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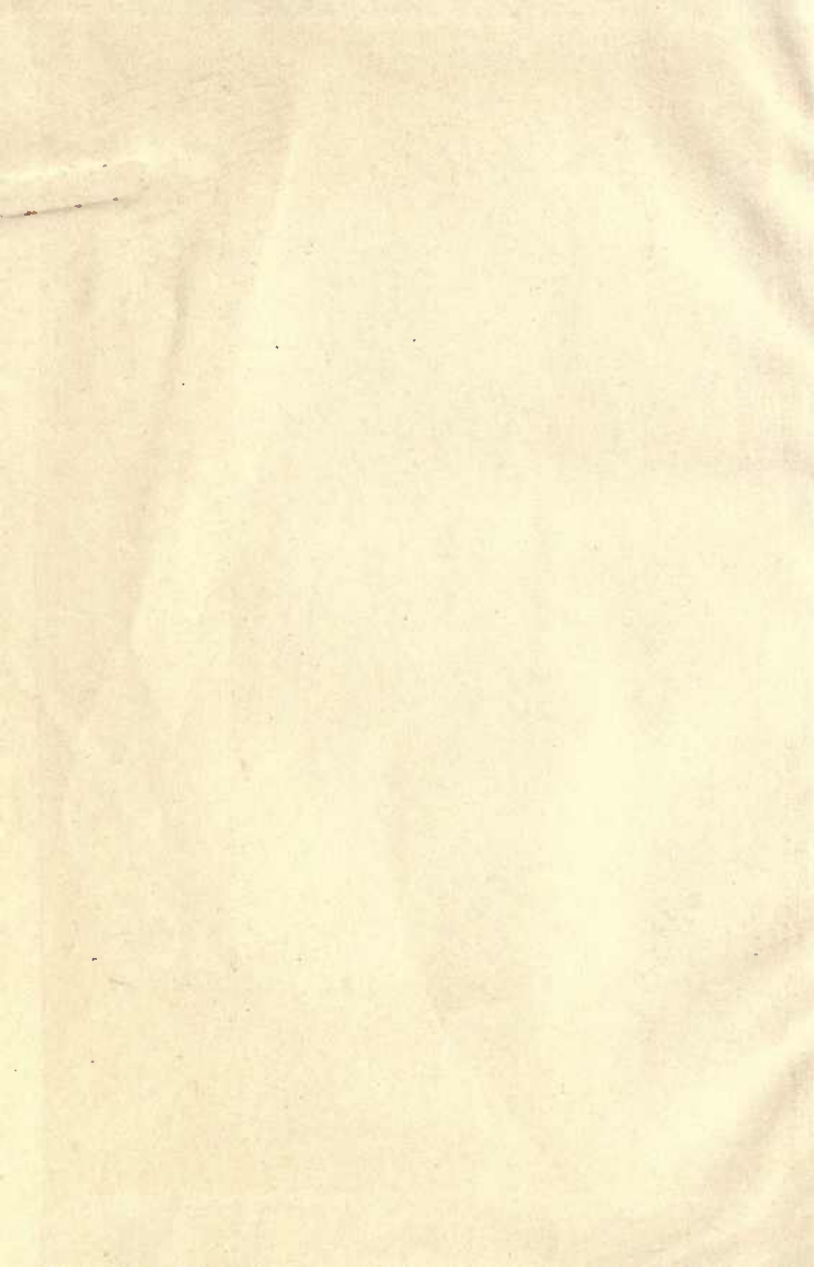
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THE
ELEMENTS
OF
WELSH GRAMMAR
BY
SAMUEL J. EVANS, M.A. (Lond.)

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- Exercises, Welsh + English } (see adv. on back)





THE
ELEMENTS
OF
WELSH GRAMMAR

BY

SAMUEL J. EVANS, M.A. (Lond.)

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Joint Editor of Chaucer's Prologue and Knight's Tale.

SIXTH EDITION.

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WELSH GRAMMAR

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

IN compiling this little book I have tried to give prominence, by rule and example, to the first elements of Welsh Grammar.

All details have been carefully excluded, except where they were thought to illustrate some important point in the language.

I hope the book will be of service to three classes of students : (1) Those boys and girls of our County Schools who are taking up Welsh for the Junior Certificate of the Central Welsh Board ; (2) Welsh-speaking Queen's Scholarship Candidates, of whom it is to be hoped an ever-increasing number will take up Welsh as their optional language ; and (3) Englishmen who desire to acquire some knowledge of Welsh without having to master at the very threshold a mass of detail, which is more confusing than helpful, and which only serves to discourage those who might otherwise soon master the language.

I have sought to illustrate all rules by means of suitable examples drawn from the classics of Welsh literature. Rules without examples are rarely understood even by advanced students. For junior pupils they are absolutely meaningless.

The pupil who works through this little Grammar conscientiously, will no doubt be able to enter with profit upon a study of Prof. ⁶.

Anwyl's two scholarly volumes on the same subject in the Parallel Grammar Series. *London. Geo. Allen & Co. (accidence & Syntax)*
both in one vol., cloth. 5 sh.

My thanks are due to W. Jenkyn Jones, Esq., B.A., Lecturer in Mental and Moral Science at the University College, Aberystwyth, for kindly reading through the proof-sheets, and giving me the benefit of his advice.

SAMUEL J. EVANS.

*Llangefni County School,
Anglesey, Oct., 1899.*

PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

THE text has been thoroughly revised throughout; besides a large number of additions in detail, the chapter on initial mutations has been re-written and made much fuller.

The chapter on derivatives and compounds has been much enlarged: Welsh, unlike English, still retains to a remarkable degree the practice of word-building, and there is no department of Welsh Grammar more worthy of serious study; it enlarges the student's vocabulary, and gives him greater precision in the use of words.

It is expected that, thus enlarged, the Grammar will adequately meet the needs of candidates for C.W.B. certificates of all grades. Those reading for the Junior may safely omit the matter in small print.

SAMUEL J. EVANS.

Llangefni,

Xmas, 1907.

PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

The alterations in this edition are all of minor importance. The wording of a few paragraphs has been changed with a view to greater clearness, and a short sentence has been added to the Chapter on Parsing.

SAMUEL J. EVANS.

Llangefni,

February, 1910.

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ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

THE ALPHABET.

1.—The following letters constitute the Welsh Alphabet :—

Capital.	Small.	Name of Letter.	Capital.	Small.	Name of Letter.
A	a	a	Ll	ll	ell
B	b	bi	M	m	em
C	c	ec	N	n	en
Ch	ch	ech	O	o	o
D	d	d	P	p	pi
Dd	dd	edd	Ph	ph	ffi
E	e	e	R	r	er
F	f	ef	Rh	rh	rhi
Ff	ff	eff	S	s	es
G	g	eg	T	t	ti
Ng	ng	eng	Th	th	eth
H	h	hi or ha	U	u	u
I	i	i	W	w	w
L	l	el	Y	y	y

The following combinations for simple sounds are sometimes added :—

Ngh, ngh ; Mh, mh ; Nh, nh. These are not radical : they occur only in construction and are the nasal forms of c, p, t, respectively. (*v. par. 19 below*). *Voicelers m, n, ng?*
.cf. rli

NOTE.—i. Medially as in ang-hen-ion, cym-har-u, bren-hin-oedd, the h stands for a distinct sound. ii. The names of the letters are spelt according to Welsh Orthography.

2.—**VOWELS**: The pronunciation of the vowels is *approximately* indicated in the following table:—

Welsh letter.	Example.	English.	French.
ă	cam	ah	ma
ā	tad	far	rage
ě	pren	men	
ē	hen		père
ī	dim	whim	
î	hir	queen	
ō	llon	cot	robe
ō	Môn		chose
ũ	pump, <i>see also P. 10, § 12.</i>		lutte
ū	cur		ruse
ŵ	llwm	wood	route
ŵ	ffrwd	pool	sou
ÿ	hyned	but	neuf
ÿ	has a secondary sound, identical with that of u, thus:— <i>note iii and P. 11.</i>		
ÿ	hynnÿ		lutte
ÿ	prÿf, <i>vermin</i>		ruse

NOTES.—i. The English tendency to convert a long vowel into a diphthong is foreign to Welsh. Thus o in English *note* is not a simple sound, while in Welsh, e.g., *Môn*, there is no trace of a diphthong. In this respect Welsh is very much like French.

ii. The values given above to the letters are mere approximations. Thus, in pronouncing French u, the lips are protruded. This is not the case in Welsh, with the result that the quality or timbre of the sound produced is not exactly the same in both cases.

iii. Y has the value of u in:—

- (a) **Monosyllables**: e.g., *dŷn, man*; *hÿn, this*; *tÿn, tight*. *llyfr* *tr*
- (Exceptions: 'y' has the primary or 'neutral e' value (as in *dynion, men*) in **proclitics**, that is, words that have no accent of their own, but are for this purpose read with the following word, as 'y,' *the* in 'y dyn,' 'the man.' The most common proclitics are: *fy, my, dy, thy, y, yr* (Def. Art.; Rel. Pron.; Adverb; Conjunction). *also in: dyd,*
- (b) In the **last syllable** of words of more than one syllable, e.g., *gelyn, enemy*; *plentyn, child*.

- || (e) In any syllable when followed by a vowel e.g., *hyawdledd* *eloquence*; *gwelyau*, *beds*.
- (d) In the diphthong wy, e.g., *hwyl*, *sail*; *mwynhâd* *enjoyment*.
- (e) Frequently when preceded by the consonantal **w**, e.g., *gwystlon*, *hostages*; *wynebau*, *faces*.
- (f) Generally in the prefix *cyd-*, and in the first elements of compounds, if monosyllabic, e.g., *cydweithio*, *Rhydychen*, *byrfyfr*, *Tyhen*, *brysneges*.

N.B.—**Y** has sometimes the value of Welsh **i**, e.g., *megys*, *as, just as*; *tebyg*, *like*.

iv. The sound of 'a' in *glad, man*, so common in English, is not found in literary Welsh.

3.—**DIPHTHONGS**: When two dissimilar vowel sounds are uttered without a break between them, we get a DIPHTHONG. In Welsh we have the following diphthongs:— *accented on first vowel.*

æe as in <i>aeth, he went</i>	iw as in <i>lliw, colour</i>
ai „ <i>mai, that</i>	ōe „ <i>coed, trees</i>
au „ <i>aur, gold</i>	oi „ <i>cloi, locking</i>
aw „ <i>hawl, a right</i>	ou „ <i>o'u, from their</i>
ei „ <i>meibion, sons</i>	ow „ <i>ow! alas!</i>
eu „ <i>breuddwyd, a dream</i>	uw „ <i>Duw, God</i>
ew „ <i>llew, lion</i>	ŵy „ <i>llwyr, complete</i>
ey „ <i>teyrn, a king</i>	yw „ <i>ydyw, he is</i>

See note at end of § 12 (p. 11).

4.—**CONSONANTS.**

b, d, l, m, n, p, t, have the same values as in English.

c is always hard as in English *cat*.

ch is a spirant somewhat similar to the Scotch **ch** in *loch* but more guttural. It is never = **ch** in English character or charter.

dd = Eng. **th** in *this*, never as in *thin*.

f = Eng. **v**, or **f** in *of*, never **f** in *for*.

ff, ph = Eng. **f** in **for**.

g = Eng. **g** in **get**, *never* as in **gin**.

ng = Eng. **ng** in **sing**.

When **n** and **g** belong to different parts of a compound they have separate values, and must be pronounced like **ng** in English **anger**. Examples:—**Bangor** (fr. **Ban** + **cor**), **Hengoed** (fr. **Hen** + **coed**), &c.

h = Eng. **h** in **hand**, *never* silent as in **honour**.

ll represents a peculiar sound. It is the surd sound of unilateral **l**. If the vocal organs be in readiness to pronounce **tl** in English **antler**, **ll** can be arrived at by attending to two particulars:—

- (i) Emit the breath more freely than when producing **tl**, and
- (ii) Let the emission of the breath be continuous, without the sudden explosive **t** at the beginning. (*unvoiced*)

r: Always strongly trilled like **r** in French **père**, and Lat. **fur**. The sound is produced by rapidly vibrating the tongue against the gums of the upper teeth.

s = English **s** in **sin**, *never* = **z** as in **paths**.

th = Eng. **th** in **thin**, *never* as in **this**.

NOTE.—The letters **j**, **k**, **q**, **v**, **x**, and **z** have not been included in the above. They occur in borrowed words only: as **Jerusalem**, **Vergil**, **Zêl**, &c.

5.—There are NO SILENT LETTERS in Welsh. Contrast the English monosyllable **EVE** with the Welsh dissyllabic **EFE**. The Englishman is so used to FINAL E MUTE that he must always be on his guard against treating final **E** in Welsh in the same way.

Again in English **PSALM** the **P** and **L** are silent, while in the Welsh equivalent **L** is fully sounded, and the silent **P** disappears.

CHAPTER II.

ACCENT.

6.—Definition: **ACCENT**, often called the **SYLLABIC ACCENT**, is the special stress of voice laid upon a particular syllable in a word, as English man'y, impos'sible, and Welsh dag'rau, *tears*; gallu'og, *powerful*.

N.B.—**Accent** must be distinguished from **emphasis**, sometimes called **thought-accent**, which is the special voice stress laid upon a word in a sentence in order to express the meaning of the latter, e.g., in

Myfi a'i gwnaeth.
It was I that did it.

The emphasis is on the whole word **myfi**, but the accent of that word is on the 'fi,' thus **my-fi**

7.—**POSITION OF THE ACCENT**: In words of more than one syllable **THE ACCENT IN WELSH IS ALMOST INVARIABLY UPON THE PENULT OR LAST SYLLABLE BUT ONE.**

Exs.: dag'-rau, *tears*; gallu'-og, *able*; galluog'-i, *enabling*.

EXCEPTIONS: The following are the most important exceptions:—

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

(a) Verb-nouns in **-oi**, **-au**, **-hau**,^{-eu} and derivative nouns in **-hād**, for these terminations are dissyllabic in origin.

Exs.: osgoi', *avoiding*; coffau', *reminding*; bywhau', *enlivening*; glanhād'. *a purifying*.

(b) The reduplicated pronouns:

myfi', tydi', efe', nyni', chwyhwi', hwythwy.

(c) Certain *dissyllables* beginning in *ys-*, *ym-*, e.g., *ystén*, *a can*; *ystorm'*, *a storm*; *ymlyn'*, *adhere*; *ymgudd'*, *he hides*; but note: *ysten'-au*, *cans*; *ystorm'-ydd*, *storms*; *ymlyn'-u*, *adhering*; *ymgudd'-io*, *hiding*; acc. to rule.

(d) A few other words as *drachefn'* *again'*.
trachefn

N.B.—(1) Borrowed words often retain their original accent as 'philosophi.'

(ii.) The accent in diphthongs falls upon the first vowel, e.g., *gwydd* *a goose*.

(iii.) The following have no accent apart from the word to which they are attached:—

a, yr, y, ydd, ys, fy, dy.

QUANTITY.

8.—Welsh simple vowels may be (a) LONG, (b) SHORT, (c) CLOSED; thus:

o	in môt	sea	is long.
o	in moroedd	seas	is "short." (= half long)
o	in môrio	sailing	is "closed." (= short, in closed syllable)

(a) A ^{half long} short vowel is in quantity half-way between long and closed. In quality it is always open.
short

(b) Some grammarians adopt the terms (i.) long, (ii.) half-long, (iii.) short, respectively for the (i.) long, (ii.) short, (iii.) closed here given.

(c) Short and "closed" have not been distinguished in § 2.
half long short

Closed vowels are those which are suddenly cut off by the succeeding consonant. (*in a closed syllable*)

> Welsh vowels and diphthongs are never long, except in certain words of one syllable, and in the accented ending - hād.

9.—IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

SIMPLE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS in an UN-ACCENTED syllable are always "short" (half long)

e.g., o in *hynod*, *strange*; y in *llonydd*, *quiet*; *dirwy*, *a fine*.

10.—IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

I.—A SIMPLE VOWEL in an accented syllable:—

A.—MONOSYLLABLES: The VOWEL of a monosyllable is either LONG OR "CLOSED."^{short}e.g., in *tân*, *fire*, the *a* is long.in *tăn*, *under*, the *a* is closed.} see *b.*(a) The vowel is "CLOSED"^{short} when followed by TWO OR MORE CONSONANTS:*pânt*, *hollow*; *cörs*, *a bog*.

(b) When followed by a single consonant the length of the vowel is somewhat uncertain:

e.g., *cân*, *song* (long); *găn*, *with* (closed).^{short}

B.—WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE.

(i) ACCENTED FINAL SYLLABLES follow the same rule as monosyllables.

(ii) In all other cases, the vowels in words of more than one syllable are either SHORT OR CLOSED—never LONG.^{half long short}(a) The vowel in every syllable is CLOSED when followed by two or more consonants, e.g.,^{short}*e* in *plëntyn*, *child*; *a* in *tănjo*, *firing*. (*i* = consonant).(b) Long vowels in monosyllables become ^{half long} SHORT in penultimate syllables, e.g.,*môr*, *sea*; *môroedd*, *seas*.(c) "CLOSED"^{short} vowels in monosyllables remain "closed"^{short} in penultimate syllables, e.g.,*pën*, *head*; *pëngrwn*, *round-head*.

II.—DIPHTHONGS: The second vowel of every diphthong is always ^{half long} short, the quantity of a diphthong being determined by that of the first vowel.

(i) In MONOSYLLABLES and ACCENTED FINAL SYLLABLES :

(a) The first vowel in :

ai, au, aw ; ei, ey, eu, ew ; iw, oi, ow, uw, yw, is generally short ; exs. :—

brain, crows (^{half long} <i>sing brān</i>)	cewch, you obtain.
gwau, weaving.	lliw, colour.
clawdd, hedge.	troi, turning.
cei, thou obtainest.	rhowch, you give.
dwéyd, saying.	Duw, God.
neu, or.	byw, living.

(b) The first vowel of **ae, oe, wy**, is long ; exs. : gwāed, blood ; cōed, trees ; b̄wyd, food.

āe, ōe, w̄y

SPELLING.

11.—It is impossible to formulate rules that may be considered satisfactory on this subject. Writers of Welsh have been too ready to follow their own theories, regardless of the example set them in the classics of Welsh literature, and a great many inconsistencies can be detected.

It may be of some service, however, to the young student to point out certain facts and tendencies in Welsh orthography.

(1) The doubling of consonants is generally avoided even in closed accented syllables. Hence write :

ateb, *answer*, not atteb.

(2) *n* and *r* however are doubled in close accented syllables :

cerryg, not ceryg ; hynny, not hyny.

(3) Do not double the *n* or *r* if another consonant follows, or if final.

Hence cardod, *a dole* ; tanio, *firing* ; pen, *head*.

Exceptions : gyrr, *a drove* ; ynn, plu. of onnen, *ash*.

(4) Note the frequency of the sequence *e . . y*, as in tebyg, *like* ; llewys, *sleeves* ; menyg, *gloves*.

(5) The terminations *i* and *u* in verbs. Use *i* :

(a) When the preceding letter is *w* as sylwi, *noticing*.

(b) If the vowel of the preceding syllable is *o* or *oe*, as poeni, *worrying* ; profi, *testing*.

(c) When *e* of the penult is a mutated *a*, tewi, *being silent* (cf. taw, *be silent*).

Otherwise use *u* as in claddu, *burying*.

(6) **Ae** and **ai** : If the verb-noun ends in *-io*, as teithio, *travelling*, the radical form of the preceding diphthong will generally be *ai* ; thus teithio is from taith, *a journey* ; but if the verb ends in *u*, the diphthong will be *ae*, as in traethu, *stating*.

Exception : cyfieithu, from cyfiaith.

(7) **Au** and **eu** : Note that **au** and not **eu** is used as a plural termination, thus pethau, *things*. Also in verb nouns as glanhau, *cleaning, cleansing*. On the other hand use *eu* in goreu, *best*, &c.

(8) **Ai, au, and æ**: the diphthongs **ai** and **au** occur only in final syllables. In any other position they become **ei** and **eu** respectively, e.g.,

taith **teithio** *to travel*
ffau *den, plur. = ffieuau*

Daion ^{*goodness*} is not an exception for the **i** is consonantal, and the syllabic structure of the word is da-ion-i.

Æ remains unchanged in all positions, as

maeth *nurture* **maethu** *to nourish*
caeth *slave* **caethiwed** *slavery*

(9) When the syllable preceding the accented one ends in a vowel, or in the liquids **m, n, ng, r**, the aspirate **h** is frequently inserted at the beginning of the accented syllable: exs.,^{pl.}

brenhinoedd (from bréin), *king*; parhaus', *continuous, lasting*.

N.B.—There are exceptions to nearly all these rules.

12.—THE WELSH ALPHABET IS NOT PERFECT.

In a perfect alphabet:

(i) THERE IS ONE SYMBOL AND ONLY ONE FOR EVERY SEPARATE SOUND.

(ii) COMPOUND SYMBOLS OR DIGRAPHS SHOULD REPRESENT THE SOUNDS OF THEIR ELEMENTS, e.g., **th** should=**t** and **h** as heard in the English ant-hill.

Now, in Welsh we have:

(i) The symbols **u** and **y** representing more than one sound:

- U** (a) as in *pump, five*.
 (b) =**i** as in *ugain, twenty*.
 (c) silent in *luddewon, Jews*; but the retention of **u** in this word has been strongly objected to, cf. § 5 above.

- Y** (a) the clear sound heard in *prŷf*, *vermin.* = \bar{u}
 (b) the dark sound heard in *hynod*, *strange* = \bar{u}
 (c) = **i** in *megys*, *as*, *just as*, &c.
 (d) the scarcely audible sound of the first **y** in *tragywyddol*, *eternal*; *dyrysu*, *confusing*.

(ii) **w** and **i** are used as both vowels and consonants :

e.g. (1) as **vowels** in *hir*, *long*; *hwy*, *longer*.

(2) as **consonants** in *iawn*, *right*; *tanio*, *firing*; *gwynt*, *wind*.

(iii.) **ff** and **ph** represent the same sound, e.g., *ffordd*, *road*; *corph*, *body*.

(iv) The **digraph** or compound symbols, **ch**, **dd**, **ff**, **ll**, **ng**, **ph**, **th**, represent perfectly **simple** sounds and are not sequences of **c** and **h**, &c.

In diphthongs, vowel signs frequently acquire a new value, but as these values are somewhat uncertain, little would be gained by entering into the subject in an elementary grammar. Englishmen will not go far wrong if they regard a diphthong, in Welsh, as the sounds of its separate letters uttered in rapid succession.

13.—THE CLASSIFICATION OF CONSONANTS.

Consonants may be divided in a great many ways according to the basis of classification adopted.

Thus we divide them :

I. Into—A. **MUTES**, or consonants produced by the sudden emission of the breath when its passage was previously stopped :

p, t, c; b, d, g.

B. **SPIRANTS** (often called **CONTINUOUS** or **FRICATIVE**)—consonants produced by the emission of the breath through a *partially closed* passage :

h; i, w, ch, dd, f, ff, ph, s, th; l, ll, m, mh, n, nh, ng, ngh; r, rh.

II. Into—A. **SURDS** (often called ^{voiceless} HARD, SHARP OR BREATHED), i.e., consonants requiring a SHARP TENSION in the organs of speech :

h ; c, ch, ff, p, ph, s, t, th ; ll, mh, nh, ngh ; rh.

B. **SONANTS** (often called SOFT, FLAT OR VOICED), consonants requiring but LITTLE TENSION in the organs of speech producing them :

b, d, dd, f, g ; l, m, n, r, ng ; i, w.

N.B.—The liquids, **l, m, n, ng, r, ll, mh, nh, ngh, rh,** are often given under a separate heading. There seems no sufficient reason, however, for interfering with the classifications given above.

III. According to the ORGANS OF SPEECH chiefly used in their production :

- (a) **Labials** or lip consonants : **p, b, w.**
- (b) **Dentals** or tooth consonants : **d, t, dd, th, s.**
- (c) **Labio-dentals** : **f, ff, ph.**
- (d) **Labio-nasals** : **m, mh.**
- (e) **Dento-nasals** : **n, nh.**
- (f) **Palatals** : **i.**
- (g) **Guttural** or throat consonants : **c, g, ch, h.**
- (h) **Gutturo-nasals** : **ng, ngh.**
- (i) **Linguals** : **l, ll, r, rh.**

IV. There is another important classification of Welsh consonants which cannot be applied to English consonants. Many initial consonants in Welsh undergo change, as **p** into **b**, due to the influence of the preceding word, e.g., **pen, head,** becomes **ben** after **ei, his** : thus 'ei **ben,**' *his head.* As **p** is the radical form of this **b**, the word must be looked for in a dictionary under **p.** Hence the following classification.

A. **RADICAL CONSONANTS** : **ch(w), ff, h, n, s, c, p, t, g, b, d ; ll ; m ; rh.**

These letters are found as initials of words in their radical or dictionary form.

B. DERIVATIVE (or SECONDARY) CONSONANTS :
b, ch, d, dd, f, g, ng, ngh, l, m, mh, n, nh, ph, r, th.

The letters **ch, b, d, g, m, n**, belong to both classes, for besides being radical, they are often mutated forms of **c, p, t, c, b, d**. Hence if the pupil who is not versed in the laws of mutation in Welsh finds a strange word beginning with any of the above consonants, say with **b**, in the course of his reading, he must look for it in the dictionary under **p** as well as **b** before abandoning the search.

Further the following mutated forms in *f*, viz. *fel, as, like; felly, so, thus; fory, to-morrow, &c.*, and such borrowed words in *l*, as *lamp, lamp; larwm, alarum; lili, lily*; and a few others are entered as radical forms in dictionaries.

14.—**RADICAL CONSONANTS** may be sub-divided into :

A.—The immutable consonants: **ch** (always followed by **w**), **ff, h, n, s**.

These can never be mutated.

B.—The mutable consonants: **c, p, t; g, b, d; ll, m, rh**.

NOTE.—**VOWELS** also may be classified as **mutable** and **immutable**.

The mutable vowels are **a, e, o, w, y**.

The immutable vowels are ***i** and **u**.

SOUND CHANGES.

15.—Everywhere in language there is a strong tendency to do away with **UNNECESSARY EFFORT** in the articulation of **WORDS** and **COMBINATIONS OF WORDS**. Hence it is that in English we pronounce **slabs** as **slabz**, and in Welsh

* **i** is mutable in *brith, speckled, fom. braith*.

(between vocal [vowel] sounds), p. 1

aper has been reduced to **aber**. So again with vowels: thus in the English word **many**, it is evident that the change from **a** to **i** or **y** is considerable, and before we have left the **a**, we try to adjust our organs of speech for the pronunciation of the coming **i**. This reduces **a** to **e**—a sound half-way between the original **a** and the **i** of the next syllable. The symbol **a** may continue to be written, as in English **many**, but its sound will be that of the Welsh **e**. Or again, the **a** may come to be written **e**, in which case the **i** that caused the change will, as a rule, in English, disappear. That is precisely what has taken place in—

(i) English men from **man**, through the intermediate stage **mani**, **manni**.

(ii) Welsh **ceni**, *thou singest*, from **canu**, *singing*.

NOTE.—The vowel **i** here remains after partially assimilating the **a**.

In Welsh, sound changes are due to :

A.—**PHONETIC CAUSES**—A desire to make every combination of sounds as easy of articulation as possible. This may be seen in :

(i) The ASSIMILATION OF UNLIKE SOUNDS to one another, as **car**, *he loves* ; **ceri**, *thou lovest* ; or

(ii) Change due to the SHIFTING OF THE ACCENT, e.g., **teg**, *fair*, superl. **tecaf**, *fairest*, for older **teg-haf** ; **lloffa** from **llof-hau** ; so **ti**, *thou*, and unaccented **dy**, *thy*.

B. **ANALOGY** : Changes made in accordance with certain rules which do not really apply to the cases in question, e.g.,

The change of final **-b**, **-d**, **-g**, into **p**, **t**, **c**, in the Com-

parative Proper because this takes place in the comp. of equality and in the superlative, e.g. :

Modern Welsh : teg, tecach, teced, tecaf.

Mediæval ,, teg, tegach, teced, tecaf.

The **d** of **diwrnod**, *day*, becomes **n** after **wyth**, *eight*, on the analogy of **saith niwrnod**, *naw niwrnod*.

NOTE.—(i.) The change into **n** after **saith** and **naw** is due to the fact that these numerals ended originally in **-n**. **Wyth** never had **-n**.

(ii.) The following striking instances of analogy, frequently heard in conversation are not sanctioned by literary usage:—

ei mham, *her mother* (correct form **ei mam**)—the aspiration of the **m** being on the analogy of **pen**, *head*; **ei phen**, *her head*, &c.; and again, **gyda 'm mrawd** (correct form, **gyda 'm brawd**) the change of the **b** in **brawd** into **m** being due to the fact that **fy**, the normal form of 'm produces this change. Thus **brawd**, *brother*; **fy mrawd**, *my brother*.

16.—MUTATION OF VOWELS.

The mutable vowels **a**, **e**, **o**, **w**, **y**, may undergo the following changes:—

- a** into (1) **e**, as **car**, *he loves*; **ceri**, *thou lovest*.
 (2) **ei**, as **taflu**, *throwing*; 3rd sg. pres. ind. **teifl**.
 (3) **y**, as **aradr**, *plough*; plu. **erydr**.
 (4) **ai**, as **dafad**, plu. **defaid**, *sheep*.
- e** into **y**, as **hen**, *old*; **hyn**, *older*.
- o** into **y**, as in **porth**, *a porch*; plu. **pyrth**.
- w** into (1) **o**, as **crwn**, *round*; fem. **cron**.
 (2) **y**, as **cwmwl**, *cloud*; plu. **cymylau**.
- y** into **e**, as **byr**, *short*; fem. **ber**.
- oe** into **wy**, as **oen**, *lamb*; pl. **wyn**.

And the diphthongs:—

- ae** into (1) **ai**, as **draen**, *a thorn*; plu. **drain**.
 (2) **eu**, as **maes**, *field*; plu. **meusydd**.
- ai** into **ei** as **sain**, *sound*; plu. **seiniau**.

17.—USES OF VOWEL MUTATIONS.—From the above examples the student will see that mutations of vowels are now often used in grammar to mark—

(1) Gender ; (2) number ; (3) the 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic. of verbs.

18.—CONSONANT CHANGES.

The nine MUTABLE CONSONANTS are :

p, t, c, b, d, g, ll, rh, m.

These changes take place :

(1) In the body of a word as **aber** from older **aper**. They are more readily seen in DERIVATIVES and COMPOUNDS, as these forms can often be analysed into their constituent parts, without any knowledge of the history of the language, e.g., **anfoddlawn**, *unwilling*, from an + **bodd** + **llawn**.

(2) Just as in compounds the initial of one element is changed under the influence of the termination of the preceding element, so in a phrase or sentence the initial of a word may be changed under the influence of the termination of the preceding word. These changes are termed :

19.—The INITIAL MUTATION OF CONSONANTS, and will be dealt with first. *See par. 217-222. (ch. XII)*

The changes which the mutable consonants may undergo when initial, are given in the following table :

N.B.—In the examples given the mutations are produced by **dy**, *thy* ; **ei**, *her* ; **fy**, *my* ; thus **pŕn**, *head* ; **dy ben**, *thy head*.

See p. 149 for other table.

Sound.	Radical.	Soft.	Nasal.	Aspirate. (spirant)
p	pēn, <i>head</i>	dy ben	fy mhen	ei phen
t	troed, <i>foot</i>	,, droed	,, nhroed	,, throed
c	cyfaill, <i>friend</i>	,, gyfaill	,, nghyfaill	,, chyfaill
b	brawd, <i>brother</i>	dy frawd	fy mrawd	
d	dafad, <i>sheep</i>	,, ddafad	,, nafad	
g	gardd, <i>garden</i>	,, ardd	,, ngardd	
ll	llyfr, <i>book</i>	dy lyfr		
rh	rhan, <i>portion</i>	,, ran		
m	māb, <i>son</i>	,, fab		

(a) Where **b** and **d** become **f** and **dd** respectively, **g** disappears.

(b) Initial **m** is *never* mutated into **mh**.

(c) After **ei**, *her*, **b-**, **d-**, **g-**, **ll-**, **rh-**, and **m-** remain unchanged: thus *brawd, brother*; *ei brawd, her brother*.

