

# Appendix 2 - Glossary

## Appendix 2 – Glossary of Terms

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<b>Awdl</b>	Poem composed of a series of monorhyme stanzas, poem using one metre, poem using one or more of the twenty-four traditional Welsh metres ( <a href="http://geiriadur.ac.uk/gpc/gpc.html?awdl">http://geiriadur.ac.uk/gpc/gpc.html?awdl</a> )
<b>Ceasura (L)</b>	Pause or a break in the line.
<b>Cyhydedd wythban</b>	Verses of four lines of eight syllables, each rhyming on the last syllable.
<b>Cyhydedd naw ban</b>	This is groups of four lines of nine syllables per line with a common rhyme in each four. Each line should include cyghanedd. See also Alan Llwyd, 'Anghenion y Gynghanedd', (2007),251.
<b>Cyhydedd hir</b>	A metrical double line of 19 syllables, having four parts of 5, 5, 5, 4 syllables, the first three rhyming together and the fourth supporting the chief rhyme. ( <a href="http://geiriadur.ac.uk/gpc/gpc.html?cyhydedd">http://geiriadur.ac.uk/gpc/gpc.html?cyhydedd</a> )
<b>Cymeriad</b>	A letter, word, phrase that repeats itself at the beginning of each line.

<b>Cynghanedd</b>	'The system of consonance or alliteration in Welsh strict metre poetry' (GPC) that enables patterns of consonants and syllables to rhyme and match according to certain rules. The patterns are usually referred to as Sain, Croes, Llusg and Draws. The poet thus creates rhythms and patterns of sound with the words held together using these rules.
<b>Cyrch</b> <b>Cymeriad</b>	A word from the end of one englyn is used to start the next.
<b>Cywydd</b>	A poem consisting of couplets of seven syllables. Each couplet rhyming on the final stressed or unstressed syllable. Each line of the couplet in cynghanedd.
<b>Cywydd</b> <b>cymod</b>	A cywydd seeking reconciliation between parties.
<b>Cywyddau</b> <b>darogan</b>	Cywyddau that make predictions, prophecies, attempt to say something about likely events in the future. See p.41
<b>Cywydd</b> <b>dadolwch</b>	Cywydd expressing remorse and an apology. For example <a href="#">Dafydd Nanmor's apology to Rhys ap Maredudd of Tywyn</a> (PWDN IV).
<b>Dyfal</b>	To make a simile or comparison, liken, compare; describe any object (horse, plough, ship, a maiden's tresses, &c.) by means of numerous comparisons (an ingenious literary device in which the medieval 'cywyddwyr' revelled and excelled), delineate, depict. - Geriadur Prifysgol Cymru. ( <a href="http://welsh-dictionary.ac.uk/gpc/gpc.html?dyfalu">http://welsh-dictionary.ac.uk/gpc/gpc.html?dyfalu</a> )
<b>Englyn</b> <b>unodl union</b>	The most common type of Englyn formed by couplet in toddaid byr followed by a couplet in deuair hirion form. See page the example by Dafydd Nanmor on page 32

<b>Englyn unodl crwca</b>	Turns the englyn unodl union upside down, with the couplet of lines formed by the toddaid coming last.
<b>Gair Cyrch</b>	Word(s) following rhyme-word in a first line of 'englyn'; end word of a line rhyming with a word in the middle of the next line. (GPC)
<b>Gwadodyn Byr</b>	Two lines of nine syllables followed by a toddaid hir (PWDN,125). A toddaid hir is a type of 'cyhydedd hir', with the syllable preceding the 'gair cyrch' in the first line maintaining the end-rhyme, and the 'gair cyrch' rhyming with the word preceding the break in the second line. (GPC). Gwawdodyn byr is similar to the englyn unodl crwca that turns the englyn unodl union upside down, with the couplet of lines formed by the toddaid coming last. In the Gwadodyn byr the first couplet are two lines of nine syllables in cyghanedd, rhyming on the last line. The rhyme continues into the toddaid as expected.
<b>Marwnad</b>	A poem written to pay tribute to a person after his or her death, a poetic eulogy.
<b>Mawl</b>	Praise
<b>Toddaid</b>	This has a rhyme between the last syllable of the gair gyrch and the syllable of the word preceding the ceasura (break) in the fourth line, also a rhyme between syllable preceding the gair gyrch of the 3rd line and the the final syllable of a word on the fourth line. Cyghanedd is required on every line.