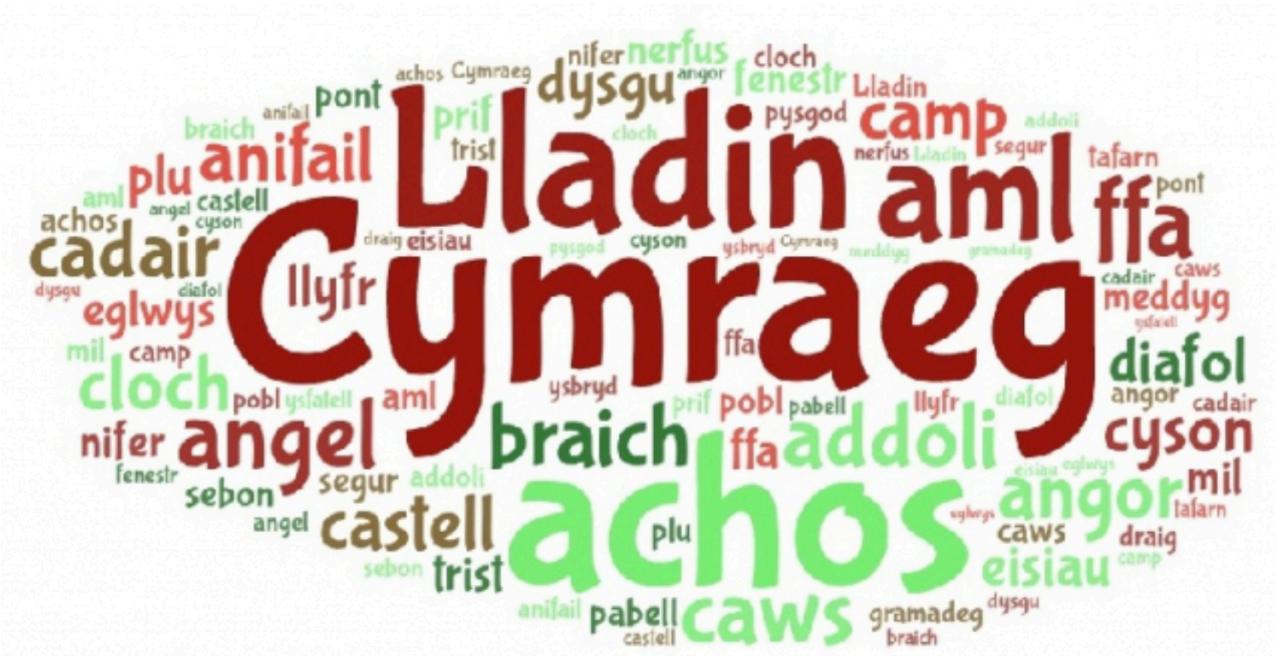


Gwreiddiau Geiriau Cymraeg

Etymology of Welsh Words



Gan / By: Madison Keeping



Parallel.cymru

Gwreiddiau Geiriau Cymraeg / Etymology of Welsh Words

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Pam rydyn ni'n dweud 'Cymru'? O ble mae geiriau'n dod? Ydy'r iaith Gymraeg yn gwbl unigryw? Mae deall etymoleg a gwreiddiau iaith yn rhan bwysig o ieithyddiaeth a dysgu iaith. Yma, rydyn ni'n edrych ar etymoleg yr iaith Gymraeg gan ddangos bod ei gwreiddiau ar hyd a lled y byd.

Mae Madison Keeping yn fyfyrwraig PhD ym Mhrifysgol Abertawe sy'n ymchwilio defnydd salwch meddwl mewn llenyddiaeth Gymraeg ddiweddar. Ers 2018, mae hi wedi bod yn gweithio yn Adran y Gymraeg ym Mhrifysgol Abertawe fel tiwtor.

Awdur ac ymgrychyd Heini Gruffudd: "Mae'r ddogfen yma'n rhoi cyfle i ddysgwyr a siaradwyr Cymraeg roi eu traed i mewn i ddyfroedd diddorol etymoleg. Mae tarddiad geiriau Cymraeg yn amrywiol- nid mor amrywiol â'r Saesneg wrth gwrs- ac mae deall o ble y daeth geiriau'r iaith yn gymorth mawr i ni i ddeall sut mae'r iaith yn gweithio. Dyma'r ymdrech ddwyieithog ar-lein gyntaf i nodi tarddiad geiriau, ac rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld y rhestr yn cynyddu."

Yr Athro Steve Morris: "Dyma adnodd hynod werthfawr i bawb sy'n ymddiddori yn yr iaith Gymraeg. Mae gwybod o ble mae geiriau wedi dod yn ein helpu, nid yn unig i ddeall mwy am hanes ein gwlad a sut mae'r iaith yn adlewyrchu'r hanes yna, ond hefyd cyfoeth a chryfder y Gymraeg fel iaith sydd wedi benthyca, ymgyfoethogi ac addasu o ieithoedd eraill ar hyd ei hoes."

Why do we say 'Cymru'? Where do words come from? Is the Welsh language completely unique?

