaval (= kədjad) ən i la:u*, 'to catch hold of his hand'. (7) after verbs denoting 'caring' or 'heeding' : *hidjo r y:n taltan əno vo*, 'not to care a button for him'; *du i dim ən maljo dgo:y o vakko əno vo*, 'I don't care a plug of tobacco for him'; *du i dim ən mēindjo dim əno vo*, 'I don't heed him at all'.

ən, n, əm, m, əy, y, particle, *yn*, used to form adverbs, as *ən dru:g*, 'badly', and with predicative nouns and adjectives, as *may o n dy:n*, *may o n vaur*. Takes the vocalic mutation, except in the case of *bra:v* and some other words of English origin. The radical is, however, often heard in the case of *da:*, e. g. *t ədynu n da: i dim*, *i be: may o n da:ʔ—əm* is undoubtedly heard in quick speech before labials; *əy* before gutturals. The anomalous 'ymhell' appears as *ə mhel* or *əm bel*.—The expression *əy gəm:rarig*, 'in Welsh', seems ready to belong here than to be an anomalous usage of *ən*, 'in'.—The expression *ən y:n*, 'for one', should perhaps be mentioned, e. g. *əvo: sy wedi mynd, ən y:n*, 'he has gone, for one'.

ən, n, əm, m, əy, y, particle, *yn*, used before infinitives to express the present participle;—followed by the radical. For the use of *əm, əy* before labials and gutturals respectively cf. above (*ən*);—*əm berwi*, *əy gweld*, etc., are certainly heard, except when unusual emphasis is required, as *may o ən berwi*.

ən, n, y, adj., *yn*, W.B. col. 67. 8; 72. 1, 7; *an*, W.B., col. 68. 11; 88. 21; *ein*, D., 'our'. Takes the radical; *h* is prefixed to words beginning with vowels; *may hi dgest a n la:ð ni!*, 'she's nearly the death of us!'; *may hi wedi du:ad i y gweld ni*; *ən modryð a n heuyrð*.

ən, əm, əy, oni, Gen. iv. 7, an interrogative particle expecting the answer 'yes',—used before consonants : *mi gadwið ə du:r əm bōyθax ən ə tekaʃ naɣ ən ə dgug, əy gnēiðʔ*, 'the water will keep hotter in the kettle than in the jug, won't it?'; *mi vasa n wēʃ, əm bāsaʔ*, 'it would be better, wouldn't it?' [*nt*].

əna, na, adv., *yna*, D., s.v. 'ibi', 'tunc'. (1) 'there' (speaking of a place in sight or where a sound is made within hearing. Cf. *əno*): *Kerux əna*, 'go there'; *pu:y sy naʔ*, 'who is there?'; e. g. knocking at the door; *do:s o: na*, 'go away from there';—in quasi-adjectival sense after a noun preceded by the article (which is sometimes omitted), generally in the form *na* = 'that', e. g. *ə dy:n na*, 'that man'; *for na*, 'that way'. Here *na* is often used in a

vaguer sense than the purely adverbial *əna* (cf. *hunna*, *hunnu*, *akku*).—In *vel əna*, *vel na*, 'like that', *əna* is used as a pronoun. (2) 'then' = Lat. 'tunc'.

ɾni:, pron., nyini, D., 'we' (emphatic form of *ni:*): *ɾni: iʃ tʃi:əð*, 'we three'.

ənniʃ [*enniʃ*].

əno, *no*, adv., yno, D., 'there' (in speaking of a place not within sight): *mi a: i əno tok*, 'I will go there soon' (i.e. to bed); *r əyð o n χwerðin ən yux na ne:b əyð əno*, 'he was laughing louder than any one who was there'; *os by:ð rubað ən mynd ə mla:yn ən ə dre: ma: nu n fu:r o vo:d əno*, 'if there is anything going on in the town they are sure to be there'.

ənta, pron., ynteu, D. (conjunctive form of *vo:*), 'he also': *mi r o:ð ənta əno hevyd*, 'he was there too'; *mi gavəð ənta garjad neuyð*, 'he got a new love too'. Cf. *vonta*.

ənyd, adj., ynfyd, D., 'giddy' (of women—in fig. sense): *dmas ənyd*.

ənyd, s., ynyd, D. (from Lat. 'initium'): *dy məurb ənyd*, 'Shrove Tuesday'.

ənys, s.f., pl. *nəsəð*, ynys, D., 'island': *ənys səirjəł*, 'Puffin Island'; *ənys enʃi*, 'Bardsey'.

