

WELSH LANGUAGE FRAMEWORK PORTFOLIO

May 2020

Ellie Dooley (1900050)

PGCE Student | UWTSD

Script for Welsh lesson video assessment:

Bore da, dosbarth un!

Sut wyt ti? Dych chi'n hapus? Dych chi'n drist?

Ask each person in turn: reply appropriately

-

- Bendigedig
- Pam?
- Da iawn

Heddiw, byddwn ni'n darllen 'dyn ni yn mynd i hela arth.

Gwrandewch arni i.

- Gesture to ears

Edrychwych a llyfr.

- Point to book

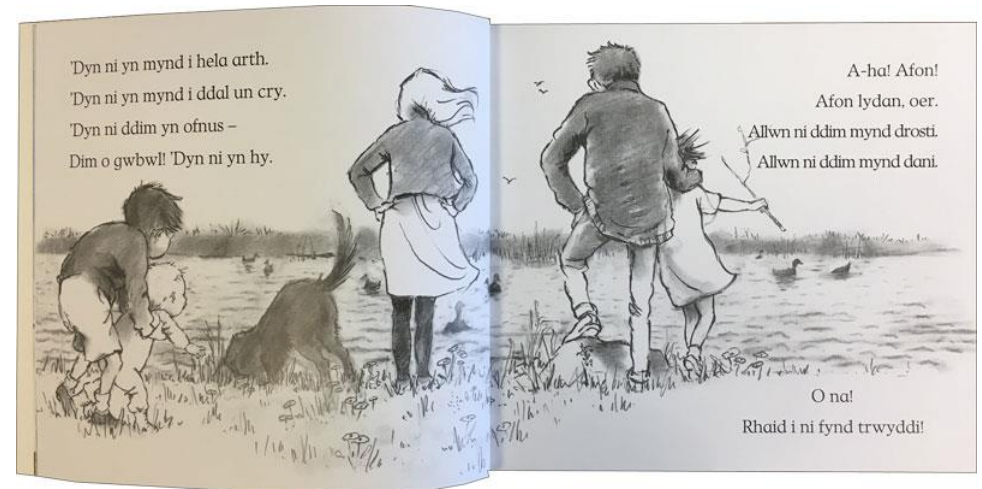
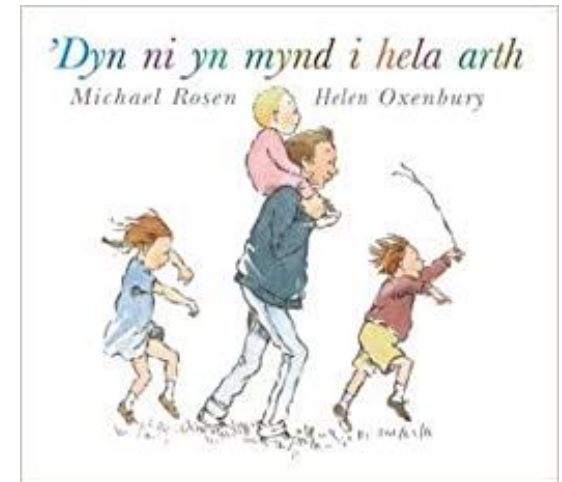
Ydych yn barod?

Read book

- In repeated parts prompt with:
- Siaradwch bawb!

Diolch yn fawr. Gwrando da.

Amser cinio – hwyl fawr bawb



Example of session plan for Welsh oracy (10 min session)

Taught to a Year 4 class:

Intro:

- Show each sport in Welsh – children to read out the Welsh word and then guess the sport in English.
- Cold call on children, one table at a time
- Mime game: children to guess sport. Ask in Welsh

Task:

- In groups of two or three: ask in turn “wyt ti’n hoffi?” with a sport.
- Answer using “Nac ydw, dw i ddim yn hoffi.....” or “ydw, dw i’n hoffi....”
- Children to perform their conversation to the class

Resources:

- Powerpoint (slides shown on the right)

Wyt ti’n hoffi....?
☺ Dw i’n hoffi
☹ Dw i ddim yn hoffi.....