Understanding the etymology and origins of a language is an important part of linguistics and language learning. Here, we look at the etymology of the Welsh language, showing that its roots spread far and wide across the world.

Madison Keeping is a PhD student in Swansea University researching the use of mental illness in recent Welsh literature. Since 2018, she has been working in the Welsh Department in Swansea University as a tutor.

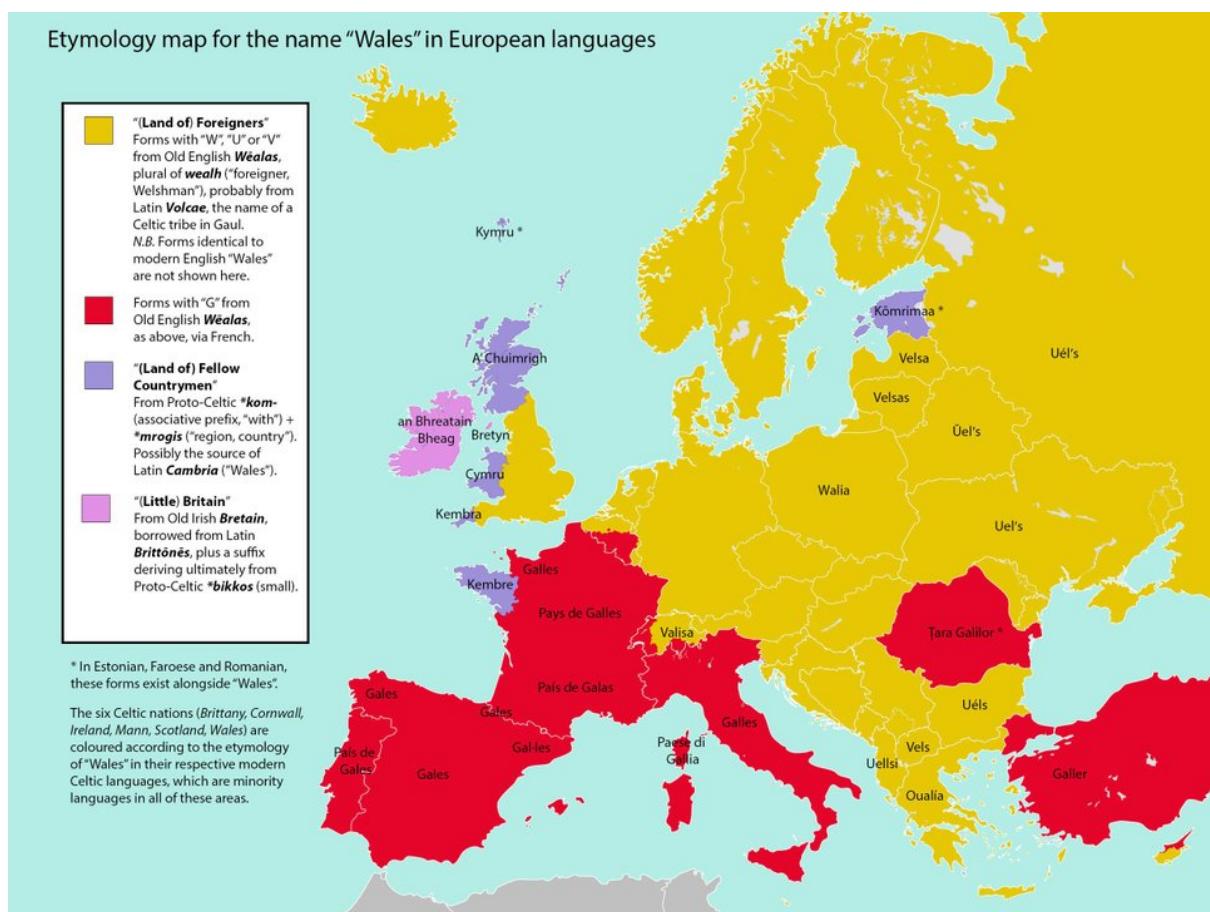
Author and campaigner Heini Gruffudd: "This document gives learners and Welsh speakers the chance to put their feet into interesting etymology waters. The origins of Welsh words are varied- not as diverse as English, of course- and understanding where the words of the language came to us is a great help to us to understand how the language works. This is the first online bilingual effort to identify the origin of words, and I'm looking forward to seeing the list increasing."

Associate Professor Steve Morris: "This is an invaluable resource for all those interested in the Welsh language. Knowing where words have come from help us to not only understand more about the history of our country and how the language reflects that history, but also the wealth and strength of Welsh as a language that has lent, enriched and adapted from other languages throughout its life."

Gwreiddiau'r iaith Gymraeg / Origin of the Welsh Language

Mae'r Gymraeg yn un o ieithoedd hynaf Ewrop. Cyn y Gymraeg, Brythoneg oedd prif iaith Cymru, Lloegr a de'r Alban, pan ddaeth y Rhufeiniaid yn 43 AD. Daeth y Gymraeg o'r Frythoneg, rywbryd rhwng 400 a 700 AD. Mae barddoniaeth Gymraeg gynnar yn dod o'r cyfnod hwn.