ənhu:, pron., hwynt-hwy, D.; ynnhwy, G.R. 76. 10, 'they' (emphatic form of *nhu:*).

ənhly:n, adv., yg glyn, L.A. 22. 17; ynglŷn, Heb. vi. 9; in phrase *ənhly:n a*, 'concerning, in relation to'.

əri:oyd [*eri:oyd*].

əsbaid, s., ysbaidd, D., 'space' (of time).

əsbail, s., yspail, D.; ysbeil, W.B. col. 24. 19, 'spoil': *hel ər əsbail at i ʃilið a i gwerðy nu*.

əsbryd, s.m., yspryd, D. (1) pl. *sbrəðjon*, 'spirit, ghost': *ka:yl ʃonəduχ o sbrəðjon dru:g*, 'to get rid of evil spirits'; *ʃ he:n əsbryd l*, term of reproach. (2) pl. *sbrəðəð*, 'spirits': *ən isal i sbrəðəð*, 'in low spirits'. (3) 'spirit, mental power': *vasa n da: ʃin i keusuni barθ o i əsbryd o*, 'I should like to have part of his spirit' (cf. 2 Kings ii. 9). (4) 'spirit, vigour, "go"': *dy:n a dim fru:t əno vo, dim nerð, dim əsbryd, dy:n di:vəuyd*. (5) 'spirit, inclination': *dim əsbryd gwēiðjo*, 'no inclination to work'; *ma na riu he:n əsbryd am bo:b ewin iðo vo am nəyd dru:g*, 'he is full of all sorts of itchings to do evil'.

əsgaʃ, s.pl., sing. *sgaʃan*, f., ysgall, D. (Bot.), 'thistle'. Often corrupted into *asgaʃ*, pl. *esʃiʃ*.

əsgau, s.pl., sing. *sgawan*, f., ysgaw, D., 'elder-trees': *kaus əsgau*, 'elder-pith'.

sgavn, adj., pl. *sgāvn*, comp. *sgavnaþ*; *ysgafn*, D., 'light' (in weight); *kin sgavnað a fly:an*, 'as light as a feather'; *du i n sgavnaþ o ðekbuys*, 'I am lighter by ten pounds'; *may o n sgavnaþ na yud*, 'it is lighter than porridge'. In transferred senses: *durnod brarv jaun ædi hi i vynd ar lo:n æn sgavn*, 'it is a very nice day to go gently along a high road'; *klu:ad æ pen æn sgavn*, 'to feel giddy'; *may mhenni n mynd æn sgavn*, 'I am growing light-headed', i.e. forgetful. Also 'affable' = *dy:n haud i ðerbyn, gwe:n ar i wymmad*.

sgfib, *isfib*, *æsbig*, *sbig*, s.f., pl. *sgiba*, *ysgub*, D. (1) 'sheaf': *ma: nu n rhummo r y:d æn sgyba*, 'they bind the corn in sheaves'. (2) 'broom': *sgfib vorasg* 'a broom of marram grass'; *sgfib gry:g*, 'a broom of heather'; *sbig la:u* (E.J.), 'hand-brush'; *ko:ys æsbig* (E.J.), 'broom handle'; *sgiba mo:r*, 'lobster's horn coralline' (*Antennularia*).

æsgol, s.f., pl. *sgoljon*, *ysgol*, D., 'school': *kadu i æsgol*, 'to attend school'; *ðary mi ri'o:yd gayl æsgol*, 'I never went to school'; *mi golis ær æsgol*, 'I was late for school'; *æsgol ðæðjol*, *æsgol bo:b dy:ð*, 'day school'; *æsgol ra:d*, 'National school' (cf. T.N. 7. 14); *tor-i r æsgol*, 'to play truant'; also 'to break the pledge'.

æsgraf, s.f., pl. *æsgrafja*, *ysgraff*, D., 'a large ferry-boat, lighter for carrying horses and carts, etc.': *æsgraflavan*, 'the ferry formerly crossing the channel at Beaumaris, carrying those who had crossed the Lavan sands from Aber, etc.' (O.H.).

æsguyð, v., *ysgwyd* and *ysgydwyd*, D. Fut. S. 1. *sgædwa*, 2. *sgædwi*, 3. *sgædwið*. Pl. 1. *sgædwan*, 2. *sgædwuþ*, 3. *sgædwan*. Imp. *sgædwun*. Pret. *sgædwis*. Plup. *sgædsun*. Imperative *sgædwa*, *sgædwuþ*, 'to shake, to move; to be loose' (of teeth, etc.): *t o:ys na ðim digon o wynt i æsguyð æ briga*, 'there is not enough wind to shake the branches'. Cf. also *sgægjo*, *sgeljjo*.