- chwarae rygbi
- chwarae criced
- chwarae pêl droed
- chwarae tenis
- chwarae pêl rwyd
- chwarae golff
- chwarae pêl fas
- gwneud jwdo
- gwneud gymnasteg
- sgïo
- noflô
- chwarae pêl fasged

Evidence of Welsh language development throughout my PGCE:

Darllen:

I have been using Welsh language children's books to build my vocabulary and understanding in Welsh.

Titles include:

- Deg Deinosor Bach
- Arbenigwr Uncyrn
- 'Dyn ni yn mynd i hela arth
- Cefin y Coala Carcus
- Taclus
- Y lindysyn llwglyd iawn
- Annwyl Sw
- Y Teigr a ddaeth i de
- Y Gryffalo
- Plentyn y Gryffalo



I chose to submit my video of a Welsh lesson reading to pupils a children's storybook as it is both age appropriate and something I would generally do in the classroom in English. As I have been practising reading in Welsh these books at home, I wanted to evidence my reading as well as speaking.

As well as children's storybooks, I have been using textbooks to help build my vocabulary and grammar in Welsh. The books range from single words to phrases to sentence structure. These textbooks have been particularly useful when I am to use incidental Welsh in my classroom, improving my range of phrases I use with confidence.



Ysgrifennu:

I have also made notes on Welsh vocabulary and grammar from my learning. This is evidenced below:

Greetings:

Bore da = Good morning. This has two parts: bore 'morning' and da 'good'.

Note: the usual word order for describing things in Welsh is noun then the adjective. So the Welsh 'Bore da' (literally 'morning good') becomes 'good morning' when translated into English.

Note: Welsh uses two letters as vowels that are usually treated as consonants in English: w and y.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • bore — morning | • noswaith — evening |
| • hwy! — bye | • शुभम् — hello |
| • da — good | • dim — no / not |
| • nos — night | • dydd chi — you are / are you |
| • dw i — I am | • gŵych — great, fantastic, excellent |
| • draig — dragon | • yn well — better |
| • croeso — welcome | • awed blino — tired |
| • prynhawn — afternoon | • yn waeth — worse |
| • iawn — very | • sut — how (what kind of) |
| • diolch — thank you | • pry — who |

Introducing yourself:

When introducing ourselves by name or occupation in Welsh, we always emphasise the name or occupation. We do this by putting our name, Sioned, say, at the front of the sentence: 'sioned dw i' - I am Sioned. Sioned would not say 'Dw i'n Sioned' - that is the wrong order of words for this kind of sentence - the name, role, or occupation has to come first.

Note: Welsh has no indefinite article (a/an). So a dragon could say: 'Draig dw i' - I am (a) dragon.

To confirm someone's name or occupation, we can form a question simply by raising our voice a little at the end of the phrase: Sioned dydd chi?

Present:

Simple Sentences:

Every verb can be used to make simple sentences in a standard way using forms of another verb, bod (meaning 'being' or 'to be'). We have already met two forms of bod: 'dw i', and 'dydd chi'. Now, 'hoffi' means 'liking' or 'to like'. To say 'I like', we use 'dw i' with 'liking' (hoffi) using a small word which does not actually translate into English when it is used like this - 'n' (that is, apostrophe n) so, 'I like' is made up of:

dw i + 'n + hoffi = dw i'n hoffi (I like)

The same rule applies to 'you like' (dydd chi'n hoffi)

The usual word for 'not' in Welsh is ddim. Dw i ddim - I am not. So, dw i ddim yn hoffi (I do not like).

Note: the 'n' has changed to 'yn' and is separated from 'dw i ddim' by a space - that is because 'dw i ddim' ends with a consonant, not a vowel.