Welsh is one of the oldest languages in Europe. It evolved from Brythonic, the main language spoken in Wales, England and Southern Scotland when the Romans invaded in 43AD. Welsh began to emerge as a distinctive language sometime between 400 and 700 AD – early Welsh poetry survives from this period.



Llun oddi wrth / Picture from:

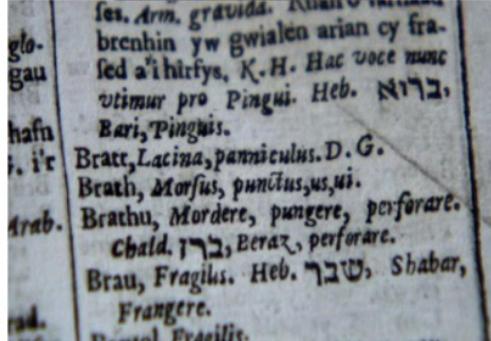
[reddit.com/r/Wales/comments/9cgwik/wales_in_european_languages/](https://www.reddit.com/r/Wales/comments/9cgwik/wales_in_european_languages/)

Gair Cymraeg / Welsh Word	Cyfeithiad / Translation	Iaith Benthyg / Borrowed Language	Tarddiad ac Ystyr / Etymology and Meaning
Cymru / Cymry	Wales / Welsh people	Brythoneg / Brythonic	<i>combrogi</i> = com (rhagddodiad sy'n golygu cydwladwr) + brogi (gŵr o'r un wlad)
Wales / Welsh	Wales / Welsh	Germaneg / Germanic	<i>combrogi</i> = com (prefix which means compatriot) + brogi (fellow countryman)
		Eingl-Sacsonaidd / Anglo-Saxon (Hen Saesneg / Old English)	<p>II. <i>combrogos</i></p> <p><i>Walh</i> (II. <i>Walha</i>) = (rhywun o dramor / rhywun estron / siaradwr iaith Geltaidd) (foreigner / stranger / Celtic speaker)</p> <p><i>Waelisc</i> = ([pobl] Brythoniaid / Britons)</p> <p><i>Wē alas</i> = (tir y Brythoniaid / the Britons' land)</p>

Yr Elfen Ladin yn yr Iaith Gymraeg / The Latin Element in Welsh



Yr Elfen Ladin / The Latin Element



Fel rydyn ni'n gwybod, mae'r Gymraeg wedi benthig nifer o eiriau o'r Lladin dros y canrifoedd. Y dosbarth gyntaf o eiriau benthig oedd geiriau a berthynai i fywyd / arferion milwrol megis: *castell*, *ffos*, *llafn*, *mur*, *pebyll*, *saeth*.

Yn sgil y rheiny, daeth geiriau a oedd yn ymwneud â masnach a llafur megis : *aur*, *hestawr*, *mesur*, *plwm*, *pwys*. Ond wrth i'r Ymerodraeth Rhufeinig ddod yn fwy cryf, manteisiwyd hefyd ar eu dull o fyw a gwelwyd, *cegin*, *ystafell* a *ffenestr*, *gwisgwyd maneg a torch*, bwy todd y bobl *torth* ac yfon nhw, *gwin*.

Diolch i'r llyfrau Henry Lewis, *Yr Elfen Ladin yn yr Iaith Gymraeg*, (Caerdydd: [Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru](#), 1943) a *Geiriadur Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru* am yr wybodaeth hon.

As we know, Welsh has borrowed many words from Latin over the centuries. The first group of words were those which belonged to military life and customs such as: *castell* (castle), *ffos* (ditch/trench/moat), *llafn* (blade), *mur* (wall), *pebyll* (tents), *saeth* (arrow).

In the wake of those came words that were related to trade and labour such as: *aur* (gold), *hestawr* (=hestor a measure of quantity, two bushels), *mesur* (measure/quantify), *plwm* (lead), *pwys* (pound). But as the Roman Empire grew in strength, their lifestyle was adopted and things such as *cegin* (kitchen), *ystafell* (room) and *ffenestr* (window) were seen, things such as *maneg* (glove) and *torch* (chain/collar) were worn, people ate *torth* (loaf) and drunk *gwin* (wine).

Many thanks to Henry Lewis, *Yr Elfen Ladin yn yr Iaith Gymraeg*, (Caerdydd: [Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru](#), 1943) a *Geiriadur Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru* for this information.

Allwedd / Key

ans	ansoddair	adjective
be	berfenw	verb noun
eb	enw benywaidd	female noun
eg	enw gwrywaidd	male noun
ll	enw lluosog	plural noun
adf	adferf	adverb
ardd	arddodiad	preposition