æsguyð, s.f., pl. *sguyða*, *ysgwydd*, D., 'shoulder': *t o:ð hi ðim ond at v æsguyð i*, 'she only came up to my shoulder'; *kodi sguyða n digalon*, 'to bend one's shoulders through depression of spirits'; *tṛaban æsguyð*, 'collar-bone'; *æsguyð* (= *gudu*), 'the neck of a bottle'; *æsguyð mænyð*, 'shoulder of a mountain'; *r o:ð po:b pe:ð ar i sguyða vo*, 'he had all the responsibility'; *a i lægad ar i æsguyð*, 'looking over one's shoulder, on the look-out'; *gair dros æsguyð*, 'something said to put some one off' (*i davly ru:in hëibjo*), e.g. saying 'I'll see' to a man asking for work, without the speaker intending to carry out his promise; so *ðeyd ar draus æsguyð*.

æstod, v., *ystod*, D., 'stadium, curriculum'; 'course': *meun æstod pym mlænæd ar higjan*, 'in the course of twenty-five years'; *æn æstod ær ho:ḡ amsar æ by:om i æno*, 'during the whole time I was there'.

æstol, s.f., pl. *stoljon*, *ysgol*, D., 'ladder': *fon æstol*, 'rung of a ladder'; *bo:n, bla:yn ær æstol*, 'the lower, upper end of a ladder'; *æn mynd i r pen xwiðig o r æstol i gæxuyn*, 'beginning at the wrong

end'; *astol vair*, plant-name, 'centaury', ysgol Fair, H.D. (*Erythræa Centaurium*).

astuyθ, adj., comp. *stuyθαχ*, ystwyth, D., 'soft, supple, pliant, agile': *t ædi n̄havod ðim an astuyθ*, 'my tongue is not supple'; *merχ astuyθ*, 'a sprightly girl, gainly in movement'; *ledar astuyθ*, 'supple leather'; *may r ðēyar an astuyθ*, 'the ground is soft'.

astyn [*estyn*].

astys; *gastys* (O.H.), s.m., pl. *stisfad*, justus, L.A. 128. 9; ustus, W.S. [A iustyce]; W.L. xix. 13. 14; G.R. 5. 4; B.C. 60. 31, 'magistrate': *astys hedux*, 'justice of the peace'.

asva, s.f., ysa, D., s.v. 'pruritus'; 'itch, longing': *may η kodi asva*, 'it tickles'; *ma na riu asva dru:g 'arnati*, 'you have a kind of itching to do evil'.

asy, v., ysu, D., 'vorare, deuorare, absuniere'; and s.v. 'prurio'. (1) 'to eat away': *r o:ð æ p̄rvaid wedi asy o* (O.H.). (2) 'to irritate, itch'.

avad, *evad*, *yvad*, v., yfed, D. Imperative *ava*, 'to drink'.

ævi:, pron., myfi, D., 'I' (emphatic form of *mi:*).

ævo:, pron., efo, D., s.v. 'ille'; 'he' (emphatic form of *o:*): *ævo: na:θ i mi χwerθin*, '(it was) he (who) made me laugh'; *vely r o:yð ævo: n dēyd*, *ag vely ædu inna n dēyd ru:an*, 'so he said, and so I say now'.

INDEX

IN this Index I have attempted to make the orthography as consistent as possible, but I occasionally give two forms in the case of spellings consecrated by long usage. Where no recognized literary form exists I have represented the pronunciation as nearly as possible in the conventional Modern Welsh spelling. With regard to English sounds, 'j' represents in all positions the sound of 'j' in 'joy'; 'sh' at the end of a word represents the sound of 'sh' in 'ash'—in other positions I adopt the conventional spelling 'si'; 'tch' represents in all positions the sound of 'ch' in 'church' or 'tch' in 'catch'.

