

Some Welsh Words

Welsh alphabet

a-b-c-ch-d-dd-e-f-ff-g-h-ij-l-l-l-m-n-ng-o-p-ph-r-rh-s-t-th-u-w-y

A			
aber	<i>estuary or stream</i> – with 'a' as in apple	gwyn	<i>white</i> – goo-in
afon	<i>river</i> – 'have on' with out the 'h'	H	
allt	<i>hillside</i> – al-ch-t	hafod	<i>summer dwelling</i> – have-add
araf	<i>slow</i> 'a rav' with 'a' as in apple	hendre	<i>winter dwelling</i> – hen-dri, as in drill
B		hen	<i>old</i> - hen
bach	<i>small</i> - like the ach from achtung	hewi	<i>good bye</i> – h-oil
bannau	<i>beacons</i> ban-now	hir	<i>long</i> - hir
blaen	<i>head of valley/highland</i> – blind without the 'd'	I	
bont (pont)	<i>bridge</i> - bont	isaf	<i>lower</i> - ease-av
bora da	<i>good morning</i> – bore-a-da, with 'a' as in apple	Li	
borth (porth)	<i>entrance or gateway</i> – north with a 'b' or 'p'	llyn	<i>lake</i> - rhymes with bin
Brychienlog	<i>Brecon or Breconshire</i>	M	
bryn	<i>hill</i> - brin	maes	<i>field</i> - my-s
bwlch	<i>mountain pass or col</i> – buil-ch	maen (faen)	<i>stone</i> - mine (vine)
C		mawr	<i>big, great</i> – rhymes with our
caer (gaer)	<i>fort or camp</i> – kie-r, like pie-r	môr	<i>sea</i> - more
cefn	<i>back, ridge</i> - kevin	môrïan	<i>seashore</i> - more-lan
clogwyn	<i>cliff</i> – klog-win	mynydd	<i>mountain</i> – myn – like bin then - ith
coch	<i>red</i> – like gock	N	
coed	<i>wood</i> – coid, like cuboid	nau	<i>nine</i> - now
crib	<i>ridge</i> - creeb	neuadd	<i>hall / mansion</i> – new-ath
croeso	<i>welcome</i> – kroi-so	nos da	<i>good night</i> – nos da
cwm	<i>shallow valley</i> - koom	noswaith dda	<i>good evening</i> – nos-way-th-a
Ch		O	
chwech	<i>six</i> – ch-we-ch, ch as in bach	ogof	<i>cave</i> - og-of
D		oith	<i>eight</i> – oih-th
da (dda)	<i>good</i> – dee (tha)	os gweiwch yn dda	<i>thank you</i> – oss-g-well-ch-n-tha
daboch chwi	<i>good bye</i> – da-bo-ch-ee	P	
dan	<i>below, under</i> - dan, as in van	pen (den)	<i>head, top or end</i> - pen
darren (tarren)	<i>rock hillside</i> – daren	pedwar	<i>four</i> – ped-waar
dau	<i>two</i> - die	pimp	<i>five</i> - pimp
deg	<i>ten</i> - deg	prynhawn dda	<i>good afternoon</i> – prin-how-n-tha
dïolch	<i>thank you</i> - dee-ol-ch	pwll	<i>pit or pool</i> – pool-ch
du	<i>black</i> - do	Rh	
dyffryn	<i>valley</i> - duff-rin	rhayadr	<i>waterfall</i> – rye-adder
dwr	<i>water</i> – doer	rhyd	<i>ford or stream</i> - rid
E		S	
eghwys	<i>church</i> – egg-lye-s	salth	<i>seven</i> - scythe
esgair	<i>long ridge</i> - esk-higher	shwmae	<i>hello</i> – sh-my
F		sgwd	<i>waterfall</i> – s-good
fan	<i>peak</i> - van	T	
felin	<i>mill</i> – vel-in	tal	<i>brow or height</i> - rhymes with pal
Ff		tîr	<i>land</i> -tear
fforest	<i>forest</i> - forest	tri	<i>three</i> - tree
ffynnon	<i>well / spring</i> – fin-non	ty	<i>house</i> - tea
G		U	
geilli	<i>small wood</i> – ge-ch-i	uchaf	<i>high, highest</i> – ich-av
glan	<i>river bank</i> - glan	un	<i>one</i> - een
glas	<i>blue or green</i> – glas	W	
gors	<i>marsh</i> – gor-z	waun	<i>moorland</i> - wine
grraig (craig)	<i>rock or crag</i> – graaf (craag)	Y	
gwasted	<i>flat</i> – goo-aas-tes	y (yr)	<i>the</i> – I, as in the 'i' in hill, (ear)
gwaun	<i>moor</i> – goo-an	yn	<i>in</i> - un
		yna	<i>there</i> - una
		ysgol	<i>school</i> – iss-gull
		ystrad	<i>flat valley bottom</i> iss-trad

The longest place name in the United Kingdom is in Wales and is;

Llanfaielpwllgwynnylgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysilioogoch

The church of St. Mary in the hollow of white hazel trees near the rapid whirlpool by St. Tysilio's of the red cave
Lan-vai-pool-ch-g-win-gill-ch-go-gery-ch-win-drob-woo-ch-lan-tea-silly-o-go-g-och