Note: Welsh makes no distinction between the English 'do not' and 'don't'.

With 'dw i' and 'dydd chi', we can turn them into questions just by lifting our tone of voice at the end of the sentence, as we do when asking a question in English. eg. Dw i'n hoffi (coffei)? - (do I like coffee?)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| • hoffi — like | • cwsaw — beer |
| • coffi — coffee | • dŵr — water |
| • te — tea | • pys — peas |
| • llath — milk | • yfed — drinking |
| • a — and | • teledu — television |
| • salsig — sausage | • cig — meat |
| • bara — bread | • mwynhau — enjoy |
| • cennin — leeks | • chwaith — either |
| • bwyta — eating / to eat | • 'n / yn — linking word - see above notes |
| • ddim — not | |

- ond — but
- (mwyndau) - (s)
- gwyl: - (enjoy) watching
- caws — cheese
- tegau — toy
- tegauau — toys
- prynu — to buy / buying
- melus — strawberries
- breacwast — breakfast
- orenau — oranges
- smuddio — to iron / ironing
- lemon — lemon
- llysiau — vegetables
- cinio — lunch / dinner
- swper — supper
- meny — butter
- dysgu — to learn / learning
- yma — here
- cerdded — to walk / walking
- gwynneud — to make / making
- notio — to swim / swimming
- rhifo — to count / counting

Note: (dw i'n hoffi yfed te). The 'to' in 'to drink' in this example is included in the meaning of the single Welsh word 'yfed'. Yfed means 'drinking', so no additional Welsh word is needed for the 'to' in this pattern. 'yn' is used to link 'dw i' etc to the following verb. It is usually shortened to 'n' when it follows a Welsh vowel (a, e, i, o, u, w, y). This is normal in a positive sentence. When using a negative sentence, the 'yn' is always full and again comes before the verb. For example:

- 'Mae e'n yfed' = He is drinking / He drinks
- 'Dw i'n yfed' = I am drinking / I drink
- 'Dw i ddim yn yfed' = I am not drinking / I don't drink
- 'Dw i ddim yn gwneud te' = I am not making tea

Cinio - lunch or dinner:

Welsh words and English words do not always have a one-for-one translation. For example, cinio is lunch or dinner (regardless of whether you use the term for a midday or an evening meal). This isn't taking into account English regional dialect.

Note: The basic, dictionary-form of a verb in Welsh (hoffi, yfed, prynu, etc) is known as a verb-noun.

Clothes:

Adjectives usually come after the noun:

When we are describing things, the adjective, the describing word, usually comes after the noun in Welsh. eg. 'cot law' - raincoat, 'dillad ysgol' - school clothes, 'esgidiau rhedeg' - running shoes, 'jîns newydd' - new jeans. As in any language, there are always exceptions. In Welsh, there are only a few adjectives that come before the noun.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| • Gwisgo — to wear / wearing | • sgert — skirt |
| • braws — trousers | • het — hat |
| • Siwmpwr — jumper | • blous — blouse |
| • crys — shirt | • siaced — jacket |
| • esgidiau — shoes | • ffrog — dress |
| • menig — gloves | • cot — coat |
| • siwt — suit | • tei — tea |
| • newydd — new | • dillad — clothes |

Gender of Welsh nouns:

As in many other languages, nouns in Welsh are either masculine or feminine in gender. In Welsh, this affects how they are used in the language and in particular on how the initial letters in some words can change for various reasons. This is called MUTATION.