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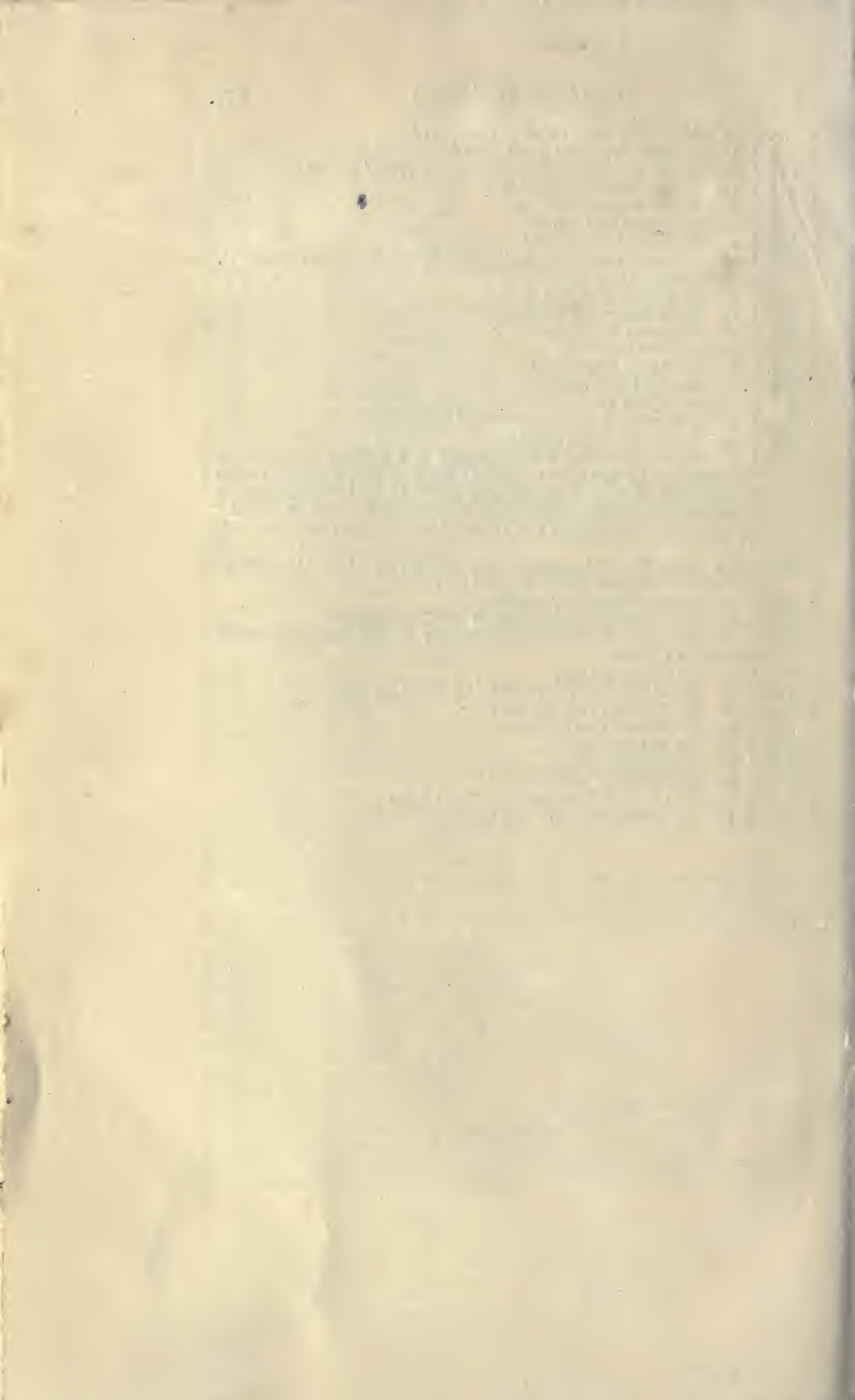
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