(d) After **fy**, *my*, **ll-**, **rh-**, **m-**, remain unchanged; *mab, son*; *fy mab, my son*.

The conditions producing initial mutation will be dealt with in later chapters and the appendix.

20.—**IN COMPOSITION.**—In COMPOUND words and DERIVATIVES the initial mutable consonant of every part, excepting of course the first, is mutated under the influence of the preceding element. Thus:

p	into	b	as	pēn, <i>head</i> ; erbyn, <i>against, by</i> .
t	,,	d	,,	tŷ, <i>house</i> ; beudy, <i>cow-house</i> .
c	,,	g	,,	car, <i>friend</i> ; hygar, <i>amiable</i> .
b	,,	f	,,	bodd, <i>will</i> ; anfodd, <i>unwillingness</i> .
d	,,	dd	,,	deg, <i>ten</i> ; deuddeg, <i>twelve</i> .
g	,,	—	,,	gwr, <i>man</i> ; gwerth-wr, <i>vendor</i> .
ll	,,	l	,,	llawn, <i>full</i> ; boddllawn, <i>willing</i> .
rh	,,	r	,,	rhwydd, <i>easy</i> ; afrrwydd, <i>difficult</i> .
m	,,	f	,,	mawr, <i>great</i> ; enfawr, <i>immense</i> .

There are many exceptions, more particularly in the case of derivatives as

d into **n**, *doeth, wise*; *annoeth, foolish*.

CHAPTER III.

ETYMOLOGY.

21.—ETYMOLOGY is that branch of grammar which deals with the CLASSIFICATION, INFLECTION and DERIVATION of words :

Words are CLASSIFIED according to their FUNCTION, i.e., their use in a sentence. Thus in :

(1) *Tâl iddo gyflog gwr, pay him a man's wages.*

(2) *Cefais dâl da ganddo, he gave me good pay.*

Tâl discharges a different function in the two sentences.

The classes thus obtained are called PARTS OF SPEECH :

The PARTS OF SPEECH in Welsh are:—ARTICLE, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, PRONOUN, VERB, ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, AND INTERJECTION.

NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS, VERBS, PRO-NOMINAL PREPOSITIONS and some ADVERBS are INFLECTED, or changed in *form*, in order to indicate a change in their function.

The sum total of the inflections of nouns and pronouns is called DECLENSION.

The inflections of VERBS and PRONOMINAL PREPOSITIONS make up their CONJUGATION.

ADJECTIVES and SOME ADVERBS are INFLECTED to indicate degrees of COMPARISON.

SOME ADJECTIVES are also DECLINED like nouns.

THE ARTICLE.

22.—DEFINITE ARTICLE : (1) **Y** before consonants and consonantal **w**, as *y dyn, the man* ; *y wraig, the woman*.

(2) **Yr** before vowels and consonantal **i**, as *yr enw, the name* ; *yr iaith, the language*.

(3) **'r**, used instead of **yr** and **y** when the preceding word ends in a vowel, as *i'r dref, to the town* ; *o'r iaith, from the language*.

It is important to note that though **'r**—the post-vocalic form of the def. art.—*may* be used after all words ending in a vowel, the **best writers** use it *as a rule* only after **a**, **o**, **mo**, **tua**, **gyda**, and a few other short words. Note—very rarely after **wedi**.

23.—There is no indefinite article in Welsh. Hence we say *bwrdd, a table*, &c.

NOUNS.

24.—In Welsh, nouns are inflected for GENDER and NUMBER but not for CASE.

GENDER.

25.—THERE IS NO NEUTER GENDER IN WELSH.

26.—Names of MALES are MASCULINE, those of FEMALES are FEMININE, and names of INANIMATE objects are always MASCULINE or FEMININE. A few nouns are of COMMON GENDER.

27.—FORMATION OF THE FEMININE.

(1) By adding **-es** to the masculine :—

Masc.	Fem.
llew, <i>lion</i>	llewes, <i>lioness</i>
brenin, <i>king</i>	brenhines, <i>queen</i>
dŷn, <i>man</i>	dŷnes, <i>woman</i>

In the case of lleidr, *thief*, and Sais, *Englishman*, the **-es** is added to the stem which has been disguised in the masc. singular :

lleidr	lladrones
Sais	Saesnes

(2) By changing **-yn** of the masc. into **-en** :

asyn, <i>he-ass</i>	asen, <i>she-ass</i>
hogyn, <i>boy</i>	hogen, <i>girl</i>
crwtyn, <i>boy</i>	croten, <i>girl</i>

28.—Gender is also distinguished :

(3) By the use of different words for the masculine and feminine.

Masc.	Fem.
bachgen, <i>boy</i>	geneth, <i>girl</i>
baedd, <i>boar</i>	hwch, <i>sow</i>
brawd, <i>brother</i>	chwaer, <i>sister</i>
bustach, eidion, <i>bullock</i>	anner, <i>heifer</i>
carw, hydd, <i>stag</i>	ewig, <i>hind</i>
cefnider, <i>cousin</i>	cyfnither, <i>cousin</i>
ceffyl, <i>horse</i>	caseg, <i>mare</i>
ceiliog, <i>cock</i>	iar, <i>hen</i>
ci, <i>dog</i>	gast, <i>bitch</i>
chwegrwn, <i>father-in-law</i>	chwegr, <i>mother-in-law</i>
daw, <i>son-in-law</i>	gwaudd, <i>daughter-in-law</i>
ewythr, <i>uncle</i>	modryb, <i>aunt</i>
gwas, <i>man-servant</i>	morwyn, <i>maid-servant</i>
gwr, <i>husband</i>	gwraig, <i>wife</i>
gwryw, <i>a male</i>	benyw, <i>a female, a woman</i>
hwrdd, <i>ram</i>	dafad, <i>ewe</i>
mab, <i>son</i>	merch, <i>daughter</i>
nai, <i>nephew</i>	nith, <i>niece</i>
tad, <i>father</i>	mam, <i>mother</i>
taid, <i>grandfather</i>	nain, <i>grandmother</i>
tadcu, "	mamgu "
tad-da "	mam-dda "
tarw, <i>bull</i>	buwch, <i>cow</i>

29.—The masculine is formed from the feminine, in the case of

ceiliogwydd, *gander*, from gŵydd, *a goose*.
gwr-cath, *a tom-cat*, from cath, *a tib-cat, a cat*.

Epicene Nouns : The names of some animals, birds and fish are epicene ; that is, some are masculine and some are feminine, quite irrespective of the sex of the object. Thus—

eryr, *eagle* ; pysgodyn, *fish* ; and brithyll, *trout*, are always masculine ;

while : colomen, *dove* ; and neidr, *snake*, are always feminine.

When it is desired to distinguish the sexes it is customary to add gwryw and benyw in the case of some of these words, e.g.,

Male.	Female.
eryr gwryw	eryr benyw
colomen wryw	colomen fenyw

N.B.—If **eryr** were feminine the **b** would be softened into **f**, thus, **eryr fenyw**. Similarly **colomen** is feminine even in **colomen wryw**.

Compare also plentyn, *child* ; and baban, *infant*, which are always masculine even when applied to females.

These words are excellent illustrations of the fact—too often forgotten—that Gender and Sex are not convertible terms : Gender is a distinction in the words, while sex is a difference in the objects named.

NUMBER..

30—The PLURAL is formed from the SINGULAR.

(1) By CHANGE of the INTERNAL VOWEL, thus :

		Sing.	Meaning.	Plu.
a	into ai	sant	<i>saint</i>	saint
a	„ ei	tarw	<i>bull</i>	teirw
a	„ y	bustach	<i>bullock</i>	bustych
e	„ y	cylllell	<i>knife</i>	cyllyll
„	„ „	cefnder	<i>cousin</i>	cefndyr

		Sing.	Meaning.	Plu.
e	into y	cyfyrdwr	<i>second cousin</i>	cyfyrdyr
o	„ y	ffordd	<i>road</i>	ffyrdd
a...e	„ e...y	castell	<i>castle</i>	cestyll
a...a	„ e...y	aradr	<i>plough</i>	erydr
a...w	„ e...y	asgwrn	<i>bone</i>	esgyrn
a...a	„ e...ai	dafad	<i>sheep</i>	defaid
aea	„ eiy	haearn	<i>iron</i>	heiyrn

(a) Most derivatives in **-ad** and **-iad**, denoting the **agent**, form their plural by changing **a** into **ai**.

ceidwad, <i>a keeper</i> ;	plu. ceidwaid.
offeiriad, <i>a priest</i> ;	„ offeiriaid.

N.B.— Verbal Nouns in **-ad**, **-iad**, add **-au** for the plural :—

galwad, <i>a call</i> ;	plu. galwadau.
dyfarniad, <i>adjudication</i> ;	„ dyfarniadau.

NOTE.—In Mediaeval Welsh **e** is changed into **y** in :—

seren, <i>a star</i> ;	plu. syr.
unbenn, <i>chieftain</i> ;	„ unbynn.

(2) By adding a SUFFIX :

		Sing.	Meaning.	Plu.
-au	as	pen	<i>head</i>	pennau
„	„	{ llwyn	<i>loin</i>	{ llwynau
		{ lwyn		{ lwynau
„	„	cib	<i>shell, husk</i>	cibau
„	„	cibyn	<i>shell, husk</i>	{ cibynau
				{ cibau
-iau	„	bryn	<i>hill</i>	bryniau
-iaid	„	pechadur	<i>sinner</i>	pechaduriaid
-ed	„	pryf	<i>insect</i>	pryfed
„	„	merch	<i>daughter</i>	merched
-edd	„	ewin	<i>finger nail</i>	ewinedd
„	„	dant	<i>tooth</i>	dannedd
„	„	bys	<i>finger</i>	bysedd
„	„	modryb	<i>aunt</i>	modrybedd

		Sing.	Meaning.	Plu.
-edd	as	ewythr	<i>uncle</i>	ewythredd
-oedd	„	nith	<i>niece</i>	nithoedd
„	„	môr	<i>sea</i>	moroedd
-ydd	„	afon	<i>river</i>	afonydd
-i	„	llwyn	<i>bush, grove</i>	llwyni
-on	„	merthyr	<i>martyr</i>	merthyron
-ion	„	dyn	<i>man</i>	dynion
-od	„	camel	<i>camel</i>	camelod
„	„	cwcw	<i>cuckoo</i>	cwcwod
„	„	geneth	<i>girl</i>	genethod
„	„	cyfnither	<i>female cousin</i>	cyfnitherod

(a) **-od** is almost entirely confined to names of the lower animals: The most common exceptions are **geneth** and **cyfnither**.

(b) The plural suffix **-edd**, is regularly added to names for parts of the body, as **ewin**, **dant**, **bys**, given above.

(c) **-au**, **-iau**, are the most living of the plural suffixes in Welsh, i.e., if a new word is introduced into the language, it will generally form its plu. in **-au**, or **-iau**.

(d) DERIVATIVES ending in **-der**, **-did**, **-dod**, **-edd**, **-yd**, **-aeth**, **-as**, **-es**, form their plural by the addition of **-au**. Thus: **eangder**, *amplitude*, plu. **eangderau**. Other examples are:

gwendid, <i>weakness</i>	gwybodaeth, <i>knowledge</i>
awdurdod, <i>authority</i>	priodas, <i>marriage</i>
gwaeledd, <i>lowliness</i>	brenhines, <i>queen</i>
bywyd, <i>life</i>	

(e) Derivatives in **-al**, add **-on** in the plural, e.g.,

gwestai	guest, lodger	gwesteion
llatal	love messenger	llateion

(f) **-edd** has been replaced by **-oedd** in:

ynys, <i>island</i> ; ynysoedd	(older ynysedd).
tir, <i>land</i> ; tiroedd	(„ tiredd).
dwfr, <i>water</i> ; dyfroedd	(„ dyfredd).
brenin, <i>king</i> ; brenhinoedd	(„ brenhinedd).

and a few others.

(g) If the sing. ends in **-yn** or **-en**, that suffix is usually dropped before the plural termination is added, e.g.,

cwning-en, <i>a rabbit</i> ; plu. cwning-od
meddw-yn, <i>drunkard</i> ; meddw-on
difer-yn, <i>a drop</i> ; plu. difer-ion
but also diferyn-nau

N.B.—This rule does NOT apply to singular nouns in **-yn** and **-en** formed from collectives v. § 35 below.

(3) By a change of the INTERNAL VOWEL and the ADDITION of a SUFFIX.

			Sing.	Meaning.	Plu.
a	into	e	nant	brook	nentydd
a	„	ei	mab	son	meibion
			claf	a sick person	cleifion
			naf	lord, creator	neifion
ae	„	ei	saer	carpenter	seiri
	„	eu	maes	field	meusydd
ai	„	ei	gair	word	geiriau
au	„	eu	ffau	den	ffeuau
aw	„	o	llawr	floor	lloriau
w	„	y	cwrdd	meeting	cyrddau
w...w	„	y...y	cwmwl	cloud	cymylau
			cwewll	hood, cap	cycyllau

NOTE.—i. The third method is, strictly speaking, a sub-division of the 2nd.

ii. cwcyllau is the plu. form in most editions of the Bible.

31—Some nouns form their plural by adding the suffix not to the singular, but to a RELATED FORM. The following are some of the most common examples of this kind:—

Sing.	Meaning.	Related form to which Plu. ending is added.	Plural.
cam	step	camre	camrau
cân	song	caniad	caniadau
credadyn	believer	credin	credinwyr
Cristion	Christian	crisionog	Cristionogion
chwaer	sister	chwior	chwiorydd
daeargryn	earthquake	daeargrynfa	daeargrynfâau
dychryn	fear	dychryniad	dychryniadau
gras	grace	grasus	grasusau
gwlaw	rain	gwlawog	gwlawogydd
llif	flood	llifog	llifogydd
nos	night	noswaith	nosweithiau
pared	partition	parwyd	parwydydd
rhég	curse	rhégfa	rhégfeydd
tuedd	inclination	tueddiad	tueddiadau
ysgrifen	writing	ysgrifeniad	ysgrifeniadau

32—THE PLURAL OF COMPOUND NOUNS: If the *attributive element* comes first, the second element alone will be changed in the plural:

tafarn-dy	<i>public-house</i>	tafarn-dai
gweithiwr	<i>workman</i>	gweith-wyr
gweddi-wr	<i>one who prays</i>	gweddi-wyr
ysbi-wr	<i>spy</i>	ysbi-wyr

NOTE.—If the *i* before *-wr* is a part of the preceding element it is retained in the plu. Thus **gweddiwr** = **gweddi**, *prayer*, and **gwr**, *man*. Otherwise it is dropped as in the plural of **gweithiwr**.

33—SOME NOUNS HAVE TWO OR MORE PLURAL FORMS: They may be divided into two classes:

(1) THOSE WITHOUT DIFFERENCE OF MEANING:

Sing.	Meaning.	Plu.
angel	<i>angel</i>	engyl, angylion, angelion
astell	<i>board</i>	estyll & estyllod
castell	<i>castle</i>	cestyll & castelli
padell	<i>pan</i>	pedyll & padelli
cloch	<i>bell</i>	clych & clychau
gafr	<i>goat</i>	geifr, gafrod & geifrod
sant	<i>saint</i>	saint and seintiau
ty	<i>house</i>	tai & teiau
aber	<i>estuary, brook</i>	aberoedd & ebyr*
môr	<i>sea</i>	moroedd & myr*
maen	<i>stone</i>	meini & main*
blwyddyn, blynedd	<i>year</i>	blynyddoedd. blynyddau
eglwys	<i>church</i>	eglwysi & eglwysydd
llythyr	<i>letter, epistle</i>	llythyrau & llythyron
meistr	<i>master</i>	meistri, meistriaid & meistradoedd
mynydd	<i>mountain</i>	mynyddau, mynyddoedd
plwyf	<i>parish</i>	plwyfi & plwyfydd
tref	<i>town</i>	trefi & trefydd
llith	<i>lesson</i>	llithoedd & llithiau
Gwyddel	<i>Irishman</i>	Gwyddyl & Gwyddelod
bwyall, bwyell	<i>axe, hatchet</i>	bweyll & bwyill

* Ebyr, myr, main, are rare outside poetry.

(2) THOSE WITH DIFFERENCE OF MEANING :

Sing.	Meaning.	Plu.
bron	(1) <i>breast, pap</i>	bronnau
	(2) <i>hillside</i>	bronnydd
cyngor	(1) <i>counsel, advice</i>	cynghorion
	(2) <i>council</i>	cynghorau
llwyth	(1) <i>tribe</i>	llwythau
	(2) <i>load</i>	llwythi
person	(1) <i>person</i>	personau
	(2) <i>parson, clergyman</i>	personiaid
ysbryd	(1) <i>spirit</i>	ysbrydoedd, ysbrydion
	(2) <i>ghost</i>	ysbrydion
	(3) <i>mood, courage</i>	ysbrydoedd

34—THE FOLLOWING ARE IRREGULAR :

Sing.	Meaning.	Plu.
celain	<i>corpse</i>	celanedd
deigr (<i>and</i> deigryn)	<i>tear</i>	dagrau
gwraig	<i>woman</i>	gwragedd
lleidr	<i>thief</i>	lladron
neidr	<i>snake</i>	nadredd, nadroedd
rhiain (<i>and</i> rhian)	<i>lady</i>	rhianedd
cawg	<i>ewer</i>	cawgiau
crafanc	<i>claw</i>	crafangau
ci	<i>dog</i>	cwn
croen	<i>skin</i>	crwyn
oen	<i>lamb</i>	wyn
dynes (<i>and</i> gwraig)	<i>woman</i>	gwragedd (<i>from</i> gwraig)
troed	<i>foot</i>	traed
gwr	<i>man</i>	gwyr
brawd	<i>brother</i>	brodyr
gwaew	<i>pang</i>	gwewyr
car	<i>relative</i>	ceraint
gof	<i>smith</i>	gofaint
nai	<i>nephew</i>	neiaint
ych	<i>ox</i>	ychen
Sais	<i>Englishman</i>	Saeson
llaw	<i>hand</i>	dwylaw
maharen	<i>ram</i>	myheryn

(a) REVERSION: In the first six words of this list, i.e., *celain* to *rhiain*, the mutated vowel is seen **not in the plural, but in the sing.** The plural returns to the radical form of the letter. So also in the now little used *galon*, *enemies*, sing., *gelyn*; and, in North Wales, *daint*, *tooth*, plural, *dannedd*.

This return to a more original form of the vowel is called **reversion**.

35—N.B.—IN WELSH THE SING. IS SOMETIMES FORMED FROM THE PLURAL AND COLLECTIVES, by adding *-yn* for the masc. and *-en* for the feminine:

Collective and

Plural Nouns.	Meaning.	Sing.	Meaning.
adar	<i>birds</i>	aderyn	<i>a bird</i>
grawn	<i>grain, berries</i>	gronyn	<i>a single grain</i>
gwybed	<i>flies</i>	gwybedyn	<i>a fly</i>
gwair	<i>hay</i>	gweiryndyn	<i>a blade of hay</i>
plant	<i>children</i>	plentyn	<i>a child</i>
rhos	<i>roses</i>	rhosyn	<i>a rose</i>
derw	<i>oak-trees</i>	derwen	<i>an oak</i>
gwenyn	<i>bees</i>	gwenynen	<i>a bee</i>
mes	<i>acorns</i>	mesen	<i>an acorn</i>
plu	<i>feathers</i>	pluen	<i>a feather</i>
yd	<i>corn</i>	yden	<i>a grain of corn</i>
haidd	<i>barley</i>	heidden	<i>a grain of barley</i>
gwenith	<i>wheat</i>	gwenithen	<i>a grain of wheat</i>
ceirch	<i>oats</i>	ceirchen	<i>a grain of oats</i>

(a) Some of the collective nouns given above take a plural termination to denote a change of meaning:

gwair, plur. *gweiriau*, *different kinds or lots of hay*.

yd, plur. *ydau*, *different kinds or lots of corn*.

haidd, plu. *heiddiau*, *different kinds or lots of barley*.

(b) The sing. has sometimes a different meaning from the collective noun from which it is formed:

caws, *the food-stuff called cheese*; *cos-yn*, *a cheese*.

llythyr, *a letter, epistle*; *llythyren*, *a letter of the alphabet*.

(c) Some of the forms in **-yn**, **-en**, form a new plural by the addition of a suffix.

rhosyn, plu. *rhosynnau*; *gronyn*, plu. *gronynnau*.

36—NOUNS USED IN THE SING. ONLY :

(1) Abstract nouns as long as they remain abstract :

eofndra, *boldness* ; calonddid, *heartiness*.
ffyddlondeb, *faithfulness* ; tristwch, *sadness*.

(2) Certain names of material :

aur, *gold* ; bara, *bread*.
arian, *silver* ; ymenyn, *butter*.

37—NOUNS USED IN THE PLURAL ONLY :

(a) gwartheg, *cattle* ; telerau, *terms* ; ymysgaroedd, *bowels*, *entrails* ; ysgyfaint, *lungs*.

Nefoedd is plu. in *form* (from nef, *heaven*), but it is usually sing. in *meaning*.

e.g. Esgynnodd i'r nefoedd—
He ascended into heaven.

(b) Certain adjs. used as nouns :

e.g., blaenion, *the first parts*, from blaen, *fore* ; deillion, from dall, *blind* ; beilchion, *tlodion*, &c.

37A.—DOUBLE PLURALS : asglodion, celaneddau, clychau, chwedleuon, dilladau, geneuau, lloiau, negeseuau, teiau, &c.

38—CASE.

Welsh nouns have no case endings.

(a) The case of a noun is ascertained partly by its **position**, and partly by the meaning of the sentence. v. Syntax.

39—DIMINUTIVES.

Diminutives are formed :

A.—In the singular by means of the suffixes :

-an (^{Masc.} or fem.) as dyn, *man* ; dyn-an (m. & f.) *a little person*
oen, *lamb* ; oenan, *a lambkin*.
-cyn (masc.) bryn, *hill* ; bryncyn, *a hillock*.

-yn (masc.)	darn, <i>piece</i> ; dernyn, <i>a little piece</i> . pryf, <i>worm</i> ; pryfyn, <i>a little worm</i> . rhaff, <i>a rope</i> ; rheffyn, <i>a small rope</i> . tant, <i>a string</i> , <i>chord</i> ; tennyn, <i>a string</i> .
-en (fem.)	pel, <i>ball</i> ; pelen, <i>a little ball, a pill</i> .
-ig (fem.)	oen, <i>lamb</i> ; oenig, <i>a little ewe lamb</i> . cân, <i>song</i> ; canig, <i>a ditty</i> . awr, <i>hour</i> ; orig, <i>a little while</i> .

B.—In the plural :

-os	plant, <i>children</i> ; plantos, <i>little children</i> . gwragedd, <i>women</i> ; gwrageddos, <i>poor women</i> . wyn, <i>lambs</i> ; wynos, <i>lambkins</i> .
-ach, -iach,	dynion, <i>men</i> ; dynionach, <i>poor mortals</i> . plant, <i>children</i> ; plantach, <i>little children</i> . wyn, <i>lambs</i> ; wynach, <i>lambkins</i> .

40—*RULES FOR THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

As there is NO NEUTER GENDER in Welsh, the names of sexless things are either masc. or fem.

The following rules dealing with the gender of this class of nouns will render the student some assistance, but they are very incomplete.

(1) Proper names have the gender of the common nouns denoting their class :

Thus (a) The names of the SEASONS, MONTHS, and DAYS of the week are masc., corresponding to the gender of tymor (m.) *season*, mis. (m.) *month*, and dydd (m.) *day*.

(b) The names of RIVERS, TOWNS, and COUNTRIES, and the LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET are FEMININE,

* For a detailed treatment v. the Author's "Studies in Welsh Grammar and Philology."

corresponding to the gender of *afon*, *river*; *tref*, *town*; *gwlad*, *country*; *llythyren*, *letter*; *exs.*:

Teifi, <i>Tivy</i> .	Dyfrdwy, <i>Dee</i> .
Caer, <i>Chester</i> .	Llundain, <i>London</i> .
Cymru, <i>Wales</i> .	Lloegr, <i>England</i> .

(2) Names of TREES and FRUIT are feminine: *exs.*:

derwen, <i>oak tree</i> ;	afallen, <i>apple tree</i> .
eirinen, <i>a plum</i> ;	peren, <i>a pear</i> .

But *afal*, *an apple*, is masc.

(3) VERB-NOUNS are MASC. Also words that are usually of OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH, when used as nouns. *exs.*: *yt ymladd*, *the fighting*; *y gwir*, *the truth*.

(4) One part of every **compound noun** is substantival, the other is attributive; thus in *elusendy*, *ty* is the substantive and *elusen* is the attribute. The Gender of a compound is the same as that of its substantival element, *e.g.*,

<i>elusendy</i> , <i>almshouse</i> , m. like <i>ty</i> (m.) <i>house</i> .
<i>croeslon</i> , <i>cross-road</i> , f. like <i>lon</i> (f.) <i>road, lane</i> .

(5) The gender of two classes of nouns in many instances may be gathered from their form:—

(a) Most monosyllables containing the vowel 'w' or 'y' are masculine; *e.g.*, *bwch*, *pwn*, *bryn*. Most monosyllables containing the vowel 'o' or 'e' are feminine, *e.g.*, *ffon*, *gwên*. The student must beware of thinking there are no exceptions to these rules. Still the influence of the vowel in determining gender is considerable: thus the North Wales word for 'table' is 'bwrdd,' masc., while in South Wales it is 'bord,' fem., as 'Arthur a'r Ford Gron.' This tendency to harmonize vowel and gender in monosyllables has led to a change of gender in several Welsh nouns: the Latin masculine *pont(em)* has become the Welsh feminine 'pont,' and mediaeval Welsh masculine

'chwedl,' and 'nef,' are now feminine. So "llys" once feminine has become masculine on account of its 'y.'

- (b) The gender of derivatives is regularly determined by their suffixes: thus derivatives in '-ni' are masculine, as *egni*, *bryntni*, while those in 'eg,' are feminine, as *Eidaleg*, *Llydaweg*. (See chapter on Derivatives).

GAMBOLD'S RULE:—William Gambold, in his "Anglo-Welsh Grammar," (published 1724), formulated the following rule for finding the gender of nouns:—

"Any word beginning with any of the mutable consonants, except *ll* and *rh*, if upon putting *y* in apposition before it, its initial consonant does naturally change into its light sound; as *melin*, *y felin*; *caseg*, *y gaseg*; such words are infallibly of the feminine gender; but if the initial consonant change not thereupon, we may justly conclude such words to be of the masculine gender: as *brethyn*, *y brethyn*; *march*, *y march*."

Unfortunately this rule does not help us much, for the knowledge when to mutate presupposes a clear perception of gender.

CHAPTER IV.

ADJECTIVES.

41—1. GENDER.

SOME adjectives indicate gender by a change of form. The feminine is formed from the masculine :

i. By a CHANGE of the INTERNAL VOWEL :— See 42(c) →

(a) w into o :—

e.g., crwn, *round* ; fem. cron. *No special fem. plur.*
trwm, *heavy* ; „ trom.
swrth, *drowsy* ; „ sorth.

(b) y into e :—

e.g., bychan, *small* ; fem. bechan.
cryf, *strong* ; „ cref.
sych, *dry* ; „ sech.

and (c) i into ai in the case of :—

brith, *speckled* ; fem., braith.

ii. By the SOFT MUTATION of the INITIAL CONSONANT if the consonant be mutable, and when the adj. ^{in positive fem. form} comes immediately after the noun it qualifies :

d̄yn d̄a, *a good man* ; dynes dda, *a good woman*. § 218 d
Adj. in positive degree after fem. sing. nouns.

42—The student should carefully note the limitations to the use of the fem. form in adjectives : in addition to those given under ii. above, note the following restrictions :—

(a) The fem. form is never found with the plural :

Thus : cylllell lem, *a sharp knife* ; from llym (m.), llem (f.) ; but cyllyll llym (or llymion) *sharp knives*.

(b) The vowel is never mutated in the *comparative* or *superlative*.

Thus : taith **fer**, a short journey. (*from ber*)
but taith **fyrach**, a shorter journey.

(c) Vowel change is confined to :

i. MONOSYLLABLES and a FEW DISSYLLABLES ;
mainly the following :

Masc.	Meaning.	Fem.	Masc.	Meaning.	Fem.
brwnt	<i>foul</i>	bront	bychan	<i>small</i>	bechan
crwn	<i>round</i>	cron	byr	<i>short</i>	ber
dwfn	<i>deep</i>	dofn	cryf	<i>strong</i>	cref
hwn	<i>this</i>	hon	gwyn	<i>white</i>	gwen
hwanna	<i>that</i>	honna	gwyrdd	<i>green</i>	gwerdd
hwinnw	<i>that</i>	honno	llym	<i>sharp</i>	llem
llwm	<i>bare</i>	llom	melyn	<i>yellow</i>	melen
trwm	<i>heavy</i>	trom	brith	<i>speckled</i>	braith

ii. Their compounds, as

pengrwn, *round-headed*, fem. pengron.

NOTE.—Even in the case of these, there is a growing tendency to use the masc., instead of the feminine :

Thus, though iaith, *language*, is fem., we can have iaith frwnt, *obscene language*.

N.B.—In the case of the demons. adjectives, hwn, hwinnw, and hwanna, the fem. is *never* supplanted by the masc.

43—II. NUMBER.

Some adjectives have a plural form, but the tendency here again is to use the singular form with plural as well as singular nouns :—

The plural is formed as in nouns (q.v.) Note, however, that the only suffixes are :

(i.) **-ion** as :—

gwyn, *white*, plu. gwynion ; tlawd, *poor*, tlodion ; *dwfn, deep*

(ii.) -on—after-dr, -gr, -thr, -u, -w :—exs. :

Sing.	Meaning.	Plu.
budr	<i>dirty</i>	budron
hagr	<i>ugly</i>	hagron
llathr	<i>smooth</i>	lleithron
du	<i>black</i>	duon
gweddw	<i>widowed</i>	gweddwon

but tew, *fat*, and glew, *brave*, make tewion and glewion.

(iii.) -iaid in the case of

gwan	<i>weak</i>	gweiniaid
	<i>but also</i>	gweinion

44—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES :

There are FOUR DEGREES OF COMPARISON IN WELSH :
—POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE OF EQUALITY,* COMPARATIVE
PROPER, SUPERLATIVE.

45—These are formed in two ways— :

A. SYNTHETIC OR INFLECTIONAL METHOD :

To form :

(i.)	The comp. of eq.*	add -ed
(ii.)	„ „ proper	„ -ach
(iii.)	„ superl.	„ -af

to the positive.

Positive.	Comp. of Eq.*	Comp. Proper.	Superl.
glân	glaned	glanach	glanaf
<i>fair</i>	<i>as fair</i>	<i>fairer</i>	<i>fairest</i>
hardd	hardded	harddach	harddaf
<i>beautiful</i>			
ffol	ffoled	ffolach	ffolaf
<i>foolish</i>			

* Sometimes called THE EQUAL OR EQUATIVE DEGREE.

N.B. (a) Change final **-b**, **-d**, **-g**, of the positive into **-p**, **-t**, **-c** in the other degrees :—

Positive.	Comp. of Eq.	Comp. Prop.	Superl.
gwly b , <i>wet</i>	gwlyped	gwlypach	gwlypaf
rh ad , <i>cheap</i>	rhated	rhatach	rhataf
te g , <i>fair</i>	teced	tecach	tecaf

-b, **-d**, **-g** were not hardened in the comparative proper in mediaeval Welsh. Hence: *tegach*, &c. in the *Mabinogion* and even later. (See par. 15 B. above).

Adjectives ending in the liquids **l**, **n**, **r**, preceded by **b**, **d**, **g**, as *hagr*, *abl*, *hydr*, *gwydn*, *budr*, generally harden the mutes, e.g.,

“Mi ofnais y gallei gastie’ butrach na rheini fod yn agos.”—*Bardd Cwsg*.

“Cyn futtred a’r clai.”—*Bishop Morgan*.

But some instances of the unhardened forms occur, e.g.,

“Odid y canfu adyn
Chwidrach, anwadalach dyn.”—*Gor. Owen*.