For example:

- cot (a coat) ⇒ y got (the coat)
- blous (a blouse) ⇒ y flows (the blouse)
- coban (a night-dress) ⇒ y goban (the night-dress)

Note: that plural nouns in Welsh have no gender - for example, these common articles of clothing have no gender: 'teits' (tights), 'sancu' (socks), 'menig' (gloves)

masculine, feminine or plural

- dillad gaeaf - winter clothes
- dillad ysgol - school clothes
- gwerthu - to sell/selling
- sanau - socks
- sgaff - scarf
- esgidiau rhedeg - running shoes
- kirts - tights
- coban - night dress
- gwisg ysgol - school uniform
- jîns - jeans
- cysg chrys - sweat shirt
- Pest - vest
- cot law - rain coat
- galchi - to wash/washing
- gwregys - belt
- Hosan - A sock

You will notice that several of these words in Modern Welsh are similar to their Modern English equivalents. This is not surprising when you think that Welsh and English have developed as close neighbours for the past 1500 years or so. Both of them draw on the Brythonic language of Britain which dates back to pre-Roman times, and both have been influenced by Latin from the time of the Romans in Britain onwards. And of course several of the items of clothing themselves are relatively recent developments.

Both languages have many dialects (Welsh has five main dialects), and it is noticeable that several Welsh language patterns and words are found in the various English dialects of Wales. However, the structure of Modern Welsh is much closer to its Brythonic roots than Modern English is now, and this difference in structure and word order means that trying to translate word-for-word from one language to the other often does not work well at all.

Remember: that there is no indefinite article (a/an) in Welsh.

Similarly, with plurals we may use the word 'some' in English translation where there is no equivalent in Welsh. For example:

'Dwi eisiau jîns newydd' = I want some new jeans

'Dwi gwisgo sanau' = I am wearing some socks.

Work:

The name of the occupation comes first in the sentence. This is the correct construction in Welsh when saying what job or occupation somebody has - just as when saying what somebody's name is. For example: 'Ffermwr dw i' - I am a farmer.

Many originally male-orientated occupations and nouns will end in '-wr' (from gwŵr meaning 'a man'), such as ffermwr, and siaradwr, but these can easily be changed to female version of the same occupation by changing the '-wr' to 'wraig' (from gwraig - meaning woman). For example:

- Ffermwr (a male farmer) => Ffermwraig (a female farmer)
- Siaradwr (a male speaker) => Siaradwraig (a female speaker)
- Dysgwyr (a male learner) => Dysgwraig (a female learner)
- Rheolwr (a male manager) => Rheolwraig (a female manager)

Other occupations have their own masculine/feminine versions such as:

- athro / athrawes (teacher)
- actor / actores (actor/actress)

And others make no distinction and can be used for either gender:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • actor - actor | • fel - as |
| • ffermwr - farmer | • trydanwr - electricity |
| • nys - nurse | • theatr - theatre |
| • meddyg - doctor | • heddlow - police officer |
| • mechanic - mechanic | • drama - a play |
| • athro - ♂ teacher | • gwraig ty - house wife |
| • athrawes - ♀ teacher | • gwŵr ty - house husband |
| • gweithio - to work | • siopwr - shop keeper |
| • mewn - in | • ar (fferm) - on (a farm) |
| • swyddfa - office | • di-waith - unemployed |
| • garej - garage | • actores - ♀ actress |
| • ysgol - school | • ysgrifennydd - ♂ secretary |
| • siop - shop | • ysgrifennyddes - ♀ secretary |

- **sinema** - cinema
- **siaradwr** - ♂ speaker
- **Dysgwyr** - ♂ learner
- **Rheolwr** - ♂ manager
- **fffermwrraig** - ♀ farmer
- **siarodwraig** - ♀ speaker
- **Dysgwraig** - ♀ learner
- **Rheolwraig** - ♀ manager

Where we work:

To say where we work, we use 'newn' or 'yn', both meaning 'in'. The difference between 'yn' and 'newn' is that 'yn' is in a specific place, whilst 'newn' means a non-specific place. 'Yn' is also used when saying 'in the' (yn y). For example:

- Dw i'n gweithio yn Abertawe - I work in Swansea
- Dw i'n gweithio yn y theatr yn Abertawe - I work in the theatre in Swansea
- Dw i'n gweithio newn theatr yn Abertawe - I work in a theatre in Swansea
- Dw i'n gweithio yn Tesco yn Abertawe - I work in Tesco in Swansea (a specific shop in a named place)
- Dw i'n gweithio newn siop - I work in a shop
- Dw i'n gweithio newn ysgol - I work in a school
- Dw i'n gweithio newn ysgol Gymraeg yn Abertawe - I work in a Welsh-medium school in Swansea.

