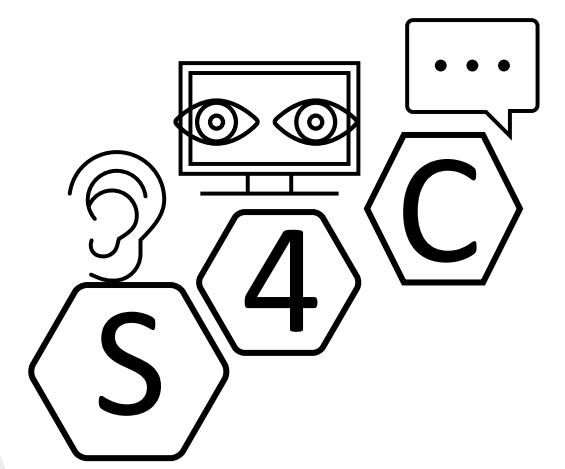




...AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF TELEVISION IN WALES AND THE LAUNCH OF S4C.

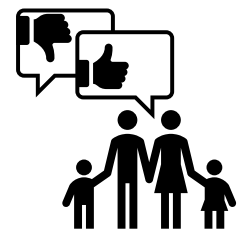


...the influence that S4C has on the education of Welsh Heritage and Culture.

...how S4C adopts the educational policies of Siarter Iaith and Curriculum Cymreig.

S4C and its impact on the education of the Welsh Language ...discussions will include:

... the positive and negative perspectives of parents on Welsh medium schools.



...how S4C correlates with educational theories of Professor Jim Cummins.

timeline outlining the history of television in Wales and the advent of this exclusive Welsh channel.
'The arrival of TV in Wales was a slow process' primarily due to a lack of transmitters (Barlow et. al., 2005, p. 128). But this was not the only obstacle to a Welsh language channel...

1946

The Welsh advisory Council along with political backing demanded a broadcasting council in order to give Wales a voice in the BBC.

1950s

...witnessed a steady growth of tv viewing in Wales.

1959

Half of welsh households were licensed to receive TV (Barlow et. al., 2005, p.129).

1961

Colour TV was introduced 'and put on display at the Royal Welsh Show' (Barlow, et.al., 2005, p.129).

1968

...'saw a protest by Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg 'demanding more Welsh -language TV' (Barlow, et.al., 2005, p.135).

1969

Gwynfor Evans, President of Plaid Cymru, wanted a broadcasting corporation for Wales and called upon the Government for a new channel which 'should be devoted to the Welsh language' (Barlow, et.al., 2005 p.135).

1980

Witnessed a hunger strike protest by Gwynfor Evans. He pressured Thatcher's government to 'honour it's pledge to set up the channel' (Black, 2000, p.220). The Conservatives made this pledge in the election of May 1979 but swiftly 'reneged on this commitment' in September of the same year (Barlow et. al. 2005, p.137).

1982

Public campaigns and the protests brought about the birth and transmission of

S4C is a medium of education which broadcasts a language, educational and culture rich timetable of programmes, er engraifft...

The Royal Welsh Show
(Nation Cymru, 2020).



The Urdd Eisteddfod
(Urdd Gobaith Cymru, 2020).



Welsh Rugby
(Rugby world, 2019).



S4C (2020) suggest that it 'plays a key role in reflecting Welsh culture and promoting the Welsh language'.

Welsh Government (2003, p.4) reveal that a Curriculum Cymreig can foster 'a sense of belonging...' and help increase '...understanding of the country in which they live'.

The Siarter Iaith Framework acknowledges that '...Welsh is not something solely connected to school...' but '...there is a rich social and cultural world associated with it.' (Welsh Government, 2019, p. 3).

Belonging, Heritage and Culture

S4C is underpinned by Welsh Government Educational Policies and Guidelines

'Where a parent or young person expresses a preference...governing bodies must comply'
Jones (2016, p.1).

According to Jones (2016, p.1) 'The Education act 1996 states that...pupils are to be educated in accordance with the wishes of their parents'.



The National Framework, Siarter Iaith, promotes informal use of Welsh inside and outside school (Welsh Government, 2019).