(b) If the vowel or vowels of the last syllable of the positive be **-ai**, **-aw**, or **-w**, they should be changed into **ei**, **o**, and **y**, respectively, in the other degrees, e.g. :

main, *slender*, *meined* ; *tlawd*, *poor*, *tloted* ;
trwm, *heavy*, *trymed*.

Exceptions : *llawn*, *full* ; *llawned*, &c.
hawdd, *easy* ; *hawdded* and *hawsed*.

Still *llawn* in composition follows the rule, e.g.,

ffyddlawn, *faithful*, *ffyddloned*, &c.

46—B. ANALYTIC OR PERIPHRASTIC METHOD.

To form

(a) The comp. of equal. place **mor** *as*(b) „ „ proper „ **mwy**, *more*(c) The superlative „ **mwyaf**, *most*
before the positive, e.g.,

Positive.	Comp. of Eq.	Comp. Proper.
gorthrechol <i>overpowering</i>	mor orthrechol	mwy gorthrechol
	Superl.	
	mwyaf gorthrechol.	

47—This has become the regular method with

(a) Adjectives of three or more syllables, e.g.,
rhyfelgar, *warlike*; gorthrymus, *tyrannical*, &c.(b) Adjectives formed by prefixing **di** (*not*, Eng. *un-*)
and **hy-** (*apt to, capable of, -able*) to nouns, e.g.,didwyll (**di**, *not* + *twyll*, *deceit*) *without guile*hylaw (**hy** + *llaw*, *hand*) *dexterous*.

48—With the analytic method compare

(a) The use of *more* and *most* in English.(b) The almost universal use of *plus, moins, etc.*, in French.

49—ADJECTIVES OF IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Positive		Comp of Eq.	Comp. Proper.	Superl.
agos	<i>near</i>	nesed*	nes	nesaf*
bach	} <i>small</i>	lleied*	llai	lleiaf*
bychan				
buan	<i>quick</i>]	cynted*	cynt	cyntaf*

* These are formed NOT from the positive according to rule, but from the comparative proper form.

Positive		Comp. of Eq.	Comp. Proper.	Superl.
da	<i>good</i>	cystal, daed	gwell	goreu
drwg	<i>bad</i>	{ dryced gwaethed* cynddrwg	gwaeth	gwaethaf*
hawdd	<i>easy</i>	hawsed*	haws	hawsaf*
hên	<i>old</i>	hyned*	{ hÿn hynach	hynaf*
hir	<i>long</i>	cyhyd, hired	hwy	hwyaf
ieuanc	<i>young</i>	ieuenged	iau	ieuaf
isel	<i>low</i>	ised*	is	isaf*
llawer	<i>much</i>	cymaint	mwy	mwyaf
llawer	<i>many</i>	{ cynifer cymaint	mwy	mwyaf
llydan	<i>wide</i>	lleted, cyfled	lletach	lletaf
mawr	<i>great</i>	cymaint	mwy	mwyaf
uchel	<i>high</i>	{ uchel cyfuwch*	uwch	uchaf
blaen	<i>fore</i>			blaenaf, <i>foremost</i>
ol	<i>hind, back</i>			olaf, <i>last</i> diweddaf, § <i>last</i> pennaf, § <i>chief</i> trech <i>stronger</i> trechaf <i>superior</i> eithaf, <i>furthest</i> prif, <i>chief</i>

Other comparatives and superlatives formed from nouns are—
(a) *angeuach*, *more deadly*; *amserach*, *more timely*; *dewisach*, *preferable*; *llesach*, *more profitable*; *rheitiach*, *more needful* (from *rhaid*, *need*).

(b) *dewisaf*, *rheitiaf*; *urddasaf*, *most dignified*.

* These are formed NOT from the positive according to rule, but from the comparative proper form.

§ These are formed from the NOUNS, *diwedd* and *pen*.

Still, these may be from adjectives in -ol, as *angeuol*, *amserol*; for -ol may be dropped in comparison, e.g., *rhagorol*, *rhagored*, *rhagorach*, *rhagoraf*.

N.B.—*Amgen* (adj. and adv.), *different*, *otherwise*, though comparative in function, is positive in form. Hence the formal comparative *amgenach*.

50—EQUAL DEGREE OR COMP. OF EQUALITY.

This degree requires a more detailed description.

51—i. FUNCTION—Its use is two-fold :

(a) To indicate the possession of a quality in equal degree with something else.

ex. “*Ac efe a aeth ymaith o'i wydd ef, yn wahan-glywys cyn wynned a'r eira*”—

“*And he went out from his presence a leper, as white as snow.*”—II. Kings v. 27.

This is its more usual function.

(b) To indicate the possession of a quality in a very high degree. In this connection its force is more that of the superl. than of the comp.

e.g., *Gorweddais ar y gwelldglas, tan synfyfyrion deced a hawddgared* (wrth fy ngwlad fy hun) oedd y gwledydd pell y gwelwswn gip o olwg ar eu gwastadedd tirion.

I lay down on the green sward musing how very fair and lovely, as compared with my own country, were the distant lands of whose pleasant plains I had just obtained a glimpse.—Bardd Cwsg.

52—ii. FORM.—The comp. of eq. is expressed in several ways :—

(a) By merely adding **-ed** to the positive, as—**deced** and **hawddgared** in above example.

(b) By placing **cyn** before, and **a** (before consonants), **ag** (before vowels), after the form in **-ed**, e.g.,

cyn wynnied a'r eira, *as white as snow*.

(c) By prefixing **cy-**, **cyd-**, **cyf-**, **cym-**, **cyn-**, **cys-**, to certain nouns, **a** or **ag** following, e.g. : *Soft mutation*

cy-	cyhyd a	<i>as long as</i>	(from hyd , <i>length</i>)
cyd-	cydbwys a	<i>of the same weight as</i>	(„ pwys , <i>weight</i>)
cyf-	cyfled a	<i>as wide as</i>	(„ lled , <i>width</i>)
cyf-	cyfwerth a	<i>of equal value with</i>	(„ gwerth , <i>value</i>)
cym-	cymaint (=		
	cymmaint) a	<i>as much as</i>	(„ maint , <i>size</i>)
cyn-	cynddrwg a	<i>as bad as</i>	(„ drwg , <i>evil</i>)
cys-	cystal a	<i>as good as</i>	(„ tâl , <i>payment</i>)

In : **cyfuwch a**, *as high as*,

cyf is prefixed to the comp. adj. **uwch** (*higher*).

(d) By the **positive** preceded by **mor** and followed by **a**, **ag**, e.g.,

mor wyn a'r eira = *as white as snow*.

N.B.—i. This method is less idiomatic than (c) and should not be freely used except as stated in par. 47.

ii. Beware of such constructions as **mor gynted** for **cyn gynted** or **mor fuan** = *as quick*.

MUTATION: When **cyn** in this sense is followed by a mutable consonant the latter undergoes the soft mutation. See examples above.

ll- is an exception, hence—

cyn llawned (*not cyn lawned*), *as full*.

53—NUMERALS.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbial.
<i>one, two, etc.</i>	<i>first, second, etc.</i>	<i>once, twice, etc.</i>
1 un	cyntaf, unfed	unwaith
2 dau, dwy	ail, eilfed	dwywaith
3 tri, tair	trydydd, trydedd	teirgwaith
4 pedwar, pedair	{pedwerydd {pedwaredd	pedeirgwaith
5 pump, pum	pumed	pumwaith
6 chwech, chwe	chweched	chwegwaith
7 saith	seithfed	seithwaith
8 wyth	wythfed	wythwaith
9 naw	nawfed	nawgwaith
10 deg, deng	degfed	dengwaith
11 un ar ddeg	unfed ar ddeg	unwaith ar ddeg
12 deuddeg	deuddegfed	deuddengwaith
13 tri ar ddeg	trydydd ar ddeg	teirgwaith ar ddeg
14 pedwar ar ddeg	pedwerydd ar ddeg	pedairgwaith ar ddeg
15 pymtheg	pymthegfed	pymthengwaith
16 un ar bymtheg	unfed ar bymtheg	unwaith ar bymtheg
17 dau ar bymtheg	eilfed ar bymtheg	dwywaith ar bymtheg
18 deunaw	deunawfed	deunawgwaith
19 pedwar ar bymtheg	pedwerydd ar bymtheg	pedeirgwaith ar bymtheg
20 ugain ($\mu = i$)	ugeinfed	ugeinwaith
21 un ar hugain	unfed ar hugain	unwaith ar hugain
30 {deg ar hugain, {tri deg	{degfed ar hugain, {tri degfed	{dengwaith ar hugain, {tri de(n)gwaith
35 pymtheg ar hugain	pymthegfed ar hugain	pymthengwaith ar hugain
36 un ar bymtheg ar hugain	unfed ar bymtheg ar hugain	unwaith ar bymtheg ar hugain
40 deugain	deugeinfed	deugeinwaith
41 un a deugain	unfed a deugain	unwaith a deugain
50 deg a deugain	degfed a deugain	dengwaith a deugain
60 triugain*	triugeinfed	triugeinwaith

* often written trugain, and sometimes trigain.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbial.
70 deg a thriugain	degfed a thriugain	dengwaith a thriugain
80 pedwar ugain	pedwar ugeinfed	pedwar ugeinwaith
90 deg a phedwar	degfed a phedwar	dengwaith a phedwar ugain
" ^{naid deg} ugain	ugain	phedwar ugain
100 cant, can	canfed	canwaith
200 { dau gan(t) deugan(t)	} deuganfed	deuganwaith
1000 mil, ^{f.}	milfed	milwaith
10,000 myrdd, myrddiwn		
1,000,000 { mil miloedd mil o filoedd		

54—**Dau, tri, pedwar**, are inflected for gender. Thus : **dau** (m.), **dwy** (f.) ; **tri** (m.), **tair** (f.) ; **pedwar** (m.), **pedair** (f.).

This inflection takes place—

(1) In the simple numerals :

dau ddyn, *two men* ; **dwy** ddynes, *two women*.

(2) When **added** to other numerals to denote the higher numbers :

tri dyn ar ddeg, *thirteen men* ;

tair dynes ar ddeg, *thirteen women* ;

but not (a) when **dau, tri** and **pedwar**, are used in **multiplication** ; hence :

tri deg, *thirty* ; **pedwar** ugain, *eighty* ;

never **tair** deg, **pedair** ugain.

N.B.—The reason is clear : **dau, tri** and **pedwar**, in these cases qualify the other numerals (deg, ugain), and not the noun to which the compound numeral refers.

Exception : **Mil** being fem. requires the fem. form **dwy, tair, pedair**, e.g., **dwy** fil, *two thousand*.

(b) When forming COMPOUNDS with other numerals : hence—

deuddeg, triugain .

55—Trydydd (m.) and pedwerydd (m.) (but not ail) have fem. forms, trydedd (f.) and pedwaredd (f.)

These as ordinals, are subject to the same conditions of usage as dwy, tair and pedair.

56—Pump and cant are written pum and can when a noun immediately follows the numeral :

e.g., can wr, a *hundred men*.

See § 146 (a)

Similarly chwech is usually chwe before a noun :

e.g., chwe diwrnod y gweithi.—Ecs. xx. 9;

But occasionally the fuller form occurs, as :

chwech adain.—Essay vi. 2.

57—Deg is sometimes written deng before words beginning with **d**, **g**, **m**, **n**, or a **vowel** ; also regularly with blynedd, blwydd, year, e.g. :

deng niwrnod (fr. diwrnod) *ten days* ; deng wr (fr. gwr), *ten men*.

deng mis (fr. mis.), *ten months* ; deng nos (fr. nos), *ten nights*.

deng mlynedd (fr. blynedd), *ten years* ; deng awr (fr. awr), *ten hours*.

So deuddeng, and pymtheng for deuddeg, pymtheg.

58—Triugain is often written trugain, or trigain.

59—**Dwyfed** is often used for **ail**, **eilfed** in the fem., in composite numbers, e.g. :

y ddwyfed ar bymtheg (f.) *the seventeenth.*

60—**Cyntaf** and **unfed** : Use **unfed** when in composition with other numbers :—

e.g., Yr unfed dydd ar hugain o'r mis—
The twenty-first day of the month.

Use **cyntaf** when alone, as

y dydd cyntaf, *the first day.*

cf. the use of **premier** and **unième** in French.

61—**Mil**, plu. **miloedd**, and **myrdd**, plu. **myrddiynnau**, are always **nouns**. **Deg**, **ugain**, **cant** are often used as **nouns**. Then they may have plural forms : **degau**, **ugeiniau**, **cannoedd**.

Occasionally the other numerals are similarly used, e.g.,

Y **Trioedd**, *the Triads.*

Pedwar **Pedwariaid** o filwyr,
Four Quarternions of soldiers.

Compare Old English, where the numerals, especially the higher numerals, are frequently used as substantives.

62—With **pedwar ugain** compare French **quatre-vingts**.

63.—The system of counting by tens is not uncommon in Welsh. Hence we often meet with

dau ddeg (cf. Eng. twenty = two ten) side by side with **ugain**.

tri deg (cf. Eng. thirty = three ten) side by side with **deg ar hugain**.

&c., &c.

The decimal system of naming numbers should be encouraged, at least from 30 on, because of its simplicity,

thus : tri deg a thri is preferable to tri-ar-ddeg ar hugain, and naw deg a naw is better than pedwar ar bymtheg a phedwar ugain.

64—DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERALS : These are expressed in Welsh by circumlocution as in English. Thus :

bob yn un ac un,	<i>one by one ;</i>
bob yn ddau,	<i>two by two ;</i>
bob yn dri,	<i>three by three ;</i>
&c.	&c.

65—When a numeral is used in apposition to a personal pronoun, it must be preceded by :

(1) The possessive adj. in the 1st and 2nd pers., as

ni ein dau . . *we two.*

chwi eich dau . . *you two.*

(2) *ill* in the 3rd pers.

hwy *ill* dau . . *they two.*

N.B.—This pers. pron. may be simply a pronominal suffix. Thus :

aethant *ill* dau, *they two went.*

CHAPTER V.

PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

66—1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS :

CLASSIFICATION—

Personal pronouns may be divided according to FORM into two classes—

- (a) SIMPLE : 'm, mi, ef, fe, &c.
- (b) COMPOUND : minnau, myfi, &c.

67—Each of these classes may be sub-divided thus :

- (a) SIMPLE :
 - i. **Normal** : mi, *I, me* ; ti, *thou, thee* ; ef, *he, him, it*, &c.
 - ii. **Post-vocalic or Infixed** : 'm, *me* ; 'th, *thee*, &c.
- (b) COMPOUND :
 - i. **Emphatic or Reduplicated** : myfi, *I myself, me myself* ; &c.
 - ii. **Conjunctive** : minnau, *I also, me also*, &c.

NOTE.—The terms **Emphatic** and **Conjunctive** refer to the function rather than the forms of the pronouns.

68—(a) SIMPLE :

i. Normal.

	Sing.	Plu.
1st pers.,	mi, fi, i.	ni.
2nd ,,	ti, di.	chwi.
3rd ,,	{ (m.) ef, fe, fo. { (f.) hi.	{ hwy, hwynt. { hwy, hwynt.

NOTE.—Mi, ti, fe, hi, ni, chwi, hwy, in such expressions as mi ddeuaf, *I shall come*, fe ddaw, *he will come*, seem to have lost something of their pronominal value. In these connections they should be called **formal** or **introductory personal pronouns**.

ii. Post-vocalic, or Infixed. (*object*)

	Sing.	Plu.
1st pers.	'm	'n
2nd „	'th	'ch
3rd „	{ (m.) 'i, 's { (f.) 'i, 's	{ 'u, 's { 'u, 's

(b) COMPOUND :

i. Emphatic.

	Sing.	Plu.
1st pers.,	myfi	nyni
2nd „	tydi	chwyehwi
3rd „	{ (m.) efe, efo* { (f.) hyhi	{ hwynt-hwy or { hwyntwy

*NOTE.—Fo and efo are the regular colloquial forms in Gwynedd, but they are not common in literature :

Gwrthwyneba fo yn dy galon.—*Llyfr y Tri Aderyn*.
Chwi gewch eich llenwi ac efo. — „ „

ii. Conjunctive.

	Sing.	Plu.
1st pers.	minnau	ninnau
2nd „	tithau	chwithau
3rd „	{ (m.) yntau { (f.) bithau	{ hwythau { hwythau

NOTE.—Hwythau is modern, replacing older wynteu.

69—CASE.—(a) The NORMAL EMPHATIC and CONJUNCTIVE pers. pronouns are used in the NOM. and ACCUSATIVE cases.

(b) The post-vocalics are found only as DIRECT OBJECTS of a transitive verb.

N.B.—They are not used with the verb-noun or with any other noun.

70—GENDER. The 3RD PERS. SING. of the NORMAL, EMPHATIC and CONJUNCTIVE personal pronouns have different forms for the MASC. and FEM.

All the others are used indifferently in the masc. and fem.

Compare English where a similar rule applies.

71—The POST-VOCALIC PERS. PRONOUNS are used after **y, a, pe, fe**, and other short words ending in a vowel.

e.g., ac yno **y'm** gadawant—
and there they will leave me.

N.B.—The 3rd pers. used after **ni**, *not*, is **'s**, NEVER **'i** or **'u**.

72—(a) The post-vocalic pers. pron. is never placed after the verb that governs it.

(b) If the pronoun is emphatic, however, the normal (affixed or auxiliary) of the same pers. and num. is added after the verb.

e.g., fe'**th** welodd **di**,
he saw you, even you.

With this compare French :

il voudrait **me** voir, **moi**—
he would like to see me (emphatic).

(c) The repetition of the personal pronoun, however, is now common, even when no particular emphasis is intended,

Thus, fe'**th** welodd **di**, is often a mere equivalent of fe'**th** welodd.

73—After a PREPOSITION the pronoun it governs is :

Either (i) separately expressed, e.g., *gyda mi, with me ;*
i mi, to me.

or (ii) more frequently a pronominal suffix joined to
 the preposition :

e.g., *hebof, without me ; gennyf, with me.*

74—**Ti, chwi :** **Ti** is more frequently used than **thou**
 in English. It is regularly used :

(1) IN ADDRESSING THE DEITY :

Gwybydder heddyw mai **Ti** sydd Dduw yn Israel—
Let it be known this day that Thou art God in Israel—
 1 Kings, xviii. 36.

(2) For the LOWER ANIMALS :

Meltigedicach wyt **ti** na'r holl anifeiliaid—
Thou art cursed above all cattle.—Gen. iii., 14.

Moreover, it is often used :

(3) To express contempt or familiarity :

Tyred ym mlaen, a dangosaf i **ti** beth ychwaneg—
Come on, and I will show you more—The angel to
 Bardd Cwsg.

Contrast Bardd Cwsg's respectful way of addressing
 the angel :

“ Beth y gelwch i'r (=gelwch chwi'r) tair hudoles yna ? ”

And sometimes—

(4) In addressing children :

Plentyn bach pwy wyt **ti** ?
Whose little child are you ?

NOTE.—The use of **chwi** at all for a noun in the singular is quite
 modern. Thus in the Mabinogion the knights regularly use **ti**
 when addressing even King Arthur or his queen, Gwenhwyfar.

75—II. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

These are divided into two classes :—

(a) NORMAL :—

	Sing.	Plu.
1st,	fy, <i>my</i> .	ein, <i>our</i> .
2nd	dy, <i>thy</i> .	eich, <i>your</i> .
3rd,	ei, <i>his, her, its</i> .	eu, <i>their</i> .

In Mediaeval Welsh the Normal Poss. Adj. forms were :

	Sing.	Plu.
1.	vyn, vym, vy.	an, yn.
2.	dy.	awch, ych.
3.	y (e before hun).	y, eu (e before huncin).

It was William Salesbury (born about 1516), translator of the New Testament into Welsh, who invented or gave currency to the modern forms, *ei, ein, eich*.

(b) POST-VOCALIC OR INFIXED :—

	Sing.	Plu.
1st,	'm	'n
2nd,	'th	'ch
3rd,	'i, 'w	'u, 'w

NOTE.—i. 'w is used instead of 'i and 'u after the preposition *i*.

ii. 'w constitutes the **only difference in form** between the post-vocalic poss. adj. and the post-vocalic pers. pron.

iii. In parsing therefore the student must think of the function, which will enable him in all cases to distinguish the two.

76—(a) The possessive adj. always qualifies a noun.

Noun includes the verb-noun.

e.g., wrth dy groes, *by thy cross*.

i'm derbyn, *to receive me*, lit. *to my receiving*.

(b) The post-vocalic poss. adjs. are used after \widehat{a} , o, i, mō, na, tua, gyda, and sometimes other words ending in a vowel, e.g.,

euthum i'w gartref—*I went to his home.*

77—**EMPHATIC.**—When the possessive adjective is emphatic, the corresponding pers. pron. is added after the noun, e.g.,

fy mhlant, *my children.*

fy mhlant i, *my own children.*

cf. French—mes enfants, *my children.*

mes enfants à moi, *my own children.*

This addition of the implied personal pronoun is now common even where no particular emphasis is intended. Thus, **fy llaw i**, often = **fy llaw**.

78—III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

	Sing.	Plu.
1st pers.	(yr) eiddof, <i>mine.</i>	(yr) eiddom, <i>ours.</i>
2nd „	(yr) eiddot, <i>thine.</i>	(yr) eiddoch, <i>yours.</i>
3rd „ {	m. (yr) eiddo, <i>his</i>	(yr) eiddynt, <i>theirs.</i>
„ {	f. (yr) eiddi, <i>hers.</i>	„ „ „ (m. & f.)

Here again **EMPHASIS** is indicated by the addition of the implied pers. pronoun, e.g.,

yr eiddof **fi**; yr eiddot **ti**; &c.

NOTE.—**Eiddof, eiddot, eiddom, eiddoch**, are modern back-formations from the 3rd person. The Mediaeval forms are:

	Sing.	Plu.
1.	y meu (vi or i).	yr cinym.
2.	y teu (di).	yr einweh.
3. {	(m.) yr eidaw (ef).	} yr eidunt.
{	(f.) yr eidi (hi).	

79—IV. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

There is no REFLEXIVE PRONOUN in Welsh. The noun, **hun**, **hunan** (sg.) *self*, plu. **hunain**, with the possessive adjective is used instead.

	Sing.	Plu.
1st,	fy hun or hunan , <i>myself</i> ;	ein hunain , <i>ourselves</i> .
2nd,	dy hun or hunan , <i>thyself</i> ;	eich hunain , <i>yourselves</i> .
3rd,	ei hun or hunan , <i>himself</i> ; <i>herself</i> .	eu hunain , <i>themselves</i> .

(a) **Eich hun** or **eich hunain** is generally used for the 2nd pers., sing. For the use of **dy** compare par. 74 above.

80—V. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

Since DEMONSTRATIVES may be used both as SUBSTANTIVES and AS ADJECTIVES—with certain necessary changes of form—the two kinds will be tabulated side by side.

- (a) **hwn**, *this* (cf. Lat. *hic*) ;
 (b) **hwinnw**, (cf. Lat. *ille*).

Pronouns.	Corresponding Adjectives.
Sg. hwn , hyn (m.) <i>this</i> .	y (or yr) ... hwn (or yma)
hon (f.) ,,	y (or yr) ... hon (or yma)
hyn (indecl.) <i>this</i>	y (or yr) ... hyn (or yma)
Pl. y rhai hyn , y rhain , <i>these</i>	y (or yr) ... hyn (or yma)

81—With the aid of the ADVERBS **yma**, *here* ; **yna**, *there, near you* ; and **acw**, *yonder*, **hwn** may become a demonstrative of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pers. Thus :

Pronouns.	Corresponding Adjectives.
1st pers. (cf. Lat. <i>hic</i>).	
Sg. hwn yma (m.), <i>this</i>	y (or yr)... hwn (or yma)
hon yma (f.), ,,	y (or yr)... hon (or yma)
hyn yma (indecl.)	y (or yr)... hyn (or yma)
Pl. y rhai hyn(yma) , y rhain , <i>these</i>	y (or yr)... hyn (or yma)

Pronouns.	Corresponding Adjectives.
2nd pers. (cf. Lat. <i>iste</i>).	
Sg. <i>hwanna</i> or <i>hwn yna</i> (m.) <i>that near you</i>	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>yna</i>
<i>honna</i> or <i>hon yna</i> (f.), „	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>yna</i>
<i>hynna</i> or <i>hyn yna</i> (indecl.) „	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>yna</i>
Pl. <i>y rhai yna</i> , <i>those near you</i>	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>yna</i>

3rd pers. (cf. Lat. *ille*).

(a) Sg. <i>hwn acw</i> (m.), <i>that yonder</i>	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>acw</i>
<i>hon acw</i> (f.), „	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>acw</i>
<i>hyn acw</i> (indecl.) „	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>acw</i>
Pl. <i>y rhai acw</i> , <i>those yonder</i>	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>acw</i>
(b) Sg. <i>hwennw</i> (m.), <i>that</i>	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) <i>hwennw</i>
<i>honno</i> (f.), „	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>honno</i>
<i>hynny</i> (indecl.) „	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>hynny</i>
Pl. <i>y rhai hynny</i> , <i>y rheiny</i> , <i>those</i>	<i>y</i> (or <i>yr</i>) ... <i>hynny</i>

NOTE.—i. *Hwennw* refers to an object spoken of, but out of sight.

ii. If the Poss. Adj. is used the noun is sufficiently defined without the Def. Art., which is consequently dropped, e.g.,

Fy mrawd hwn, *my brother here*.

82—The ADJECTIVES are always used with a NOUN, which is placed between the def. art. *y* or *yr*, and the rest of the demonstratives. Thus:—

yr enw yma or *yr enw hwn*, *this name*.

The use of “*rhai*” in this position appears in the plural of the pronoun.

For the use and position of the adverbs *yma*, *yna*, *acw*, with the demonstrative compare *-ci* (= *ici*), *here*, and *-lâ*, *there*, in French:—

(i.) Dem. adj. : *This wine here* = French *ce vin-ci*.

and Welsh *y gwin yma*.

(ii.) Dem. pronoun : *This here* = French *ceci* (*ce + ici*),

Welsh *hwn yma*.

83—Yr hwn, yr hon, yr hyn—see under the RELATIVE.

84—VI. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

(i)	1st pers.	ein gilydd,	<i>one another.</i>
	2nd „	eich „ „ „	
	3rd „	eu „ „ „	

Examples : carwn ein gilydd, *we love one another.*
 cerwch eich gilydd, *you „ „*
 carant eu gilydd, *they „ „*

(ii.) When only two persons or parties are concerned, y naill y llall is often used :

e.g., carant y naill y llall, *they love each other.*

85—VII. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE.

(a) PRONOUN : pwy (m. & f.) ? *what man or woman ?*
who ?

pa beth ? beth ? *what ?*

exs. : pwy yw hwn ?—*who is this one ?*

Arglwydd, beth a fynni di i mi ei wneuthur ?—
Lord, what wilt thou have me to do ?

(b) ADJECTIVE : Pa, *who, what*, always followed by a noun or pronoun :

e.g., Pa dduw sy'n maddeu fel Tydi ?
What god forgives like Thee ?

Pwy is used like Lat. quis ? Pa like qui ?

86—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

a, *who, whom, which, that.*

y (before consonants), yr (before vowels), *whom, which, that.*

a is always SUBJECT or DIRECT OBJECT of a verb.

e.g.,

Pwy a all fod yn gadwedig ?

Who (is it) that can be saved ?

Eich brawd a feddyliwn—

(It was) your brother that I meant.

y, yr are used for all other case relations :

Dyma'r fan y carwn fyw—

This is where I should like to live.

Y dydd y daeth y newydd

The day on which the news came.

N.B.—Demonstrative and other pronouns are often used to strengthen or supplement the Relative :

Sing.	Plu.
(a) yr hwn a (m.) <i>who, which, he that</i>	y rhai a
yr hon a (f.) " " <i>she that</i>	y rhai a
yr hyn a, <i>what, that, which</i>	yr hyn a
(b) y neb a, <i>whosoever.</i>	y sawl a.
y sawl a " "	" "
pw y bynnag a "	pw y bynnag a
beth bynnag a, <i>whatsoever.</i>	

(c) Pa bynnag is adjectival, and is constructed with a noun or pronoun, e.g. :

pa ddyn bynnag, *what man soever.*

87—IX. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

amryw, <i>several</i>	pawb, <i>everyone, all</i> (of persons)
arall (sing.), <i>another</i>	pob, <i>every, all</i>
ereill (plu.), <i>other, others</i>	rhai, <i>some</i> (number)
chwaneg, <i>more</i>	rhyw, <i>some</i> (kind) <i>a certain</i>
dim, <i>anything, nothing</i>	rhywun, <i>someone</i>
holl, oll, <i>all</i>	rhywrai, <i>some</i> (plu.)
neb, <i>anybody, nobody</i>	sawl, <i>many</i>
peth, <i>some</i> (quantity)	etc,

CHAPTER VI.

88—THE VERB.

There is only ONE REGULAR CONJUGATION in Welsh.

The verb may be :—

(a) PERSONAL as *dysgaf*, *I learn* ;

or (b) IMPERSONAL, as *dysgir fi*, *I am taught*.

The impersonal form is generally rendered by the passive in English.

89—MIDDLE VOICE : Certain transitive verbs with *ym-* prefixed show a close resemblance to the middle voice in Greek. They are REFLEXIVE, i.e., the action of the verb is directed towards the agent or doer. Thus :

golchaf, *I wash (clothes, etc.)* ;

ymolchaf, *I wash myself*.

90—MOODS. There are ONLY THREE moods—INDICATIVE, IMPERATIVE, and SUBJUNCTIVE.

N.B.—There is NO INFINITIVE MOOD in Welsh.

The VERB-NOUN, which most closely resembles it, differs in some important particulars from the English infinitive (v. Syntax).

91—TENSES : The regular verb has only FOUR SIMPLE TENSES of the INDICATIVE : PRESENT, PAST IMPERFECT, AORIST, PLUPERFECT,

There are MANY COMPOUND TENSES formed by means of the verb *wyf*, *I am*, and the PARTICIPLE-EQUIVALENTS.

The verb *wyf* and its compounds have SIX simple tenses, i.e., the PRESENT HABITUAL and PAST IMPERFECT HABITUAL in addition to the above.

92—THE COMPOUND OR PERIPHRASTIC TENSES :

These must always be used for the PERFECT and FUTURE PERFECT :

e.g. : *wyf wedi dysgu*, *I have learnt.*
byddaf wedi dysgu, *I shall have learnt.*

Exc. *Wyf* and its compounds have simple forms for the perfect.

93—FUTURE TENSE : The PRESENT is used for the FUTURE.

94.—PARTICIPLES. There are no simple participial forms in Welsh. The verb-noun preceded by a preposition is used instead.

e.g. : *yn dysgu*, *learning.*

95—BOD *being.*

A. PERSONAL.

i. INDICATIVE.

Present Indefinite.

	Sing.	Plu.
1.	<i>wyf, ydwyf, I am.</i>	<i>ym, ydym, we are.</i>
2.	<i>wyt, ydwyt, thou art</i>	<i>ych, ydych, you are</i>
3.	<i>yw, ydyw, mae, oes, sýdd, sy, he (she, it), is</i>	<i>ynt, ydynt, maent, they are</i>

✧ Present Habitual and Future.

Sing.

