

Iechyd Digidol a Gofal Digital Health and Care

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Prifysgol Cymru
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RHAGOR
iaith

CANOLFAN
GWASANAETHAU
CYMRAEG
WELSH LANGUAGE
SERVICES CENTRE

Gwers 1: Ymwybyddiaeth Iaith

Lesson 1: Language Awareness

Dydd Gwener, Chwefror 7fed
Friday, February 7th

Pwrpas y sesiwn

The purpose of the session

- Gwybodaeth am yr iaith Gymraeg.
- Deddfwriaeth a Strategaethau:
- ‘Mwy na Geiriau’
- Cymraeg 2050
- Safonau’r Gymraeg
- *Information about the Welsh Language.*
- *Legislation and Strategies:*
- *‘More than Just Words’*
- *Cymraeg 2050*
- *Welsh Language Standards*

Rhan o strategaeth y Llywodraeth

The Government's strategy

- Miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050
- Welsh Government vision 1 million Welsh speakers in Wales by 2050



Yr iaith Gymraeg

The Welsh language

Ein Hiaith

Ein Hiaith 2



"The Welsh language is one of the treasures of Wales. It is part of what defines us as people and as a nation. Our ambition as Welsh Government is to see the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh reach a million by 2050. This is certainly a challenging ambition, but a challenge we believe is worthwhile and necessary if we are to secure the vitality of the language for future generations."

Cymraeg 2050 - A million Welsh speakers

"....since there is a limit to the additional number of Welsh speakers which can be created by language transmission from one generation to the next, **the education and training system is the principal method of creating new Welsh speakers."**

(page 31, Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers)

