

Academi Golau Glas Cymraeg yn y Gweithle

Tiwtor: Dr Aneirin Karadog

a.karadog@uwtsd.ac.uk



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

RHAGOR
iaith

CANOLFAN
GWASANAETHAU
CYMRAEG
WELSH LANGUAGE
SERVICES CENTRE

Uned 1
Yr Wyddor ac Ynganu
*The Alphabet and
Pronunciation*

Dydd Llun, Hydref 3ydd

Yr Wyddor

The Alphabet: How to read ANYTHING!!

Ydy'r Gymraeg yn ffonetig?

Cytseiniaid – yn gyson

Deuseiniaid – yn gyson

Llafariaid – hir a byr

- Saesneg - 40 ffonemau'r iaith lafar gyda dim ond 26 o lythyrennau

c = s

c = k

- Mae'r Saesneg wedi benthyg llawer o eiriau, ac felly mae gorgyffwrdd - a mwy nag un sain i rai o'r ffonemau

Is Welsh phonetic?

Consonants – consistent

Diphthongs – consistent

Vowels – long and short

- English - 40 spoken phonemes - 26 letters e.g.

c = s

c = k

- English has borrowed lots of words therefore there is overlapping – and more than one sound for lots of the letters.

But Welsh is such a difficult language!

- Billet does not rhyme with ballet,
Bouquet, wallet, mallet, chalet.
Blood and flood are not like food,
Nor is mould like should and would.
Viscous, viscount, load and broad,
Toward, to forward, to reward.
And your pronunciation's OK
When you correctly say croquet,
Rounded, wounded, grieve and sieve,
Friend and fiend, alive and live.

WHY ENGLISH IS HARD TO LEARN

We'll begin with *box*; the plural is *boxes*,
But the plural of *ox* is *oxen*, not *oxes*.
One fowl is a *goose*, and two are called *geese*,
Yet the plural of *moose* is never called *meese*.

You may find a lone *mouse* or a house full of *mice*;
But the plural of *house* is *houses*, not *hice*.
The plural of *man* is always *men*,
But the plural of *pan* is never *pen*.

If I speak of a *foot*, and you show me two *feet*,
And I give you a *book*, would a pair be a *beek*?
If one is a *tooth* and a whole set are *teeth*,
Why shouldn't two *booths* be called *beeth*?

If the singular's *this* and the plural is *these*,
Should the plural of *kiss* be ever called *keese*?

We speak of a *brother* and also of *brethren*,
But though we say *mother*, we never say *methren*.
Then the masculine pronouns are *he*, *his*, and *him*;
But imagine the feminine . . . *she*, *shis*, and *shim*!

- ANONYMOUS

Safonau'r Gymraeg

Welsh Language Standards
The Welsh language Act, 2011



www.comisiynyddygymraeg.cymru
www.welshlanguagecommissioner.wales

Beth yw pwrpas Safonau'r Gymraeg?

Sicrhau bod gan y Gymraeg statws cyfreithiol cyfartal â'r Saesneg. / *Legal status*

Creu hawliau i bawb dderbyn gwasanaethau yn Gymraeg ac i gynyddu a normaleiddio'r ddefnydd o'r Gymraeg.

Mae gan bobl hawl i gysylltu â'r Comisiynydd i wneud cwyn os nad ydynt wedi gallu derbyn gwasanaeth yn Gymraeg. Mae gan y Comisiynydd bŵer i orfodi'r safonau sydd wedi 'u gosod ar sefydliad.

Yr Heddlu a'r Sector Cyhoeddus

- Rhaid i'r Heddlu a'r Sector Cyhoeddus cydymffurfio â rheolau safonau iaith.
- Mae'n ofynnol i Heddlu Cymru gynnig a darparu hyfforddiant iaith er mwyn helpu ei staff i feithrin eu sgiliau Cymraeg.
- Ddim i drin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg.
- ymgysylltu'n effeithiol â siaradwyr Cymraeg a darparu gwasanaeth llawn drwy'r Gymraeg.