The Curriculum Cymreig set out Five aspects including:

- Culture
- Economics
- Environment
- History
- Language

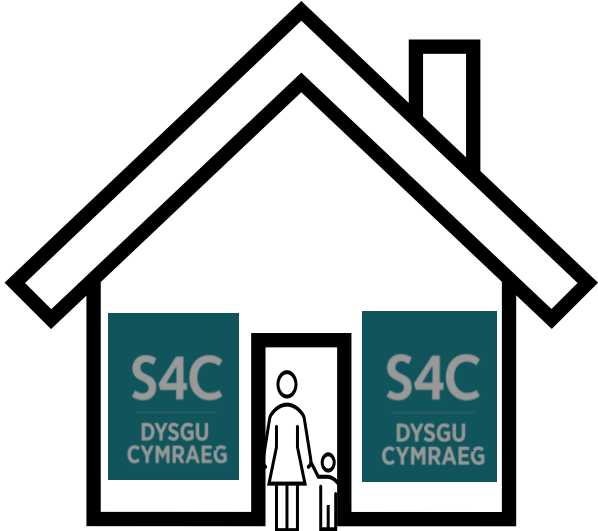
(Welsh Government, 2003).

'These include concerns regarding their capacity to support their child with their homework, the level of immersion in the Welsh language and the extent to which learning through the medium of Welsh might stunt their overall academic development' (Rhys, 2014).

S4C could potentially provide Welsh at home and can offer an extension of learning and help immerse the learner in the Welsh language.



WWW.

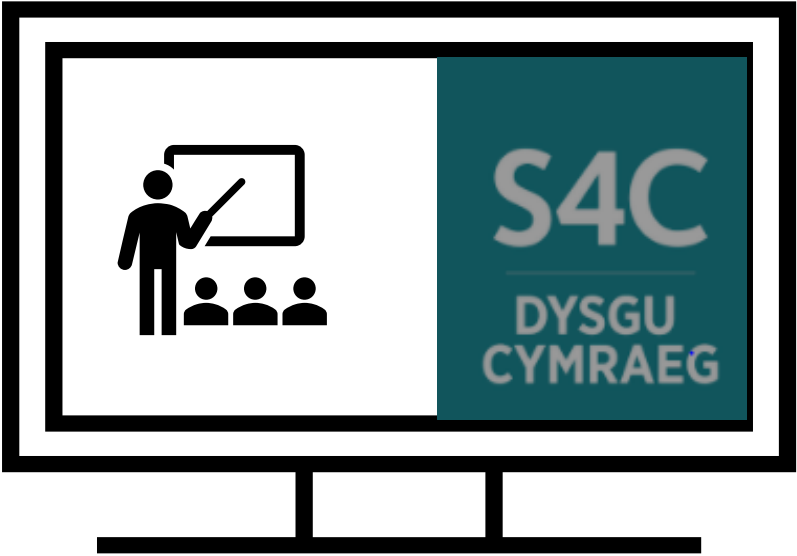


Dw i'n hoffi siarad cymraeg

Shwmae

Bore da

Sut wyt ti?



'WENGLISH'

The mixing of Welsh and English is affectionately referred to as 'WENGLISH'.

Parental Choice
and
Perspectives

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

UNCRC

(Children's Commissioner for Wales 2020).

Regardless of your race, religion or language, you have the right to enjoy your own culture, practise your own religion and to use your own language.



(Slideplayer.com, 2020).

Article 30

Welsh at home is '...arguably the real issue facing the future of the Welsh language...'
Rhys,
(2014).

Cognitive
Academic
Language
Proficiency

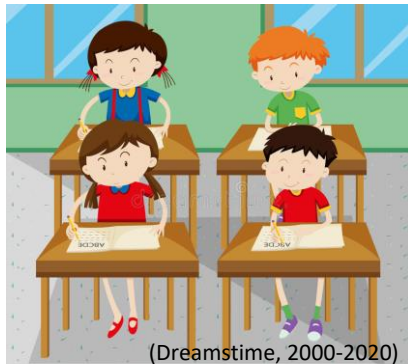
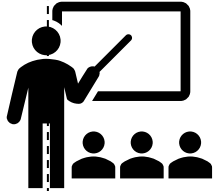
Both CALP and
BICS 'develop
within a matrix of
social
interactions'
(Cummins, 2000, p.74)

Basic
Interpersonal
Communication
Skills

Professor Jim Cummins (2000, p.74) asserts that 'children acquire their initial conceptual foundation (knowledge of the world) largely through conversational interaction in the home'.



CALP is
academic
language
used in a
classroom.



