Dadeni – Taflen 4

**Joni**

t.153 bustachu – buffeting

disymwth – abrupt, sudden

heol hosan – dead end, cul de sac

byddaru – deafen

clicied – latch

prysgwydd – shrubs, undergrowth

t.154 dwrdio – rebuke, scold

t.155 i fyny fry – up above

clytwaith – patchwork

anniddig – restless

er ei fwyn ei hun – for his own sake

hwyliau cyfnewidiol – changeable moods

pa wedd ar ei fam – which aspect of his mother

amgyffred – understanding

tryblith – disorder, muddle

t.156 cyforiog – abounding

gwawdio – mock

corddi – churn, agitate

cwffio – fight

godda = goddef – tolerate, stand

t.157 dyrnu – thump, beat

t.158 Y Bwcaod – goblins, bogeymen

sarhau – insult

taer – ardent, fervent

barf o gen – a beard o lichen

safn – jaws

pylu – fade

mwynwyr – miners

t.159 tresmasu – trespass

ymgrymu – stoop

ufudd – obedient

ceudwll - cavern

ymdeithio – travel, journey

bonllefau gorfoleddus – jubilant shouts

t.160 defod symbolaidd – a symbolic ritual

aflafar – mute, muffled

ngheillia – my testicles

Darostwng – subjugate, bring down

Â chic graff ei hannel – with a well- aimed kick

Ergydio – aim

t.161 ar ei gwman – stooping

ceudwll – cavern

yn gybolfa anniben – higgledy piggledy

pibonwy – icicle

llusernau – lanterns

huddygl – soot

poeri cudynnau ager – spitting puffs of steam

ymdebygent – they looked like

t.162 – liferau – levers

dynesu – approach

bernir (barnu) is judged

tyrch-wifrau – underground wires (?)

segur – idle

ymofyn – fetch

lledaenwyr efengyl proffwydi’r Gorisaf – “spreaders of the gospel of prophecies of the Most Low”

carthu’r enaid – purging the souls

cystudd – afflictions, ills

t.163 yn hil wytnach – a tougher race

cramen – crust, layer

ofergoeliaeth – superstition

hwylustod – convenience

hyrddiad – a gush

tasgu gwreichion – showering sparks

di-serch – love-lorn

agerfarch – steam stallion – train (locomotive!)

t.164 cyfeillach – fellowship, association

hir-elynion – arch foes

gorchfygu - conquer

tramwyfeydd – thoroughfares

cytgord – harmony

enwad – denomination

smentiad – cementation

(Mae’r awdur yn cyfeirio at yr Undodwyr a’r Smotyn Du, mae’n debyg!)

**Alaw**

t.165 a gynygiai – that offered

t.166 anataliadwy – unstoppable

cytref – conurbation

t.167 meddu ar – to have a right to

t.168 crebwyll – imagination

aberthu – sacrifice

mympwy – fancy, whim

codi twrw – kick up a row

rhyfelgar – garulous

ysgyrnygu – snarl

t.169 – ad-drefniad – re-shuffle

darostwng – humble

tagell – double chin

y gaseg eira – snowball that grows by rolling

t.170 saethdyllau – arrow slits

dan warchae – under siege

t.173 diwygiadau – reforms

t.174 bedydd tân – baptism of fire

clwy’r traed a’r genau – foot and mouth disease

gwialen fellt –lightening rod

cyfrifyddiaeth – accountancy work

**Isgoed**

t.176 Sathru bob sut – trampled every (which) way

t.177 annedwyddwch – discontentment

coeglyd – sarcastic

t.178 memrwn – parchment

brycheuyn – speck

gweunydd – (gwaun – lluosog) moorlands

t.179 digio – anger

anfad – wicked, sinister

t.180 **Ceridwen**  was an enchantress in Welsh medieval legend. She was the mother of a hideous son, Morfran, and a beautiful daughter, Creirwy. Her husband was Tegid Foel, and they lived near Bala Lake (Llŷn Tegid) in north Wales. Medieval Welsh poetry refers to her as possessing the cauldron of poetic inspiration (Awen) and the Tale of Taliesin recounts her swallowing her servant Gwion Bach who is then reborn through her as the poet Taliesin. Ceridwen is regarded by many modern Pagans as the Celtic goddess of rebirth, transformation, and inspiration.