Safonau Iaith Gymraeg

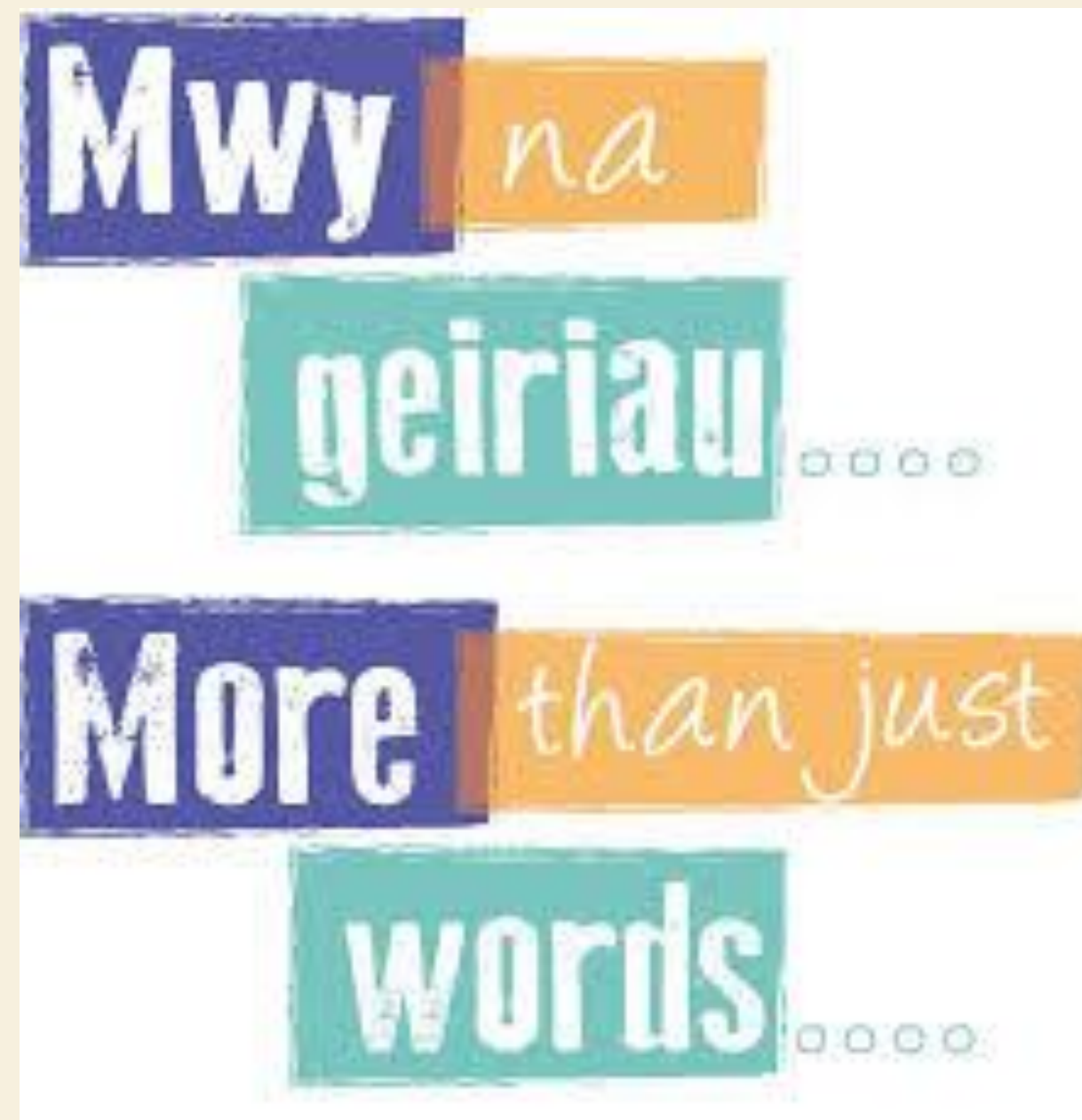
Welsh Language Standards

The Welsh Language Standards, introduced under the Welsh Language Measure in 2011, explain how organisations are expected to use the Welsh language in different situations.

There are two guiding principles to the Welsh Language Measure:

- The Welsh language should be treated no less favourably than the English language
- People living in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh should they choose to do so.

Welsh Language Standards



Beth ydy'ch
dealltwriaeth chi o
'Mwy na geiriau'?

*What is your
understanding of
'More than just
words'?*

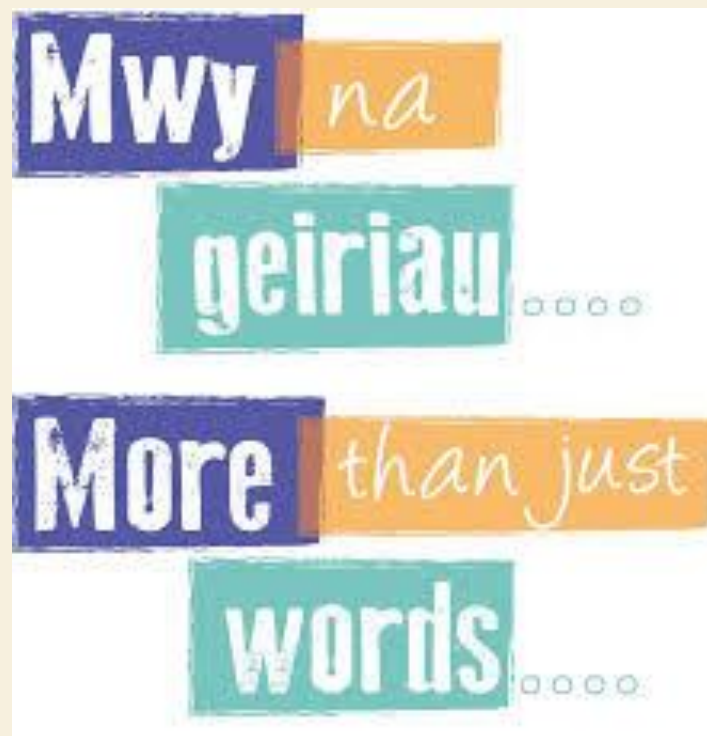
More than just words is a Welsh Government strategic framework for promoting the Welsh language and culture in Health, Social Services and Social Care in Wales.

The aim of **More than just words** is to provide a greater level of recognition among service providers that the use of Welsh is not just a matter of choice but also a matter of need for many people. Service providers, therefore, have a responsibility to meet these needs.