Plu.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. byddaf, <i>I am wont to be,</i>
and <i>I shall be</i> | byddwn, <i>we are wont to be,</i>
and <i>we shall be</i> |
| 2. byddi, <i>thou art wont to be,</i>
and <i>thou wilt be</i> | byddwch, <i>you are wont to be,</i>
and <i>you will be</i> |
| 3. bydd, <i>he is wont to be,</i>
and <i>he will be</i> | byddant, <i>they are wont to be,</i>
and <i>they will be</i> |

[Past Imperfect. (*not completed, continuous*)]

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. oeddwn, <i>I was</i> | oeddym, oeddem, <i>we were</i> |
| 2. oeddit, <i>thou wast</i> | oeddych, oeddech, <i>you were</i> |
| 3. oedd, ydoedd, <i>he was</i> | oeddynt, oeddent, <i>they were</i> |

✧ Past Impf. Habitual.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. byddwn, <i>I was wont to be</i> | byddem, <i>we were wont to be</i> |
| 2. byddit, <i>thou wast wont to be</i> | byddech, <i>you were wont to be</i> |
| 3. byddai, <i>he was wont to be</i> | byddent, <i>they were wont to be</i> |

Aorist or Preterite. (*indefinite, Pres. perfect*)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. bum, <i>I was or I have been</i> | buom, <i>we were or have been</i> |
| 2. buost, <i>thou wast or hast</i>
<i>been</i> | buoch, <i>you were or have been</i> |
| 3. bu, <i>he was or has been</i> | buont, buant, <i>they were or</i>
<i>have been</i> |

Pluperfect.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. buaswn, <i>I had been</i> | buasem, <i>we had been</i> |
| 2. { buasit, } <i>thou hadst been</i> | buasech, <i>you had been</i> |
| { buesit, } | |
| 3. buasai, <i>he had been</i> | buasent, <i>they had been</i> |

ii. IMPERATIVE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ | byddwn, <i>may we be, let us be</i> |
| 2. bydd, <i>be (thou)</i> | byddwch, <i>be (you)</i> |
| 3. bydded, poed, <i>let him</i> | byddant, <i>let them be</i> |
| boed, bid <i>(her, it) be</i> | |

iii. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. byddwyf, bwyf, <i>I be</i> | byddom, bom, <i>we be</i> |
| 2. byddyeh, bych, <i>thou be</i> | byddoch, boch, <i>you be</i> |
| 3. byddo, bo, <i>he be</i> | byddont, bont, <i>they be</i> |

Past Imperfect. (*also "conditional"*)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. byddwn, <u>bawn</u> , <i>I were</i> | byddem, baem, <i>we were</i> |
| 2. byddit, baet, bait, <i>thou wert</i> | byddech, baech, <i>you were</i> |
| 3. byddai, bae, bai, <i>he were</i> | byddent, baent, <i>they were</i> |

Pluperfect. (*also "conditional"*)

Same as Plupf. Indic.

iv. VERB-NOUN.

bod, *being*

Pres.

v. PARTICIPLE-EQUIVALENTS.

yn bod, *being*.

Perf.

wedi bod, *having been*.

Fut.

ar fod, *about to be*.

B. IMPERSONAL FORMS.

INDICATIVE.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Present : | ys, ydys, <i>there is, (it) is.</i> |
| Pres. Hab. & Fut. : | byddys, byddis, byddir, <i>there is
wont to be ; there will be.</i> |
| Pt. Impf. : | oeddid, <i>there was.</i> |
| Pt. Impf. Habitual : | byddid, <i>there used to be.</i> |
| Aor. and Perfect : | buwyd, <i>there was or has been.</i> |
| Pluperfect : | buasid, buesid, <i>there had been.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Present : | bydder, <i>there may be</i> |
| Pt. Imp. : | byddid, baid, <i>there should or
would be</i> |
| Plupf. : | buasid, buesid, <i>there should or
would have been</i> |

IMPERATIVE.

bydder, *let there be.*

Note the Forms—petawn, petaet, petae, petaem, petaech, petaent, from ped, *if*, and bawn, etc. Also petaswn, petasit, petasai, petasem, petasech, petasent, from ped and buaswn, etc. (*Past. imperf. & Pluperf. subj.*)

96—THE REGULAR CONJUGATION.

Dysgu, *learning*;

It will not be necessary to give the meanings of the tense forms henceforth.

A. PERSONAL FORMS.

i. INDICATIVE.

Present and Future.

1. dysg-af	dysg-wn
2. dysg-i	dysg-wch
3. dysg, dysg-a	dysg-ant

Past Imperfect.

1. dysg-wn	dysg-em
2. dysg-it	dysg-ech
3. dysg-ai	dysg-ent

Aorist or Preterite.

1. dysgais	dysgas-om
2. dysgais-t	dysgas-och
3. dysg-odd*	dysgas-ant

Pluperfect.

1. dysgas-wn	dysgas-em
2. dysgas-it, dysges-it	dysgas-ech
3. dysgas-ai	dysgas-ent

ii. IMPERATIVE.

1. ———	dysg-wn
2. dysg-a, dysg	dysg-wch
3. dysg-ed	dysg-ant

*Other endings of the 3rd sing. Aorist, once common and still occasionally used are -wys, -ws, -as, and -es.

iii. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

1. dysg-wyf	dysg-om
2. dysg-ech (-ych)*	dysg-och
3. dysg-o	dysg-ont

The subjunctive imperfect and pluperfect are identical in form with the same tenses of the indicative.

iv. VERB-NOUN.

dysg-u

v. VERB-ADJECTIVES.

dysg-edig, *learned*
 dysg-adwy, *capable of being learnt.*

vi. PARTICIPLE-EQUIVALENTS.

Present.

yn dysgu, *learning*

Perfect.

wedi dysgu, *having learned*

Future.

ar ddysgu, *about to learn.*

NOTE.—In older literature, and still in poetry, personal forms in **-d** preceded by a vowel occur for the more usual modern forms in **-t**, e.g. :

Wyd glwyfus nid â gleifwaith,
 Gwnaeth meinwen, â gwên, y gwaith.—*Gor. Owen.*
 Goddau f'armerth o'm nerthyd
 Yw Dydd Barn a diwedd byd.—*Gor. Owen.*

97—B. IMPERSONAL FORMS.

i. INDICATIVE.

Pres. and Fut.	Past Impf.	Aorist.	Plupf.
dysg-ir	dysg-id	dysg-wyd	dysgas-id
		dysg-ed	dysges-id

*Forms like *bot* (for *bych*), *mynnot* (for *mynnych* or *mynnech*), are back-formations from the 3rd sing. (*bo*, *mynno*). They very seldom occur.

ii. SUBJUNCTIVE (Pres.); dysger.

iii. IMPERATIVE : dysger.

The impf. and plupf. subj. are the same in form as those of the indicative.

The following examples illustrate the use of impersonal forms :

Anerchir y cyfarfod gan John Jones.
The meeting will be addressed by John Jones.

Y brenin a **elwid** Caswallon.
The king called Cassivellaunus.

Cymysgwyd eu hiaith yn Nhwr Babel.
Their tongue was confounded at the Tower of Babel.

Dysgesid y wers lawer gwaith o'r blaen.
The lesson had been learnt several times before.

~

98—II. COMPOUND TENSE FORMS. ^{*} See Anwyf, Reader, p. 71 f. for convenient list of all tenses for in Welsh.

A. PERSONAL FORMS.

i. INDICATIVE.

Present continuous—Wyf yn dysgu, *I am learning.*

Present habitual and future—Byddaf yn dysgu, *I am wont to learn, or I shall be learning.*

Perfect—~~Di~~ Wyf wedi dysgu, *I have learnt.* ^{> present complete}

Pft. continuous ² { Bum yn dysgu,
Wyf wedi bod yn dysgu, *I have been learning.*

Pt. impf. continuous—Oeddwn yn dysgu, *I was learning.*

Pt. Impf. habitual—Byddwn yn dysgu, *I used to learn.*

Pluperfect—Oeddwn wedi dysgu, *I had learnt.*

Plupf. continuous—Buaswn yn dysgu, *I had been learning.*

Future Perfect—Byddaf wedi dysgu, *I shall have learnt.*

Future Pf. continuous—Byddaf wedi bod yn dysgu, *I shall have been learning.*

ii. IMPERATIVE.

1. Bydded (or boed) i mi ddysgu, *Let me learn, may I learn.*

iii. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present—Byddwyf yn dysgu, *I be learning.*

Past impf.—Byddwn (or bawn) yn dysgu, *I were learning, should be*

Pluperfect—Byddwn (or bawn) wedi dysgu, *I had learnt, should have be*

Future Perfect—Byddwyf wedi dysgu, *I shall have learnt.*

iii. VERB-NOUN.

Bod yn dysgu, *learning.*

99—The other persons and number of the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive are expressed by conjugating the verb wyf. Thus the pres. continuous indic. is as follows :

*Amwyllt;
Reader,
p 71 f.*

Sing.

Plu.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Wyf (or ydwyf) yn dysgu | Ym (or ydym) yn dysgu |
| 2. Wyt (or ydwyt) yn dysgu | Ych (or ydych) yn dysgu |
| 3. Yw (ydyw, mae, oes, sydd or sy) yn dysgu | Ynt (ydynt or maent) yn dysgu. |

100—**THE COMPOUND IMPERATIVE** is conjugated by changing the personal pronoun. Thus :

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|------------------------|
| Sing.—1. | bydded i mi | ddysgu, | <i>may I learn.</i> |
| 2. | „ i ti | „ | <i>may thou learn.</i> |
| 3. | „ iddo | „ | <i>may he learn.</i> |
| | „ iddi | „ | <i>may she learn.</i> |
| Plu.—1. | „ i ni | „ | <i>may we learn.</i> |
| 2. | „ i chwi | „ | <i>may you learn.</i> |
| 3. | „ iddynt | „ | <i>may they learn.</i> |

101—B. COMPOUND IMPERSONAL FORMS.

These are similarly formed with the aid of the impersonal forms of the verb *wyf*, e.g. :

Present continuous indicative : *ys* (or *ydys*) *yn dysgu*.

102—FORMATION OF THE SIMPLE TENSES.

The regular verb has two tense STEMS.

(i.) THE PRESENT STEM. (ii.) THE PAST STEM.

e.g. : The two stems of *dysgu* are :

(i.) *dysg* ; (ii.) *dysgas*.

(a) From the PRESENT STEM are formed :

1. The present tense, personal and impersonal.
2. The past impf. personal and impersonal.
3. The aorist impers. and 3rd sing. of the personal.*

Also the verb-noun and verb-adjectives.

From the PAST STEM are formed :

1. The plural and 1st and 2nd pers. sing. of the aorist.
2. The plupf. pers. and impers.

i. The change of the *-a-* into *-ai-* in the first and 2nd pers. sing. of the aorist is due to a lost consonantal *-i* ; cf. *dafad*, *defaid*.

Note that the terminations of the pluperfect are the same as those of the past imperfect.

*It is convenient and permissible in a descriptive Grammar like this, to say that the 3rd sing. of the aorist is formed from the present stem, though it may not be correct historically.

103—MUTATIONS, etc.

(a) As **-a-** in the last syllable of the stem is mutated into **e** under certain conditions, the verb **barnaf**, *I judge*, is here conjugated in illustration.

A.—PERSONAL FORMS.

(i.) INDICATIVE.

Present.		Past Impf.	
Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
1. barnaf	barnwn	barnwn	barnem
2. berni	bernwch	bernit	barnech
3. barn (barna)	barnant	barnai	barnent

Aorist or Preterite.

Plupf.

1. bernais	barnasom	barnaswn	barnasem
2. bernaist	barnasoch	barnesit	barnasech
3. barnodd	barnasant	barnasai	barnasent

(ii.) IMPERATIVE.

(iii.) SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. ———	barnwn	barnwyf	barnom
2. barna, barn	bernwch	barnech	barnoch
3. barned	barnant	barno	barnont

(iv.) VERB-NOUN.

barnu

(v.) PARTICIPLE-EQUIVALENTS.

Present.	Perf.	Future.
yn barnu	wedi barnu	ar farnu

B.—IMPERSONAL FORMS.

(i.) INDICATIVE.

Pres. and Fut. : bernir	Past Impf. : bernid
Aorist : barnwyd, barned	Plupf. : barnesid

ii. and iii. IMPERATIVE and PRES. SUBJUNCTIVE.

barner

(b) If two w's come together in the conjugation of a verb, one is dropped, hence :

galwn, *we are calling*, not **galwwn**.

(c) If the present stem ends in **-yw** or **-aw**, as **clyw-af** *I hear* ; **gwrndaw-af**, *I listen*, the past stem in the plupf. and plural of the aorist will end in **-yws**, **-aws**, e.g. :

clywsom, *we heard* ; **gwrndawswn**, *I had listened*
tal-af, *I pay*, and **gwelaf**, *I see*, also make **tals-om**,
gwels-om, etc.

(d) If the present stem ends in **-id**, **-iw**, **-l**, **-n**, **-yg**, an **-i** is often inserted before the personal terminations, and likewise before the **-as-** of the past stem.

newid , <i>changing</i> ;	newid-i-af , <i>I change</i> , etc. newid-i-ais , <i>I changed</i> , etc.
edliw , <i>reproaching</i> ;	edliw-i-af , <i>I reproach</i> , etc. edliw-i-ais , <i>I reproached</i> , etc.
dal , <i>holding</i> ;	dal-i-af , <i>I hold</i> , etc. del-i-ais , <i>I held</i> , etc.
derbyn , <i>receiving</i> ;	derbyn-i-af , <i>I receive</i> , etc. derbyn-i-ais , <i>I received</i> , etc.
cynnyg , <i>offering</i> ;	cynyg-i-af , <i>I offer</i> , etc. cynyg-i-ais , <i>I offered</i> , etc.

(e) **Bwrw**, *throwing* ; pres. stem **bwri-**, e.g. : **bwri-af**, *I throw* ; past stem **bwrias-**, as **bwrias-om**, *we threw*.

In Mediaeval Welsh this verb changed its **-w-** into **-y-** in finite tenses as **byrteis**, 1st pers. sing. aorist : **byrir**, pres. indic. impersonal.

(f) The contractions of verbs with present stems in **-o-** and **-ha-** are illustrated by the conjugation of **troi**, *turning*, and **parhau**, *continuing*. v. Appendix.

104—FORMATION OF THE 3RD PERS. SING PRES. INDIC.

This may end in **-a**, e.g. : *dysga*, *barna*.

It is more usual, however, to leave out the **-a**, as *barn*, *dysg*, *cân*. In that case the internal vowel is generally mutated. Rules of mutation :

(i.) **e** or **o** in the last syllable of the stem becomes **y**,

e.g.: *rhodd-af*, *I give* ; *rhydd*, *dyry*, *he (she, it) gives*.
torr-af, *I break* ; *tyr*, *he (she, it) breaks*.
llosg-af, *I burn* ; *llysg*, *he (she, it) burns*.
ateb-af, *I answer* ; *etyb*, *he answers*.
gwel-af, *I see* ; *gwyl* (oftener *gwel*), *he sees*.

But note :

cod-af, *I rise*, gives *cwyd*, *he (she, it) rises*.
mol-af, *I praise* ; *mawl* and *mol-a*, *he (she, it) praises*.
sodd-af, *I sink* ; *sawdd* and *sodda*, *he (she, it) sinks*.
dywed-af, *I say* ; *dywaid* and *dywed*, *he (she, it) speaks*.

(ii.) **a** or **o** in the last syllable but one of the stem, if followed by **e** or **o** in the next syllable, becomes **e**.

e.g., *danghosaf*, *I shew* ; *dengys*, *he (she, it) shews*.
arhosaf, *I stay* ; *erys*, *he (she, it) stays*.

(iii.) **a** in monosyllabic stems becomes **ai** or **ei** :

tafl-af, *I throw* ; *teifl*, *he (she, it) throws*.
saf-af, *I stand* ; *saif*, *he (she, it) stands*.

but *tal-af*, *I pay* ; *tal*, *he (she, it) pays*.
gad-af, *I leave, permit* ; *gad*, *he (she, it) leaves, permits*.

(iv.) If a stem is of more than one syllable, **a** in the ultima becomes :

ai or **ei** before consonants, **y** when final.

e.g., *llefar-af, I speak; llefair, he (she, it) speaks.*

ymgadw-af, I keep, remain; ymgeidw, he (she, it) keeps, remains.

bwytâf, I eat; bwyty, he (she, it) eats.

-w as in *ymgeidw* does not count as a separate syllable.

105—THE PASSIVE.

As was stated above, the PASSIVE in Welsh is expressed by means of the IMPERSONAL. Thus :

Pres. indicative of *dysgu, learning.*

Sing.

Plu.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>dysgir fi, I am taught</i> | <i>dysgir ni, we are taught</i> |
| 2. <i>dysgir di, thou art taught</i> | <i>dysgir chwi, you are taught</i> |
| 3. <i>dysgir ef (hi, y dyn, etc.)
he (she, the man, etc.) is
taught.</i> | <i>dysgir hwynt (y dynion, etc.),
they (the men, etc.), are
taught.</i> |

106—When, however, the post-vocalic form of the personal pronoun may be used, we get :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Fe'm dysgir (i)
I am taught</i> | <i>fe'n dysgir (ni):
we are taught.</i> |
| 2. <i>Fe'th ddysgir (di),
thou art taught,</i> | <i>fe'ch dysgir (chwi).
you are taught.</i> |
| 3. <i>Fe'i dysgir (ef, hi),
he (she) is taught,</i> | <i>fe'u dysgir (hwynt).
they are taught.</i> |

107—N.B.—After the negatives **ni, oni, na**, use the Post-vocalic 's (not 'i or 'u) in the third person sing. and plu.

Thus :

1. *Ni'm dysgir, I am not taught.*
2. *Ni'th ddysgir, thou art not taught.*
3. *Ni's dysgir (ef), he is not taught, etc.*

CHAPTER VII.

ADVERBS.

108—**ADVERBS** may be classified :

A.—According to Function :

(a) **ADVERBS OF TIME :**

heddyw, <i>to-day</i>	y llynedd, <i>last year</i>	erioed, <i>ever</i>
heno, <i>to-night</i>	gynt, <i>formerly</i>	byth, <i>ever</i>
doe, <i>yesterday</i>	gwedi, wedi, <i>after-</i>	yn awr, <i>now</i>
echdoe, <i>day before</i>	<i>wards, after</i>	weithian, <i>now</i>
<i>yesterday</i>	yr awron } <i>now</i>	gynneu, <i>just now</i>
neithiwr, <i>last night</i>	yr awran }	eto, <i>again, yet</i>
echnos, <i>night before</i>	eisoes, <i>already</i>	drachefn, <i>again</i>
<i>last</i>	beunydd, <i>daily</i>	tradwy, <i>three days</i>
y fory, <i>to-morrow</i>	beunoeth } <i>nightly</i>	<i>hence</i>
trannoeth, <i>the follow-</i>	beunos } <i>every</i>	eleni, <i>this year</i>
<i>ing day</i>	<i>night</i>	
trennydd, <i>day after</i>		
<i>to-morrow</i>		

(b) **ADVERBS OF PLACE :**

acw, <i>yonder</i>	yna, <i>there</i>	oddeutu, <i>about</i>
adref, <i>home, home-</i>	yno, <i>there</i>	oddi amgylch,
<i>wards</i>	draw, <i>yonder</i>	<i>about</i>
gartref, <i>at home</i>	tanodd, <i>under</i>	oddi yma, <i>hence</i>
allan, <i>out</i>	i fyny, <i>upwards</i>	trwodd, <i>through</i>
yma, <i>here</i>	i lawr, <i>down</i>	tanodd, <i>under</i>
hwnt, <i>yonder</i>	i waered, <i>down</i>	oddi tanodd,
ar ol, <i>behind</i>	trosodd, <i>over</i>	<i>under</i>
yn ol, <i>back</i>		uchod, <i>above</i>
ymlaen, <i>forward</i>		isod, <i>below</i>

(c) ADVERBS OF MANNER AND DEGREE :

yn dda, <i>well</i>	go, <i>rather</i>	mwyaf, <i>most</i>
yn well, <i>better</i>	lled, <i>somewhat</i>	mor, <i>so</i>
yn hawdd, <i>easily</i>	felly, <i>so</i>	po, <i>by how much,</i>
cyn, <i>as, so</i>	mwy, <i>more</i>	the
ynghyd, <i>together</i>	amgen, <i>otherwise,</i>	rhy, <i>too</i>
	<i>better</i>	namyn, <i>only</i>

(d) ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION :

do, <i>yes</i>	yn wir, <i>truly, verily</i>	yn ddilys, <i>certainly,</i>
ie, <i>yes</i>	yn ddiau, <i>undoubtedly</i>	etc.

(e) ADVERBS OF NEGATION :

ni, nid, *not* ; nac, *not* ; nage, *no.*
na, nad, *not* ; naddo, *no.*

(f) ADVERBS OF DOUBT :

odid, *by chance, improbably.*
ond odid } *probably, hwyrach, perhaps, etc.*
odid na }

(g) INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS :

a (= Lat. -ne). pa bryd, pryd, *when ?*
aie, *indeed ?* lle, pa le, *where ?*
ai, *is it ?* paham, *why, etc.*
pa fodd, *how ?*
onid, *is not* (Lat.
nonne).

(h) DEMONSTRATIVE ADVERBS :

dacw, *there (is)* ; dyna, *there (is)* ; dyma, *here (is),*
etc.
llyma, *lo here* ; llyna, *lo there.*

(i.) NUMERAL ADVERBS :

unwaith, *once* ; dwywaith, *twice, etc.*

(j) INTRODUCTORY ADVERBS :

y, yt, yd, ydd.

B.—Adverbs may be classified according to their origin :

(i.) Adverbs formed from adjectives by placing **yn** before the latter.

e.g. : da (adj.), *good* ; yn dda, *well* (adv.).
diweddar, *late* ; yn ddiweddar, *late*ly.

Gwnaeth ei waith **yn dda**.

He did his work well.

Daeth fy meist'r Cwsg yn lledradaidd i'm rhwymo.

My master Sleep came stealthily to bind me.

These adverbs must be carefully distinguished from predicative adjectives : the former always modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, while the latter qualify nouns or pronouns, e.g. : in—

Ond er bod eu gallu yn wan, eto yr oedd eu hewyllys yn gryf.

But though their power was limited their will was strong.

“Wan” and “gryf” are predicative adjectives qualifying “gallu” and “hewyllys” respectively.

NOTE.—These adverbs are compared like the adjectives from which they are formed, e.g. :

Positive.	Comp. of Eq.	Comp. Proper.	Superl.
yn dda.	cystal.	yn well	yn orcu.

N.B.—**yn** is dropped in the comp. of eq.

ii. From nouns : doe, echdoe, neithiwr, weithiau.

iii. From nouns and adjectives (numeral or pronominal) :

heddyw (he cog. with Lat. hic *this*, and dyw a doublet of dydd).

heno (no=nos or noeth) ; beunydd (from pepn, the accus. of pob, older pop, and dydd) ; beunoeth (=pepn+noeth) ; weithian from weithon (=y waith hon) ; yr awron (=yr awr hon) ; etc.

iv. From nouns with prepositions :

i fyny (mynydd, *mountain*) ; yma (yn man, compare Lat. illico, *there*, from in loco) ; i maes, i mewn, yn ol, ymlaen, y fory (=yn bore, the prep. “yn” softening the “b” on the analogy of the predicative “yn” ; or =y bore, *the morning*) ; trannoeth (tran, a doublet of tra=Lat. trans, and noeth cognate with Lat. noc-tem) ; ers meityn (Lat. matutinus), ers talm, etc.

v. From nouns with prepositions and possessive adjectives:

trachefn (=tra+ei (*her*) +cefn); in mediaeval Welsh tra(e)igefn and tra(e)ucefn were used, e.g.:

Ac ny wydynt gerdet, rac ovyn, namyn ac eu hwyneb drae keuyn.

And in walking they continuously looked backwards through fear.—Mab. col. 768.

erioed (lit. *in his life*, er+i+oed; eirmoet, *in my life*, is common in Mediaeval Welsh).

vi. Prepositions used adverbially either with or without terminations.

cynt; gwedi; yno; yna; oddiyna, oddiyno, gynneu, go (=Irish fo=under, cf. gogledd, lit. *under the left* to one looking eastward); trwodd; tanodd; trosodd; isod; uchod; heibio (from heb); rhaco (from rhag).

vii. From truncated sentences:

dyma=(gwel) d(i) yma; dyna=(gwel) d(i) yna.

dacw=(gwel) d(i) acw; llyma=(gwe)l or (sy)ll yma;
llyna=(gwe)l or (sy)ll yna.

viii. Others the origin of which is not clear, perhaps primitive adverbs:

neu, neur, neud; byth, eto; namyn.

CHAPTER VIII.

PREPOSITIONS.

109—**PREPOSITIONS** may be classified as :

I.—**SIMPLE** : i, wrth, ger, etc.

II.—**COMPOUND** : o-ddi-wrth, etc.

III.—**PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES** : ger llaw, ger bron, o achos.

110—The **SIMPLE** and **COMPOUND** may again be subdivided.

A. according to **inflection**, into :

(a) Those to which no **PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES** can be added : *Those undeclined with soft mutation, § 208 d; 21*

<i>spirant</i> â, âg, <i>with, by (inatr.)</i> am, about, for	erbyn, against, by	<i>(p)</i>
heibio, <i>by, past</i> myn, <i>by (in oaths)</i> cyn, before		<i>see list</i>
ger, <i>by, at</i> is, below	serch, <i>notwithstanding</i>	<i>Amwyl. Res</i>
<i>spirant</i> tua, tuag, <i>towards</i> er, <i>since</i>	gerfydd, <i>by</i>	<i>p. 46</i>
mewn, <i>in</i> uwch, <i>above</i>	erys, er's, <i>for, during</i>	
gwedi, wedi, <i>after</i> gyda, gydag, <i>with</i>	nes, <i>up to, till</i>	
parth â, <i>towards</i>		<i>spirant (accamp.)</i>

The pronominal forms **uchod**, **isod** (lit. = *over thee, under thee*), shew that **uwch** and **is** were once conjugated.

(b) Those to which PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES may be added :

The following are the most common :

i Without Pronom.
Suffix.

ar, on

at, to, towards

Radical er, for

gan, with, by (agent)

heb, without

hyd, as far as; along

i, to, into

Radical rhag, before, from before

Radical rhwng, between

tan, dan, under

tros, dros, over

trwy, drwy, through

wrth, to, close by

(Radical yn, in before verb-noun, other where nasal)

(am + dan)

(o + ddi + am + dan)

(o + ddi + ar)

(o + ddi + wrth)

(o + hon)

ii. Corresponding Pronom.
Prepositions.

arnaf, on me

ataf, to me

crof, for my sake

gennyf, with me

hebof, without me

hydof, hyd-ddof, over me

imi, im, to me

rhagof, before me, from me

rhyngof, between me

tanaf, danaf, under me

trosof, drosof, over me, for me

trwof, drwof, through me

wrthyf, to me

ynof, in me

am danaf, about me, on me

oddi amdanaf, from on me

oddi arnaf, from on me, from me

oddi wrthyf, from me

ohonof, of me, from me

B. Again, prepositions may be classified according to their origin into :

- (a) From nouns : hyd ; cyfeiryd (â), opposite ; tu(a), towards ; parth â, towards ; gyd(a), with, from cyd, union, junction ; (er)byn, old dative case of pen, head.
- (b) From adjectives : ger, older geir (compare Irish gair, neighbouring) ; nes ; cyn (from cynt, cynt-af) ; uwch ; is ; myn, doublet of the possessive fy, compare French mon.
- (c) Primitive prepositions, as o, i, am, gan, dros, trwy, etc.

111—CONJUGATION OF PRONOMINAL PREPOSITIONS.—
 Pronominal prepositions are inflected for NUMBER and PERSON. Their conjugation consists of three types determined by the vowel connecting the pronominal suffix of the 1st person and the preposition, *exs.*:

	1. dan-a-f	2. heb-o-f	3. wrth-y-f
Sg. 1.	danaf	hebof	wrthyf
2.	danat	hebot	wrthyt
3.	dano (m)	hebddo (m.)	wrtho (m.)
	dani (f.)	hebddi (f)	wrthi (f.)
Pl. 1.	danom	hebom	wrthym
2.	danoch	heboch	wrthyech
3.	danynt	hebddynt	wrthynt

NOTES.—i. Tros of makes 3rd sg. trosto (m), trosti (f.); plu. 3., trostynt.

ii. Trw of makes 3rd sg. trwyddo (m.), trwyddi (f.); plu. 3., trwyddynt.

iii. Hyd of is thus conjugated: Sg. 1, hyd-ddof (*or* hydof); 2, hyd-ddot (*or* hydot); 3, hyd-ddo (m.), hyd-ddi (f.). Plu., 1, hyd-ddom (*or* hydom); 2, hyd-ddoch (*or* hydoch); 3, hyd-ddynt.

iv. Gennyf is conjugated: Sing., 1, gennyf; 2, Gennyt; 3, ganddo (m.), ganddi (f.); Plu. 1, gennym; 2, gennyech; 3, ganddynt.

v. Imi is irregular: Sing., 1, imi *or* im; 2, iti *or* it; 3, iddo (m.), iddi (f.). Plu. 1, ini *or* in; 2, ichwi *or* iwch; 3, iddynt.

vi. Ohon of in mediaeval Welsh was conjugated like danaf; ohonaf, ohonat, etc.

vii. The extended forms, arnaddynt, onaddynt (*for* ohonaddynt), danaddynt, etc., in the 3rd plu., were once common.

112—PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.

The following are only a few of the most common:

ar ben, <i>upon</i>	gerllaw, <i>near</i>	ynghylch, <i>about</i>
ar hyd, <i>along</i>	o achos, <i>on account of</i>	ym mysg, <i>among</i>
er mwyn, <i>for the sake of</i>	o blegid, <i>on account of</i>	yn erbyn, <i>against</i>

NOTES.—I. All these phrases consist of a noun governed by a preposition.

ii. All prepositional phrases excepting those containing the word *llaw*, *hand*, are construed with the possessive form of the personal pronouns, i.e., with the poss. adjective, e.g. :

yn fy erbyn, *against me*.
o'm plegid, *on my account*.

iii. With phrases containing *llaw*, the pronominal form of the preposition must be used, e.g. :

ger llaw iddi, *near her*.

113—CONJUNCTIONS.

The following are some of the conjunctions most commonly used :

	<i>cyn</i> , <i>before</i>
<i>Spirant</i> a, ac, and	oni, onid, <i>except, unless</i>
hefyd, also	canys, <i>because, for</i>
o, od, os, if	fel, megys, modd, <i>so that, in order that</i> = <i>i</i>
pe, ped, if (<i>unreal</i>)	y, yr, mai, taw, <i>that</i>
pan, when <i>as subjunctive</i>	eto, yet, <i>still</i>
nes, hyd nes, until	er hyn, er hynny, <i>yet, nevertheless</i>
pryd bynnag, <i>whenever</i>	yna, <i>if so, in that case</i>
<i>Spirant</i> na, nag, than	ynte, then, <i>therefore</i>
a, ag, as	am hynny, <i>therefore</i>
ond, but	<i>Soft</i> neu, or
	naill ai...ai, neu, ynte <i>either...or</i>
	na, nac...na, nac <i>neither...nor</i>

and the somewhat obsolete: *cyd* and *cyn*, *although*; *hagen*, *still*.

NOTE.—i. o, od, os, am, er, tra, gwedy, yn (in yna), can (in canys), are in origin prepositions.

ii. Forms of the Substantive Verb: pe from be=bai, 3rd sing. past impf. subj.; mai, a doublet of mae, ys in canys; taw, now obsolete as a verb, but compare Irish ta, is; i in ai=is, compare ie for i-ef, *it is*.

114—INTERJECTIONS.

ffei! <i>fie!</i>	twt! <i>tush!</i>
ha! <i>ha!</i>	wele! <i>behold!</i>
o! <i>oh!</i>	ysywaeth; <i>the more the pity! etc.</i>
och! ow! <i>alas!</i>	nachaf, neur! <i>lo! behold!</i> (now
taw! <i>hush!</i>	obsolete)

CHAPTER IX.

115—DERIVATIVES.

PREFIXES.

Prefixes generally produce initial mutation of the words to which they are attached. These mutations will be indicated here by the radical form of the simple word added in brackets after the derivative. The student will observe that the soft mutation is much the commonest change.

116—(a) NEGATIVE OR PRIVATIVE : an, am, af; di ;

exs. : annoeth (doeth, *wise*), *imprudent* ;
anhawdd (hawdd, *easy*), *difficult* ;
amarch (parch, *respect*), *disrespect* ;
afwydd (llwydd, *success*), *misfortune* ;
dibwys (pwys, *weight*), *unimportant*.

(b) INTENSIVE OR AUGMENTATIVE : dar, ded, di, dir, dis, dy, en (sometimes an-), er, e, am (ym) :

exs. : darddilyn (dilyn) *following eagerly* ;
dedfryd (bryd), *verdict* ;
dioddef (goddef), *suffering* ;
dial (di+gal, cf. galon, gelyn), *to avenge* ;
dirgel (cel), *secret* ;
distaw (taw), *silent* ;
dyfal (mal), *diligent* ;
dyred, tyred, *come* ;
enfawr, erfawr (mawr), *very great* ;
annwn (an=en,+dwn), *the bottomless pit* ;
annog (an=en,+og, seen in hogi, awch, egni, Eng. *to egg*, Lat. acer), *to urge* ;
ehud (hudo) *easily led, foolish* ;
ewyn (gwyn), *foam* ;
amdlawd (tlawd), *very poor* ;
amgeledd and ymgeledd (celodd), *protection*.