**Llwyd ap Cil Coed -** Llwyd is a friend of Gwawl ap Clud, who had been insulted by Pwyll in the First Branch. Llwyd decides to avenge this insult upon Pryderi son of Pwyll by making barren and empty the kingdom of Dyfed. Later, by means of an enchanted bowl in a mysterious fortress, he imprisons Pryderi and Rhiannon, Pwyll's widow and Pryderi's mother. Llwyd apparently makes Rhiannon bear the yokes of his horses, while Pryderi had to carry the gate hammers, while they are in captivity. (Wikipedia)

Gweld bai arni – blame her

Coegni – contempt, sarcasm

t.182 twyrcio - ? twist – perform an energetic dance move

ystwyth – flexible, supple

t.183 dargyfeiriad – diversion

**Cernunnos -** Cernunnos is the conventional name given in Celtic studies to depictions of the "horned god" of Celtic polytheism. Cernunnos was a Celtic god of fertility, life, animals, wealth, and the underworld. The name itself is only attested once, on the 1st-century Pillar of the Boatmen, but he appears all over Gaul, and among the Celtiberians. Cernunnos is depicted with the antlers of a stag, sometimes carries a purse filled with coin, often seated cross-legged and often associated with animals and holding or wearing torcs, are known from over 50 examples in the Gallo-Roman period, mostly in north-eastern Gaul.

Gwywo – wilt, wither

Maethu – foster

**Pryderi -** Pryderi fab Pwyll is a prominent figure in Welsh mythology, the son of Pwyll and Rhiannon, and king of Dyfed after his father's death. He is the only character to appear in all Four Branches of the Mabinogi, although the size of his role varies from tale to tale. He is often equated with the divine son figure of Mabon ap Modron.

Pryderi was born in Arberth to Pwyll, Lord of Dyfed, and Rhiannon, daughter of Hyfaidd Hen. On the night of his birth, he disappeared while in the care of six of Rhiannon's ladies-in-waiting. To avoid the king's wrath, they smeared dog's blood onto a sleeping Rhiannon, claiming that she had committed infanticide and cannibalism through eating her child.

Teyrnon, Lord of Gwent Is Coed, had a mare who gave birth each year but whose foals had all disappeared. Teyrnon watched his stables and saw a mysterious clawed beast coming to take the foal; Teyrnon cut off the beast's arm and found the child outside the stable. He and his wife claimed the boy as their own and named him Gwri Wallt Euryn (English: Gwri of the Golden hair), for "all the hair was as yellow as gold."[4]

The child grew to adulthood at a superhuman pace and, as he matured, his likeness to Pwyll grew more obvious and, eventually, Teyrnon realised Gwri's true identity. The boy was eventually reconciled with Pwyll and Rhiannon and was renamed Pryderi. From then on, he was fostered by Pendaran Dyfed and was "brought up carefully, as was proper, until he was the most handsome lad, and the fairest, and the most accomplished at every worthy feat in the kingdom. (Wikipedia)

Dadmer – thaw

Gollyngodd ef – she let go of him

t.185 cyflenwad diderfyn – an unending supply

griddfan – moaning

**Joni**

t.187 mygdarth – smog, haze

fyddai fawr o barti – there would not be much of a party

diweddglo di-ffrwt – a spiritless ending

fel lladd nadroedd – ‘going hammer and tongs’

t.188 gwadnau ei draed – soles of his feet

toddi ymaith – melting away

rhoi rhywun ar ben ffordd – to get someone on their way

lleufer y lloer – light of the moon

alla i ei odde e – (goddef) I can put up with letting him...

dryllio – smash

amwys – vague

forgins = morgrug

t.193 llorweddol – horizontal

t.194 olygu gynne – mean just now

picio allan – pop out

teimladau amrwd – cruse feelings

crawn – hoard/accumulation – yma: flood out of him

t.195 tryblith – chaos

t.197 sdim gwa’th o drio – it’s worth a try

t.198 hegar – rough

ymrithio – forming themselves

slefrod – jelly fish

cwfl – hood

ei heglu hi – scarper

t.199 ysgyrnygu – snarl

ysgerbydol – skeletal

gosgeiddrwydd – grace

crychewynnog – ‘curly foaming’

cytgord – harmony

trem gythreulig – diabolical vision

t.199 gyddfol – guttural

prae – prey

**Heilgwn fab Gorath ?**

Carnau ceffylau – horses’ hooves

Mathru – trample

Amgyffred – understand, comprehend