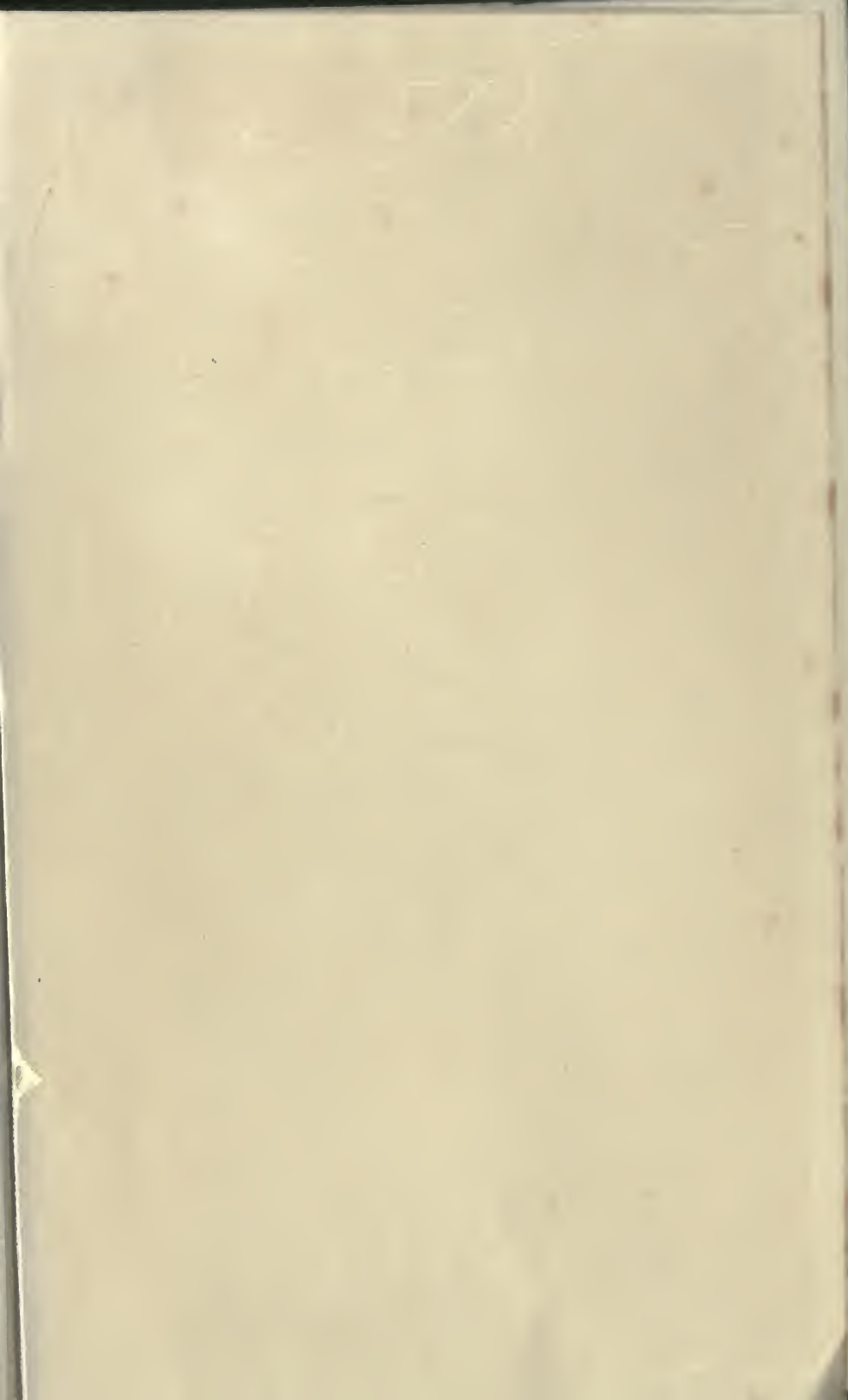
CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA

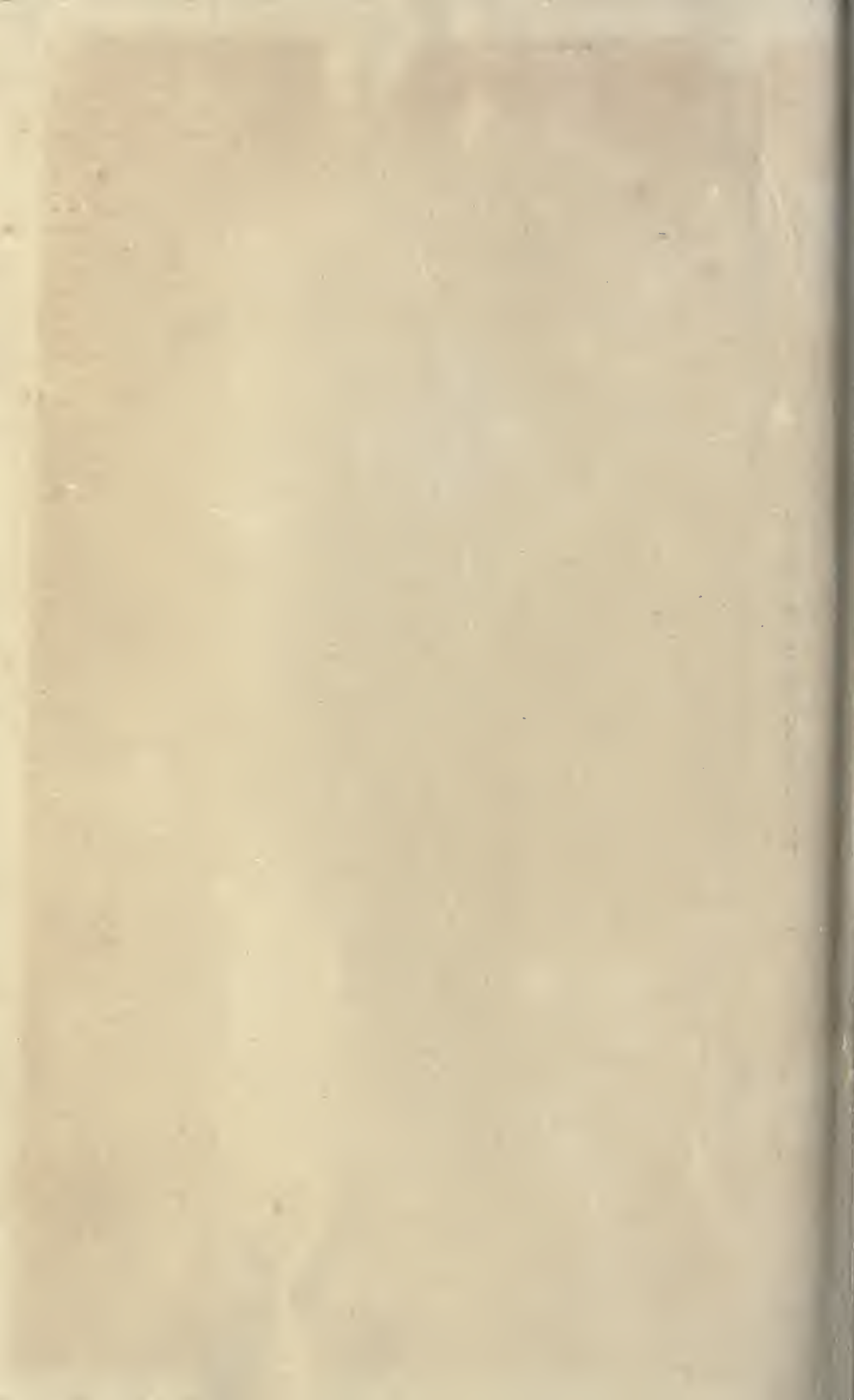
- p. 2. l. 30. for *a* read *a:*
 p. 9. l. 13. for *to read* about
 p. 9. l. 14. for 'to wait long for' read 'to be sick with longing for'
 p. 12. l. 10. also '*an'smuyðo*. Add '*an'smuyðra*, 'uneasiness'.
 p. 12. l. 12. for *χwīðog* read *χwīðig*
 p. 14. l. 14. for *μηλεφο* read *μηλεfo*
 p. 14. l. 29. for '*anse'vndlog* read '*ansr'vndlog*
 p. 22. l. 10. for *ar:s* read *a:r*
 p. 23. l. 31. for *pu:ynt* read *pu:int*
 p. 31. l. 10. for *balχtra* read *balχtra*
 p. 35. l. 36. add 'pregnant'.
 p. 38. l. 27. *bilifudan*. Add 'a very strong dark blue check used for aprons, etc.'
 p. 41. l. 30. for *ma:r* read *ma: r*
 p. 42. l. 19. for *fro:g* read *frag*
 p. 43. l. 25. add *bonheðig*, *boneðig*
 p. 44. l. 26. after *adu* add *ndu* (the *n* long and stressed)
 p. 45. l. 34. for *r ðybani* read '*r ðybani*
 p. 47. l. 26. for *æfa* read *efa*
 p. 49. l. 35. for *blegy* read *blegy*
 p. 50. l. 38. for *bəisma* read *bəisma*
 p. 51. l. 29. delete *n*
 p. 52. l. 17. for *sar-ha:y* read *sar-hay*
 p. 54. l. 42. for *onovo* read *ono vo*
 p. 55. l. 5. for *ma:r* read *ma: r*
 p. 57. l. 5. for *briuar* read *briuar*
 p. 57. l. 34. *brəun* = 'linnet' (*Linota cannabina*)
 p. 57. l. 35. add *brəwas*
 p. 63. l. 11. for *dri:* read *dri:*
 p. 68. l. 10. for *bor-ha:y* read *bor-hay*
 p. 68. l. 15. for *draguyðoldab* read *draguyðoldab*
 p. 69. l. 4. for *kəstlad* read *kəstlad*
 p. 69. ll. 6, 7. for *nos:taux* read *nos:taux*
 p. 71. l. 38. for *dəain* read *də:ayn*
 p. 78. l. 8. for *e* read *ə*
 p. 79. l. 7. for *destlys* read *destlys*
 p. 85. l. 33. for *amal* read *ammal*
 p. 91. l. 6. for *direswn* read *direswn*
 p. 95. l. 35. for *dəxrnlyd* read *dəxrnlyd*
 p. 97. l. 35. insert *o* between *æli* and *ŋ*
 p. 99. l. 34. for *duka*, *dukar* read *duka*, *dukar*
 p. 100. l. 14. for *dəyðax* read *dəyðax*
 p. 103. l. 13. for *draguyðoldab* read *draguyðoldab*
 p. 103. l. 35. for *main* read *ma: n*
 p. 106. l. 42. for *touyð* read *touyð*
 p. 109. l. 16. for *bor-ha:y* read *bor-hay*
 p. 112. l. 4. *dəledsuyð* is fem.; l. 6 add *dəledsuyð dely:əð*
 p. 112. ll. 8, 23. for *oy:ð* read *oy:ð*
 p. 115. l. 43. delete *geol*, *D*.
 p. 117. l. 8. *dəug* is also masc.
 p. 118. l. 32. for *the read* his