Profiadau *Experiences*

- Profiad Ioan

- Profiad Wyn Gruffydd

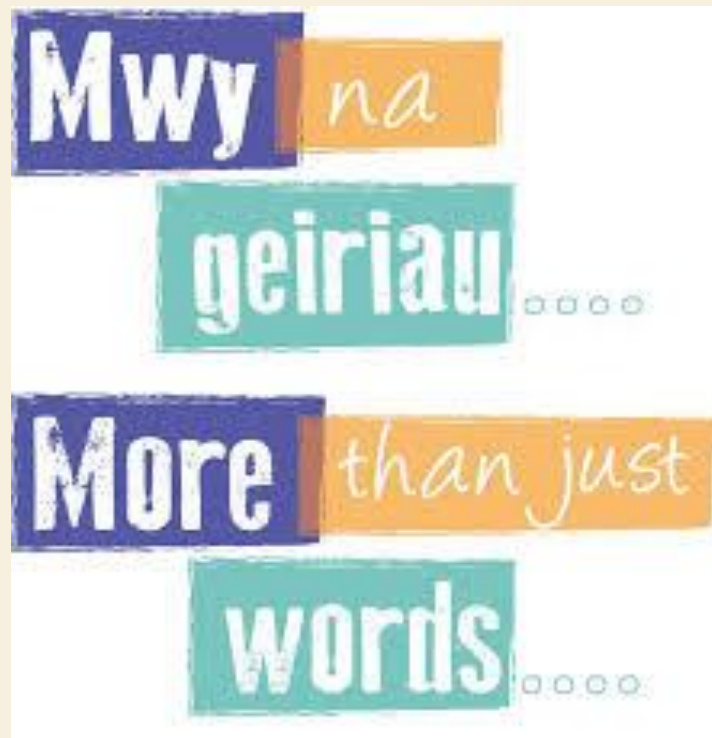


Y cynnig rhagweithiol

The active offer

The Active Offer - this is when a service is provided in Welsh without having to ask for it.

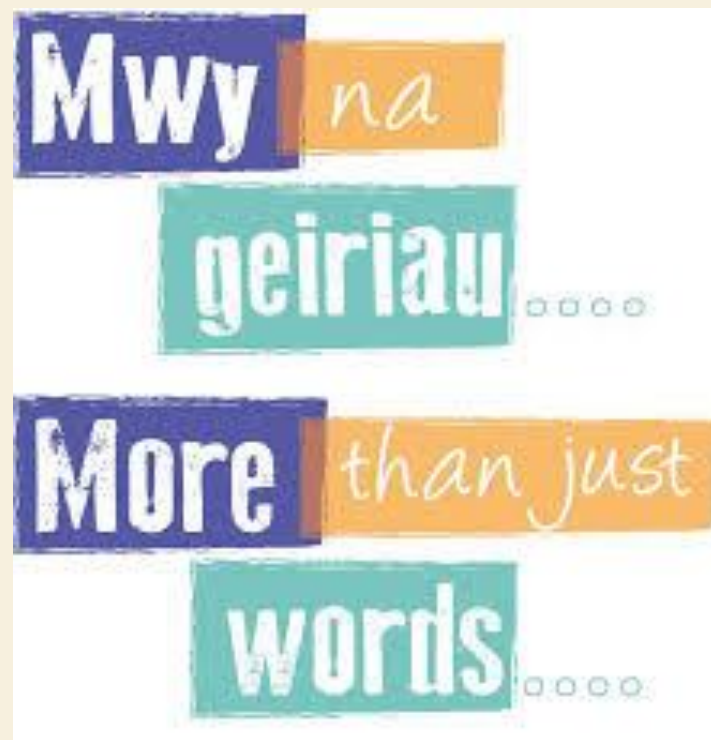
This doesn't mean everyone has to be fluent in Welsh. Being able to say just a few words in Welsh 'dipyn bach yn y Gymraeg' can go a long way – they can include words of comfort or offering a 'paned'. It doesn't matter how many words of Welsh you have – what matters is that you use it. Even if you don't speak it, a little bit of understanding about the needs of Welsh speakers can go a long way.



Pwysigrwydd siarad Cymraeg yn y GIG

Y cynnig rhagweithiol

The active offer



Derbyn y gwasanaeth y
dylent
*Receiving the service that
they should*

Yn hapusach yn
siarad yn eu mamiaith
*Happier speaking
in mother tongue*

Peidio â theimlo'n faich
Not feeling a burden

Cyfathrebu clir
Clear communication

Safonau Iaith Gymraeg

Welsh Language Standards

Reflect

Once again, reflect on why pronouncing the names of people and places correctly is important. This time, consider your own personal experiences of this in Wales.

- What are your experiences of Wales so far e.g. holiday, first time?
- Are you from Wales or have family from Wales?
- What words describe Wales to you?
- How would you describe Welsh people?