(c) Prefixes denoting *back again*; **ad, at, ail, eil, dad, dat.**

- exs. **adlais** (lais, *voice*), *echo*;
ateb (heb, eb), *answer*;
ail-ddechreu (dechreu), *beginning again*;
eiloes (oes), *second age, again*;
dadwneyd (gwneyd, *doing*), *undoing*;
datod (dodi), *untying, undoing*.

(d) The following cannot be readily classified:

- all**, *another, other* (cf. L. *alius*), **alltud** (tud, *country, land*), *exile*;
allforio, *to export*.
- arch**, *chief, principal*, **archdderwydd** (derwydd), *archdruid*.
- cam**, *mis-*, **camwaith** (gwaith), *transgression, wrong*.
- cyd, cyf, cym, cyn, cys**, *together, with, equal*:—**cydenw** (enw), *name sake*; **cyflawn** (llawn), *complete*; **cymorth** (porth), *support*;
cynnal (dal), *upholding*; **cystal** (tâl), *of equal value, equal*.
 v. also adjectives—comp. of eq.
- cyn**, *before, first*, **cynllun** (llun); **cynweisiad**, *a chief or prime minister*.
- dy** has a depreciatory force, like Greek *dus-*, in **dybryd** (from *pryd, form*); **dychwedd** (from *gwedd, form, countenance*), *ill-favoured, ugly*; **dychan** (from *cân*), a doublet of *duchan, a satire*.
- ech**, (cog. with L. *ex-*), *before*; **echdoe** (doe, *yesterday*), *day before yesterday*; **echnos** (nos, *night*), *night before last*.
- go**, (i.) *rather, somewhat*; **gofyn** (myn), *asking*.
 (ii.) It is a formal prefix in *gollwng, etc.*
- gor**, *over, too, very*; **gorlawn** (llawn), *too full, very full*.
- gwrth**, *contrary to, back*; **gwrthgiliwr** (ciliwr), *a back-slider*.
- hy**, *apt to, easy*; **hylaw** (llaw, *hand*), *dexterous*.
- rhag**, *before*; **rhagweled** (gweled, *seeing*), *forseeing*.
- tra**, *beyond, very*; **traphlith** (plith), *in a confused state*.
- try**, *through, thoroughly*; **tryfrith** (brith, *speckled*), *spotted through and through*.
- y, e**, a formal prefix added to words beginning with *s* and a consonant, as **ysgar, ysbryd** (from L. *spiritus*), *esmwyth, etc., etc.*; cf. French *e-* prefixed to words beginning with *sp, st, sc*, as *esprit* (from L. *spiritus*). The *s* in French has now disappeared almost everywhere, e.g., *état* (from L. *status*).
- ym**, *reflexive*; **ymbwyll** (pwyll), *discretion, consideration*; **ymladd** (lladd, *to strike*), *to fight*.

117—SUFFIXES.

1. NOUN-SUFFIXES.

NOTE.—The (m.) and (f.) indicate the gender of the derivatives.

(a) The following form ABSTRACT NOUNS of the MASC. GENDER: -deb, -der, -did, -dod, -dra, -edd, -i, -iant, -ant, -aint, -id, -yd, ineb, -ionedd, -ioni, -ni, -rwydd, -wch, -ydd.

exs.	fyddlondeb, <i>faithfulness</i>	rhyddid, <i>freedom</i>
	gwylder, <i>modesty</i>	mebyd, <i>infancy</i>
	calonddid, <i>heartiness</i>	gwylltineb, <i>hastiness</i>
	Duwodod, <i>Godhead</i>	gwirionedd, <i>truth</i>
	cyfleustra, <i>opportunity</i>	daioni, <i>goodness</i>
	dialedd, <i>vengeance</i>	oerni, <i>coldness</i>
	caledi, <i>hardship</i>	egni, <i>energy</i>
	llwyddiant, <i>success</i>	euogrwydd, <i>guilt</i>
	maddeuant, <i>forgiveness</i>	diogelwch, <i>safety</i>
	digofaint, <i>wrath</i>	llawenydd, <i>joy</i>

NOTE.—(i.) Some derivatives ending in a few of these suffixes are feminine, e.g.:

cardod, *a dole*; trindod, *trinity*.
 tuedd, *inclination*; trugaredd, *mercy*; cynghanedd, *metrical consonancy*.
 gorfoledd, *rejoicing*, and tangnefedd, *peace*, are sometimes feminine.
 gweddi, *prayer*; cenadwri, *message, mission*.
 cenfaint, *herd*; braint, *privilege* (formerly masc.).
 addewid, *promise* (formerly masc.).
 celfyddyd, *art*; gwerthyd (*distaff*).
 doethineb, *wisdom* (but also masc.).
 crefydd, *religion*.

(ii.) dra (of which der is a variant form)=Old Welsh tra, *a thing*.
 rwydd=the adj. rhwydd, *easy*.

(b) Suffixes denoting the AGENT OF INSTRUMENT:

-wr, -iwr (m.), -wraig (f.): prynwr, *buyer*; gwoithiwr, *worker*;
 golchwraig, *washer-woman*.
 -adur (m.), pechadur, *sinner*.
 -ydd (m.), cyfieithydd, *translator*.
 -awdwr (m.), -odres (f.), iachawdwr, *saviour*; ymherodres, *empress*.

- ad, -iad** (m.), (i.) with the vowel of the preceding syllable affected or mutated—if it is mutable—they denote *person, doer*, as *ceidwad, keeper* (cadw); *lleiddiad, one who kills* (lladd). *Cennad, messenger, permission, is usually fem.*
- (ii.) with the vowel of the preceding syllable unmutated, they form verbal nouns; *cadwad, a keeping*; *lladdiad, a killing, cutting*. *Galwad, a calling, is sometimes feminine.*

Other examples are :

i. Agent.

beirniad, adjudicator
deiliad, tenant
dadgeiniad, a singer
eirchiad, a suppliant
geilwad, a summoner, caller

ii. Verbal Noun.

dyfarniad, adjudication.
daliad, a holding
dadganiad, a rendering
archiad, a request
galwad, a calling

- ai** : i. agent (m. or f.): *llatai, love-messenger* ;
 ii. instrument (m.), *awyrbwysai, barometer* ; *mynegai, index.*

NOTE.—*Buddai, a churn, and cymynai, an axe, are fem.*

-an (m.f.), *mudan, a dumb person* ; *llwyfan, a stupe* ; *cyflafan, slaughter* ; *hosan, stocking.*

arn (m.), *canwyllarn, candlestick* ; the *n* is parasitic or inorganic, compare *n* in *ar-n-af* ; **-arn** is **not** connected with **haearn**.

(c) The following cannot be readily classified :

-ach (m. f.), *corach, dwarf* ; *cyfrinach, secret.*

-aeg, -eg (f.), *language* : *Cymraeg, the Welsh language* ; *Cernyweg, Cornish language.*

-eg (f.), *science, art* : *ieitheg, philology* ; *gramadeg, grammar, is masc.*

-aeth, -iaeth (abstract nouns from adjectives—fem.) :
etholedigaeth, election ; *etifeddiaeth, heritage.*

NOTE.—*Amrywiaeth, variety* ; *gwasanaeth, service* ; *hiraeth, longing, are masc.* ; *pennaeth* (m.), *chief, is not abstract.*

-aid (same gender as the noun to which it is suffixed), *full* : *dyrnaid a handful.*

-as (f.), *galanas, massacre* ; *priodas, wedding.*

-ed (f.), denotes the result of an action : *colled, loss.*

-es (f.), *llynges, fleet* ; *llawes, sleeve.*

-fa (f.), *trigfa*, dwelling place; *oedfa*, meeting; (*morfa*, marsh, is masc.)

-fan (f.), *trigfan*, dwelling place.

-od, *awd* (same gender as the noun to which it is suffixed):

<i>dyrnod</i> , a blow with the hand	<i>palfod</i> , a blow with a paw;
<i>tafod</i> , tongue;	<i>molawd</i> , praise;
<i>diod</i> , drink;	<i>defod</i> , rite.

Note that -od, added to the name of an instrument, denotes a blow.

-og (m. f.), *swyddog*, officer; *ysgafarnog*, hare.

-l is often purely formal, as in *rhisgl*, bark; *tymestl*, tempest.

For SUFFIXES OF GENDER and NUMBER as well as DIMINUTIVE SUFFIXES—see under nouns.

118—ii. ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES:

aidd, like, somewhat: *hafaidd*, like summer; *gwladaidd*, rustic.

-*fawr* (from *mawr*, great): *gwerthfawr*, valuable.

-*gar* (from *car*, a friend), fond of: *dialgar*, revengeful.

-*ig*, relating to, full of: *gwledig*, rural.

-*llawn*, lawn, *llon*, lon, full of: *digllawn*, *digllon*, wrathful; *prydlon*, early, punctual.

-*llyd*, -*lyd* (from *lled*, breadth) full of: *dyfrllyd*, watery; *gwaedlyd*, bloody.

-*og*, -*log*, full of, -*ly*: *dihalog*, undefiled; *bywiog*, lively.

-*ol*, *lol*, full of, -*ly*: *nefol*, heavenly; *bywiol*, living.

-*us* (=Eng. -ous, Lat. -us, -osus), full of: *poenus*, painful.

For -*adwy*, -*edig*, see under verb.

-*adwy* and -*edig* are usually passive in function, e.g.:

gweladwy, visible; *rhoddedig*, given.

but they are active in a very few instances, e.g.:

dyn teimladwy, a man full of feeling.

llew rhuadwy, a roaring lion.

calon gystuddiedig, a contrite heart.

y glicied wichiedig, the creaking latch.—Gor. Owen.

For -*ed*, -*edd*, -*ydd*, see above: also chapter on numerals.

119—VERB-NOUN.

The most common are **-o, -io, -i, -u** : *exs.*,

llithro, *slipping*; breuddwydio, *dreaming*; holi,
questioning; dysgu, *learning*.

Also **-an, -ian, -ain, -ed, -ied, -eg, -fan, -yll**, *exs.* :

tuchan, *grumbling*; sefyllian, *loitering*; ochain, *groan-*
ing; gweled, *seeing*; gwylid, *watching*; ehedeg,
flying; gruddfan, *groaning*; sefyll, *standing*.

(a) **-hau, -au**, have a causative and inchoative force,
e.g. :

coffau, *reminding* (cof, *memory*).
dyddhau, *dawning* (dydd, *day*).

(b) **-a** conveys the idea of *gathering* or *busying oneself*
with, *e.g.* :

cneua, *gathering nuts* (cnau, *nuts*).
chwedleua, *gossiping* (chwedlau, *stories*).
ceinioca, *begging* (ceiniog, *penny*).

COMPOUNDS.

Substantive + substantive :

awyr-gylch, *atmosphere*; pen-dra-mwnwgl, *headlong*.
beu-dy, *cowhouse*; teu-lu, *family*.
Caer-fyrddin, *Carmarthen*; Llan-daf, *Llandaff*.
haf-(f)od, *summer residence*.

Verb-noun + substantive :

hog-faen, *whetstone*; esgyn-faen, *horseblock*.

Substantive + adjective :

pen-wan, *weak-minded*; bron-goch, *red-breasted*.

Adjective + substantive :

dryc-in (drwg + hin), *foul weather*; glas-for, *the blue*
sea.
rhudd-em, *a ruby*; sych-nant, *a dry valley*.

Numeral + substantive :

can-dryll, *all to pieces* ; seith-wyr, *seven men*.

teir-blwydd, *three years of age*.

Adjective + adjective :

melyn-goch, *orange-red* ; pur-wyn, *purely white*.

Compound Pronouns and Compound Numerals : see Reduplicated Pronouns and the numerals in the Accidence above.

For further examples of compounds see chapter on Derivation under arch, cam, gwrth, rhag, tra, awdwr, llawn, etc.

N.B.—Some nouns, like tra, *a thing*, lid (=lled, *width*), and fa (=man, *a place*), have ceased to be used alone, and must now be regarded as prefixes or suffixes.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER X.

120—WORD ORDER.

TYPE A—The NORMAL ORDER of words in a Welsh sentence is as follows :

1. VERB. 2. SUBJECT AND ITS ATTRIBUTES. 3. REST OF THE SENTENCE, e.g.,

Rhoddodd fy mrawd lyfr yn anreg i'r bachgen neithiwr.
My brother presented the boy with a book last night.

121—This order, however, may be INVERTED for the sake of EMPHASIS.

The emphatic word is always brought to the head of the sentence. The above may be inverted thus :

- (a) *Fy mrawd roddodd lyfr yn anreg i'r bachgen neithiwr.*
It was my brother that presented a book to the boy last night.
- (b) *Llyfr roddodd fy mrawd, etc.*
It was a book my brother gave, etc.
- (c) *Yn anreg y rhoddodd, etc.*
It was as a present my brother gave, etc.
- (d) *I'r bachgen y rhoddodd, etc.*
It was to the boy my brother gave, etc.
- (e) *Neithiwr y rhoddodd fy mrawd, etc.*
It was last night that my brother, etc.

The student used to English word order must be on his guard against placing any part other than the verb at the beginning of the sentence unless that part be emphatic. There is, however, one remarkable class of exceptions which may be spoken of as :

122—TYPE B.—This type should be confined to the use of the verb with the formal personal pronoun, which is often accompanied by the relative *a*. The word order in this type is :

1. FORMAL PERS. PRON.
2. RELATIVE.
3. VERB.
4. REST OF SENTENCE.

Examples :

- Sing. 1st Mi gerddais o Lanfyllin.
I walked from Llanfyllin.—O. M. Edwards.
- 2nd Di gei gennad i fynd ymlaen.
Thou hast leave to proceed.—Morgan Llwyd.
- 3rd M : Fe a'm cipiodd i ym mhell bell.
He carried me far away.—Bardd Cwsg.
- „ Fem. : Hi roddodd yr un gorchymyn.
She gave the same command.—Edward James.
- Plu. 1st Ni a droisom ein hwynebau.
We turned our faces.—Bardd Cwsg.
- 2nd Chwi ellwch hyderu arno.
You can depend upon it.—
Drych y Prif Oesoedd.
- 3rd Hwv a'i gwatwarasant ef.
They mocked him.—Mark v. 40.

123—Many Welsh writers, and especially translators, use type B sometimes instead of type A normal order, e.g. :

Ei ddisgyblion a ddywedasant wrtho.
His disciples said to him.—John vi. 12.

This should read : Dywedodd ei ddisgyblion wrtho.

124—CONCORD OF VERB AND SUBJECT.

It will be convenient to consider this important question here, as it is intimately connected with the order of words in the sentence.

The verb has (a) TWO NUMBERS—SINGULAR and PLURAL.

And (b) THREE PERSONS in each number—1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

(i) Of these the 1ST and 2ND SING., and the 1ST, 2ND, and 3RD PERS. PLURAL CONTAIN THEIR OWN SUBJECT.

e.g., *caraf, I love*; *ceri, thou lovest*; etc.

Consequently **fi** and **di** in

caraf fi, I love; *ceri di, thou lovest*;

stand really IN APPOSITION to the subject contained in the verb.

It will conduce to simplicity, however, to treat these pronouns as subjects of the verb.

(ii) The 3RD SING. is different. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ITS OWN SUBJECT, which must therefore be separately expressed or implied from the context, e.g.;

Nid myfi a'th wrthododd di.

It was not I that rejected thee.

Y mae gan y llwynogod ffeuau.

Foxes have holes.

The above observations will help the student to understand the following rules of concord:

125—TYPE A. NORMAL ORDER, i.e., subject following the verb. :

(i.) THE VERB WILL BE IN THE 3RD SING. IF THE SUBJECT IS :

(a) A NOUN (*sing. or plural*);

e.g. *Geirwon yw geiriau'r gigfran.*

The words of the raven are harsh.

(b) A PRONOUN OTHER THAN PERSONAL.

Pwy yw hwn?—*Who is this one?*Pwy yw y rhai hyn?—*Who are these?*(ii.) IF THE SUBJECT IS A PERSONAL PRONOUN THE VERB AGREES WITH IT IN NUMBER AND PERSON. *(but really an apposition)*Credaf fi, *I believe;*Credwn ni, *we believe;*Credodd yntau, *he believed.*

N.B.—If the subject be compound—i.e., if it consists of two or more nouns or pronouns, only the part next the verb is to be taken into consideration, e.g.,:

Euthum i a'm cyfaill i weled y lle.

*My friend and I went to see the place.*Here **euthum** is 1st sing., agreeing with **i**.

126—INVERTED ORDER—Subject preceding the verb :

(iii.) THE VERB, UNLESS PRECEDED BY **na**, IS IN THE 3RD PERSON SING.Myfi a wnaeth hyn : *It was I that did this.*Y plant a dorrodd y ffenestr : *It was the children that broke the window.*

Dywed wrthynt mai ei ewyllys oedd y cai y sawl a aberthai i'r duwiau gadw ei fraint, ac aros yn y llys, ond y cai y sawl NAD YMOSTYNGENT i hynny ymadaw o'i wasanaeth ef.—Drych y Prif Oesoedd. (p. 64).

127—TYPE B ; (iv.) THE VERB AGREES WITH THE ANTECEDENT OF THE RELATIVE IN NUMBER AND PERSON :

Mi a ysgrifennais, *I wrote.*

A'r apostolion a fynegasant iddo y cwbl a wnaethent.

And the Apostles told Him all they had done.

128—In CO-ORDINATE SENTENCES having the SAME SUBJECT, rule (i.) (a) (b) will apply only to the first verb. The other verbs will be in the same number and person as the subject, e.g. :

Dychwelodd y bugeiliaid a gogoneddasant Dduw am yr holl bethau a glywsent ac a welsent—

And the shepherds returned and glorified God for all the things they had heard and seen.

129—The other rules given above are applicable to co-ordinate sentences.

CHAPTER XI.

130—THE ARTICLE.

131—POSITION : The article always precedes the noun or adjective to which it refers, e.g. :

y dyn, *the man* ; y cyfiawn, *the just*.

132—GOVERNMENT : The article produces the soft mutation if the noun immediately follows, (and is **fem.** and **sing.**), e.g. :

y ddynes (*from dynes*), *the woman*.

N.B.—ll and rh are not mutated ; y lleuad, *the moon* ; rhwyf, *the oar*.

Otherwise it takes the radical sound :

y gwragedd (**fem. plu.**), *the women*.

y dŷn (**masc. sg.**), *the man*.

y dynion (**masc. plu.**), *the men*.

In the case of cardinal numerals the Article—

(a) governs the soft mutation in **dau** and **dwy**,

e.g., y ^{two}ddwy law ; y **ddau** ddyn.

(b) is followed by the radical in all the others :

e.g., y **fair** hudoles hyn.

y **Deng** Air Deddf.

133—USE : As in English the def. art. is used to distinguish particular individuals or classes, e.g. :

y dyn, *the man*.

yr adar, *birds, the birds*.

It is further used in Welsh :

(a) With the demonstratives :

(i.) To strengthen the relative :

Yr Hollalluog yw ein Duw ni, **yr hwn** a'n hanfonodd atat.

The Almighty is our God who sent us to thee.

(ii.) If a noun intervenes, to form a dem. adj. :

e.g. : y dyn **hwn**, *this man.*

(b) With a few names of **towns, countries, &c.**, e.g. :

Y Mwythig, yr Amwythig, *Shrewsbury* ; Y Drefnewydd, *Newtown.*

Y Bala, *Bala* ; Y Wyddgrug, *Mold* ; &c.

But not with Llundain, *London* ; Rhydychen, *Oxford* ; Manceinion, *Manchester* ; Caerdydd, *Cardiff*, &c.

It is used in :

Yr Aifft, *Egypt.*

Yr Eidal, *Italy.*

Yr Alban, *Scotland.*

Yr India, *India.*

Yr Amerig, *America.*

Yr Iwerddon, *Ireland, &c*

The Article before many of these words is nothing but the initial vowel or syllable of the noun indistinctly articulated, misunderstood, and detached : thus

Y Bermo is from Abermo.

Y Mwythig is from Amwythig, &c.

The analogy of instances like the above would probably extend the use of the Article to other Proper names.

N.B.—Bala (=outlet) is a common noun of the masculine gender ; hence the use of the Article with the place name, and the absence of the soft mutation : Y Bala.

The Article is *not* used with Cymru, *Wales* ; Lloegr, *England*, &c.

It is rarely used with names of rivers.

(c) Iesu, *Jesus*, is often preceded by the def. art. yr ;
e.g., Yr Iesu a wylodd, *Jesus wept*.

(d) With adjectives when used as nouns.
e.g. : y prydfferth, *the beautiful*.

The article *cannot* be used in Welsh :

When the noun is followed by another noun dependent upon it.

e.g. : plant Israel, *the children of Israel*.
plant y byd hwn, *the children of this world*.

134—THE NOUN.

135—GENITIVE CASE : The latter of two nouns is said to be in the genitive case :

pen y mynydd, *the top of the mountain*.
hwyl llong, *the sail of a ship*.
dysgu gwers, *the learning of a lesson*.

136—ACCUSATIVE CASE OF THE PART AFFECTED.

The accusative case is used with adjectives to denote the dress, mental quality, or part of the body referred to :

yn uchel ei ben, *with head erect*, lit., *high in respect of his head*.

yn deg ei wên, a llaes ei foes i bawb a'i cyfarfyddai, *smiling graciously and bowing low to all that met him* ; lit., *gracious in smile and affable in manners to all that met him*.—Bardd Cwsg.

This construction is met with in Latin, especially in poetry, where it is called ACCUSATIVE OF RESPECT, e.g. :
percussa mentem, *smitten in soul*.—Vergil.

137—POINT AND DURATION OF TIME, DISTANCE AND MEASURE: When a noun has any of these meanings, its initial consonant :

(i.) Will undergo the soft mutation when following the verb, e.g. :

Bum yno lawer gwaith.
I have often been there.

Mi ddof ddydd Mawrth.
I shall come on Tuesday.

Mae'r pentref acw bum milldir o'r môr.
That village is five miles from the sea.

N.B.—If an adjective precedes the noun the former only shews mutation.

(ii.) Will remain in its radical form if it stands at the head of the sentence.

Llawer gwaith y bum yno.
Many a time have I been there.

Dydd Mawrth y dof,
On Tuesday I shall come.

Pum milldir o'r môr yw'r pentref acw,
Five miles from the sea is that village.

138—NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES USED PREDICATIVELY :

These are usually preceded by *yn*, e.g. :

Mae Dafydd yn frenin, *David is a king.*

Nid ydynt yn hyfion, fel plant tref.
They are not bold, like town children.

N.B.—The predicative *yn* governs the soft mutation except in the case of *ll-* and *rh-*, which remain unchanged.

If, however, the predicative noun or adjective stands at the head of the sentence the **yn** is usually dropped, and the initial remains in the radical form, e.g.:

Brenin yw Dafydd,
It is a king David is.

Hyfion nid ydynt, fel plant tref,
Bold they are not, like town children.

139—THE ADJECTIVE.

140—POSITION: i. The adjective is placed after the noun in Welsh, e.g.,

dyn da, *a good man.*

ii. The adjective is sometimes made to precede the noun, however, especially in poetry, e.g.,

O! p'le mae effaith dwyfol waed?
O! where is the effect of divine blood?—Pantycelyn.

iii. Some adjectives must precede the noun, e.g.:

(a) **prif,** *chief*; and generally **hen,** *old*; **gau,** *false*.

(b) Possessive adjectives, e.g.,

fy mab, *my son.*

(c) Most indefinite adjectives, e.g.:

rhai pethau, *some things.*
y cyfryw ddyd, *such a person.*

N.B.—**Arall** and **oll** never precede. Hence:

y lle arall, *the other place.*
fy mebyd oll, *my whole infancy.*

(d) The numerals q.v.

iv. In a few cases, the adjective varies in meaning according to its position, e.g. :

- unig** : i. yr **unig** dy, *the only house*.
 ii. ty **unig**, *a lonely house*.
cam : i. **cam** ddefnydd, *wrong use*.
 ii. ffon **gam**, *a crooked stick*.
gwir : i. y **gwir** Dduw, *the true (real) God*.
 ii. ystori **wir**, *a true (credible) story*.

141—GOVERNMENT : (i.) When PRECEDING the noun :

(i.)

(a) The COMPARATIVES are followed by the RADICAL form of the consonant :

cyn deced **dydd**, *as warm a day*.
 tecach **dydd**, *a warmer day*.

(b) The POSITIVE and often the SUPERLATIVE produce the soft mutation :

y gwir **D**duw, *the true God*.
 yr hynaf **w**r, *the oldest man*.

(ii.) When FOLLOWING the noun :

The initial consonant of the adj. undergoes the soft mutation, after a *feminine* noun in the *singular* number. Otherwise it remains in its radical form.

afon **f**awr (*fr. mawr*), *a large river*.
 but afonydd mawrion, *large rivers*.
 tir **d**a, *good land* ; (“tir” is masc.).

N.B.—If the adjective applies to two or more nouns of different gender, its initial mutation will be determined by the noun which immediately precedes.

dyn a dynes **d**da, *a good man and a good woman*.
 dynes a dyn **d**a,

142—GENDER AND NUMBER—v. Accidence.

143—**THE COMPARATIVE.** The **COMPARATIVE PROPER** is followed by **na, nag**; compare Eng. **than**, Lat. **quam**, e.g.:

Y mae efe yn hŷn na'i frawd.
He is older than his brother.

This **na, nag**, is another form of **na, nac, not**. French offers a striking parallel to this Welsh idiom in that the complementary clause following the comparative is always negative, e.g.:

Il en rapporta une gloire plus grande qu'il n'avait lui-même pensé.
He brought back greater honour than he himself had expected.

144—The comparative of equality is followed by **a, ag**, doublets of **a, ac, and**, e.g.:

Nid yw efe gystal a'i frawd.
He is not equal to his brother.

The comparative of equality is often used absolutely in an exclamatory sense, e.g.:

Hardded yw! *How beautiful it is!*

145—**THE SUPERLATIVE**: Besides its ordinary uses which correspond to those of the superlative in English, it should be noticed that in certain connections the **SUPERLATIVE=ENGLISH COMPARATIVE**:

1. The English comparative followed by "of" must be rendered in Welsh by the **SUPERLATIVE**. Hence:

Efe yw'r goreu o'r ddau.
He is the better (lit. best) of the two.

Similarly in sentences where that with which the comparison is made, is not expressed:

efe yw'r talaf, *he is the taller.*

(2) **Po** with the superlative is equivalent to Eng. **the** with the comparative; e.g.:

goreu po gyntaf, *the sooner the better.*

146—NUMERALS.

(a) **Pum, chwe, can**, are adjectival, while **pump, chwech, cant** are regularly substantival.

(b) **Deng, deuddeng, pymtheng** are adjectival, but **deg, deuddeg, pymtheg**, like most other numerals, may be either nouns or adjectives.

147—POSITION: Simple numerals and the first element of compound numerals precede the noun which they qualify, e.g.:

un dydd, *one day.*

yr unfed dydd ar hugain, *the twenty-first day.*

Exc.: **Cyntaf** always follows the noun.

y dydd cyntaf, *the first day.*

NOTE.—If the compound numeral is written as one word, e.g., **deuddeg**, *twelve*; or if one element indicates the number of times the other is to be taken, as **pedwar ugain**, *four score, eighty*, the whole numeral precedes the noun, e.g.:

pedwar ugain mlynedd, *eighty years.*

148—GOVERNMENT: (i.) Most Cardinal numerals are followed by the radical form of the succeeding consonant.

(ii.) **un** (fem.) **dau, dwy** govern the soft mutation, e.g.:

un wraig (*fr. gwraig*), *one woman.*

dau gyfaill (*fr. cyfaill*) } *two friends.*

dwy gyfeilles (*fr. cyfeilles*) }

N.B.—**ll** and **rh** are not mutated after **un**; e.g.:

un llaw, *one hand*; **un rhes**, *one row.*

(iii.) tri and chwe aspirate p, t, c.

tri phwys (*fr.* pwys), *three pounds.*

(iv.) pum, saith, wyth, naw, deng, deuddeng, ugain, can, nasalise the *b* of blynedd, blwyddyn, and often the *d* of diwrnod; e.g.:

saith niwrnod, *seven days.*

(v.) saith, wyth, require the sonant mutation of p, t, c. Thus:

saith bennill, *seven stanzas.*

All Ordinal numerals

(a) Are followed by the Radical in the following noun, if masculine, e.g.:

Y trydydd person; y seithfed dydd.

(b) Govern the soft mutation, if the following noun is feminine, e.g.,

ail res; ail bennod; y drydedd waith.

N.B.—Ail, in recent writers, has become an exception, in that it is made to govern the soft mutation in the masculine as well as in the feminine, e.g.:

Yr ail ddiwrnod.

The Bible shews the transition, e.g.:

Ail Llyfr Samuel; but, Ail Lyfr y Brenhinoedd.

149—NUMERALS WITH NOUNS:

(i.) A noun qualified by a numeral should ALWAYS be SINGULAR, e.g.:

tri dyn (*not* dynion) *three men.*

But though the noun is now regarded as sing.* in form it is plural in most of its syntactical relations, unless of course the numeral qualifying it is **un**, *one*. Thus :

(a) The verb will be plural wherever a plural subject would require that number, v. Rules of concord, e.g. :

Daeth dau ddyn ymlaen ac **anerchasant** y dorf.
Two men came forward and addressed the crowd.

(b) The demonstratives are put in the plural, e.g. :

Y tri dyn **hyn**, *these three men.*

(c) The qualifying adjective often takes the plural inflection, e.g. :

dwy fuwch **fithion**.—1 Sam. vi. 10.

(ii.) If, however, the numeral is used substantively, the noun, if governed by **o**, *of*, will be in the plural, as :

tri ar ddeg **o ddynion**, *thirteen men.*

N.B.—**o** must be used after **ml**, *thousand*; **myrdd**, **myrddiwn**, *ten thousand*. This construction is often used with composite numerals.

(iii.) The noun, if it combines with the numeral to form one compound, is

(a) Generally singular, e.g. :

wythnos, *a week*, from **wyth**, *eight*, and **nos**, *night*.
pythefnos, *a fortnight*, from **pymtheng**, *fifteen*,
nos, *night*.

*Originally the noun dependent on the numeral was in the Genitive Plural. Similarity of form between the nominative singular and the Genitive Plural led to the modern rule.—For a detailed discussion of the question see the Author's "Studies in Welsh Grammar and Philology."

But (b) sometimes plural, e.g. :

Edrychwch yn eich plith am **seithwyr** da eu gair.
Look ye out among you seven men of honest report.
 —Acts vi. 3.

Where seithwyr=saith, *seven*, and gwyr, *men*.

150—PRONOUNS.

151—NORMAL PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

152—1st pers. sing : **mi, fi, i** :

(1) **mi** is used after **â, gyda**, *with* ; **i**, *to* ; e.g. :
 gyda mi, *with me* ; i mi, *to me*.

(2) **fi, i** :

(i) In the nominative case

Use **i, fi** (dysgaf **i** or **fi**, *I learn*), after a verb in
-f, as :

Ni welaf **fi** fawr yn nofio yn erbyn y firwd honno.
I see but few swimming against that stream.—
 Morgan Llwyd.

Use **i** after a verb in **-m, -n, -s** :

bum **i** : dysgwn **i** : dysgais **i**.

(ii.) In the accusative case governed by a verb :

Use **fi** :

dysgir **fi** (*one*) teaches me, *I am taught*.
 dysgodd **fi**, *he taught me*.

(iii.) Use **i**, **fi** after pronom. prepositions, e.g.:

ataf **i** or ataf **fi**, *to me*.

Pwy bynnag a ddêl ataf **fi** nis bwriaf ef allan ddim.—John vi. 37.

Edifar yw gennyf **i** ddal i'th erbyn di.—Drych y Prif Oesoedd.

(iv.) Use **i** when in apposition

(a) to a possessive adj. as :

fy nysgu **i**, *the teaching of me* ;

fy nhad **i**, *my father*.