Welsh, 'Wales', 'Welsh language', 'Welsh-language'.

It is important to distinguish between the various meanings of 'Welsh' and related words:

- **Cymraeg, y Gymraeg** - A noun meaning 'Welsh', 'the Welsh language'
- **Cymraeg** - An adjective meaning 'Welsh language', 'Welsh-speaking' or, in education in particular, 'Welsh-medium'.

Cymreig - An adjective meaning 'Welsh' as in belonging to Wales (country)

Cymro (Cymry) - A Welshman (Welsh men, Welsh people)

Cymraes (Cymraesau) - A Welsh woman (Welsh women)

Cymru - Wales

Cymreictod - Welshness

saesneg = adjective or noun
for English
sais (saeson) = English man (men)
saesnes (saesnesau) = English

The Welsh Alphabet

Y Wyddor Gymraeg

In Gymraeg, the alphabet has 28 letters (29 if we include the loan letter 'j'). Eight of the letters, called 'digraphs', are written as two characters. But in Gymraeg, these always count as a single letter. All digraphs are consonants.

The grave accent ` over e just indicates that it is pronounced as a short vowel, and ^ indicates a long vowel. 'V' stands for vowel (llafariad), 'c' for consonant (cytsain) and 'd' for digraph (deugraff).

A (â) ✓	Ng (êng) d	Ph (ffî) d
B (bî) c	H (âets, hô) c	R (êr) c
C (êc) c	I (î, î-dot) ✓	Rh (rhî, rhô) d
Ch (êch) d	J (jê) c	S (ês) c
D (aî) c	L (êl) c	T (tî) c
Dd (êdd) d	Ll (êll) d	Th (êth) d
E (ê) ✓	M (êm) c	U (û, û-bead) ✓
F (êf) c	N (ân) c	W (û) ✓
Ff (êff) d	O (ô) ✓	Y (ÿ) ✓
G (êg) c	P (pî) c	

Note: some regional accents can make î and û sound the same or very similar, so it can be useful to call them 'î-dot' and 'û-bead' to distinguish them clearly.

Note: many people use the sound of the letters rather than the names of letters when spelling things out - be careful to notice which method they are using.

Note: You must be careful to remember the digraphs when looking at words in a Welsh dictionary. For example 'chwech' comes after cywir because 'ch' is a different letter from 'c' and comes after.

The definite Article:

When saying 'the' in Cymraeg, there are three forms used: *r*, *yr* or *y*. To know which form to use, *r*, *yr* or *y*, just go through the sequence 1, 2, 3 below and use whichever one applies first.

1. "*r*" is used following, and attached to, a word ending in a vowel (a, e, i, o, u, w, y) regardless of what letter the next word starts with. For example (and you don't need to know what the words mean to learn how to do this):

- hoffi'r afal
- casâu'r tywydd
- mynd i'r dre
- gyda'r hwyf
- ddiol ô'r marthwy!

2. "*yr*" is used before vowels and h-. For example:

- maint yr afal
- blas yr oren
- yn yr ystafell fyw
- yn ystod yr wythnos
- dan yr haul
- siarad yr iaith

3. Otherwise, "*y*" is used. For example:

- gan y bachgen
- wryth y perch
- dal y llygoden
- bwyd y gath

Note: occasionally, you will see "*y*" instead of "*yr*" used in front of some words beginning with w-. This is not necessarily wrong, so do not think you have misunderstood the rules if you come across it. It is an exception (which we will look at later). Some people will use "*yr*" in those cases in any case.