Lladin / Latin

Gair Cymraeg / Welsh Word	Cyfeithiad / Translation	Tarddiad / Origin	Defnydd mewn ieithoedd eraill / Use in other languages
abad	abbot (eg)	<i>abbatem / abbāt</i>	<i>abat</i> = Hen Gernywieg (Old Cornish) <i>abbas</i> = Llydaweg Canol (Middle/Medieval Breton)
achos	cause / reason (eg)	<i>occāsiō</i>	
addoli	to adore / worship / idolize (be)	<i>adōrāre</i> *ansicr / uncertain	
addurn	ornament / decoration / adornment (eg)	<i>adorno</i>	<i>adorn</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>adorno</i> = Portiwgaleg (Portuguese)
aml	numerous / many (ans)	<i>amplus</i>	
angel	angel (eg)	<i>angelus</i>	<i>ángel</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>angel</i> = Slofeniad (Slovenian) <i>ángel</i> = Sbaeneg (Spanish) <i>angel</i> = Swedeg (Swedish)
angor	anchor (eg/b)	<i>anchora</i>	<i>ingor</i> = Hen Wyddelig (Old Irish)
anifail	animal (eg)	<i>animalium</i>	<i>aneval</i> = Llydaweg Canol a Diwedd (Middle and End of Century Breton)
arf	arm / weapon (eg/b)	<i>arma</i>	<i>arvov</i> = Cernywieg Canol (Middle Cornish) <i>arm</i> = Hen Wyddelig (Old Irish)
asen	donkey / female donkey (eb)	<i>asina</i>	<i>asen</i> = Hen Gernywieg (Old Cornish) <i>asen</i> = Llydaweg Canol (Medieval Breton)
astud	attentive / concentrated (ans)	<i>astutus > sy'n dod, o bosib, o'r ffurf Ffrangeg</i> (which possibly comes from the French word) <i>astut</i>	<i>astut</i> = Llydaweg Canol (Middle Breton)
aur	golden (ans)	<i>aurum</i>	
barf	beard (eb)	<i>barba</i>	<i>barf</i> = Hen Gernywieg (Old Cornish)

			<i>barv</i> = Llydaweg Canol (Medieval Breton)
bas	shallow / shaol (ans)	<i>basus</i>	<i>bas</i> = Hen Ffrangeg (Old French) <i>bas</i> = Saesneg Canol (Medieval English)
bendith	blessing (eb)	<i>benedictio / benedictum</i>	<i>brech</i> = Hen Gernywieg (Old Cornish)
braich	arm (eb/g)	<i>bracchium</i>	<i>braç</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>braccio</i> = Eidaleg (Italian)
bresych	cabbages (II)	<i>brassica</i>	<i>braisech</i> = Gwyddelig (Irish) <i>cadar</i> = Llydaweg (Breton) <i>cathair</i> = Gwyddelig Canol (Medieval Irish)
cadair	chair (eb)	<i>cathedra</i>	<i>cathaoir</i> = Gwyddelig <i>cadira</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>cadeira</i> = Portiwgaleg (Portuguese)
cadwyn	chain (eb)	<i>catēna</i>	
camp	feat / achievement (eb)	<i>campus</i> [maes brwydr / battlefield]	
canghellar	chancellor (eg)	<i>cancellārius</i>	<i>cancelleur</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>kancelár</i> = Slofaciad (Slovakian)
capel	chapel (eg)	<i>capella</i>	<i>capella</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>kapela</i> = Croation <i>kapell</i> = Swedeg (Swedish)
carchar	prison (eg)	<i>carcerem</i>	<i>carhar</i> = Cernyweg (Cornish)
castell	castle (eg)	<i>castellum</i>	<i>kastell</i> = Llydaweg (Breton)
cau	hollow / empty / sunken (ans)	<i>cauus</i>	
caws	cheese (eg)	<i>cāseus</i>	<i>cáis</i> = Gwyddelig (Irish) <i>kaas</i> = Iseldireg (Dutch)
cell	cell (eb)	<i>cella</i>	
cloch	bell (eb)	<i>clocca</i>	<i>clock</i> = Cernyweg (Cornish) <i>cloche</i> = Ffrangeg (French) <i>glocke</i> = Almaeneg (German) <i>klocka</i> = Swedeg (Swedish)
coch	red (ans)	<i>coccum</i>	
corff	body (g)	<i>corpus</i>	<i>corf</i> = Cernyweg (Cornish) <i>corp</i> = Gwyddelig (Irish)
creadur	creature (eg)	<i>creātūra</i>	