(b) to the post-vocalic pers. pron. :

fe'm dysgodd **i**, *he taught me*.

NOTE.—The above rules apply to the use of **minnau**, **finnau**, **innau**.

153—2nd pers. sing. : **ti**, **di** :

(1) Use **ti** :

(i.) After pronominal prepositions :

atat **ti**, *to thee, to you*.

(ii.) When nom. case after a verb ending in **-t** :

dysgaist **ti**, *thou didst learn*.

(2) Use **di** everywhere else :

dysgi **di**, *thou learnest* ;

dysgodd **di**, *he taught thee*.

The same rules apply to the use of **tithau**, **dithau**.

154—3rd plu. **hwy**, **hwynt** :

(a) **Hwy** is the regular form :

dysgant hwy, *they learn*.

(b) **Hwynt** is however often met with, as :

dysgir hwynt, *they are taught* ;

gyda hwynt, *with them*.

Hwynt is seldom used in the nominative case, and is rarely found :

(i.) After a pronom. prep. in the 3rd pers. plu.

atynt, wrthynt, etc.

(ii.) As object to a verb in the 3rd pers. plu., as :

dysgant, carant, etc.

155—Idiomatic use of **i ti**, **i chwi**, **iddo ef**, **iddi hi**, **iddynt hwy** : These phrases are often used to show that the person or persons referred to take a keen interest in what is stated, e.g. :

Dyna **i chwi** yrfa lwyddiannus.

That was a successful career, mark you.

Ewch **im** yr (=i'r) neges honn.

Go, I pray you, on this mission.—Mabinogion.

Ac ar fyr **iti**, mae yno bob peth a bair i ddyn dybio'n well o hono'i hun.

And mark you everything is there to induce a man to think better of himself.—Bardd Cwsg.

A similar idiom occurs in Latin, where it is called **Ethic Dative**.

156—FORMAL PERSONAL PRONOUNS :

These are used in **affirmative statements** only, e.g. :

Mi a'th adwaen pwy ydwyt.—Mark v. 24.

Ac â'i agoriadau plwm **fe** gloes ffenestri fy llygaid.
*And with his leaden keys he locked the windows of
my eyes.*—Bardd Cwsg.

Fe : This is the form used for the masculine with the 3rd pers. sing. of the verb.

N.B.—1. These pronouns mark distinction of **number, person,** and, in the case of the 3rd pers. sing., **gender** also ; otherwise their function in a sentence closely resembles that of an introductory adverbial particle.

2. They govern the soft mutation.

Fe is regularly used with the impersonal forms of the verb, and then its function is purely adverbial, e.g. :

Fe ymdrechwyd yn galed.
Great effort was made.

157—POST-VOCALIC PERS. PRONOUNS :

Position : They are **infix**ed between a word ending in a vowel and the transitive verbs which govern them.

The preceding word is usually—

- (a) The pers. pron, **mi, ti, fe,** etc.
 - (b) The relative **a** or **y**.
 - (c) The adverbs **ni, oni.**
- or (d) A conjunction, as **na, y, pe.**

Case : invariably accusative in present-day Welsh, e.g. :

Efe a'm gwelodd, *he saw me.*

158—CONJUNCTIVE PERS. PRONOUNS :

These are rendered into English by *I also, thou also, etc.*, e.g. :

A fynnwch **chwithau** ddyfod ?

Do you also wish to come ?

Sinai **yntau** a grynodd o flaen Duw.

Sinai also was moved at the presence of God.

After conjunctions, the conjunctive has frequently the force of the simple pers. pron., e.g. :

Y mae efe a **minnau** yn hen gyfeillion,

He and I are old friends.

159—EMPHATIC PERS. PRONOUNS :

As the name implies, these are used when the emphasis is on the pronoun, e.g. :

Myfi sy'n magu'r baban,

It is I who nurse the baby.

Efe (*he*) however, is generally used with verbs even when it is not emphatic :

Mae **efe** wrth ei fodd.

He is quite happy.

160—POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES :

Sometimes called **Possessive Pronouns** :

161—GOVERNMENT : v. chap. on initial mutations.

fy, my, governs the nasal mutation.

ei, her, governs the spirant.

dy, thy, your ; **ei, his**, require the soft mutation.

ein, eich, eu, are followed by the radical.

162—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS :

The sing. *hyn*, *hynny*, are used only in reference to a *fact* or a *statement* made or implied, e.g. :

Pwy ddywedodd hynny ?
Who said so ?

163—DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES :

Sometimes a possessive adjective is used with *hwn*, etc., instead of the article. Thus :

y dyn hwn, *this man*.
fy mab hwn, *this son of mine*.

y...*hyn*, y...*hynny* are used in the sing., with *peth*, *thing* : and sometimes with *pryd*, *amser*, *time*, e.g. :

y peth hyn, *this thing*.
yr amser hynny, *that time*.

164—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

165—POSITION : The relative pronouns—

a (subject and direct object of the verb).
and { **y** (before consonants) } —representing all other
{ **yr** (before vowels) } case relations,

are always placed before the verb, e.g. :

Efe **a** anfonodd lythyr at y brenin **a** elwid Caswallon.

He sent a letter to the king called Cassivellaunus. —
Drych y Prif Oesoedd.

Gwyn fyd y bobl y mae yr Arglwydd yn Dduw iddynt.

Blessed are the people to whom the Lord is God.

166—USE : The relative is used

(i.) To introduce adjectival sentences. See examples above.

(ii.) In simple sentences of an inverted order, e.g. :

Hyn **a** ddywedaf.
It is this that I say.

Fy mrawd **a** ddywedodd hyn.
It was my brother that said this.

Yma **y** gorphwysaf.
Here I shall rest.

(iii.) In simple sentences of normal order Type B :

Ni **a'**ch arbedwn hyn o dro.
We shall spare you this time.

167—CONSTRUCTION :

(i.) **a** is always SUBJECT or DIRECT OBJECT of a verb.

When SUBJECT its syntax will depend upon the type of sentence in which it appears (see Word Order § 120, etc.) :

(a) TYPE A. In sentences of this kind **a** will require the verb in the 3RD PERS. SING. regardless of the person and number of the antecedent :

Myfi **a** **wnaeth** hyn.
It was I that did this.

Y plant **a** **dorrod** y ffenestr.
It was the children that broke the window.

(b) TYPE B. In sentences of this kind the pronoun does not seem to enter into the syntactical construction

of the sentence, for the verb agrees not with the relative, but with its antecedent, e.g. :

mi a ysgrifennais, *I wrote.*

A'r holl liaws o honynt a gyfodasant.

And the whole multitude of them arose.—Luke xxiii. 6.

A'r Apostolion a fynegasant iddo y cwbl a wnaethent.

And the Apostles told him all that they had done.—Luke ix. 10.

(ii.) **Y (yr)** is used for all case relations other than subject or direct object of a transitive verb, e.g. :

Y ty y'm ganwyd ynddo.

The house in which I was born.

Yma yr erys.

Here he will remain.

(a) **Y (yr)** cannot be governed by a verb or preposition

Its exact function is therefore indicated by the context. Thus, in the first example above, the pronominal preposition **ynddo**, *in it*, is added to explain *y*. In the 2nd, *yr* is sufficiently explained by the adv. **yma**, and should itself be parsed as a Pronominal Adverb of Place (see the author's "Welsh Parsing and Analysis," pp. 33, 34).

168—OMISSION OF THE RELATIVE :

(i.) In negative clauses the relative is omitted, e.g.:

A phwy bynnag ni syrthiai ac nid ymgrymai.

And whoso falleth not down and worshippeth.—

Daniel iii. 11.

Here the affirmative would be :

A phwy bynnag a syrthiai.

(ii.) **A** is not used with the pres. indic. (**wyf**, etc.), or the pt. impf. (**oeddwn**, etc.)—of **bod**.

efe yw fy mrawd, he is my brother.

(iii.) **A** is often omitted in other connections also, as :
efe ddywedodd hyn

=*Efe a ddywedodd hyn.*
It was he that said this.

169—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

Pwy ? *who* ? refers to persons only. It is substantival like Lat. *quis*. That is, it must be used alone.

Pwy yw y rhai hyn ?
Who are these ?

Pa ? *what* ? is adjectival like Lat. *qui* ? and must be coupled with a noun.

Pa dduw sy'n debyg i'n Duw ni ?
What God is like unto ours ?

Pa beth corresponds to the English interrogative pronoun *what*, e.g. :

Pa beth a wnaif ?
What shall I do ?

Pa is sometimes understood :

Sawl pregeth a glywsoch ?
How many sermons did you hear ?

Beth a fynni di i mi ei wneuthur ?
What wilt thou have me do ?

✕ **Pwy** and **pa** govern the soft mutation.

170—INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

Arall, naill, peth, sawl, etc., are accompanied by the noun in the singular, e.g. :

dyn arall, *another man*.

Amryw*, ereill, rhai, etc., are accompanied by the noun in the plural, e.g. :

amryw ddyinion, *several men*.

Dim, llawer, oll, holl, pob, ychydig, ambell, etc., are accompanied by the noun sometimes in the singular, and sometimes in the plural, e.g. :

dim llyfr, *no book*; dim llyfrau, *no books*.

(a) Generally the number of the noun depends upon the meaning or position of the adjective :

(i) **Llawer** : If the noun follows, it is sing. as llawer dyn, *many men*; but if the noun precedes, it is plu.; dynion llawer, *many men*.

(ii) **Oll, holl** : holl precedes, oll follows the noun.

When oll, holl=*whole*, they take the noun in the sing.: e.g.,
yr holl fyd or y byd oll, *the whole world*;

but when they=*all*, denoting all the members of a class, the noun is plural, e.g.,

yr holl blant, y plant oll, *all the children*.

(b) **Llawer** followed by o is a pronoun; e.g.,

llawer o bobl, *many people*.

* amryw is sometimes used with a singular :—

er gweled, amryw Galan

Gofal yn lle cynnal cân

Parchaf, anrhydeddaf di,

Tymhor nid drwg wyt imi.—Gor. Owen, *Cywydd y Calan*.

(c) **Oll** preceded by the def. article **yr** is a pronoun ; e.g.,

Gwnaeth yr oll eu goreu,
All did their best.

(d) **Dim** strengthens the negative in the sentence :

Nid oes gennyf ddim nerth.
I have no strength.

Dim=*nothing*, when used without the verb in answer to questions,
e.g.,

dim yn y byd, *nothing at all.*

(e) **Ychydig** before the verb=*little, but little, but few.*

Ychydig yw y rhai sydd yn ei chael hi.
Few there be that find it.—Matthew vii. 14.

After the verb, it=*a little, some.*

Mi gefais ychydig gymorth ganddo,
I had a little assistance from him.

Pob, holl, are adjectival, and should not be used alone ; but **pob** in such modern locutions as **pob yn ddau** (older, **pob dau**), is substantival.

Sawl when used with the article is not followed by a noun ;

e.g., Y sawl a'm carant,
They that love me.—Prov. vii. 17.

Pawb, neb, are always pronouns, and must be used alone.

Hence avoid such expressions as **pawb dynion** for **pob dyn** or **pawb**.

Rhyw and **Rhai** distinguished :

(a) **Rhai** is always plu., **rhyw** is sing. or plural.*

(b) **Rhai** denotes number, **rhyw** quality or kind.

e.g. : **rhai** pethau, *some things.*

rhyw bethau, *things of a certain kind.*

(c) **Rhai** is followed by the radical, **rhyw** governs the soft mutation.

* Hence **amryw** (<am +rhyw) is both singular and plural and **amrai** should never be used.

171—THE VERB.

172—TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.

THE PRESENT TENSE may be :

- (i.) Indefinite, as *dysgaf, I learn.*
- (ii.) Continuous or habitual, as *dysgaf, I am learning ;*
or *I am in the habit of learning.*

N.B.—The latter meaning is more usually expressed by the periphrastic form of the present tense, thus :

Pres. contn. : *Yr wyf yn dysgu, I am learning.*

Pres. habitual : *Byddaf yn dysgu, I am in the habit of learning.*

173—FUTURE : This is usually expressed by means of the present simple form ; e.g. :

dysgaf, I shall learn.

But not infrequently by :

- (i.) **Gwnaf**, *I make, I shall make*, and a verb-noun, e.g. : *gwnaf ddysgu, I shall learn.*

Or (ii.) **caf**, *I have, I shall have*, and the verb-noun, e.g.,

Ni gawn eich gweled yfory.

We shall see you to-morrow.

174—PAST IMPERFECT : This expresses a state or action continued but not completed in the past ; e.g.,

Dysgwn fy ngwers bob nos.

I used to learn my lesson every night.

The periphrastic form with **oeddwn** is often used instead of the simple form :

Yr oeddwn yn dysgu,
I was learning.

When the state or action is represented as *habitual* rather than *continuous*, the tense is generally expressed by **byddwn**, and the pres. ptc. equivalent ; e.g.,

Byddwn yn dysgu fy ngwersi.
I was in the habit of learning my lessons.

175—THE AORIST OR PRETERITE : This tense-form refers to a state or action indefinitely in the past ; e.g.,

dysgais, *I learnt.*

176—THE PERFECT OR PRESENT COMPLETE : This tense denotes that the action is NOW COMPLETE. It is expressed by the verb **wyf**, and the pt. ptc. equivalent ; e.g.,

yr wyf wedi dysgu, *I have learnt.*

N.B.—The verb **wyf** is an exception, as its simple form **bum** may be aorist, *I was*, or perfect, *I have been*.

177—PLUPERFECT : This tense may be expressed either,

(i.) By means of the simple form of the verb ; e.g. :

dysgaswn, *I had learnt.*

or (ii.) By **oeddwn** and the pt. ptc. equivalent as :

yr oeddwn wedi dysgu, *I had learnt.*

178—THE FUTURE PERFECT : There is no simple form of the future perfect in Welsh. It is regularly expressed by means of **byddaf** and the pt. ptc. equivalent ; e.g.,

byddaf wedi dysgu, *I shall have learnt.*

179—THE VERB-NOUN :

180—ITS SUBSTANTIVAL CHARACTER :

The student must beware of regarding the Welsh verb-noun as a mere equivalent of the English infinitive mood. It is much more of a noun than the latter ; thus :

(a) It may be qualified by the def. art. :

Gan gydymholi beth yw **yr adgyfodi** o feirw.

Questioning one with another what the rising from the dead (should mean.)—Mark ix. 10.

(b) Also by an adjective :

canu da, *good singing.*

(c) The noun dependent upon it, as when dependent upon any other noun, is in the genitive case, and undergoes no initial mutation :

derbyn tâl, *the receipt of payment.*

Contrast : derbyniais dâl, *I received payment,*

Where **dâl** is accusative case, and has the customary soft mutation of the object when following a transitive verb.

Likewise the Post-vocalic or Infixed Pronoun preceding it is the Possessive (=Genitive case in function), and not the Accusative. This is evident from the mutation, e.g.,

A'i chanmol a wnaeth, *and he praised her.*

The Possessive 'i governs the Aspirate mutation.

Contrast : Fe'i canmolodd hi, *he praised her*, where the 'i is followed by the radical, and is thus in the accus. case direct object of 'canmolodd.'

(d) It is governed by prepositions, e.g.,

Cyn derbyn tâl.

Before the receipt of payment.

(e) It may be the subject or direct object of a verb.
e.g.,

(i.) Subject : as *adgyfodi* in (a) above.

(ii.) Object : *Clywaf iddo lwyddo yn yr arholiad.*
I hear that he has passed the examination.

Still note that **it has a verbal function**, thus—

(i.) It is essential to the complete conjugation of a verb.

(ii.) In the periphrastic conjugation it is modified by adverbs, e.g., in :

Yr oedd yn **canu'n dda.** *(he) sang well?*
'dda' is an adv. of manner modifying 'canu.'

181—THE VERB-NOUN WITH PREPOSITIONS :

(a) There is no special form for the PARTICIPLE in Welsh. It is expressed by means of the verb-noun with suitable prepositions, thus :

Pres. ptc. : *yn dysgu, dan ddysgu, gan ddysgu, learning.*

Pt. ptc. : *wedi dysgu, having learnt, lit. after learning.*

Fut. ptc. : *ar ddysgu, about to learn, lit. on (the point of) learning.*

(b) The verb-noun governed by prepositions is also often used—

where in English we should have :

(i.) Temporal clauses :

Cyn i mi gael hamdden i sylwi ar y fynwent, gwelwn lu o blant yr ysgol.

Before I had an opportunity of noticing the graveyard I could see a crowd of the school children.—Cartrefi Cymru.

(ii.) Noun clauses :

Gwelwn yn eglur fod eu hathraw yn medru Cymraeg.
I saw clearly that their teacher knew Welsh.—Cartrefi
 Cymru.

(iii.) Final clauses :

A chyda mi ysbïenddrych, i weled pell yn agos.
*And spy-glass in my hand that I might see the distant
 near.*—Bardd Cwsg.

N.B.—In English *purpose* is often expressed by the infinitive.
 Thus the above might be rendered :—

And spy-glass in hand to see the distant near.

(iv.) Concessive clauses :

Er iddo ddringo i ben y bryn, ni welodd y môr.
Though he climbed to the hill-top he did not see the sea.

182—AGENT WITH A VERB-NOUN :

In (a) and (b) (par. 181) the doer of the action implied
 in the verb-noun is expressed :

(i.) By means of the noun or pronoun governed by the
 prep. *i*, *to*, *as* :

wedi *i* mi ddysgu, *when I had learnt.*
 wedi *i'r dyn* ddysgu, *when the man had learnt.*

The prepositional phrase denoting the agent is placed
 between the preposition and its verb-noun in this case.

(ii.) By means of the noun or pronoun governed by *o*,
of, *from*.

wedi dysgu *ohonof*, *when I had learnt.*
 wedi dysgu *o'r dyn*, *when the man had learnt.*

Here the prepositional phrase denoting the agent is
 placed *after* the verb-noun.

(iii.) By means of the POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE preceding the verb-noun.

wedi fy nyfod, *when I had come.*

N.B.—This third method cannot be used :

(a) When the agent is denoted by a noun as *dyn*.

(b) When the verb-noun belongs to a transitive verb, thus :
wedi fy nysgu=*when I had been taught*, and not—*when I had learnt.*

183—The use of the verb-noun with prepositions to form compound or periphrastic tenses is exemplified in the Accidence.

184—*Yn*, *dan*, and *gan* with the verb-noun distinguished :

yn is regularly used to form periphrastic or compound tenses :

y mac ef *yn* canu, *he is singing.*

Dan or tan with the verb-noun implies a *continued* state or action going on at the time indicated by the finite verb :

Efe a aeth gyda hwynt i'r deml, *dan* rodio a neidio a moli Duw.

He entered with them into the temple, walking and leaping and praising God.—Acts iii. 8.

Gan or can with the verb-noun often explains the manner of the action denoted by the finite verb ; e.g.,

A *chan* neidio i fyny, efe a aeth gyda hwynt i'r deml.

And he, leaping up, entered with them into the temple.
—Acts iii. 8.

If the finite verb is repeated as a verb-noun with *gan* (*can*), the prepositional phrase serves to emphasise the action denoted by the finite verb ; e.g.,

Gan fendithio y'th fendithiaf.

In blessing I will bless thee.—Gen. xxii. 17.

185—**i** with the verb-noun.

The preposition **i**, *to*, is used with the verb-noun :

(i.) After verbs to denote **object** or **purpose**, e.g.,

Euthum i weled y lle.

I went to see the place.

Llafuriais lawer i ennill y gamp.

I laboured hard to succeed.

(ii.) After nouns and adjectives when the underlying idea is that of object or purpose ; e.g.,

Buddiol i athrawiaethu.

Profitable for doctrine.

Nid wyf **addas i'm galw yn apostol.**

I am not meet to be called an apostle.

Gan fod cymaint dy **awydd i** weled cwrs y byd bach,
cês **orchymyn i** roi i ti olwg arno.

As you are so anxious to see the course of this little world, I have been commanded to give you a view of it.—Bardd Cwsg.

So after :

Nouns.

cais

calon

cysur

chwant

tuedd

ewyllys, etc.

Adjectives.

addas

agored

awyddus

digon

parod

teilwng, etc.

Note that as the function of the verb-noun approximates to that of a noun in the Genitive case, the preposition **i** tends to disappear. Hence dawn siarad, *the gift of speech*, is more correct than dawn i siarad ; while chwant ymddatod and chwant i'm datod, for *desire to depart*, alternate in different editions of the Bible.

(iii.) After the tenses of the verb *wyf*, to denote **duty**, **possibility**, etc. :

Yr *ŷm* i gychwyn ar unwaith.
We are to start at once.

(iv.) After *parhau*, *continuing*; *dal*, *holding*, *continuing*, etc.:

Daliodd i nofio hyd y llong.
He kept on swimming as far as the ship.

186—THE VERB-NOUN FOR FINITE TENSES :

When two or more adverbial sentences are dependent on the same conjunction, the corresponding verb-noun is substituted for the verb in every sentence after the first, the subject, if different from the first, being expressed by **o** and the noun or pronoun :

Tra'r elwyf a gweddio acw.

While I go and pray yonder.—Matt. xxvi. 36.

Os y peth hwn a wnei, a'i orchymyn o Dduw i ti.

If thou shalt do this thing, and God command thee so.—
 Exodus xviii. 23.

Os gwyrodd fy ngherddediad allan o'r ffordd, a myned
 o'm calon ar ol fy llygaid.

*If my step hath turned out of the way, and my heart
 walked after mine eyes.*—Job xxxi. 7.

Even in independent compound sentences the verb-noun is sometimes substituted for the verb in the second and following sentences, e.g.,

Ymchwelodd y Brutaniaid, ac ail-ruthro a gwneuthur
 glanasdra.

*The Britons returned, made a fresh attack, and wrought
 carnage.*—Drych y Prif Oesoedd.

187—INDIRECT OR OBLIQUE NARRATION.

A. NEGATIVE STATEMENTS :

These are always expressed by **clauses** introduced by **na, nad** :

Gwelais **nad** oedd efe yn chwenychu aros.
I saw that he did not desire to stay.

Crêd **na** ddaw llwyddiant fyth i'w ran.
He believes he will never succeed.

Gwn **nad** hwn a'i gwnaeth.
I know it was not he who did it.

B. AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS.

(i.) STATEMENTS OF INVERTED ORDER (see par. 121) :

These are always expressed by **clauses** introduced by **mai** (or **taw**).

Tystiodd **mai** efe oedd gyntaf.
He declared that he was first.

Chwi welwch **mai** goreu po gyntaf y daw.
You see that the sooner he comes the better.

Crêd **mai** efe sy'n iawn.
He believes he is right.

(ii.) STATEMENTS OF NORMAL ORDER (see par. 120) :

(a) An English Aorist must be expressed by the verb-noun, e.g. :

Darllenaf iddo groesi'r cyfandir mewn awyren.
I read that he crossed the continent in a balloon.

(b) An English Pluperfect is generally expressed by the verb-noun, e.g.,

Darllenais iddo groesi.
I read that he had crossed.

Otherwise use—either

(c) **bod**, with the verb-noun corresponding to the finite verb, if any, governed by an appropriate preposition, e.g.,

Gwelaf ei **fod** yn croesi (wedi croesi, ar groesi).
I see that he is crossing (has crossed, is about to cross).

Gŵyr fy **mod** yn glaf.
He knows that I am ill.

or (d) a **clause** introduced by the conjunction **y, yr** :

Hyderaf y dychweli di yn iach.
I trust you will return in good health.

N.B.—This last construction may not be used if the verb :

- (i.) is in the aorist. See (a) above.
- (ii.) is the Simple Present wyf, etc., or Simple Past Impf., oeddwn, etc., of the substantive verb.

188—THE VERB-NOUN NEGATIVED.

The verb-noun is negatived by the verb-noun **peidio** followed sometimes by the preposition **â, âg**, *with* :

Gwell peidio myned.
It is better not to go.

So the imperative mood **paid** (2 sing.) **peidiwch** (2 plu.) is frequently used with the verb-noun in prohibitions ; e.g.,

Peidiwch â myned.
Do not go.

The preposition **heb**, *without*, also negatives the verb-noun ; e.g.,

Ac yntau heb fod yn iach.
And he not well,

189—THE ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTION.

190—This corresponds roughly to the ablative absolute in Latin and the nominative absolute in English ; e.g.,

Latin : *Nihil respondente rege, servus ferro se percussit.*

English : *The king answering nothing, the slave fell on his sword.*

Welsh : *A'r brenin heb ateb dim, syrthiodd y caeth-was ar ei gleddyf.*

191—In Welsh the absolute phrase is expressed with the help of the verb-noun governed by the prepositions :

<i>yn, in</i>	<i>wedi, after</i>	<i>am, about</i>
<i>ar, on, about</i>	<i>heb, without</i>	

Ac efe yn rhagwled, a lefarodd am adgyfodiad Crist.
He, seeing this before, spake of the resurrection of Christ.
 —Acts ii. 31.

Methasom, a ninnau wedi gwneud ein goreu.
We failed, though we had done our best.

NOTES.—(a) *Yn bod* is not expressed. Hence :

Ac efe yn brophwyd.
And he being a prophet.—Acts ii. 30.

A chyda mi ysbïenddrych.
Having a spy-glass with me.—Bardd Cwsg.

(b) The absolute phrase is always introduced by the conjunction *a, ac, and*.

N.B.—(i.) Note that, different from Latin, this construction may be used in Welsh for a subordinate clause, even when the subject of the latter is the same as the subject or object of the principal verb.

(ii.) The absolute construction, in Welsh, as in Latin, is very characteristic of the language, and should be freely used. It is not to be encouraged in English.

192—THE ENGLISH INFINITIVE PASSIVE.

193—What in English would be the infinitive passive is in Welsh expressed by :

(a) The verb-noun **cael**, *having*, followed by the possessive adjective and the verb-noun ; e.g.,

Cael fy nysgu, being taught, lit. having my teaching.
Yr wyf yn cael fy nysgu, I am being taught.

or, preferably—

(b) Simply the verb-noun qualified by a possessive adjective, provided the verb-noun belongs to a **transitive** verb, and the possessive adjective qualifying it denotes the same person or thing as the subject of the principal verb :

Deuthum i'm dysgu, I came to be taught.

Contrast with this :

Deuthum i'th ddysgu, I came to teach you.
Gwelais fy mod, I saw that I was.

194—THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

195—FORM: The verbs corresponding to **bod**, *being*, and **cael**, *having*, have distinct forms for (a) the present and (b) the imperfect subjunctive. See Accidence and Appendix. Other verbs have distinct forms only in the present subjunctive. See **dysgu**.

The past imperfect (excepting that of **wyf** and **caf**) and the plupf. subjunctive are the same as in the indicative.

196—USE: The subjunctive is not much used in Welsh. It is mostly met with in :

(a) Clauses expressing a wish :

O na bae'n haf o hyd.
Would that it were always summer.

(b) Indefinite time clauses :

Hyd oni **ddelwyf**.*Until I come.*

(c) Indefinite relative clauses :

Deued a **ddelo**.*Come what may.*Ni lwyddai gwnaed a **fynnai**.*He could not succeed, do what he would.*

(d) Final clauses :

Llewyrched felly eich goleuni ger bron dynion
fel y **gwelont** eich gweithredoedd da chwi.*Let your light so shine before men that they may
see your good works.—Matthew v. 16.*

(e) Conditional clauses where it is implied that the condition has not been fulfilled, or is not likely to be fulfilled:

Awn gyda chwi pe **bae'r** tywydd yn ffafriol.*I should go with you if the weather was favourable.**(implied statement—the weather is not favourable).*

N.B.—The verb in the apodosis of these sentences is also in the subjunctive.

E

197—Yw, oes, mae, sydd, distinguished. *Arwyfl. Reader p 55*I. SENTENCES OF NORMAL ORDER.(i.) In an AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT ^(in Normal Order) use **mae** :Y **mae** yn sier gennyf nad oes dim yn aflan o hono
ei hun.*I am persuaded that there is nothing unclean of itself.—
Romans xiv. 14.*

(ii.) Everywhere else use :

yw with a definite subject,
and **oes** with an indefinite subject.

e.g., A **yw** John gartref ? *Is John at home.*
Nid **yw** efe yma, *He is not here.*
Os **oes** neb gartref, *If there is anyone at home.*
Pan **yw** (efe) yn dywedyd, *When he speaketh.—Bible.*
Nes **yw**'r llyfr yn hudol. *Until the book is enchanting.*

II. SENTENCES OF INVERTED ORDER.

(i.) EMPHATIC SUBJECT requires **sydd** :

Nid **myfi sydd** yn eich rhwystro.
It is not I that prevent you.
Pwy sydd yna ? *Who is there?*

N.B.—If the verb is negatived use **yw** for **sydd** :

Cariad **nid yw** yn cenfigennu.
Charity envieth not.—1. Corinthians xiii. 4.

(ii.) When a noun, adjective or pronoun used as a predicate is emphatic, use **yw** :

Brenin yw Dafydd.
A king David is.
O Arglwydd, **da yw** i ni fod yma.
Lord, it is good for us to be here.—Matthew xviii. 4.
Myfi yw, nac ofnwch.
It is I, be not afraid.—John iv. 20.

(iii.) When any other part of the predicate is emphatic, use **mae** :

Ai yn y ty y mae Arthur ?
Is it in the house Arthur is ?
Eich brawd mae Arthur yn ei garu.
It is your brother that Arthur loves.

198—**Wyf, ydwyf ; wyt, ydwyt ;** etc., distinguished :

Use the fuller forms **ydwyf, ydwyt,** etc., in answer to questions :

A wyt ti yn fy ngharu i yn fwy na'r rhai hyn ?
Ydwyf Arglwydd.

Lovest thou me more than these ? Yea, Lord.—
John xxi. 15.

Elsewhere **wyf,** and **ydwyf,** etc., are used somewhat indifferently ; e.g.,

Os **ydwyt** (or **wyt**) yn fy ngharu i.
If thou lovest me.

198a—**Oedd** and **byddai** :

In all but present day Welsh, **oedd** often occurs where we should now use **byddai** :

Da **oed** gennyfi ymdirioni ar mab.
*I should like to fondle the boy.—*Mab. col. 736.

A gwyched **oedd** gael arnynt lawn olwg.
*And how pleasing it would be to have a proper view of them.—*Bardd Cwsg.

199—**ADVERBS.**

200—The adverbial or predicative **yn** :

Adverbs formed from adjectives by prefixing the adverbial **yn**, usually drop the **yn** at the beginning of a sentence ; e.g.,

Gwn yn dda.	<i>I know well.</i>
Da gŵyr fy Nuw.	<i>My God well knows.</i>

GOVERNMENT: The predicative **yn** governs the soft mutation:

Gwn yn **dda** (from da).

If the **yn** is dropped the initial consonant of the governed word:

(i.) reverts to its radical form, if

(a) the word begins the sentence, e.g.,

Da gŵyr fy Nuw.

(b) the word comes between the preposition **yn** and the verb-noun, e.g.,

Pan ydynt yn manwl gyfrif.

When they carefully calculate.—Ed. Samuel.

(ii.) elsewhere, may or may not revert to its radical initial:

Yr hyn a fyddo **da** (radical).—2. Sam. xix. 27.

Os dy galon fydd **doeth** (radical).—Prov. xxiii. 15.

Nid yw fy nhystiolaeth i **wir** (soft, from gwir).—St. John v. 31.

201—ADVERBS OF NEGATION: **ni, nid, na, nad, nac.**

(i.) With verbs use:

(a) **nid, nad, nac**, before vowels.

(b) **ni, na**, before consonants.

(ii.) With the verb-noun or any part of speech other than the verb use:

nid, nad before vowels and consonants.

202—In addition to the above, the following rules must be observed in the use of the negatives :

(a) **Ni, nid**, are used in NEGATIVE STATEMENTS.

Ni fedrais i ymattal ddim hwy.
I could not restrain myself any longer.

“**Nid** rhyfedd yn wir,” ebe fi.
“*It is not strange indeed,*” said I.

Ni wn i pa le yw yma.
I know not what place this is.

(b) **Na, nac** are used in answer to questions :

Nac ydwyf, *No, I am not.*
Na ddeuaf, *No, I shall not come.*

(c) In negative clauses use **nad** for **mai** or **taw** (*that*) + **nid** :

Gwn **nad** myfi yw'r blaenaf.
I know that I am not the first.