Extra vocabulary:

- dre — town
- wal — wall
- llawr — floor
- peintio — to paint / painting
- nenfwd — ceiling
- llong — ship

Numbers:

There are two counting systems in Cymraeg: the decimal and vigesimal. In this section you will learn the decimal system (y system ddegol) that is based on tens. This use of the system is wider than compared to the traditional vigesimal system, and is suitable in most situations. It is quite straightforward to learn.

The traditional vigesimal system (y system ugeiniol) is based on twenties. It is still used when telling the time and when using ordinal numbers in a date (2nd, 20th, 31st etc.). It is still often used when talking about money, and about someone's age. This system is covered later.

1 un	11 un deg un
2 dau	12 un deg dau
3 tri	13 un deg tri
4 pedwar	14 un deg pedwar
5 pump	15 un deg pump
6 chwech	16 un deg chwech
7 saith	17 un deg saith
8 wyth	18 un deg wyth
9 naw	19 tri deg un
10 deg	45 pedwar deg pump

Different forms of dau, tri and pedwar used with feminine nouns:

Although not always used in practice, there are other forms of 2, 3 and 4 which are used with feminine nouns. Here athro (teacher) is masculine and athrawes is specifically a female teacher:

- dau athro — dwy athrawes
- tri athro — tair athrawes
- pedwar athro — pedair athrawes

Singular nouns follow numbers:

Note: that in Welsh the singular noun is used after a number, not the plural. For example:

- Dau oren — Two oranges
- Un deg pum afal — Fifteen apples
- Tri afal — Three apples
- Pum deg tri oren — Fifty-three oranges

Note: that 'pump', 'chwech' and 'cant' (100) drop their last letter (-p, -ch, -t) in front of nouns, changing to 'pum', 'chwe' and 'can'.

Hyphens in numbers in English:

Normal English usage is to put a hyphen between two-part numbers (eg. twenty-five). This avoids confusion between expressions (such as: 'thirty four-part complete kits' and 'thirty-four part-complete kits'). This is not as vital in Welsh.

* Once you know the first ten numbers you can construct the rest very easily. For example:

Pedwar deg chwech — Forty-six (literally 'four ten(s) six')

Wanting:

very simply; *dw i* means 'I am' and *dych chi* means 'you are'

There are several ways to express WANT in Cymraeg, here 'eisiau' is used. For example:

- *dw i eisiau* — 'I am' + 'want' = 'I want'
- *dych chi eisiau* — 'you are' + 'want' = 'you want'
- You can follow 'eisiau' with another noun or a verb-noun. For example:
 - *Dw i eisiau siocled* — I want (some/a) chocolate
 - *Dych chi eisiau mynd* — you want to go

Note: 'Eisiau' does not have 'n/yn' in front of it when used in phrases such as 'I want to go', 'Dewi wants to eat', etc.

And:

The word for 'and' is 'a', or 'ac' before vowels:

- *Afal a lemon* — An apple and a lemon
- *Afal ac oren* — An apple and an orange

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| • <i>eisiau</i> — want | • <i>afal</i> — apple |
| • <i>reis</i> — rice | • <i>oren</i> — orange |
| • <i>pasta</i> — pasta | • <i>ydw</i> — yes (I am / I do) |
| • <i>car</i> — car | • <i>beic</i> — bike |
| • <i>cath</i> — cat | • <i>ci</i> — dog |
| • <i>bacwn</i> — bacon | • <i>Nac ydw</i> — No I am not / I do not |
| • <i>a / ac</i> — and | • <i>siocled</i> — chocolate |
| • <i>tatws</i> — potatoes | • <i>toست</i> — toast |
| • <i>neu</i> — or | • <i>moron</i> — carrot |
| • <i>dysgu</i> — to learn / learning | • <i>sudd</i> — juice |
| • <i>pêl</i> — ball | • <i>cawl</i> — soup |
| • <i>cysgu</i> — to sleep / sleeping | • <i>bresych</i> — cabbage(s) |
| • <i>mei</i> — honey | • <i>pizza</i> — pizza |
| • <i>cwri</i> — curry | • <i>hefyd</i> — as well / too / also |