cwmwl	cloud (eg)	<i>cumulus</i>	
cyff	trunk [of tree] (eg)	<i>cippus</i>	<i>queff</i> = Llydaweg Canol (Middle Breton)
cyllell	knife (eb)	<i>cultellus</i>	
cyson	consistent (ans)	<i>consonus</i>	<i>coson</i> = Hen Lydaweg (Old Breton)
dewin	wizard / sorcerer (eg)	<i>divinus</i>	
diafol	Devil (eg)	<i>diabolus</i>	<i>diabhal</i> = Gwyddelig <i>duivel</i> = Iseldireg (Dutch) <i>diavol</i> = Rwmaneg (Romanian) <i>diablo</i> = Sbaeneg (Spanish)
disgybl	learner / pupil (eg)	<i>discipulus</i>	<i>discebel</i> = Hen Gernyweg (Old Cornish)
draig	dragon (eb)	<i>dracō</i>	<i>drage</i> = Norweaidd (Norwegian)
dysgu	to learn (be) effect /	<i>discō</i>	
effaith	consequence (eg/b)	<i>effectus</i>	
eglwys	church (eb)	<i>ecclesia</i>	<i>eglos</i> = Cernyweg (Cornish) <i>eclais</i> = Hen Wyddelig (Old Irish) <i>église</i> = Ffrangeg (French)
eisiau	to want (be)	<i>exisgūus (to demand)</i>	<i>estren</i> = Cernyweg (Cornish) <i>estrangoiro</i> = Portiwgaleg (Portuguese) <i>étranger</i> = Ffrangeg (French) <i>estranger</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan)
estron	foreign / alien / stranger (ans + eg)	<i>extrāneus</i>	
ffa	beans (ll)	<i>faba</i>	<i>fav / fao</i> = Llydaweg (Breton) <i>faf / fa</i> = Cernyweg (Cornish)
ffenestr	window (eb)	<i>fenestra</i>	<i>fenêtre</i> = Ffrangeg (French) <i>venster</i> = Iseldireg (Dutch)
ffrwyth	fruit (eb/g)	<i>fructus</i>	
gramadeg	grammar (eg)	<i>grammātica</i>	
lleidr / lladrad	thief (eg) / theft (eg)	<i>llatrō</i>	<i>lladre</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>ladrón</i> = Sbaeneg (Spanish)
llyfr	book (eg)	<i>libr(um)</i>	<i>liuer</i> = Hen Gernyweg (Old Cornish)
llythr	letter (eg)	<i>littera</i>	
Mai	May (eg)	<i>Mensis / Maius</i>	<i>Mai</i> = Ffrangeg (French), Estoneg (Estonian), Rwmaneg (Romanian) <i>Maj</i> = Swedeg (Swedish)

meddyg	doctor (eg)	<i>medicus</i>	<i>methek</i> = Cerynyweg Canol (Middle Cornish)
mil	thousand (rhif / number)	<i>mīlia</i>	<i>mila</i> = Basgeg (Basque) <i>mil</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan), <i>mil</i> = Sbaeneg (Spanish)
modd	way / mode / means (eg)	<i>modus</i>	
nerfus	nervous (ans)	<i>nervōsus</i>	
nifer	number (eg/b)	<i>numerus</i>	<i>nyver</i> = Cernyweg Canol (Middle Cornish)
orgraff	orthography (eb/g)	<i>orthographia</i>	
pab	pope (eg)	<i>pāba</i>	
pabell	tent (eb/g)	<i>papilō</i>	<i>puball</i> = Gwyddelig (Irish)
padell	pan / dish / bowl / skillet (eb)	<i>patella</i>	<i>padel</i> = Hen Gernyweg (Old Cornish)
pechot	sin (eg)	<i>peccātum</i>	<i>pechet</i> = Llydaweg Canol (Middle Breton) <i>peccad</i> = Hen Wyddelig (Old Irish)
pêr	pears (ll)	<i>pira</i>	
perygl	danger / peril (eg)	<i>perīculum</i>	<i>perigo</i> = Portiwgaleg (Portuguese) <i>periklu</i> = Maltese <i>pericolo</i> = Eidaleg (Italian)
plant	children (ll)	<i>planta</i>	
plu	feathers (ll)	<i>plūma</i>	<i>plume</i> = Ffrangeg (French) <i>piuma</i> = Eidaleg (Italian) <i>pluma</i> = Sbaeneg (Spanish)
plygu	to bend / bow (be)	<i>plicō</i>	<i>plygye</i> = Cernyweg Canol (Middle Cornish)
pobl	people (eb)	<i>populus</i>	<i>pobyl, pobel</i> = Cernyweg Canol (Middle Cornish) <i>pobl</i> = Llydaweg Canol (Middle Breton)
pont	bridge (eb)	<i>pons</i>	<i>pons</i> = Hen Gernyweg (Old Cornish) <i>pont</i> = Ffrangeg (French)
porffor	purple (ans)	<i>purpura</i>	<i>porpra</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan)
post	post (eg)	<i>postis</i> * Gw. hefyd (see also)	<i>post</i> Saesneg Canol (Middle English) & Hen Ffrangeg (Old French)

prif	principal / prime / main (ans)	<i>prīmus</i>	
priod	proper / right / appropriate (ans)	<i>privātus</i>	
pysgod	fish (ll)	<i>piscātus</i>	<i>pesce</i> = Eidaleg (Italian) <i>pescado</i> = Sbaeneg (Spanish) <i>sach</i> = Llydaweg Canol (Middle Breton)
sach	sack / bag (eb/g)	<i>saccus</i>	<i>sac</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>sac</i> = Ffrangeg (French) <i>säck</i> = Swedeg (Swedish)
sant	saint (eg)	<i>santus</i>	<i>sant</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>santo</i> = Eidaleg (Italian) <i>santo</i> = Portiwgaleg (Portuguese)
sarff	serpent (eb/g)	<i>sarpans</i> *ffurf llafar (spoken term)	
sebon	soap	<i>sāpōn</i>	<i>sabó</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) <i>savon</i> = Ffrangeg (French) <i>jabón</i> = Sbaeneg (Spanish)
segur	idle / lazy (ans)	<i>sēcūrus</i>	
selsig	sausage (ll)	<i>salsīcia</i>	<i>silsicq</i> = Llydaweg Canol (Middle Breton) <i>salsitxa</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan)
senedd	parliament	*cymharer (compare) <i>senātus</i> a Hen Ffrangeg (Old French) = <i>sened</i>	
sillaf	syllable (eb)	<i>syllaba</i>	<i>suho</i> = Croatian
sych	dry (ans)	<i>siccus</i>	<i>suchy</i> = Pwyleg (Polish) <i>sucho</i> = Slovak <i>seco</i> = Sbaeneg (Spanish)
synnwyr	sense / wisdom (eg/b)	<i>sentīre</i>	*mae nifer o'r ieithoedd Ewropeaidd yn defnyddio'r cystrawen hwn / A number of European Languages use this form:
tafarn	pub/tavern (eb/g)	<i>taberna</i>	<i>taverna</i> = Catalaneg (Catalan) a Croatian <i>taberna</i> = Sbaeneg (Spanish)