- p. 120. l. 29. for *plyo* read *ply:o*
 p. 120. l. 30. for *try* read *try:*
 p. 123. l. 6. for *by:d* read *by:ð*
 p. 124. l. 21. for *dyn* read *dy:n*
 p. 124. l. 27. for *oy:ð* read *o:yð*
 p. 125. l. 6. for *lna:y* read *lnay*
 p. 126. l. 33. for *evenyl* read *evenil*
 p. 127. l. 23. for *lanarχəməð* read *lanarχə'me:ð*
 p. 131. l. 10. add *feindjo*
 p. 135. l. 14. for *ghəðvraduwr* read *ghəðvradwyr*
 p. 148. l. 11. for *oy:s* read *o:ys*
 p. 149. l. 37. for *glas* read *glas*
 p. 154. l. 27. for *o:yð* read *o:yð*
 p. 156. l. 17. for *kolkarð* read *kolkað*
 p. 159. l. 37. for *douχ* read *douχ*
 p. 163. l. 29. for *tanfuyð* read *tanfuyð*
 p. 171. l. 10. for *do:ð* read *ðo:ð*
 p. 173. l. 3. for *gwan'ha:y* read *gwan'hay*
 p. 174. l. 40. after *gwasgary* insert:—
 gwasgod, s.f., pl. *gwasgoda*, *gwasgod*, D.G. cliv. 45, 'waistcoat'.
 gwasgva, s.f., pl. *gwasg'vëyð*, *gwasg'vëyon*, *gwasgfa*, D., s.v. 'angor'.
 (1) 'a squeeze'. (2) 'a fainting fit'. (3) 'a tight place'.
 p. 175. l. 17. for *gwasta'tay*, *gwas'ta:y*, *stay* read *gwasta'tay*, *gwas'tay*, *stay*
 p. 177. l. 10. for *wedi* read *wedi*
 p. 187. l. 19. after *gwlanennur* insert:—*gwlanog*, adj. *gwlanog*, D., s.v. 'lanosus'; 'woolly'.
 p. 188. l. 8. for *gwni:ð*, *gwni:f* read *gwni:ið*, *gwni:if*
 p. 189. l. 12. 'Gwrachan' is used in some parts, e.g. Montgomeryshire, for 'loach' (Nemachilus barbatula)
 p. 196. l. 6. for *dri:f* read *dri:if*
 p. 196. l. 41. add *kaykas bokkad* (I.W.). So also at Carnarvon.
 p. 202. l. 44. for *dro* read *dro:*
 p. 212. l. 1. pl. also *sana*
 p. 212. l. 28. for *höilja* read *höiljon*
 p. 214. l. 25. for *hwna* read *hwna* (for *hwn yna*). Cf. J.M.J. p. 295. I have not, however, personally noticed the pronunciation *huna*. (I.W. has *hunna*)
 p. 218. l. 35. delete only, and cf. p. 572, l. 22
 p. 221. l. 37. for **meðadis* read **meðadys*
 p. 226. ll. 16, 24, 30. for *i* read *i:*
 p. 227. l. 4. for *njurigl* read *niurigl*
 p. 233. l. 3. for *mynd i yhadu*, 'to go to bed' read *du i n mynd i yhadu*, 'I am going to bed'.
 p. 233. l. 32. after butter add 'the dough being moulded by means of a shell (*kgogan berfro*)'
 p. 235. l. 32. for *ghly:st* read *ghly:st*
 p. 237. l. 40. for *kanya'tay* read *kanya'tay*
 p. 242. l. 10. for **meðadis* read **meðadys*
 p. 242. l. 19. for *Y Drosgol* read *Y Drosgl*
 p. 244. l. 10. for *ka'say* read *ka'say*
 p. 246. l. 44. for *kayl* read *kayl*; and delete Eng. chyle.
 p. 250. l. 9. for *n kodi* read *η kodi*
 p. 265. l. 17. for *kłosan* read *kłoksan*
 p. 269. l. 28. add *glover* (Bangor)
 p. 272. l. 17. *kly:st pikkin* is a variant of *kly:st bigin*. This ear-mark is called *korn pikkin hîr* at Llanuwchllyn.
 p. 274. l. 15. *knëitjo* = caneitio, 'to brighten'. Cf. J.M.J. p. 184.
 p. 276. l. 16. *knəsvuyd* is in common use in Anglesey—taken at 4 o'clock in summer and at 6 o'clock in winter.