Asking the question:

very simply, we put a question mark at the end of the sentence and using a rising intonation at the end of the question, as in English. For example: *Dych chi eisiau cer newydd?* (do you want a new car)

Saying 'yes', 'no', and 'thank you':

This section also introduces one of the several ways of 'yes' and 'no' in Welsh. When replying to questions, the 'yes' and 'no' can mean something a bit more in Welsh. For example:

- *Ydw* - yes I am (I do)
- *Nac ydw* - No I'm not (I don't)

Perhaps you might want some ice cream (*hufen*: 8). And since you are polite, you will want to say 'thank you' if someone offers it - *diolch* (thank you)

- *Dych chi eisiau hufen iâ?* *Ydw* *Diolch* - do you want an ice cream? Yes. Thank you
- *Dych chi eisiau hufen iâ?* *Nac ydw*, *diolch* - do you want an ice cream? No, thanks

Animals: (*Anifeiliaid*)

Soft mutation of feminine nouns and adjectives:

Many animals, or '*anifeiliaid*' in Cymraeg, end in '-en'. Most nouns that end in '-en' in Cymraeg are feminine and will therefore softly mutate after 'y/yr/r' (the).

Similarly, adjectives following feminine nouns will softly mutate. Remember that the order is NOUN, ADJECTIVE. For example:

- *Y llygoden Fawr* - the big mouse (not *Mawr*)
- *Y ddafad Fach* - the small sheep (not *Bach*)
- *Yr arth Gyflym* - the fast bear (not *Cyflym*)

Singular nouns used with numbers:

Remember that after a number in Cymraeg, the singular noun is normally used. For example:

- *Sedth neidr* - 7 snakes (not *nadrodd*)
- *Pedwar ci* - 4 dogs (not *cŵn*)
- *Wyth ceffyl* - 8 horses (not *ceyllau*)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • <i>ceffyl</i> - horse | • <i>morfil</i> - whale |
| • <i>llygoden</i> - mouse | • <i>mwnici</i> - monkey |
| • <i>eliffant</i> - elephant | • <i>gŵydd</i> - goose/geese |
| • <i>aderyn</i> - bird | • <i>teigr</i> - tiger |
| • <i>arth</i> - bear | • <i>neidr</i> - snake |
| • <i>dafad</i> - sheep | • <i>carw</i> - deer |
| • <i>cwningen</i> - rabbit | • <i>mochyn</i> - pig |
| • <i>hwyaden</i> - duck | • <i>gafŵ</i> - A goat |
| • <i>buwch</i> - cow | • <i>dolffin</i> - dolphin |
| • <i>crwbwn</i> - tortoise | • <i>blaid</i> - wolf |
| • <i>lleu</i> - lion | • <i>pili-pala</i> - butterfly |
| • <i>cranc</i> - crab | • <i>iâr</i> - Hen |
| • <i>pryfed</i> - insect(s) | • <i>siarc</i> - shark |
| • <i>Anifail</i> - animal | • <i>gwernyn</i> - bees |
| • <i>copyn</i> - spider | • <i>dylluan</i> - owl |

Aspirate mutation following 'tri' and 'chwe'.

Remember that nouns after 'tri', 'chwe' take an aspirate mutation if they begin with p-, t-, c-. For example:

- tri phanda - three pandas (panda)
- chwe theigr - six tigers (teiger)
- tri chranc - three crabs (cranc)

Numbers + O + plural noun:

You may also meet '...O...' (of) with a number and the plural noun, especially with larger numbers. This also requires a soft mutation following the 'b', as well as a knowledge of the plural form of nouns. For example:

- Saith o nadroedd - Seven snakes
- Wyth o giŵn - eight dogs
- Deg o geffylau - ten horses