Yr Heddlu a'r Gymraeg

Mae Heddlu yn credu bod gallu staff i ddangos ymwybyddiaeth iaith a chwarteisi ieithyddol yn Gymraeg yn sgil bwysig mewn gwlad ddwyieithog, gyfoes. Mae disgwyl y bydd staff, gyda cymorth yr heddlu, yn datblygu eu sgiliau Cymraeg yn ystod eu gyrfa ac yn gwneud pob ymdrech i'w defnyddio wrth gyflawni eu dyletswyddau.

The Wales Police believes that the ability of staff to demonstrate language awareness and linguistic courtesy in Welsh is an important skill in a modern, bilingual country. There is an expectation that staff, with the assistance of the force, will develop their Welsh language skills during their career and to make all efforts to use them in the course of their duties. This pack

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

Allwedd

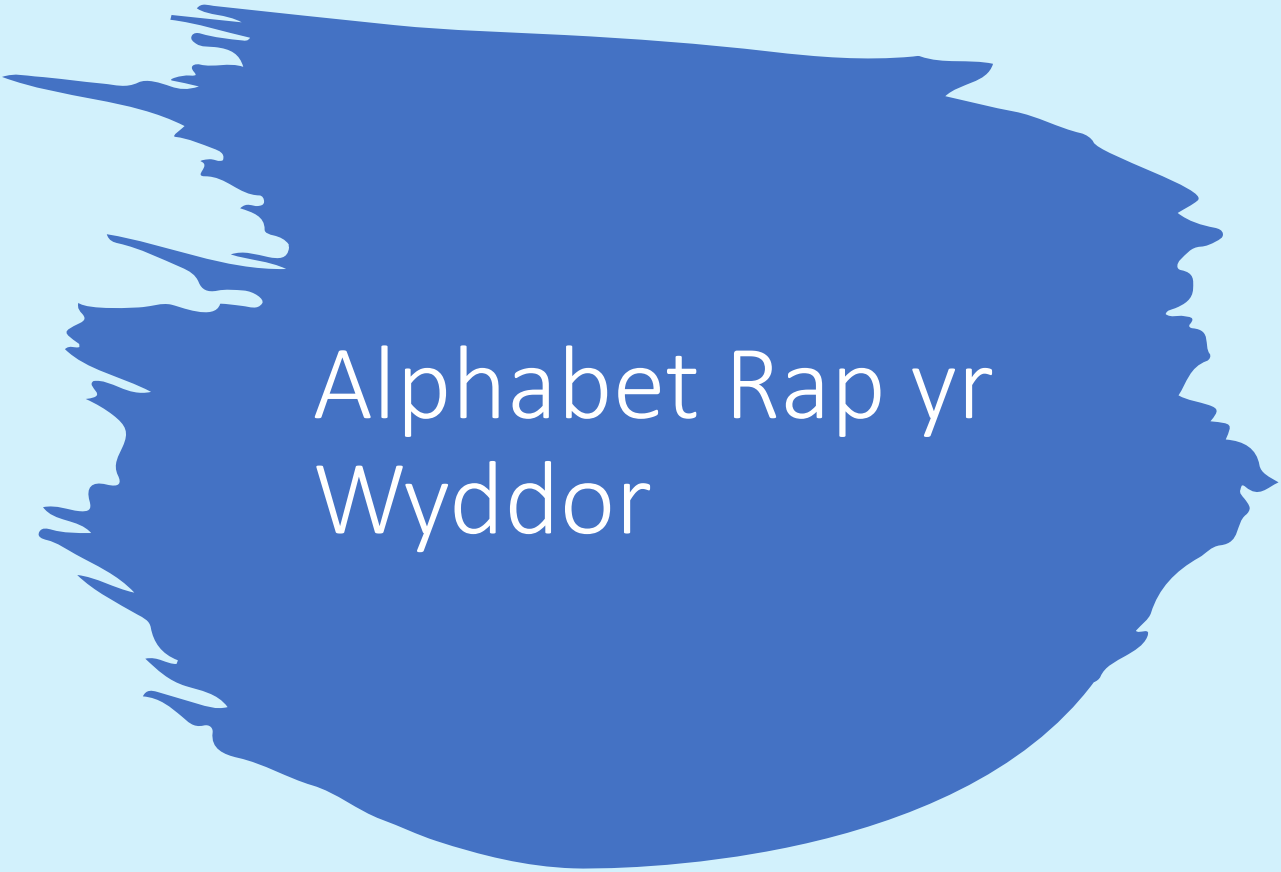


Llafariaid



Llythrennau Dwbl

29 llythyren



Alphabet Rap yr
Wyddor

[Fideo Rap - Yr Wyddor.mp4](#)