- p. 294. l. 28. *kri:ð* in the sense 'apex of a roof' is fem.
 p. 296. l. 8. for *kri:ð*, *kri:s* read *kri:ð*, *kri:s*
 p. 297. l. 42. *kþvingi* is probably the same word as *kþongfi* (p. 298)
 p. 303. l. 37. for *kþof:hay* read *kþof:hay*
 p. 313. l. 9. for *kyl:hay* read *kyt:hay* 8
 p. 322. l. 45. for *kustlad* read *kustlad*
 p. 323. l. 4. for *ri:oyd* read *ri:oyd*
 p. 330. l. 36. add *xwæ: fuyr*, 'six lba.'; *xwæ: fynt*, 'six pounds (money)'.
xwæfuyr, *xwæfynt* also occur.
 p. 344. l. 6. for *fet:hay* read *fet:hay*
 p. 347. l. 24. for *fesk:hay* read *fesk:hay*
 p. 354. l. 28. for *gne:yd* read *gne:yd*
 p. 357. l. 39. for *berw* read *berw*
 p. 365. l. 6. for *sædur* read *sætur*
 p. 366. l. 8. for *dareð* read *dareð*
 p. 366. l. 13. for *sy* read *sy*:
 p. 368. l. 7. pres. sing. 3. *me:ð* occurs in proverbs, etc.
 p. 373. l. 24. for *græf:hay* read *græf:hay*
 p. 374. l. 1. delete the words: and the subject is a pronoun (expressed or understood).—Though I have certainly heard several instances besides the one below (l. 6), e.g. *mi vægloð dréynan vi* (so I.W.), 'a bramble tripped me', the radical is more usual in these cases. Add *mi fæbyrd e*, 'he was killed'; *mi trawut i m sa:l m wdyn*, 'she was taken suddenly ill'.
 p. 374. after *migurn* insert *migwyn*, s.m., *migwyn*, O.P., 'bog moss' (Sphagnum): *migwyn gwyn*, *migwyn ho:x*
 p. 384. l. 10. for *muy'n:hay* read *muy'n:hay*
 p. 388. l. 5. for 'a covering for the fingers' read 'finger-stall'.
 p. 389. l. 15. *na*, 'nor' is often followed by the radical where the spirant mutation is possible.
 p. 404. l. 3. *o:g* is fem., pl. *oga*.
 p. 410. l. 23. for *pa un!* read *pa ryw un!* Cf. J.M.J., p. 292.
 p. 414. l. 30. for *par:hays* read *par:hays*.
 p. 415. l. 34. for *patrwm* read *pattrwm*.
 p. 419. l. 40. for *oy:s* read *o:ys*
 p. 448. l. 40. for *by:r* read *byr*
 p. 481. l. 39. *sferi kalon* = 'pericardium'.
 p. 526. l. 1. for (= *li:xjo kerig*) read (= *li:xjo*) *kerig*.
 p. 538. l. 40. for *'anse:vadlog* read *'ansr:vadlog*.







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The Welsh vocabulary of
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