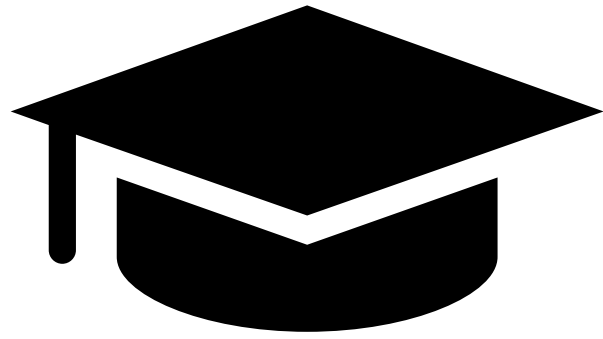
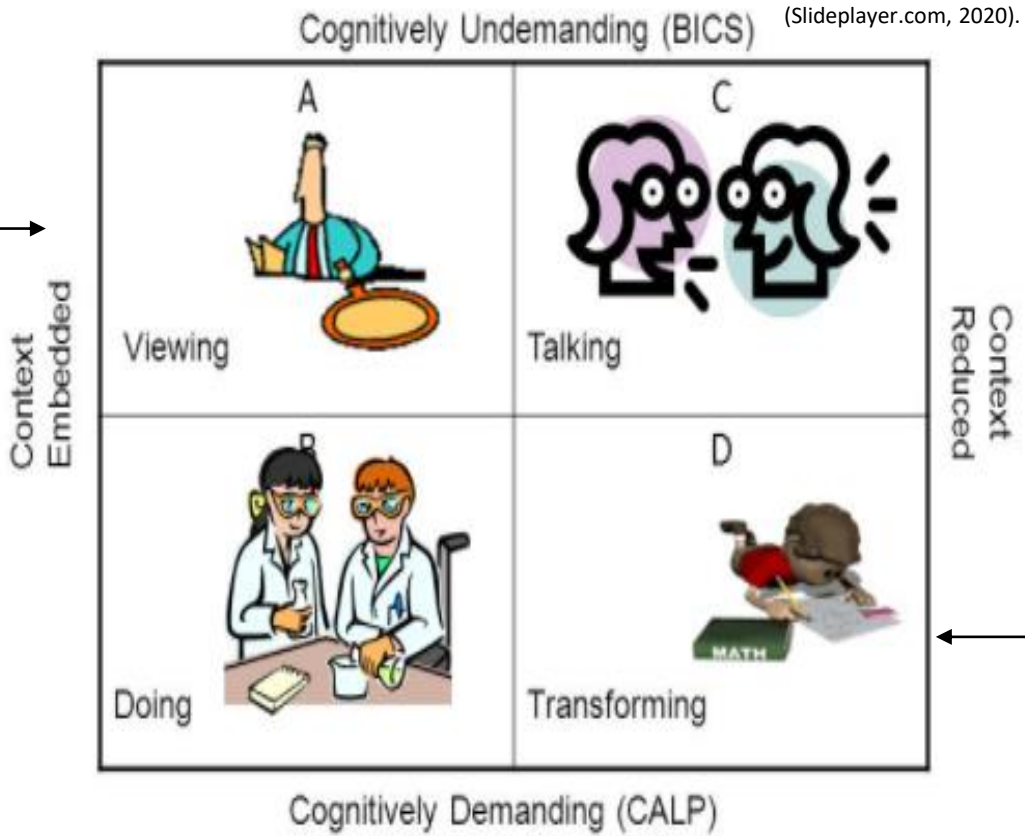
BICS is a basic language
skill achieved through
informal, social
interaction and
concrete
communication.

Context-Embedded

context-embedded which offers ‘...meaningful paralinguistic and situational cues’ to convey meaning and support language acquisition.
(Cummins and Swain, p. 152, 1986).



Cummins' Four Quadrants



Context-reduced is more ‘Cognitively loaded’ (Cummins and Swain, p. 156, 1986).

Context-Reduced



"A large percentage of children in Welsh-medium education come from homes where the Welsh language isn't spoken ... they are turning in their thousands to Cyw and Ysgol Cyw on S4C..." (Donovan, 2020).

WELSH GOVERNMENT
EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Context

Siarter Iaith framework: Initial guidance for schools 03

Context

Cymraeg 2050

The Welsh Government aims to have a million Welsh speakers by 2050. This is a long-term aim, and the education system has a key role to play in achieving it.

In order to achieve the aim, changes will be needed to the curriculum to ensure that all learners in Wales are able to develop their Welsh language skills for social and work use in the future.

BICS

CALP

'Bi-lingual education is central to the health and continuance of minority languages...'

(Jones and Roderick, 2003, p.217).

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