tavernă = Rwmaneg (Romanian)
taverna = Eidaleg (Italian)

terfyn	boundary (eg)	<i>terminus</i>
ton	wave (eb)	<i>tonn</i>
trist	sad (ans)	<i>tr̄stis</i>
ysbryd	ghost / spirit (eg)	<i>sp̄ritus</i>
ysgol	school (eb)	<i>schola</i>
ysgrifen	a writing (eb)	<i>scr̄bendum</i>
ystafell	room (eb)	<i>stabellum</i>
ystyr	meaning (eg/b)	<i>historia</i>

Ffrangeg / French

Gair Cymraeg	Cyfeithiad Tarddiad	Defnydd mewn ieithoedd eraill / Use in other languages
tŵr	tower <i>tour</i>	<i>túr</i> = Gwyddelig

Geiriau Cyfansawdd / Compound Words

Geiriau Cyfansawdd / Compound Words



Beth yw 'gair cyfansawdd'?

Gair sydd yn cynnwys o leiaf dwy forffem yw gair cyfansawdd e.e. 'prifathro', lle mae'r morffemau unigol, 'prif' ac 'athro' yn gallu sefyll fel geiriau unigol ar eu pennau eu hunain.

Gweler wici.porth.ac.uk/index.php/Gair_cyfansawdd am fwy o wybodaeth.

What is a compound word?

A compound word is a word which contains at least two morphemes (a unit of a language that cannot be further divided). For example, 'prifathro' (headteacher) where the morphemes 'prif' (main) ac 'athro' (teacher) can stand on their own as individual words.

See wici.porth.ac.uk/index.php/Gair_cyfansawdd for more information.

Gair Gymraeg / Welsh Word	Cyfeithiad / Translation	Cyfansoddiad y gair / Word Formation
Abertawe	Swansea (eb)	Aber (estuary / mouth) + Tawe (the river Tawe) Tawe > mouth of the river Tawe
amcangyfrif	to estimate (be) / estimate/estimation (eg)	amcan (target / aim / purpose) + cyfrif (to count)
ansoddair	adjective (eg)	ansawdd (quality / characteristic) + gair (word)
atalnod	punctuation mark (eg)	atal (impediment / hindrance) + nod (mark)
bochdew	hamster (eg)	boch (cheek) + tew (fat)
bwyty	restaurant (eg)	bwyd (food) + tŷ (house)

campwaith	masterpiece (eg)	camp (accomplishment / achievement) + gwaith (work)
canhwyllbren	candlestick (eg)	cannwyll (candle) + pren (wood [piece of])
canmlwyddiant	centenary (eg)	cant (hundred) + blwydd (year) + iant
canolbarth	midland (eg)	canol (middle) + parth (domain / zone)
canolbwyt	focus (eg)	canol (middle) + pwynt (point)
cigfran	raven (eb)	cig (meat) + brân (crow)
cildroi	reverse (be)	cil (to retreat) + troi (turn)
coedwig	forest (eb)	coed (trees / wood / lumber) + gwig (wood / forest / grove)
cofnod	record / entry (eg)	cof (memory / recollection) + nod (mark / object)
cofrestr	register (eb)	cof (memory) + rhestr (list)
collnod	apostrophe (eg)	coll (loss) + nod (mark / object)
crefftwaith	craftsmanship (eg)	crefft (craft / handicraft) + gwaith (work)
croesair	paradox / a crossword (eg)	croes (cross) + gair (word)
croesffordd	crossroads (eb)	croes (cross) + ffordd (way / road)
cyfeirlyfr	directory (eg)	cyfeirio (to refer) + llyfr (book)
cyfrinair	password (eg)	cyfrin (secret) + gair (word)
cylchgrawn	magazine / periodical (eg)	cylch (circle) + grawn (store / accumulation / treasure)
cysylltair	conjunction (eg)	cyswllt (contact / link) + gair (word)
delfryd	ideal (eb)	delw (image / icon / idol) + bryd (dear one / intent / desire)
doethair	apophthegm / aphorism (eg)	doeth (wise) + gair (word)
dwyieithog	bilingual (ans)	dwy (two) + iaith (language) + og
dwyllo	hands (ll)	dwy (two) + llaw (hand)
dyddlyfr	diary/journal (eg)	dydd (day) + llyfr (book)
dyffryn	valley (eg)	dwfr (water) + hynt (path / course)
ebychnod	exclamation mark (eg)	ebychu (to exclaim) + nod (mark / object)
eisteddle	seat / pew (eg/b)	eistedd (to sit) + lle (place)
ffermdy	farmhouse (eg)	fferm (farm) + tŷ (house)
ffurflen	form (eb)	ffurf (format) + llen (sheet/curtain)
gemwaith	jewellery (eg)	gem (jewel) + gwaith (work)
glasgwellt	grass (ll)	glas (blue / green in Welsh) + gwellt (grass)
gliniadur	laptop (eg)	mlin (lap) + cyfrif[iadur] (computer)
grawnwin	grapes (ll)	grawn (grain / seed) + gwin (wine)
gwaedlif	haemorrhage (eg)	gwaed (blood) + llif (flow)