(d) In conditional sentences, where **os**, **pe**, *if*, are separated from the negative, use **ni, nid** :

Os chwi **ni** wrandewch.
If you will not listen.

(e) With all other subordinate clauses use **na, nad**, and with the imperative, use **na, nac** :

Na phechwch, *sin not.*

Nac ofna, *be not afraid.*

Byddwch barod am na wyddoch yr amser.
Be ready as you know not the time.

Note that **ni, nid**, closely resemble Latin **non** in function,
and **na, nad** „ „ ne „ „

203—GOVERNMENT OF THE NEGATIVE :

(i.) **nid**, **nad**, are followed by the radical form of the consonant. See above examples.

(ii.) After **ni** and **na**, **c**, **p**, **t**, are aspirated.

„ „ **g**, **b**, **d** ; **ll**, **rh**, **m**, undergo the soft mutation.

NOTES.—(a) As initial **g-** will thus disappear after **ni** or **na**, these negatives may be followed by a vowel in apparent violation of the rule given above :

na ofelwch, *heed not*.

(b) The pronominal function of the Post-vocalic **s** (cf. *pp.* 46, 67), has been so largely lost sight of that it is frequently suffixed to the negative as a merely euphonic ending before verbs in **g-** and **c-** ;

Am hynny ri's gallaf i ddyfod.—*Luc xiv. 21.*

Nis gwn i, ebr finneu, beth a allei 'ch meddwl fod.—*Bardd Cwsg, 61.*

Pc ni's gadawsent i fusgrellni a llaithder eu gorthrech.—*D. y. P.O., 94.*

Mae cyhyd amser er pan ysgrifennais attoch, na's gwn yr awrhon pa sut i ddechreu.—*Llythyrau Gor. Owen, 50.*

(c) The **b** of **byddaf** and other parts of **wyf** may be mutated, but it usually remains radical.

Fel y bwyttao dyn o hono ac na byddo marw.

That a man may eat thereof and not die.—*John vi. 20.*

Ni fu i Iwl Caisar ddim achos mawr i orfoleddu o'i daith.

Julius Caesar had no great cause to boast of his journey.—*Drych y Prif Oesoedd.*

204—**O na**, *would that*, like Latin **utinam**, expresses a wish :

O na byddai'n haf o' hyd.

Would that it were always summer.

205—TWO NEGATIVES strengthen each other in Welsh :

Ni bydd **na** gwllth **na** gwllaw.

There will be neither dew nor rain.—1 Kings, xvi. 1.

N.B.—In English, two negatives destroy each other, e.g. :

I haven't got **nothing**.,

if it means anything, implies that I have something.

206—DEMONSTRATIVE ADVERBS : **dyma**, **dyna**, **daew**, etc., are in reality truncated sentences, **dyma**=**gwel di yma**, see you here, etc.

Hence these modify **gwel**, understood.

Yma, **yna**, **acw**, convey the two ideas of *rest in a place* and *motion to a place*. Thus **yma**=*here* and *hither*.

207—PREPOSITIONS.

208—GOVERNMENT : (a) **yn** does not mutate the initial consonant of the verb-noun ; e.g. :

yn parhau, *continuing* ; **yn** teithio, *travelling*.

(But **yn** feddw? (from *meddwl*) *Sinball's Bilingual Reader* No 2 p 102

(b) In all other nouns **yn** is followed by the nasal form of the radical.

The **-n** of **yn** is assimilated into **-m** before **m-**, **b-**, **p-**, and into **-ng** before **g-** and **c-**. Thus we have :

yng Nghaer, *in Chester*, from **yn** and **Caer**.

ym Mangor, *at Bangor*, from **yn** and **Bangor**.

Exception : **yn** Gymraeg, *in Welsh*, not **yng** Nghymraeg.

(c) The following prepositions take the RADICAL form of the consonant after them : **er**, **erys**, **erbyn**, **ger**, **gerfydd**, **gwedi**, or **wedi**, **heibio**, **is**, **mewn**, **serch**, **rhag**, **rhwng**, **uwch**, e.g. :

erbyn trannoeth, *by the following day*.

wedi teithio ymhell, *after journeying far*.

(d) The following govern the soft mutation : am, ar, at, gan, heb, i, o, tan or dan, tros or dros, trwy or drwy, wrth, and hyd=*as far as*.

heb gennad, *without permission* (fr. cennad.)
with ddwyn y groes, *by carrying the cross* (fr. dwyn.)

NOTE.—Hyd=*along*, is sometimes followed by the radical, e.g. :
hyd glannau'r afon, *along the banks of the river*.

(e) The following govern the spirant mutation of c, p, t : â, tua, gyda, e.g. :

mi a ddeuaf gyda thi (fr. ti), *I shall come with you*.

Other consonants remain in their radical form, e.g. :
gyda mam, *with mother*.

NOTE.—It will be observed that prepositions that admit of conjugation—with the exception of er, rhag, rhwng and yn—govern the soft mutation.

The other prepositions—except tra and a with its compounds—are followed by the radical.

209—USE : âg, and its compounds, gydag, tuag, are used before vowels only. These become â, gyda, tua, before consonants, e.g. :

gyda thi, *with thee, with you*.
gydag ef, *with him*.

â denotes instrument ; gyda company (=Lat. cum).

N.B.—Avoid using gan for â ; gan denotes the agent :
e.g. : Croesawyd ef â banllefau gan y bobl.

He was welcomed with loud shouting by the people.

210—**Yn** and **mewn**: In order that the student may clearly understand the difference in the use of **yn** and **mewn**, the following preliminary remarks are made:

A proper noun is limited in its application to one object, e.g.:

Caerfyrddin denotes some one particular place, and no other.

A common noun may, by the addition of the article or its equivalent, be limited to one object, e.g.:

Ty, *house*, is general; but **y ty**, *the house*, or **fy nhŷ**, *my house*, can apply to one and only one house. From being GENERAL, it has become PARTICULAR.

Some nouns are in their very nature particular, e.g.:

angu, *death*. **tragwyddoldeb**, *eternity*.

RULES: i.) Use **yn** with particular nouns, e.g.:

yn Ninbych, *in Denbigh*.

yn y ty, *in the house*.

yn nhŷ fy nhad, *in my father's house*.

yn angau, *in death*.

cf. French **dans**.

(ii.) Use **mewn** with all nouns otherwise used:

mewn ty, *in a house*.

mewn ty newydd, *in a new house*.

mewn munud, *in a minute*.

cf. French **en**.

211—**Gan**, *with*, is sometimes intensive, e.g.:

Gan farw, *ti a fyddi farw*.

Thou shalt surely die.

Wrth: Note its idiomatic use in comparisons:

Beth yw'r afon wrth y mor?

What is the river compared with the sea?

Gennyf : The English, *I have, possess*, is usually expressed in Welsh by means of **gennyf** and the 3rd pers. sing. of the verb **wyf**.

The present indic. is :

	Sing.	Plu.
1.	mae gennyf, <i>I have</i>	mae gennym, <i>we have.</i>
2.	„ gennyt, <i>thou hast</i>	„ gennyh, <i>you have</i>
3.	„ ganddo, <i>he has</i>	„ ganddynt, <i>they have</i>
	„ ganddi, <i>she has</i>	

and so on for the other moods and tenses.

Example :

mae gennyf lyfr, *I have a bo. :*

Compare **est mihi** in Latin.

Note further, the following idiomatic usage :

Mae yn ddrwg iawn gennyf.

I am very sorry.

Yr oedd yn dda ganddo glywed.

He was glad to hear.

212—CONJUNCTIONS.

A, na, precede words with consonant initials. They govern the spirant mutation of *c, p, t*; e.g. :

cart a cheffyl, *cart and horse.*

All other consonants remain radical after **a, na**, e.g. :

chwaer a brawd, *sister and brother.*

Ac, ag, nac, nag precede words with vowel initials, e.g. :

yn well nag enw da, *better than a good name.*

Neu governs the soft mutation, e.g. :

gwr neu wraig, *man or woman.*

Most other conjunctions are followed by the radical form of the consonant :

Naill ai gwr ynte gwraig.
Either man or woman.

Os, pe, if : **Os** introduces a conditional clause without implying whether the condition may or may not be fulfilled, or whether it has been fulfilled. The mood is usually indicative, e.g. :

Os gofyn efe wy, a ddyry efe ysgorpion iddo ?
If he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion.—
Luke xi. 12.

cf. the use of Latin **si** with the indic.

Pe introduces a *suppositive* clause, and implies that supposition is either unreal or very unlikely to become real. It requires the subjunctive mood, e.g. :

Pe buasit ti yma, ni buasai farw fy mrawd.
If thou hadst been here, my brother had not died.

cf. the use of Latin **si** with the subjunctive.

Pan and the verb to be : use **pan yw, pan ydynt**, not **pan mae, pan maent** ; e.g. :

Pan yw fy nhad a'm mam yn fy ngwrthod, yr
Ârglwydd a'm derbyn.—Psalm xxvii. 10.

Pan ydynt yn peri enwaedu'r galon.—Edw,
Samuel.

The preposition **nes** can be used only with the verb-noun, e.g. :

nes myned ohonof, *until I go.*

213—QUESTIONS.

214—I. AFFIRMATIVE QUESTIONS : The interrogative particles are—**a, ai** :

They always stand at the head of a sentence.

Use :

- (i.) **a** when followed by a verb, e.g. : *soft mutation* (§ 218)
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A ddaw eich brawd ? | <i>Saw, (na ddaw)</i> |
| Will your brother come ? | <i>yes, (no)</i> |
| A welwch chwi y mynydd draw ? | <i>gwelaf, (na welaf)</i> |
| Do you see yonder mountain ? | <i>yes, (no)</i> |

(ii.) **ai** with all other parts of speech, including the verb-noun :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Ai cerdded y mae ? | <i>ie, (mae)</i> |
| Is he walking ? | |
| Ai yno y gwelsoch chwi ef ? | |
| Is it there you saw him ? | |

N.B.—**a** and **ai** are sometimes omitted.

They are never used with the interrogatives **pw**y and **pa**.

II. NEGATIVE QUESTIONS : **oni**, **onid**, are the interrogative particles.

Use :

(i.) **Oni**, **onid**, with verbs according to the initial letter of the latter. v. rules for use of **ni**, **nid**, under syntax of the adverb, e.g. : *soft mutation ?*

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Oni <u>fu</u> efe yno ? | <i>Do (naddo).</i> |
| Has he not been there ? | <i>Yes (ni)</i> |
| Onid oedd efe yno ? | <i>Oedd (nac oedd)</i> |
| Was he not there ? | |
| Oni <u>wyr</u> efe hyn ? | |
| Does he not know this ? | |

(ii.) **Onid** with all other parts of speech, including the verb-noun, e.g. :

- | |
|--|
| Onid heddyw yr addawsoch ddod ? |
| Was it not to-day you promised to come ? |

215—ANSWERS.

(a) Questions introduced by **ai** require the answer **ie**, *yes*, or **nage**, *no*, e.g. :

Ai cerdded y mae ? *Ie, nage.*

Is he walking ? Yes, no.

So also in answer to questions introduced by **onid**, with parts of speech other than the verb, e.g. :

Onid heddyw yr addawsoch ddod ? *Ie, nage.*

Was it not to-day you promised to come ? Yes, no.

(b) If the question is introduced by **a**, **oni**, or **onid**, with a verb, the answer will vary according to the TENSE OF THE VERB :

(i.) If the verb in the question be in the AORIST tense, the answer will be **do**, *yes*, or **naddo**, *no*.

Q. A welsoch chwi ef ? *Did you see him ?*

Ans. Do, naddo. *Yes, no.*

(ii.) If the verb of the question be in any other tense, the verb must be repeated in the answer in the proper person, and if the answer is negative, it must be preceded by **na** or **nac** :

Q. A welwch chwi ef ? *Do you see him ?*

Ans, Gwelaf, (na welaf.) *Yes, (no)*

(c) If the question is asked by means of **pwyl**, **pa**, the answer will vary with the nature of the question :

Q. Pwyl sydd yna ? *Who is there ?*

Ans. John. *John.*

Q. Pa bryd y daw ? *When will he come ?*

Ans. Yfory. *To-morrow.*

216—WORDS NOT EASILY CLASSIFIED.

— **Sef**, 'that is, namely,' is in origin a shortened form of **ys**, (3rd sing. of **wyf**, *I am*, and **ef**, 3rd sing. pers. pronoun)

It may be parsed as a verb just like *wyf*, *wyt*, or as an adverb.

— **Bwy**: as in **o ben bwy gilydd**,
from one end to the other.

lit., *from one end to its companion (end).*

Its first part is a preposition, meaning *to*, and the suffix = 'i, the post-vocalic form of the possessive adjective 3rd pers. sing. If it is analysed into its component parts **by**'i, the two words may be easily parsed.

— **Paham**, *why*, should be regarded as an adverb of cause. It is a compound of **pa**, the interrog. adj., and the prep. **am**, *around, for.*

With this suffixing of the prepositions to the interrogative compare **cum**, *with*, and the pronouns in Latin.

CHAPTER XII.

217—MUTATION OF INITIAL CONSONANTS.

NOTE. >=becomes, changes into, is the parent of.

Only nine of the consonants are mutable.

TABLE.

(Compare par. 19 above.) and *Table, p. 149.*

Radical.	Soft.	Nasal.	Aspirate.
p	b	mh	ph
t	d	nh	th
c	g	ngh	ch
b	f	m	
d	dd	n	
g	—	ng	
ll	l		
m	f		
rh	r		

PRINCIPLES OF SOUND-CHANGE :

MUTATION IS ASSIMILATION, and its object is to economise effort in pronunciation. It takes place to some extent in other languages; thus in+perfect becomes imperfect, and dogs is pronounced dogz, in English.

Note in these two examples that the first and last consonants of the significant or root word assimilate the adjoining consonants of prefix and suffix. That too is the case in Welsh, where it is extended to word groups :

NASAL MUTATION : The first stage in the assimilation of **yn+pen** is **ympen**, a form familiar in Mediaeval literature. But Welsh does not stop here : the **-n**, after becoming **-m** by partial assimilation to the **p-**, in turn partially eclipses the latter, that is, converts it into **mh**. Hence the stages are :

yn pen > ympen > ym mhen or ymhen.
 yn Caer > yngCaer > yng Nghaer or y'Nghaer.
 Fyn Duw > fynDuw > fy Nuw.

The same changes occur in **COMPOSITION**, e.g. :

Con + bro > Cymbro > Cymro.
 con + paro > Lat. comparo > Welsh cymharu.
 an + doeth > annoeth.

SOFT MUTATION : Note that a **vowel** is a **voiced** or **sonant spirant**, that is, a **soft** sound produced by a **continuous** though very slight emission of the breath, causing a vibration of the vocal chords. On the other hand, **p, t, c**, are **voiceless** or **surd mutes**, that is, **hard** sounds produced by a sudden explosive opening of the vocal organs after a complete stoppage of the breath.

In these there is no "voice," for the vocal chords do not vibrate. Hence a vowel-flanked **p, t, c**, will be partially assimilated from **surd** or **voiceless** to **sonant** or **voiced** (**b, d, g**). Thus :

Old Welsh : aper > Mod. Welsh : aber. *confluence, for*
 " " map > " " māb.
 -and ei + pen > ei ben, *his head. but ei phen, see*

Similarly the **sonant mutes, b, d, g**, are changed into the **sonant spirants, f, dd**,—(**g** disappears) under the same conditions.

ASPIRATE MUTATION. Stages—

ac + pan	>	appan	>	a phan.
ac + tair	>	attair	>	a thair, etc.
ac + can	>	accan	>	a chan.

The **pp**, **tt**, and **cc** involve such a strong emission of breath that they resist “voicing” into **b**, **d**, **g**. The alternative is assimilation to the spirant character of the vowels flanking them. Similarly in composition—

Lat. occasio	>	W. achos.
„ cippus	>	W. cyff.
„ sagitta	>	W. saeth.

TWO FACTORS have considerably affected the range and use of mutations. :

(a) ANALOGY: e.g., **wyth**, nasalises the **b** of *blwyddyn* ^{year} because **saith** and **naw** do so. (see par. 15B).

(b) The growing use of mutations for purposes of SYNTAX. Thus, on phonetic grounds, the initial mutable consonant of subject, as well as of object, used to be softened after a verb in **-ai** (3rd sing. Past Impf. and Plupf.), but in present day Welsh, it has become the rule that the initial consonant of the subject is to remain radical after all parts of the verb (see below).

218—RULES OF MUTATION :

The commonest change is—

THE SOFT ^{dy}MUTATION.

(a) After the Definite Article, in any noun or adjective—including ordinal numerals—of the Fem. Sing., e.g. :

- y bobl, *the people.*
- a'r fwyn ferch, *and the gentle maid.*
- y bumed salm, *the fifth psalm.*

N.B.—The following remain radical after the Def. Art. :

(i.) Words in **ll-** and **rh-**, e.g. :

y llaw, *the hand*.
y rhaw, *the shovel*.

(ii.) The initials of plurals, except “pobloedd,” e.g. :

y gwragedd, *the women*.

Yr Iesu a ddechreuodd ddywedyd wrth y bobloedd.

And Jesus began to say to the multitude.—Matt. xi. 7.

(iii.) Initials of Cardinal numerals of either gender, e.g. :

y tair hudoles hyn, *these three witches*.—Bardd Cwsg.

y Deng Air Deddf, *the ten commandments*.

X Dau (m.) and dwy (f.), *two*, on the other hand, shew softening :

y ddau ddyn, *the two men*.

y ddwy wraig, *the two women*.

(b) In nouns, as agnomens—that is, when following proper nouns of either gender as titles or epithets, e.g. :

Iaon Fedyddiwr, *John the Baptist*.

Mair Forwyn, *The Virgin Mary*.

Duw Dad, *God the Father*.

Iesu Fab Dafydd, *Jesus, Son of David*.

Serigi Wyddel, *The Irishman Serigi*

Hugh Flaidd, *Hugh Lupus*.

Also in adjectives qualifying proper nouns :

Hywel Dda, *Howel the Good*.

Noah Gyfiawn, *The righteous Noah*.

Exception :

Rhodri Mawr, *Rhodri the Great*.

- (c) In addresses with or without an interjection, e.g. :

Frodyr anwyl, *dear brethren.*

O Dduw! *O God!*

Da, was da (*from gwas*), *well, thou good servant.*

Ha, was drwg, *O thou wicked servant.*

- (d) In an adjective ^{in positive} after a noun feminine singular, e.g. :

gwraig dda, *a good woman.* § 41. ii. ; 42

- (e) Likewise, in the latter of two nouns, if used attributively with a feminine noun singular :

llwy de, *a tea spoon.*

llwy fwrdd, *a table spoon.*

pont bren, *a wooden bridge.*

canwyll gorff, *a corpse candle.*

canwyll wêr (fr. gwêr) *a tallow candle.*

y dduwies Wener (fr. Gwener), *the goddess Venus.*

nodwydd ddu, *a needle.*

Y Forwyn Fair, *The Virgin Mary.*

Gwlad Fôn, *the land of Anglesey.*

Contrast :

llawr coed, *a wooden floor.*

llwybr troed, *a footpath.*

y dŷn Crist Iesu, *the man Christ Jesus.*

where the initial remains radical, because the nouns llawr, llwybr, and dyn, are masculine.

“De,” “fwrdd,” and most of the second words in the above groups, are syntactically Attributive Genitives.

- (f) Similarly any noun in the Genitive dependent on another noun is more or less attributive in character, and on that account tends to show initial soft mutation if the noun, on which it depends, is feminine, e.g. :

Teyrnas Dduw, *the kingdom of God.*

Din Dryfol, *a place name (=a triangular fort).*

Caer Wrangon, *Worcester.*

Awr weddi (gweddi), *the hour of prayer.*

N.B.—Even after a masculine in a very few instances, soft mutation occurs, e.g. :

Ty **D**duw, *the House of God.*

Ty **D**dewi, *St. David's.*

Ty **D**dafydd, *The House of David.*—Luc. i. 69.

This is rare, and is probably due to

- (1) Analogy with feminine nouns (e.g. eglwys), and
- (2) The fact that these phrases are of common occurrence, and therefore more or less subject to the rule of mutation in compounds.

(g) If nouns of either gender, singular or plural, are preceded by an Adjective in the Positive (and sometimes the Superlative), or a noun used attributively, Welsh tends to regard them as compounds, and the initial consonant of the second word is softened :

hen **d**y, *an old house.*

ufuddaf was (fr. gwas), *most obedient servant.*

y gwir **D**duw, *the true God.*

gau **b**rophwyd, *false prophet.*

cam **d**defnydd, *improper use.*

gwag ogoniant (fr. gogoniant), *vain glory.*

y Duw **D**dyn, *the God Man.*

diod lestr, *a drinking cup.*

mor gainc, *an arm of the sea.*

N.B.—Generally in Welsh such word groups coalesce and form genuine compounds, as milgi, *greyhound*; gwirfodd, *good will, consent*; gwinllan, *vineyard*; morfran, *a cormorant*; byrbryd, *luncheon*; byrgoes, *short-legged*; byrbwyll, *rash, hasty.*

Still, though the native tendency of the language is to reduce them all into compounds, the process is gradual, and it is sometimes difficult to decide whether the two words have already coalesced ; e.g. : the forms

Coél gréfydd and coelgréfydd may be defended, gwág ogoniant and gwagogoniant, etc.

As the mutation is the same in either case, the accent is the only test whether a particular example is to be written in two words or as a compound : the two words are separate if they retain their respective accents, as " hén dý " *an old house* ; but if one is dropped they form a compound, e.g. : " hénydy."

(h) After the INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES : **ambell, amryw, cyfryw, holl, rhyw, unrhyw, ychydig** (v. par. 87) ;

Also after the INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE **pa** :

ambell waith (fr. *gwaith*) *sometimes*.

yr holl fyd, *the whole world*.

unrhyw le, *anywhere*.

(i.) In nouns after the Possessive Adjectives :

dy, 'th, thy ; ei, 'i, 'w, *his*, e.g. :

dy gleddyf, *thy sword*.

i'th law, *to thy hand*.

ei ben, *his head*.

i'w ferch, *to his daughter*.

(j.) In Feminine nouns after Ordinal Numerals, e.g. :

yr ail ferch, *the second daughter*.

y bedwaredd bennod, *the fourth chapter*.

N.B.—In present day Welsh, even in Masculine nouns after **ail** (v. par. 148) ; e.g. :

yr ail ddiwrnod, *the second day*.

yr ail lyfr, *the second book*.

(k) After the cardinal numerals :

(i.) **un** (fem.), e.g. :

un wraig (fr. *gwraig*), *one woman*.

but **ll** and **rh** remain radical, e.g. :

un llaw, *one hand*.

un rhodfa, *one walk*.

(ii.) **dau, dwy** :

dau frawd, *two brothers*.

dwy eneth, *two girls*.

But occasionally initial **c-**, **p-**, **t-**, remain radical, as—

dau parth, *two parts*.—2 Kings ii. 9.

y dau cymaint, *double*.—Rev. xviii. 6.

(iii.) **Saith, wyth**, if the following consonant is **p-, t-, c-** :

saith **dorth**, *seven loaves*.—Matt. xvi. 10.

saith **dymor dyn**, *the seven ages of man*.

wyth **bennill**, *eight stanzas*.

and often in the case of the other mutable consonants, as

saith **fasedaid**, *seven basketsful*.—Matt. xv. 37.

dinas **deg ar saith fryn**, *a fair city on seven hills*.

(iv.) **Deng**, if the next consonant is **g-** : as

deng **wr a thrugain**, *seventy men*.—Numbers xi. 24.

(l) In nouns, including the verb-noun, when following a **PERSONAL VERB** that governs them in the Accusative case :

Gwelais **ddyn**, *I saw a man*.

Clywaf **ganu**, *I hear singing*.

NOTE.—(i.) The accusative following a verb in the impersonal form shews no mutation, e.g. :

Gwelwyd **dyn**, *a man was seen*.

Clywid **canu**, *singing was heard*.

(ii.) A noun dependent on a verb-noun is in the Genitive (*not* accusative) case, and therefore shews no mutation as a verb-noun is always masculine (see (f) above), e.g. :

Gweled **dyn**, *seeing a man*.

Clywed **canu**, *hearing singing*.

(iii.) The subject of a verb usually shews no initial mutation in present day Welsh, e.g. :

Daw **diwrnod cyfrif ar ol hyn**.

A day of reckoning will come after this.

In 18th century Welsh literature, and earlier, it was customary to soften the initial consonant of the subject after verb forms in **-ai**, that is, the 3rd sing. Past Imperfect and Pluperfect; no doubt due to the influence of the final vowel in the verb, e.g. :

O chai fachgen wrth eni. . . .
If a child at birth were to have . . .—Gor. Owen.

This softening of the initial of the subject, in the case of the substantive verb, was extended by analogy to **oedd**, **oes**, and sometimes to other parts, both of the substantive verb and others, e.g. :

(Synfyfyrtais) wyched oedd gael arnynt lawn olwg.
(I mused) what a delight it would be to have a full view of them.—Bardd Cwsg.

Dygymydd Duw âg emyn
 O awen dda a wna ddyn.
God is pleased with a hymn of real poetry that a man may compose.—Gor. Owen.

(m) In an Adjective after a noun feminine sing., e.g. :
 Gwraig **dda**, a good woman.

(n) In the Personal Pronouns **mi**, **minnau**—Nominative or Accusative—if the verb precedes, e.g. :

dysgaf fi or dysgaf i (mi > fi > i), *I learn.*
 dysgais innau (minnau > finnau > innau), *I also learnt.*
 Gwelodd finnau, *he saw me also.*

after formal pers. pronouns § 156 Note

Similarly in **ti** and **tithau**, unless the verb ends in t :

Gweli **di** -dithau, *Thou—and thou—seest.*
 Gwelais **di** -dithau, *I saw thee—thee also.*

(o) In the m- and t- of **mi**, **minnau**, **ti**, **tithau** in the Genitive Case, e.g. :

fy llaw i, *my_p hand.*
 dy awydd **dithau**, *and thy desire.*

(p) In a verb following its subject :

Mi a welais (fr. gwelais), *I saw.*

Pwy fydd yno ? (fr. bydd), *who will be there ?*

Yr arglwydd a roddodd (rhoddodd), *the Lord gave.*

(q) After the Adverbs ni, oni, na, if the verb begins in b-, d-, g-, ll-, m-, rh-, as— § 203(ii)

ni ddaw efe, *he will not come.*

oni welwn ni 'r môr, *do we not behold the sea ?*

na lwrhewch, *be not downcast.*

N.B.—The **b-** in byddaf and other parts of the substantive verb is sometimes softened but generally remains radical :

Oni bai gywiro o'u harglwydd ei addewid.

If their Lord had not fulfilled His promise.—

Edw. Samuel.

(r) In Adjectival and Adverbial expressions after the predicative yn, as— See § 200

yn dda, *well* ; yn deg, *fairly* ;

but note—(i.) **ll-** and **rh-** remain radical—

yn llawen, *gladly* ; yn rhwydd, *easily.*

(ii.) **Yn** is usually dropped at the beginning of a sentence, and the consonant returns to its radical form, e.g. :

Gwn yn dda, *I know well*, but da y gwn.

(iii.) If **yn** is dropped in the middle of a sentence, the consonant may or may not be softened :

A phump ohonynt oedd gall (fr. call).

And five of them were wise.—Matt. xxv. 2.

Na phecha mwyach, rhag digwydd i ti beth a fyddo gwaeth (fr. gwaeth).

Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee.—

John v. 14.

(iv.) Predicative **yn** is always dropped after the preposition **yn**. and the consonant remains radical, e.g. :

Pan ydynt **yn** manwl gyfrif.

When they carefully calculate.—Edw. Samuel.

(s) After the prepositions—

am, ar, at, gan, heb, i, o, tan, tros, trwy, wrth ; also **hyd** when it means *as far as*, and often when = *along*.

Heb **Dduw** heb **ddim**, *without anything if without God.*—Proverb.

Wrth **law**, *at hand* ; O **Gaer**, *from Chester*.

N.B.—“**i**” is followed by the radical in **mi, minnau, ti, tithau**.

(t) After **pan**, *when*, and the interrogative particle **a** :

Pan **ddaeth**, *when he came*.

A **ddaeth** efe ? *Did he come ?*

(u) In present day Welsh the soft mutation has become the rule in a word when separated by an intervening word or phrase from the word with which it is closely connected, e.g. :

Ac wedi iddo **ddywedyd** hyn.

And when he had said this.

Contrast with this—

Wedi **dywedyd** hyn, *having said this.*

N.B.—This rule overrides all others, e.g. :

Daeth llawer yno, but—

Daeth yno lawer.

notwithstanding the rule requiring the radical initial in the subject of a verb.

Hence **dyma, dyna, daew**, etc., are followed by the soft mutation in accordance with rules (l) and (u), e.g., in—

Dyna **ddyn** da.
There is a good man.

ddyn is accusative case governed by **gwel** (understood), and therefore **d-** becomes **dd-**. The soft mutation moreover is required because **ddyn** is separated from the verb **gwel** by the parenthetic **dyna**. (x) *after finite verb & superl. adj.; § 141, f.*

(v) *Extent, after verb; § 137 (i)*

(w) *After cy, etc. § 52 (c), d. ii.*

(y) *" from any noun; P. 7 § 169; 218 h.*

(z) *" interrog. particle a? § 214 (i); on of p, t, c.*

219—THE SPIRANT MUTATION: This takes place in words after :

(i.) The adjectives **tri**, *three*; **chwe**, *six*; **ei**, 'w, 'w, *her* (possessive), e.g. :

tri phen, *three heads*; **chwe cheiniog**, *sixpence*.

(ii.) The adverbs **tra**, **ni**, **na**, **oni**.

Y dyn tra **phenderfynol**.

The very determined man.

Na **phechweh**, *sin not*.

(iii.) The preposition **â** (*with*), and its compounds **gyda**, *with* efo, *with*; **tua**, *towards*.

Tua **chyfeiriad** y môr.

In the direction of the sea.

(iv.) The conjunctions **a**, *and*; **na**, *nor, than, that, not* ;
o, *if* :

O **cherwch** fi, **cedwch** fy ngorchymynion.

If you love me, keep my commandments.

220—The NASAL MUTATION takes place after :—

(i.) The possessive adjective, **fy**, **my**, e.g. *of the atop p, t, c; b, d, g.*

fy mhen, *my head*.

- (ii.) The preposition **yn**, *in*; e.g. : *See 8204(b)*
 yn niwedd y byd, *in the end of the world.*

NOTE.—(i.) **Yn** however, does not nasalise the initial of :

- (a) A verb-noun, e.g. :
 yn gwerthu, *selling.*
- (b) *Cymraeg, Welsh*, when used alone :
 yn Gymraeg, *in Welsh.*

But note : yng Nghymraeg Rhydychen, *in Oxford Welsh.*
 yng Nghymraeg y Beibl, *in Bible Welsh.*

- (ii.) The predicative **yn** when followed by **pell**, *far*, e.g. : **ym mhell**, *far.*

This is no doubt on the analogy of the prep. **yn**.

(iii.) The cardinal numerals **pum**, **saith**, **wyth**, **naw**, **deng**, **deuddeng**, **pymtheng**, **ugain** (and its compounds), **can**, when followed by—

- (1) **blwydd**, **blynedd**, *year*; e.g. : .

Y mae efe yn ddeng mlwydd oed.
He is ten years old.

(2) **diwrnod**, though this not infrequently retains its radical initial, e.g. :

deng niwrnod.—Rev. ii. 10.
 deg diwrnod . . . ugain diwrnod.—Num. xi. 19.

N.B.—**Deng** always nasalises the d- of **diwrnod**.

221—THE ADDITION OF INITIAL H.

This occurs :

- (i.) In NOUNS after the POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES :

'm, *my*; ei, ⁽²⁾i, 'u, 'w (f.), *her*; ein, 'n, *our*;
 eu, ⁽²⁾u, 'w, *their*;
 eu hawydd, *their desire.*

*(i'n to me
 o'n from me
 i'n and "
 i'n, with ")*

(ii.) In ^{u=i}ugain when governed by **ar**, *on*, in composite numbers, e.g. :

un ar hugain, *twenty-one*.