Safonau Iaith Gymraeg

Welsh Language Standards

We have looked at the importance of language when dealing with patients, and the importance of considering what their chosen language is.

As we've already mentioned, Wales is a bilingual country, which means that anyone is entitled to care through Welsh.

Perhaps you don't know a single word of Welsh, or maybe you're completely fluent – or somewhere in the middle! What's important is that you understand which language the patient is most comfortable in.

Of course, there is always a possibility that you will not be able to treat the patient in that language, but showing effort and respect is the goal here.

In order to show this to the patient, try to learn how to say the most basic things in that language. You could start by learning how to introduce yourself.

Use Welsh when
dealing with the
public

Ask people if
they speak
Welsh

Request training
opportunities

Answer the
phone bilingually

Simple phrases

Look at Welsh
personal names,
areas, school
information etc,

Create a Welsh
environment –
television, radio,
books, magazines

Helo, shwmae! Siw dw i.
Ydych chi'n barod i ddysgu
ychydig o Gymraeg?

*I'm Siw. Are you ready to
learn a little Welsh?*



Shwmae! Bore da. Prynhawn da. Nos da. Hwyl!	Pwy ydych chi? <i>Who are you (formal/plural)</i> Pwy wyt ti? <i>Who are you? (singular)</i>	Miss Evans ydw i. Tom ydw i.	 Mynediad Uned 1
	Sut ydych chi? <i>How are you (formal/plural)</i> Sut wyt ti? <i>How are you? (singular)</i>	Da iawn, diolch. Gweddol. Wedi blino. Ofnadwy.	
	Ble rydych chi'n byw? <i>Where do you live? (formal/plural)</i> Ble rwyd ti'n byw? <i>Where do you live? (singular)</i>	Dw i'n byw	ym Mhowys. <i>(Powys)</i> yn Nhreforys. <i>(Treforys)</i> yng Nghaerdydd. <i>(Caerdydd)</i> ym Mangor. <i>(Bangor)</i> yn Ninbych. <i>(Dinbych)</i> yng Ngorseinon. <i>(Gorseinon)</i> ym Mochdre. <i>(Mochdre)</i>
	Ble rydych chi'n gweithio? <i>Where do you work? (formal/plu.)</i> Ble rwyd ti'n gweithio? <i>Where do you work? (sing.)</i>	Dw i'n gweithio	yn Ysgol Penybryn. mewn ysgol. <i>in a school.</i>
		Dw i'n dysgu Cymraeg.	



Bore da



Prynhawn da /
P'nawn da

Noswaith dda



Nos da





Sut mae?

Shwmae?

Pwy dych chi?



Tom dw i.



Miss Evans ydw i.

Sut dych chi? / Sut wyt ti?



Da iawn, diolch!



Gweddol



Wedi blino



Ofnadwy!

Yr Wyddor

The Alphabet: How to read ANYTHING!!

Ydy'r Gymraeg yn ffoneteg?