gwefan	website (eb/g)	gwe (web / internet) + man (site)
gwerslyfr	textbook (eg)	gwers (lesson) + llyfr (book)
gwerthfawr	valuable / precious (ans)	gwerth (worth) + mawr (big)
gwesty	hotel (eg)	gwest (lodging) + tŷ (house)
gwladgarwr	patriot (eg)	gwlad (country) + carwr (lover)
hawlfraint	copyright (eb)	hawl (right / permission) + braint (privilege)
heddlu	police (eg)	hedd (peace) + llu (throng / host / large number of people / army)
heddwas	policeman (eg)	hedd (peace) + gwas (servant / attendant)
hwylbren	mast / flagpole (eg)	hwyl (sail) + pren (wood / tree)
iachuslawn	wholesome (ans)	iachus (healthy) + llawn (full)
llawysgrif	handwriting / manuscript (eb/g)	llaw (hand) + ysgrif (a writing)
llorfrudd	murderer (eg)	llaw (hand) + rhudd (crimson)
llwydnos	twilight (eb)	llwyd (grey) + nos (night)
llyfrgell	library (eb)	llyfr (book) + cell (cell)
maestref	suburb (eb)	maes (field) + tref (town)
mamiaith	mother tongue (eb)	mam (mum / mother) + iaith (language)
mislif	menses / period (eg)	mis (month) + llif (flow)
môr-leidr	pirate (eg)	môr (sea) + lleidr (thief)
ofergoel	superstition (eb)	ofer (fruitless / vain / unavailing) + coel (belief / credit)
peirianwaith	mechanism / machinery (eg/b)	peiriant (machine) + gwaith
pêl-droed	football (eb)	pêl (ball) + troed (foot)
penelin	elbow (eg/b)	pen (head / end) + elin (forearm)
pennod	chapter (eb)	pen (head / end) + nod (note)
pentref	village (eg)	pen (head / end) + tref (town)
pentwr	pile / stack / cluster (eg)	pen (head / end) + twr (batch / heap)
penwythnos	weekend (eg/b)	pen (head / end) + wythnos (week)
plentyndod	childhood (eg)	plenty (child) + dod (to become / arrive)
popty	oven (eg)	pobi (to bake) + tŷ (house)
prifathro	head teacher (eg)	prif (master / principal) + athro (teacher)
prifddinas	capital city (b)	prif (main / principal) + dinas (city)
prifffordd	highway (eb)	prif (main / principal) + ffordd (way/road)
prifysgol	university (eb)	prif (master / principal) + ysgol (school)
priodfab	bridegroom [groom] (eg)	priod (rightful) + mab (son)

prydfertil	beautiful (ans)	pryd (sight / appearance) + berth (fair / beautiful)
prynhawn	afternoon (eg)	pryd (time / occasion / period) + nawn (the ninth hour of the day)
pythefnos	fortnight (eg)	pymtheg (fifteen) + nos (wythnos or night)
rhagenw	pronoun (eg)	rhag (before / in front of) + enw (name)
rhithweledigaeth	hallucination (eb)	rhith (shape / form) + gweledigaeth (vision / dream)
rhwydwaith	network (eg)	rhwyd (net) + gwaith (work)
rhywbeth	something (eg)	rhyw (some) + peth (thing)
rhywle	somewhere (adf)	rhyw (some) + lle (place)
rhywsut	somehow (adf)	rhyw (some) + sut (how)
rhywun	somebody (eg)	rhyw (some) + un (one)
safbwyt	standpoint / point of view (eg)	sefyll (to stand) + pwynt (point)
safle	position / location (eb/g)	sefyll (to stand) + lle (place)
symudliw	iridescent (ans)	symud (to move) + lliw (colour)
tafodiaith	dialect (eb)	tafod (tongue) + iaith (language)
tanwydd	fuel / firewood (eg)	tân (fire) + gwŷdd (tree)
teirgwaith	thrice (adf)	tair (three) + gwaith (time / occasion)
triphlyg	treble (ans)	tri (three) + plyg (fold)
trueni	misery / wretchedness (eg)	truau (wretch / poor fellow) + i (1st person)
tueddfryd	disposition (eg)	tuedd (tendency) + (appearance)
tylwyth	tribe / kinsfolk (eg)	ty (house) + llwyth (tribe / clan)
uchelwr	aristocrat (eg)	uchel (high) + gŵr (man)
uncorn	unicorn (eg)	un (one) + corn (horn)
union	straight / direct ans)	un (one) + iawn (right / okay)
unwaith	once (adf)	un (one) + gwaith (time / occasion)
ymhlith	among(st) (ardd)	yn (in) + plith (midst)
ymysg	in the midst of	yn (in) + mysg (mixture)
ysbyty	hospital (eg/b)	ysbryd (spirit) + ty (house)