(iii.) In VERBS after the post-vocalic PERSONAL PRONOUNS :

'm, *me* ; 'i, *him, her* ; 'n, *us* ; 'u, *them*.

Efe a'u hanfonodd hwynt.

He sent them.—Luke ix. 2.

222—The following table of Initial Mutations is more correct, phonetically, than the one given in the text (v. p. 14).

17

Sound	Radical.	Sonant.	Spirant.	Nasal.
p	pēn, <i>head</i>	dy ben	ei phen	fy mhen
t	troed, <i>foot</i>	dy droed	ei throed	fy nhroed
c	cyfaill, <i>friend</i>	dy gyfaill	ei chyfaill	fy nghyfaill
b	brawd, <i>brother</i>		dy frawd	fy mrawd
d	dafad, <i>sheep</i>		dy ddafad	fy nafad
g	gardd, <i>garden</i>		dy ardd	fy ngardd
ll	llyfr, <i>book</i>	dy lyfr		
rh	rhan, <i>portion</i>	dy ran		
m	māb, <i>son</i>		dy fāb	

N.B.—It will be noticed that what may be conveniently termed the “**Dy** mutation,” in this table corresponds to the “soft” mutation of the text. *also after ei, 'his', P. 142*

CHAPTER XIII.

A LIST OF
CONTRACTED, IRREGULAR, AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verb-Noun.	Pres., & Fut. Ind	Pt. Impf.	Aorist.	Plupf.	Pres. Subj.	Imperative.
1. amlhau * <i>multi-plying</i>	amlhaf amlhei	amlhawn amlheit	amlheais amlheaisit	amlhaswn amlhesit	amlhawyf amlhaech	amlha amlhaed
Pr. Ptc. yn † amlhau	amlhai	amlhaem	amlhaodd	amlhasai	amlhao	amlhawn
Pt. Ptc., wedi amlhau	amlhaewch	amlhaech	amlhasom	amlhasem	amlhaom	amlhewch
Fut. Ptc., ar amlhau	amlhaent	amlhaent	amlhasoch	amlhasoch	amlhaoch	amlhaent
Impersonal:— amlhau	amlheir	amlheid	amlhawyd, amlhaed	amlhesid	amlhaer	amlhaer
2. troi , <i>turning</i>	troaf, tróf troi try trown trowch tront, troant	trown troit, troet troai, troe, troi troem troech troent	troais, trois troaisit, troisit trodd troisom troisoch troisant	troiswn troisit troisai troisem troisech troisent	trowyf troech tront troer	tro troed trown trowch tront troer
Impersonal:—	troir	troid	trowyd, troed	troisid	troer	troer

* So other verbs in **-hau** as **cryfhau**, *strengthening*; **dyfrhau**, *watering*, etc. **Parhau**, *continuing*, gives **pery** in the 3rd sing. pres. Indic.

† As the participle-equivalents are regularly formed from the verb-noun, none will be given after this in the table.

Verb-Noun.	Pres. and Fut. Indic.	Pt. Impf.	Aorist.	Plupf.	Pres. Subj.	Imperative.
3. <i>rhoI, giving*</i>	rhoI rhoi rhy, dy-ry rhown rhowch rhont	rhown rhoit, rhoet rhoi, rhoe rhoem rhoech rhoent	rhois rhoist rhodd, rhoes rhoisom rhoisoch rhoisant	rhoiswn rhoisit rhoisai rhoisem rhoisech rhoisent	rhoech rhont	rho, dyro rhoed rhown rhowch rhont
Impersonal:—	rhoir	rhoid	rhowd, rhoed	rhoisid	rhoer	rhoer
4. <i>aros, staying†</i>	arhosaf arhosi erys arhoswn, etc., reg	arhoswn, etc.	arhosais, etc. arosasom, etc.	arosaswn, etc.	arhoswyf, etc.	aros arhosed arhoswn, etc.
Impersonal:—	arhosir	arhosid	arhoswyd arhosed	arosasid arosesid	arhoser	arhoser
5. <i>caelt obtaining caffael</i>	caf cei, ceffi ca, caiff cawn cewch cant	cawn cait, ceit, cact cai, cae cawm caech caent	cefaif cefaist cafodd cawson cawsoch cawsant	cawswm cawsit, etc., reg.	caffwyf caffech, ceffych caffo, etc., reg.	caed, caffed caffom caffoch cant, caffant
Impersonal	ceir, ceffir	ceid	caed, cafwyd	cawsid	caffir	caffir

*The uncontracted *rhoddI, giving*, is conjugated regularly like *dyogu*, except that the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. is *rhyddI*.
†Forms without *h* are also found. The *s* is regularly absent from Mediaeval forms of this verb, e.g., *arhoaf, ery*,
but the verb-noun was *aros*. †Cael has a Pt. Impf. Subj. *caffwn*, etc. Impersonal, *caffid*.

Verb-Noun.	Pres. and Fut.	Pt. Impf.	Aorist.	Plupf.	Pros. Subj.	Imperative.
6. canfod* <i>perceiving</i>	canfyddaf† etc. <i>like</i> byddaf canfyddir (Pres. only)†	canfyddwn etc. <i>like</i> byddwn canfyddid	canfum‡ etc. <i>like</i> bum canfuwyd	canfuaswn, ‡ etc. <i>like</i> buaswn canfuasid	canfyddwyf, etc. <i>like</i> byddwyf canfydder	
Impersonal						canfydd, etc. canfydder
7. adnabod, <i>knowing</i>	adwennost adwaenai adwaenom adwaenoch adwaenant adwaenir	adnabyddwn etc., <i>also</i> adwaenwn	adnabum, etc. <i>also</i> adwaenais	adnabuaswn, etc., reg. adwaenaswn, etc., reg.	adwaenwyf, etc., reg. adnabyddwyf, etc., reg. adnapwyf adnepych adnapo adnapom adnapoch adnapont	adnabydd adnabydded adnabyddwn adnabyddwch adnabyddant
Impersonal:—					adwaenir adnabydder adnaper	adwaenir adnabydder adnaper

*Like **canfod**, conjugate **cydnabod**, *acknowledging*; **cyfarfod**, *meeting*; **darfod**, *ceasing*; **gorfod**, *compelling*.
 †3rd sing., **canfydd**; so also **cydnebydd**, **cyferfydd**, **deifydd**. ‡**canfyddais**, etc., **canfyddaswn**, etc., formed on the analogy of **dysgais**, are also used. But they cannot be considered as correct.

||But the 3rd plu. aorist is **canfuant**.

The fut. is **adnabyddaf**, etc.

Verb-Noun.	Pres. and Fut. Indic.	Pt. Impf.	Aorist.	Plupf.	Pres. Subj.	Imperative.
8. gwybod, * <i>knowing</i>	(Pres. only †) gwn gwyddost gŵyr gwyddom gwyddoch gwyddant gwyddir, gwyddis, gwys	gwyddwn, † etc.	gwybum, § <i>like bum</i>	gwybuaswn <i>like buaswn</i>	gwybyddwyf, etc., <i>like</i> byddwyf, <i>also</i> gwyppwyf, etc.	gwybydd gwybydded, gwypped gwybyddwn, etc. gwyppwn, etc.
Impersonal:—		gwyddid	gwybuwyd, gwyppwyd	gwybuasid	gwybydder, gwypper	gwybydder, gwypper
9. dyfod, dod, <i>coming</i>	dcauf, dof deui, doi daw deuwn, down deuwch, dowch	deuwn, down deuit, doit, doet deuai, doi, doe deuem, doem deuech, doech	deuthum, daethum daethost daeth	daethwn daethit daethai daethem daethech	delwyf delych, delech delo, del delom deloch	tyred dosed, deled, doed (plu. as pri. nd.)

(Continued next page)

*There is a Past Imperfect Subjunctive: **gwyppwn, -it, -al, -em, -ech -ent.**

†The future is **gwybyddaf, etc., reg.** ‡The 3rd sing. **gwyddiad** is now rare, except colloquially.

§But 3rd plu. is **gwybuant.** ¶From **dy + rhed.**

Verb-Noun.	Pres. and Fut. Indic.	Pt. Impf.	Aorist.	Plupf.	Pres. Subj.	Imperative.
dyfod, dod —cont.	deuant, dont	deuent, doent	daethant	daethent	delont	
Impersonal :—	deuir, doir	deuid, doid	deuwyd, daethpwyd	daethid	deuer, deler, doer	deuer, deler, doer
10. gwneud, gwneuthur <i>making</i>	gwnaf gwnci, gwnai	gwnawn gwnaith, gwnaeth gwnai, gwnae	gwneuthum, gwnaethum gwnaethost	gwnaethwn gwnaethit gwnaethai	gwnelwyf gwnelych, gwnelech gwnelo, gwnel gwnelom	gwna gwnaed, gwneled (plu. as pres. indic.)
Impersonal :—	gwna, gwnaiff gwnawn	gwnaem	gwnaeth gwnaethom	gwnaethem	gwneloch gwnelont	
	gwnewch gwnant	gwnaech gwnaent	gwnaethoch gwnaethant	gwnaethech gwnaethent		
	gwneir	gwneid	gwnaed, gwnaethpwyd	gwnaethid	gwnaer, gwneler	gwnaer, gwneler
11. myned, mynd, <i>going</i>	af	awn	euthum, aethum aethost	aethwn	elwyf	
<i>(continued below)</i>	ai, âi, ei	ait, aet		aethit	elych, elech	dos.

N.B.—The usual Past Impf. Subjunctive forms of dyfod, gwneuthur, and myned are delwn, gwnelwn, and elwn ; they are conjugated regularly like the past impf. indicative,

Verb-Noun.	Pres. and Fut. Indic.	Pt. Impf.	- Aorist.	Plupf.	Pres. Subj.	Imperative.
(myned, mynd— <i>cont.</i>)	ä, aiff, oiff awn ewch ant	ai, âi, ae aem aech aent	aeth aethom Aethoch aethant	aethai aethem aethech aethent	elo, el elom eloch elont	acd, eled awn, elwn ewch, elwch ant, elant
Impersonal:—	eir	eid	acd, aethpwyd	aethid	aer, eler	aer, eler
12. clybod, <i>hearing</i>			clybum, etc.* <i>like bum</i>			
13.		3rd sg. ebe, ebai, ebr, eb. <i>said</i>				
14.	dily, <i>he</i> <i>deserves</i>	dylwn†, <i>I</i> <i>ought, etc.,</i> reg.		dylaswn, etc., reg.		2. sg. hwde, <i>take</i> 2. pl. hwdiwb
15.						
16.	meddaf, <i>I say,</i> etc., reg.	meddwn, <i>I say</i> etc., reg.				

* 3rd plu. clybuant. † Though impf. in form dylwn is present in meaning.

Verb-Noun.	Pres. and Fut. Indic.	Pt. Impf.	Aorist.	Plupf.	Pres. Subj.	Imperative.
17.						
18.	(Pres. only*) myfi biau, <i>it</i> <i>belongs to me</i> tydi biau, etc.	pioedd myfi oedd piau, etc.	pieufu†		myfi fyddo(<i>or</i> fo) piau, etc.	2 sg. moes, <i>give</i> 2 pl. moeswch
19.			sg. 1. gorugum, gorum, <i>I</i> <i>did.</i> 2 gorugost. 3. gorug, goruc. pl 1. gorugam. 3. gorugant. eiglef or eigleu, <i>heard.</i>			
20.						

The following are regular from the present stem :

Verb-Noun. Pres. Stem.

chwerthin, laughing chwardd, e.g. pres. indic., **chwardd**, &c.
dianc, escaping diang- " " "
dwyn, carrying dyg- " " "
dyg " " "

N. B.—**Dwyn** is **dwg** in the 3rd sing. pres. and fut. indic. **dwg**, **dygodd** in the 3rd sing. aor. indic.; **dwg** in 2nd sing imperative. **ysgwyd, shaking** ysgydw- e.g. pres. indic. **ysgyd**, &c.

*The future is :—myfi,—tydi, efe, nyni, chwyehwi, hwythwy—fydd piau. †Found in Mediaeval Welsh.

NOTE.—The defective verbs No. 19 and 20 were in common use in Mediaeval literature.

CHAPTER XIV.

224—WORDS SIMILAR IN SOUND, BUT DIFFERENT IN MEANING.

See Anwyl First Welsh Reader & Writer, pp. 103-108 for

The following are some of the most common : *with exam*

A

a, rel. pron.
a, â, vb., *goes*, see **myned**
â, prep., *with*
a, cj., *and*

ac, cj., *and*
âg, prep., *with*
ag, cj., *as*

al, interr. particle
al, cj., *or, either*
al, âl, vb., v., **myned**
a'i, *and his, and her*
â'l, *with his, with her*

a'u, *and their*
â'u, *with their*

arch, s., *chest, coffin*
arch, s., *request*

aur, s., *gold*
air, s., *word (from gair)*

B

bach, adj., *small*
bach, s., *hook*

brân, s., *crow*
bran, s., *bran, husk*

bri, s., *rank, dignity*
bru, s., *womb*

buchod, s., *cattle*
bychod, s., *bucks*

budd, s., *benefit, gain*
bydd, vb., *will be*, see **bod**

C

cae, s., *field, enclosure*
cau, vb., *shutting*
cau, adj., *hollow*

cam, s., *injury, wrong*
cam, s., *step, stride*
cam, adj., *crooked, wrong*

cân, s., *song, poem*
can, s., *whiteness, flour*
can, adj., *white*
can, adj., *hundred*, see **cant**

câr, s., *friend, relative*
car, s., *frame, car*

ci, s., *dog*
eu, adj., *amiable*

cil, s., *corner, ridge*
cul, adj., *narrow*

C

crug, s., *heap, pile*
cryg, s., *hoarse*

Cymru, s., *Wales*
Cymry, s., *Welshmen*

cyn, adv., *as*
cyn, prep., *before*

cynnydd, s., *increase*
cynydd, s., *hunter*

cywain, vb., *carrying*
cywen, s., *chicken*

Ch

chwaeth, s., *taste*
chwaith, adv., *neither*

chwith, adj., *left, untoward*
chwyth, s., *a gust, breath*

D

da, s., *goods, cattle*
da, adj., *good*

daw, s., *son-in-law*
daw, v., *comes*

diliw, adj., *colourless*
diluw, s., *deluge*

dof, adj., *tame*
dof, vb., *I come*

di, pron. = ti, *thou, thee*
du, adj., *black*

D

dy, adj., *thy*
dy, s., mutated form ty, *house*

E

ewin, s., *a nail, claw*
ewyn, s., *foam, froth*

G

glân, adj., *clean, pure, holy*
glan, s., *bank, shore*

gwae, s., *woe*
gwau, vb., *weaving, knitting*

gwaedd, s., *shout, cry*
gwaudd, s., *daughter-in-law*

gwaeth, adj., *worse*
gwaith, s., *work*

gwain, s., *scabbard, sheath*
gwaun, gwaen, s., *meadow, bog*

gwir, s., and adj., *truth, true*
gwyr, s., *men*
gŵyr, vb., *knows*

gwiw, adj., *meet, worthy*
gwyw, adj., *withered*

H

hael, adj., *generous*
haul, s., *sun*

hi, pr., *she*
hy, adj., *bold*

H

hin, s., *weather*
 hun, s., *sleep*
 hun, s., *self*
 hŷn, adj., *older*

hwy, pr., *they*
 hwy, adj., *longer*

Ll

llais, s., *voice*
 llaes, adj., *loose, slack*

llaeth, s., *milk*
 llaith, adj., *damp*

lli, s., *flood*
 llu, s., *crowd, host*

lliw, s., *colour*
 llyw, s., *rudder, ruler*

M

mae, vb., *is*
 mai, cj., *that*

maen, s., *stone*
 main, adj., *fine, slender*

maeth, s., *nourishment*
 maith, adj., *long, tedious*

melin, s., *mill*
 melyn, adj., *yellow*

N

nae, adv., *no, not*
 nac, cj., *nor, neither*
 nag, cj., *than*

nith, s., *niece*
 nyth, s., *nest*

P

peri, vb.-n., *causing, compelling*
 pery, vb., *lasts, endures*

pridd, s., *soil, earth*
 prudd, adj., *sad*

prif, adj., *chief*
 pryf, s., *worm, vermi.*

R

rhiw, *slope, hill*
 rhyw, s., *sort, kind*
 rhyw, adj., *some*

S

saeth, s., *arrow*
 saith, adj., *seven*

sir, s., *shire, count*
 sur, adj., *sour*

sudd, s., *juice, st*
 sydd, vb., *is*

T

taer, adj., *importunate*
 talr, adj., *three*

tal, s., *front, brow*
 tal, adj., *high, tall*
 tâl, s., *payment*

taw, cj., *that*
 taw, vb., *is silent, be silent*

tl, pr, *thou, thee*

T

tu, s., *side, region*
 ty, s., *house*

tri, adj., *three*
 try, vb., *turns*

Y

yn, prep., *in*
 yn, predicative, e.g., yn ddyn,
 yn dda

222—PARSING AND ANALYSIS.

223—It is to be hoped that the attempt made here to emphasise the most striking points of difference between Welsh and English syntax may prevent the beginner from adopting in its entirety for Welsh sentences, the system which is applicable to English.

224—Examples: (i.) Os trowch eich cefn at y tân gwelwch fod y rhan o'r ty sydd agosaf at y muriau yn uwch na'r rhannau ereill.

(ii.) Am Gymry y sonnir—Cymry o'i oes ac o'i gydnabod ef.

(iii.) O hir dremio, canfum o borth y Balchder ddinas deg ar saith fryn.

(iv.) Os y peth hwn a wnei, a'i orchymyn o Dduw i ti yna ti a elli barhau.

(v.) Gwyn fyd y bobl y mae'r Arglwydd yn Dduw iddynt.

(vi.) Dyma'r ty y'm ganwyd ynddo.

(vii.) Yr oeddwn yng Nghaer ddoe.

(viii.) Ni's clywais ef erioed yn adrodd.

225—A. PARSING.

(i.) **os** : conj. joining the sentences “trowch...tân” and
“gwelwch...ereill.”

***trowch** : verb trans., irreg., act. voice, indic. mood,
pres. tense—2nd pers. plu. (agreeing with
“chwi” understood).

eich : poss. adj., com. gen., plu. no., 2nd pers., qual.
“cefn.”

cefn : com. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—acc. case, gov.
by “trowch.”

at : prep. gov. “tân” in the accus. case.

y : def. art., qual. “tân.”

tân : com. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—acc. case. gov.
by “at.”

gwelwch : verb. trans., reg., act. voice, indic. mood,
pres. tense—2nd pers. plu (agreeing with
“chwi” understood).

fod : verb-noun, masc. gen., sing. num.—acc. case,
gov. by “gwelwch.”

y : def. art., qual. “rhan.”

rhan : com. noun, fem gen., sing. no., gen. case,
dependent on “fod.”

*Strictly speaking, **trowch**, like **canfum** and other verbs below, contains its own subject, and the parsing is adequate without the part in brackets, but as the pronoun—**chwi**, **i**, etc.—is frequently added, many teachers will probably consider it simpler to parse **trowch** as “. . . 2nd pers., sing. agreeing with its subject ‘chwi’ understood,” and it would seem pedantic to condemn that method (see par 124 (i.) above.)

- o** : prep. gov. "ty" in the accus. case.
'r : def. art., post-vocalic form, qual. "ty."
ty : com. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—acc case, gov. by "o."
sydd : verb intrans., irreg., indic. mood, pres. tense, 3rd pers. sing.
agosaf : adj. superl. degree, qual. rel. pron., contained in "sydd."
at : prep. gov. "muriau" in the accus. case.
y : def. art. qual. "muriau."
muriau : com. noun, masc. gen., plu. no.—acc. case, gov. by "at."
yn : predicative "yn" used with "uwch."
uwch : adj., comp. proper, qual. "rhan."
na : conj. joining "gwelwch...uwch" and "'r rhannau ereill."
'r : def. art. post-vocalic form, qual. "rhannau."
rhannau : com. noun, fem. gen., plu. no.—nom case, subject to "yw" understood.
ereill : indef. adj., fem gender, plu. no., qual. "rhannau."
- (ii.) **am** : prep. gov. "Gymry" in the accus. case.
Gymry : proper noun, masc. gen., plu. no.—acc. case, gov. by "am."
y : rel. pron.—masc. gen., plu. no., 3rd pers., agreeing with its antecedent "Gymry,"—acc. case.
sonnir : verb. trans., reg., active voice, indic. mood, pres. tense, impers. form.
Cymry : prop. noun, masc. gen., plu. num.—acc. case, in appos. to "Gymry."
o : prep. gov. "oes" in the accus. case.
'i : poss. adj. post-vocalic form, masc. gen., sing no., qual. "oes."

- oes : com. noun, fem. gen., sing. no.—acc. case, gov. by “o.”
- ae : conj. joining “oes” and “gydnabod.”
- o : prep. gov. “gydnabod” in the accus. case.
- ’i : poss. adj., post-vocalic form, masc. gen., sing. no.; qual. “gydnabod.”
- gydnabod : com. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—acc. case, gov. by “o.”
- ef : 3rd pers. pron., masc. gen., sing. no., gen. case, added to emphasise “i.”
- (iii.) o : prep. gov. “dremio” in the accus. case.
- hir : adj., posit. degree, qual. “dremio.”
- dremio : verb-noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—acc. case, gov. by “o.”
- canfum : verb trans., irreg., act. voice, indic. mood, aor. tense—1st pers. sing. (agreeing with “i” understood).
- o : prep. gov. “borth” in the accus. case.
- borth : com. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—acc. case, gov. by “o.”
- y : def. art. qual. “Balchder.”
- Balchder : prop. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—gen. case, dependent on “borth.”
- ddinas : com. noun, fem. gen., sing. no.—acc. case, gov. by “canfum.”
- deg : adj., posit. deg., qual. “ddinas.”
- ar : prep. gov. “fryn” in the accus. case.
- saith : numeral adj., qual. “fryn.”
- fryn : com. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—acc. case, gov. by “ar.”
- (iv.) Os : conj. joining “y peth...i ti” and “yna...barhau.”
- y : def. art. qual. “peth.”

- peth** : com. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—accus. case, gov. by “wnei.”
- hwn** : dem. adj., masc. gen., sing. no., qual. “peth.”
- a** : rel. pron.—masc. gen., sing. no., agreeing with its antec. “peth,”—acc. case, [v. 167 (b)].
- wnei** : verb trans., irreg., act. voice, indic. mood, fut. tense,—2nd pers. sing. (agreeing with “di” understood).
- a** : conj. joining “y peth...wnei” and “’i...i ti.”
- ’i** : poss. adj., masc. gen., sing. no., qual. “orchymyn.”
- orchymyn** : verb-noun, masc. gen., sing. num.,—nom. case, subject to “digwydd” (understood).
- o** : prep., gov. “Dduw” in the accus. case.
- Dduw** : prop. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—accus. case, gov. by “o.”
- i** : prep., gov. “ti” in the accus. case.
- ti** : pers. pron., com. gen., sing. no., 2nd pers.—accus. case, gov. by “i.”
- yna** : adv. of cause, mod. “elli.”
- ti** : pers. pron., com. gen., sing. no., 2nd pers.—nom. case, subject to “elli.”
- a** : rel. pron.—com. gen., sing. no., 2nd pers., agreeing with its antec. “ti,”—nom. case, [v. 167 (b)]
- elli** : verb trans., reg., act. voice, indic. mood., pres. tense—2nd pers. sing., agreeing with “ti.”
- barhau** : verb-noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—accus. case, gov. by “elli.”
- (v.) **gwyn** : predicative adj., pos. deg., qual. “fyd.”
- fyd** : com. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.—nom. case, subject to “yw” (understood).
- y** : def. art., qual. “bobl.”
- bobl** : collective noun, fem. gen., sing. no.—genitive case, dependent on “fyd.”

y : rel. pron.—fem. gen., plu. no., * 3rd pers., agreeing with its antec. “bobl,”—accus. case of the indirect object.

mae : verb intrans., irreg., act. voice, indic. mood, pres. tense, 3rd pers. sing., subject — “Arglwydd.”

'r : def. art.—post-vocalic form—qual. “Arglwydd.”

Arglwydd : prop. noun, masc. gen., sing no.—nom. case, subject to “mae.”

yn : predicative “yn” used with “Dduw.”

Dduw : prop. noun, masc. gen., sing. no.,—nom. case, complement to “mae.”

iddynt : pronominal preposition, plu. no., 3rd pers., explaining the relative “y.”

(vi.) **dyma** : demons. adv. of place, mod. “gwel” (understood).

'r : def. art.—post-vocalic form—qual. “:ty.”

ty : com. noun, masc. gen., sing no.—acc. case, gov. by “gwel” (understood).

y : rel. pron.—masc. gen., sing. no., 3rd pers., agreeing with its antecedent “ty,”—acc. case of place where.

'm : pers. pron.—post-vocalic form, com. gen., sing. no., 1st pers.—acc. case, gov. by “ganwyd.”

ganwyd : verb trans., reg., indic. mood, aor. tense, impersonal form.

ynddo : pronominal prep., masc. gen., sing. no., 3rd person, explaining “y.”

(vii.) **yr** : introductory adv., mod. “oeddwn.”

oeddwn : verb intrans., irreg., act. voice, indic. mood, past impf. tense, 1st pers. sing. (agreeing with “i” understood).

*Note that “pobl” is plural in its syntax.

yn : prep., gov. “Nghaer” in the accus. case.

Nghaer : prop. noun., fem. gen., sing. no.—accus. case,
gov. by “yng.”

ddoe : Adv. of time, mod., “oeddw’n.”

(viii.) **ni** : adv. of negation, mod. “clywais.”

's : post-vocalic pers. pron., masc. gen., sing. no., 3rd
pers.,—accus. case, gov. by “clywais.”

clywais : verb trans., reg., act. voice, indic. mood, aor.
tense, 1st pers. sing (agreeing with “i”
understood).

ef : pers. pron, masc. gen., sing. no., 3rd pers.—accus.
case in apposition to “'s.”

erioed : adverb of time, mod. “clywais.”

yn : prep., gov. “adrodd” in the accus. case.

adrodd : verb-noun, masc. gen., sing. no., 3rd pers.—
accus. case, gov. by “yn.”

- i. (a) Gwelwch fod y rhan o'r ty yn uwch.—Princ. sentence.
 (b) Sydd agosaf at y muriau; adj. clause qual. "rhan" in (a).
 (c) Na'r rhannau ereill:—adv. clause of degree modifying "uwch" in (a).
 (d) Os trowch eich cefn at y tan:—adv. cl. of cause (condition) mod. "gwelwch" in (a).
- ii. Am Gymry y* sonnir—Cymry o'i oes ac o'i gydnabod ef:—simple sentence.
- iii. O hir dremio canfum o borth y Balchder ddinas deg ar saith fryn:—simple sentence.
- iv. (a) Yna ti a elli barhau:—princ. sentence.
- iv. (b) Os y peth hwn a wnei:—adv. cl. of cause (condition) mod. "elli" in (a).
 (c) A'i orchymyn o Dduw i ti:—adv. cl. of cause (condition) mod. "elli" in (a).
- v. (a) Gwyn fyd y bobl:—princ. sentence.
 (b) Y mae'r Arglwydd yn Dduw iddynt:—adjective clause qual. "bobl" in (a).
- vi. (a) Dyma'r ty:—princ. sentence.
 (b) Y'm ganwyd ynddo:—adj. clause qual., "ty" in (a).
- vii. Yr oeddwn yng Nghaer ddoe—simple sentence.
- viii. Ni's clywais ef erioed yn adrodd:—simple sentence.

*The relative "y" may be left out of the analysis.

Con. Word	Predicate.	Subject.	Object.	Ex. of Pred.
i. (a)	Gwelwch	(chwi)	fod y rhan o'r ty yn uwch	at y muriau (<i>place</i>)
(b)	sydd agosaf	'r rhannau ereill	eich cefn	at y tân (<i>place</i>)
(c) na	trowch	(chwi)	Gymry—Cymry o'i	
(d) os	sonnir am		oes ac o'i gydnabod ef	
ii.			ddinas deg	ar saith fryn (<i>place</i>) o borth y Balchder (<i>place</i>) o hir dremio (<i>means</i>) yna (<i>cause</i>)
iii.	canfum	(i)	barhau y peth hwn i ti (ind. obj.)	o Dduw (<i>agent</i>)
iv. (a)	elli	ti a	y, iddynt (ind. objects)	yma (<i>place</i>)
(b) os	wnei	(di)	'r ty	Y, ynddo (<i>place</i>)
(c) a	(digwydd)	'i orchymyn	'm	ddoe (<i>time</i>)
(a)	(yw) gwyn	fy dy bobl	's-ef	ying Nghaer (<i>place</i>)
(b)	mae yn Dduw	'r Arglwydd		ni (<i>negation</i>)
(a)	gwel	di		erioed (<i>time</i>)
(b)	ganwyd	(i)		
vii. Yr	oeddwn	(i)		
viii.	clywais	(i)		

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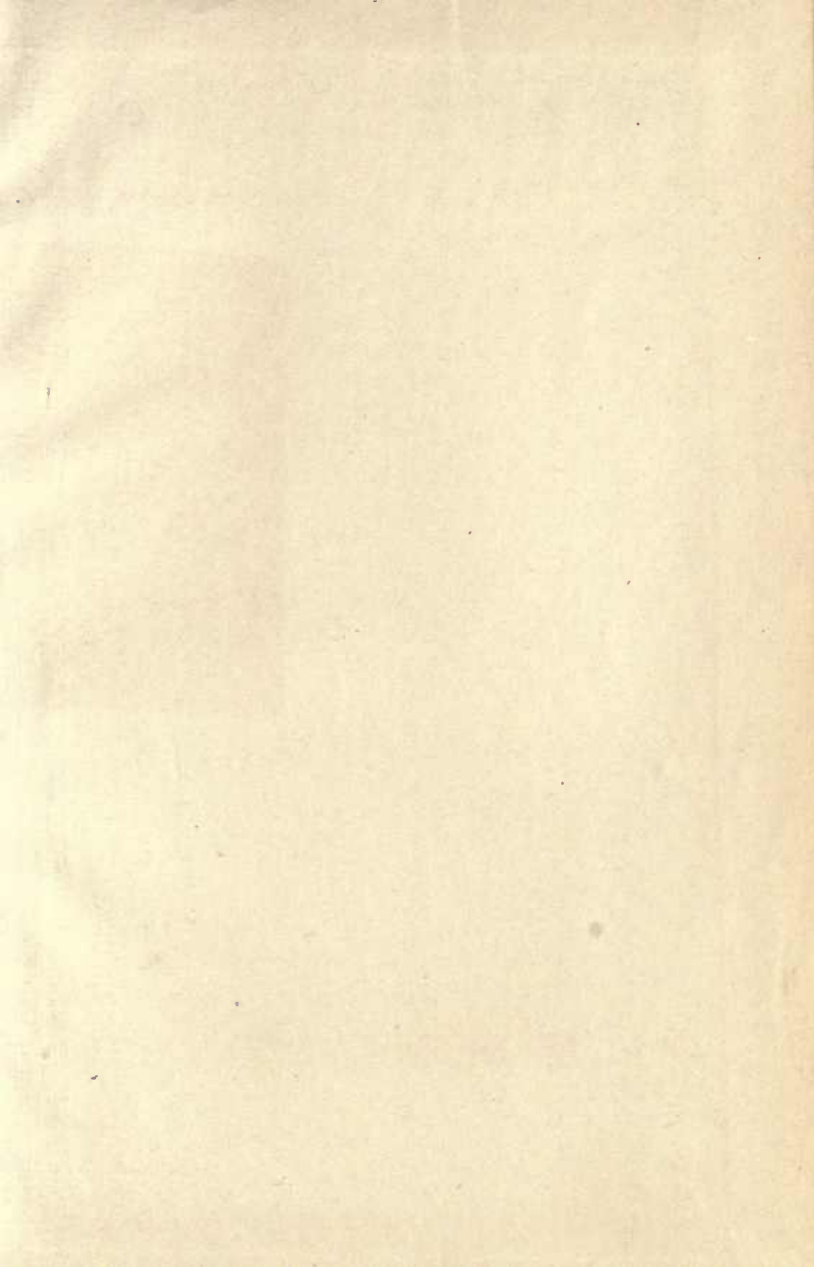
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