The image features a central graphic of a red, multi-lobed cloud shape. Inside this cloud, the word 'Cytseiniaid' is written in a white, bold, serif font. Below the cloud, four hands are visible, each holding one of the bottom edges of the cloud. The hands are wearing dark suit sleeves, and one hand on the left is also wearing a black wristwatch. The entire scene is set against a white background, which is itself enclosed within a large, light blue circle with a thin grey border.

Cytseiniaid

Newyddion da – Good news!

Un llythyren – un sain.
One letter – one sound.

Llythyren	Sain yn Saesneg	Sain yn Gymraeg
c	cat Cyril	cath never 's'
g	great George	glas Never 'j'
s	sock news	sanau never 'z'

ch ff ll rh
dd ng ph th



Ynganu – llythrennau dwbl

Aberystwy**th**
Dolgellau
Llanelli
Machyn**ll**eth
Rhyd-**ddu**

Claw**dd**newy**dd**
Hwl**ff**or**dd**
Llanfihangel
Pw**ll**heli
Tre**ff**ynton

Dinby**ch**
Llandudno
Llangollen
Rh**udd**lan
Ty**dd**dewi

a e i o u w y





Let's practice
Y Llafariaiad /
Vowels.

[Fideo Llafariaid Vowels.mp4](#)

Troelli tafod! *Tongue twisters!*

1. Ydy dy dei du di yn dy dŷ du di neu ydy dy dad di yn dy dŷ du di?
2. Mae Llewelyn y llyfrgellydd yn Llanelli wedi llyfu llawer o lyfaint.
3. Lawr ar lawr y cawr enfawr mae llawer o lewod lliwiog yn llyfu llaw Gwawr nawr.
4. Chwaraeodd chwe chi chwaraegar chwe chwiban chwedlonol i chi.
5. Wel wedodd wil wrth y wal, ond na wedodd y wal wel i wil.
6. Yn y siambr siang-di-fang mae Siôn yn ei siaced siabi'n siarad â Siân wrth iddo siafio, am siopa, am sialc, siampw, a siocled yn y siop siafins.



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

Stretchy vowels!

Mae pob llafariad yn gallu bod yn fyr, neu'n hir:

All vowels can be short or long e.g.

O

olaf (*long as in door*)

ond (*short as in orange*)

U

Ll**u**n (*long as in tree*)

Undeb (*short as in pimple*)

Super Stretchy “y”

dyn (long ee as in ‘**been**’)

lyn (short i as in ‘**in**’)

Cymru (short, dark or obscure um as in ‘**u**mbrella’ or ‘**u**h-oh’)

y yr yn

dy fy (long and dark as in **dervish**; **burn**)

yr orsaf heddlu
yr orsaf dân
yr ysbyty

yfory
yr ysgol
y garej

tywydd
ynys
mynydd

gwely
bwyty
gyrru

Shhhhhhhh!

- Siop Siân Siôn Siarad
- Siop Siarad Siôn a Siân!

^ To bach!

- yn ymestyn y sain
 - yn newid ystyr gair!
- Cliciwch ar y gair.



- *makes the sound a little longer*
 - *changes the meaning of a word!*
- Click on the word.*

so..



mor

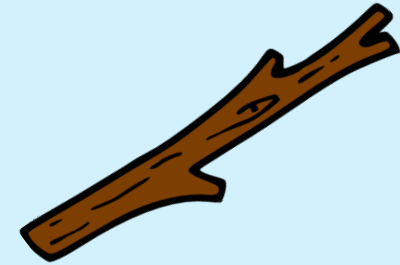
môr

until..

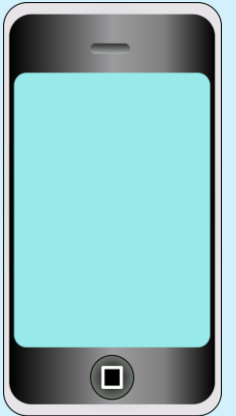


tan

tân



ffon



ffôn





mor

tân

gem

Gwen

ffôn

A

B

môr

tan

gêm

gwên

ffon

Pa ffordd? *Which way?*
Gwrandewch ar y trac. *Listen!*
A neu B?
Cliciwch ar yr ateb cywir. *Click!*



Newid bach – newid mawr

Small difference – big difference

Ymarferwch y geiriau hyn .