*ansicr yw union ffurf yr enghraift yn ôl GPC
(the exact example is uncertain according to DWL (Dictionary of the Welsh Language))

Dylanwad y Saesneg / The English Influence

Dylanwad y Saesneg / The English Influence



Wrth ystyried hanes cythryblus yr iaith Gymraeg, hawdd yw gweld dylanwad y Saesneg a'r Normaniaid arni. O ganlyniad i statws israddol y Gymraeg yn y gorffennol a grym eithriadol Saesneg dros y blynnyddoedd, nid yw'n syndod bod bach o debygrwydd rhwng rhai elfennau o'r Gymraeg a'r Saesneg. Ond ers twf dwyieithrwydd yng Nghymru a datblygiad y byd modern, technolegol, mae dylanwad y Saesneg wedi dwysáu. Oherwydd hyn, erbyn heddiw, mae llu o eiriau a phriod-ddulliau Saesneg wedi ymddangos yn y Gymraeg

Am fwy o wybodaeth, gweler:

- Morris, Steve a Rottet, Kevin, *Comparative Stylistics of Welsh and English, Arddulleg y Gymraeg*, (Caerdydd: [Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru](#), 2018)
- Parry-Williams, T.H. *The English Element in Welsh – A Study of English Loan Words in Welsh*, (Llundain: Hon Society of Cymrodorion, 1923)

As we consider the turbulent history of the Welsh Language, it is easy to see the influence of English and the Normans on Welsh. Due to the inferior status of Welsh in the past and the exceptional strength of English over the years, it is not surprising that there is an element of similarity between certain elements in Welsh and English. However, since the growth of bilingualism in Wales and the development of the modern, technological word, the influence of English has only intensified. Today, as a result, we see a whole variety of English words and idioms which have an influence on the way we speak Welsh.

For more information, see:

- Morris, Steve a Rottet, Kevin, *Comparative Stylistics of Welsh and English, Arddulleg y Gymraeg*, (Cardiff: [University of Wales Press](#), 2018)
- Parry-Williams, T.H. *The English Element in Welsh – A Study of English Loan Words in Welsh*, (London: Hon Society of Cymrodorion, 1923)

Saesneg / English

Gair Cymraeg / Welsh Word	Cyfeithiad / Translation
abacws	abacus
ambiwlangs	ambulance
bacwn	<i>bacoun</i> Saesneg Canol / Medieval English
blanced	blanket
bws	bus
cacen	cake
car	car
catalog	catalogue
cerdyn	card (+yn)
coffi	coffee
crac	crack
criced	cricket
cwpan	<i>cuppe</i> Hen Saesneg (Old English)
dawsio	to dance (verb)
desg	desk
drama	drama
e-bost	e-mail
ffôn	phone (telephone)
garej	garage
inc	ink
lico	to like (verb)
losin	sweets (lozenge)
modern	modern
mwg	mug
natur	nature
neis	nice
papur	paper
portread	portrait
potel	bottle
pŵr	power
rygbi	rugby
seiclo	to cycle
sianel	channel
siglo	<i>to shake (shiggen)</i> Medieval English / Saesneg Canol
siocled	chocolate

sioe	show
siop	shop
siwgr	sugar
siŵr	sure
smwddio	to iron (to smooth)
syrffio	to surf
te	tea
teledu	television
tost	toast

Dylanwad Cymraeg ar Saesneg / The influence of Welsh on English

Gair / Word	Diffiniad / Definition	Tarddiad / Origin
corgi	Ci bach sy'n frodorol o Gymru (Sir Benfro a Sir Aberteifi) A small dog which originates from Wales (Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire)	cor (dwarf) + ci (dog)
penguin		Gair Cymraeg = <i>pengwin</i> pen + gwyn = white head * tarddiad ansicr (uncertain origin)

Diolchiadau / Thanks

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Am Parallel.cymru

Cylchgrawn digidol Cymraeg yw parallel.cymru, gyda channoedd o erthyglau ac adnoddau unigryw ar gael ar-lein yn rhad ac am ddim, am unrhyw un mwynhau unrhyw le yn y byd.

Mae pobl yn profi'r Gymraeg ar gontinwwm o alluoedd gwahanol, ond y ffordd draddodiadol o gynhyrchu deunydd yw mewn dull deuol. Trwy gyflwyno cynnwys unigryw ochr yn ochr, yn 'parallel', ac wedi'u graddoli yn ôl hyfedredd (anffurfiol, ffurfiol, llenyddol), gall darllenwyr o bob gallu fwynhau darllen a sicrhau bod y Gymraeg yn hygrych i bawb.



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