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

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

Rap yr Wyddor





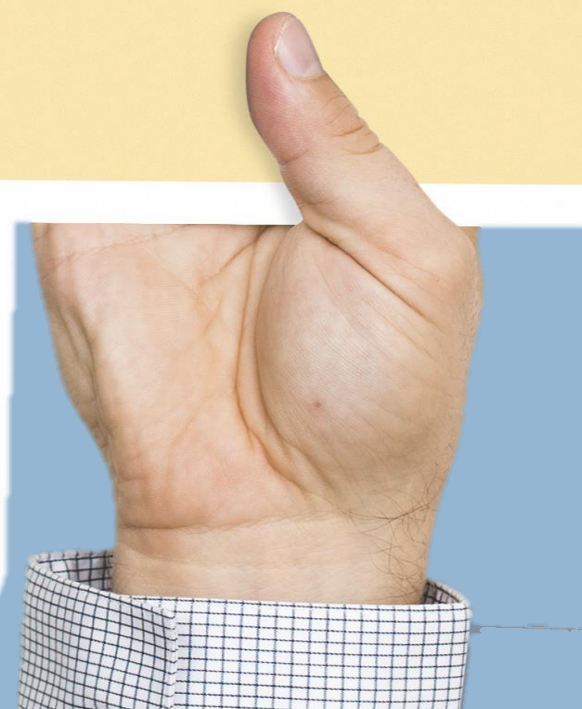
Cytseiniaid

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

Aberystwyth
Dolgellau
Llanelli
Machynlleth
Rhyd-ddu

Clawddnewydd
Hwlfordd
Llanfihangel
Pwllheli
Treffynnon

Dinbych
Llandudno
Llangollen
Rhuddlan
Tyddewi

a e i o u w y

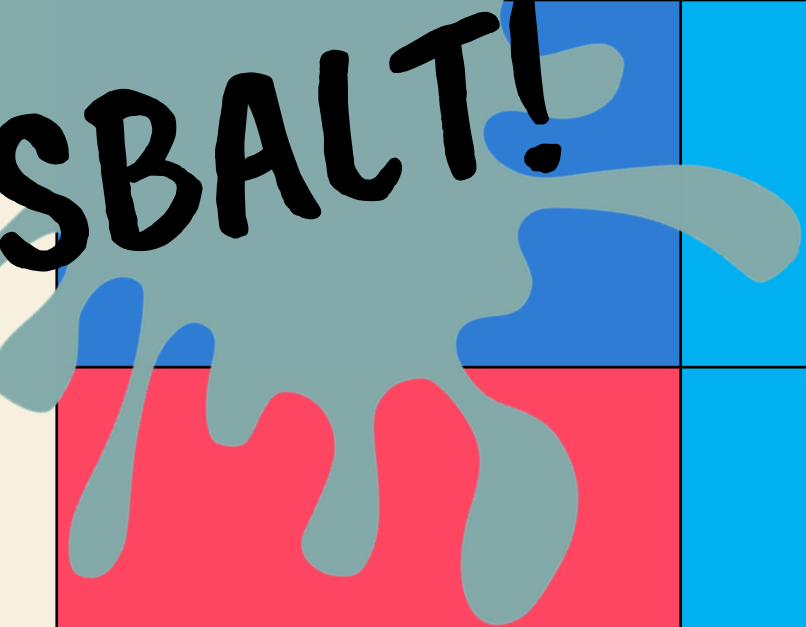


Y Llafariaiad



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

Llun (*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

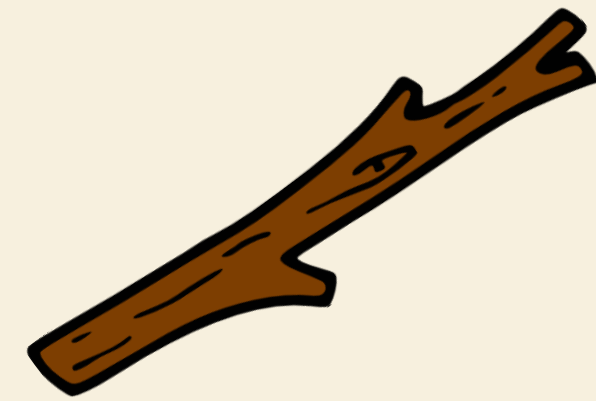
môr

until..

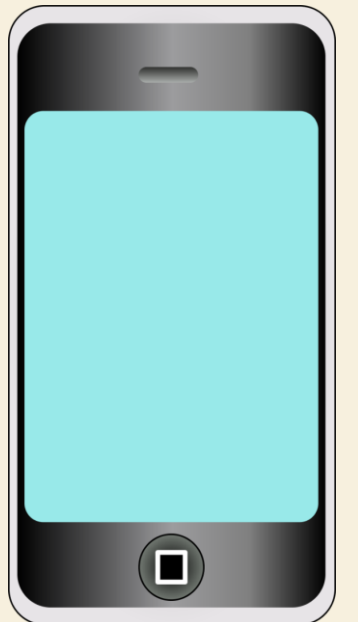


tan

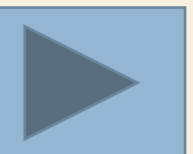
tân



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 .

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 ddy sgwîl, iff yw spîc Welsh, dden
ddy piwpils wil trai tîw.

Ddis is ddy ffyrst step towards 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
- dibynnu
- llygoden
- cwningen

eliffantod
mabolgampau
teledu
ysgwyddau

Bendigedig

Ben/dig/ED/ig

Gweithio

GWEITH/io

Ymarfer

Ym/ARF/er

Proffesiynol

Proff/esi/**YN**/ol