Practice these words in pairs.

Ymarfer! *Practice!*

mân	man	gwên	Gwen	tôn	ton	dur	dŵr
twr	tŵr	hyn	hŷn	cân	carn	ci	si
dal	dall	dallu	dathlu	marc	march	y garreg	y garej
nodi	noddi	beth	bedd	gwyrth	gwyrdd	ofer	offer

Deuseiniaid

ai ae au	Similar to English <i>eye</i>	gwaith , gwair , cadair , Owain , llygaid , blaidd llaeth , pennaeth , chwaraeon , gwasanaeth , chwaer , gaeaf cau , adnoddau , blociau , esgidiau , dechrau , golau , llyfrau .
aw	Similar to English <i>ow</i> in <i>cow</i>	awr , awyren , caws , cawl , dawn , llawn , rhaw , bawd , Mawrth
ei eu ey	Similar to English <i>say</i>	eich , gweithio , teithio , neidio , cyfeiriad , gweithgaredd , eiliad , dweud , gwneud , Eurwen , goleudy , Llangyndeyrn .
oi oe ou	Similar to English <i>oy</i> in <i>boy</i>	cloi , troi , rhoi , oed , oer , ddoe , coeden , coes , cyffrous , clou .
ow	Similar to English <i>ow</i> in <i>own</i>	Owen , clowch , trowch , rhowch , trowsus , brown , powlen ,
wy	This sound doesn't occur in English	swyddfa , cwyn , hwyr , hwyl , hwyaden , dwy , llwy , bwyd , bwyta , rhwydd , egwyl , mwydyn , olwyn , llwynog , modrwy .

I lyf lyrning Welsh!

Gwd lyc. Ai hôp ddat yw can rîd ddys and ddat it meics sens tw yw. Iff yw can rîd ddys, dden yw ar dwing ffaen and wil haf no problems at ôl in lyrnyng awr ffaen Welsh alffabet.

Lyrnyng Welsh is ffyn and yw wil enjoi eferi minit. yw ar sô faliwabal in as e polîs offisyr, iff yw spîc Welsh, dden ddy pyblic wil trai tŵ.

Ddis is ddy ffyrst step twards spîcing Welsh. Cîp at it and haf a gô!

Ac yn olaf.... And lastly!

- The accent is usually on the last syllable but one.

• cymylog	eliffantod
• dibynnu	mabolgampau
• llygoden	teledu
• cwningen	ysgwyddau

- Meddyliwch: Sut gallwch chi ddysgu pwyslais gair i blant?
- *Have a think: How can you teach accent or emphasis to children?*

A stylized map of Wales is shown in the background. The left side of the map is a solid blue color, while the right side is a light blue gradient. The map's outline is white, and it is positioned vertically, with the text 'Bondigrybwyll' centered over it.

Bondigrybwyll

Bon/di/GRYB/wyll





Ansbaradigaethus

AN/sbar/a/dig/AETH/us



A stylized map of Wales is shown in the background, split vertically. The left half is a solid medium blue, and the right half is a very light blue. The text "Gwyddbwyll" is centered across the map.

Gwyddbwyll

GWYDD/bwyll



A stylized map of Ireland is shown in the background, with the landmass in blue and the surrounding water in white. The map is oriented vertically, with the top of the island at the top of the frame.

Mireinio

Mir/**EIN**/io





Afreolaidd

Af/re/OL/aidd





Sabothol

Sab/OTH/ol



A stylized map of Wales is shown in the background, split vertically. The left half is a solid blue color, and the right half is a solid light blue color. The map's outline is white, creating a high-contrast silhouette.

Anfiodiraddadwy

AN/fiod/ir/add/AD/wy



A stylized map of Wales is shown in the background. The left side of the map is a solid blue color, while the right side is a light blue gradient. The map's outline is white, and it is positioned behind the text.

Teyrnasoedd

Teyrn/**AS**/oedd

