Cymraeg mewn Ymarfer Proffesiynol 1

Welsh in Professional Practice 1

2025-26

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

Yr Athrofa
Centre *for* Education
Addysg i Gymru | Education for Wales

BA1 - Darlith 1

Ymwybyddiaeth Iaith

Language Awareness

Peniarth.cymru
RHAGOR iaith
CANOLFAN GWASANAETHAU CYMRAEG
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Croeso!

Bore da!
Mari ydw i.

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Cwestiwn allweddol...

Beth ydy eich profiad chi o'r Gymraeg?

What is your experience of the Welsh language?

Trafodwch.

Discuss.

Chi a’r Gymraeg

Ar ddarn o bapur ysgrifennwch am:
On a piece of paper write about:

- **eich profiadau o’r iaith Gymraeg fel dysgwr (ysgol / cyrsiau iaith)**
  your experience of the Welsh language as a learner (school / language courses)
- **eich profiadau o’r iaith Gymraeg yn allgyrsiol**
  your experience of the Welsh language outside of school, e.g. extra-curricular activities
- **eich profiadau o’r iaith Gymraeg fel myfyriwr (hyd yn hyn!)**
  your experience of the Welsh language as a student (so far!)

Beth ydy Cymreictod?

What is being Welsh?

Trafodwch!

Discuss!

Trafodwch... *Discuss...*

Pa ddigwyddiadau hanesyddol gafodd ddylanwad ar y Gymraeg, yn eich barn chi?

Trafodwch effaith gadarnhaol ac effaith negyddol ar yr iaith.

Which historical events influenced the Welsh language, in your opinion?

Discuss the positive impacts and negative impacts on the language.

Crynodeb o hanes ein hiaith

1000 CC / BC	Roedd ieithoedd Celtaidd yn Ewrop cyn Crist	*Celtic languages were found*
6ed ganrif / century	Aneirin a Taliesin yn barddoni gan ddefnyddio'r hen Gymraeg	*Aneirin a Taliesin writing poetry in old Welsh*
1250	Llyfr Du Caerfyrddin Llawysgrifau pwysig yn y Gymraeg sy'n cynnwys cerddi, straeon a chwedlau	*Black Book of Carmarthen* *Important manuscripts in the Welsh language including a collection of poems, stories and legends*
1300	Dafydd ap Gwilym, un o feirdd enwocaf Cymru yn barddoni	*Dafydd ap Gwilym, one of Wales' most important poets was writing in Wales*
1535 a 1542	Y Deddfau Uno Brenin Harri'r VIII yn cyflwyno deddfau oedd yn atal defnyddio'r Gymraeg mewn unrhyw sefyllfa ffurfiol	*The Acts of Union* *King Henry VIII passed laws which removed the right to use Welsh in any official way*

1546	Cyhoeddi'r llyfr cyntaf yn y Gymraeg – Yn y Llyfr Hwn	*The first Welsh book was published – Yn y Llyfr Hwn*
1588	Yr Esgob William Morgan yn cyfieithu'r Beibl i'r Gymraeg. Carreg filltir bwysig.	*Bishop William Morgan translates the Bible into Welsh. This is an important milestone.*
1731	Ysgolion Cylchynnol Griffith Jones, Llanddowror Dysgwyd dros hanner o boblogaeth Cymru i ddarllen.	*Griffith Jones, Llanddowror, Circulating Schools* *Where over half the population of Wales were taught to read*
1792	Ffurfiwyd "Gorsedd y beirdd Ynys Prydain" ar Fryn Briallu yn Llundain	*"Gorsedd of the Bards of the Isle of Britain" was established on Primrose Hill in London*
1847	Brad y Llyfrau Gleision Daeth tri bargyfreithiwr o Loegr i adolygu addysg yng Nghymru. Dyma adroddiad negyddol gafodd effaith andwyol ar yr iaith Gymraeg. Dyfodiad y "Welsh Not".	*Treachery of the Blue Books* *Three English speaking barristers were appointed to look at the state of education in Wales. Their report was detrimental for the Welsh language. The "Welsh Not" was implicated.*

“The Welsh language is a vast drawback to Wales, and a manifold barrier to the moral progress and commercial prosperity of the people. It is not easy to over-estimate its evil effects.”

Adroddiad Addysg 1847 *Education Report 1847*

Felly, beth oedd y trobwynt yn hanes yr iaith?
What was the turning point in the history of the language?

Pa newidiadau allweddol sydd wedi bod ers Brad y Llyfrau Gleision?
What are the changes that have been made since the Treachery of the Blue Books?

Trafodwch...

1865	Michael D Jones “Y Waldfa” yn cael ei ffurfio ym Mhatagonia.	*Michael D Jones* *Welsh settlement was formed in Patagonia*
1893	Sefydlu Prifysgol Cymru	*University of Wales is established*
1901	Sensws: 43.5% o’r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 43.5% of the population spoke Welsh*
1914 - 1918	Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf	*First World War*
1921	Sensws: 37.1% o’r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 37.1% of the population spoke Welsh*
1922	Sefydlu Urdd Gobaith Cymru	*Urdd Gobaith Cymru is established*
1931	Sensws: 36.8% o’r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 36.8% of the population spoke Welsh*

1939	Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg gyntaf yn cael ei hagor yn Aberystwyth Ysgol breifat oedd hon	*First Welsh medium primary School was opened in Aberystwyth.* *This was a private school*
1939 - 1945	Yr Ail Ryfel Byd	*Second World War*
1947	Ysgol Dewi Sant, Llanelli Agor yr ysgol gynradd Gymraeg gyntaf gan awdurdod lleol	*Ysgol Dewi Sant, Llanelli* *Opening of the first local authority Welsh primary school*
1951	Eileen a Trefor Beasley, Llanelli Gwrthododd y ddau dalu bil treth oddi wrth Gyngor Llanelli am ei fod yn uniaith Saesneg	*Eileen and Trefor Beasley, Llanelli* *They refused to pay a tax bill from Llanelli Council as it was in English only*
1951	Sensws: 28.9% o'r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 28.9% of the population spoke Welsh*
1956	Ysgol Glan Clwyd Agor yr ysgol uwchradd Gymraeg gyntaf	*Ysgol Glan Clwyd* *Opening of the first Welsh medium secondary school*

1961	Sensws: 26% o'r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 26% of the population spoke Welsh*
1962	Tynged yr Iaith Darlith radio Saunders Lewis yn rhybuddio'r Cymry am ddyfodol yr iaith Gymraeg	*Fate of the language* *Radio lecture by Saunders Lewis with a harsh warning about the future of the Welsh language*
1962	Sefydlwyd Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg	*Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg was founded*
1965	Cafodd pentref Capel Celyn ei foddi er mwyn darparu dŵr i ddinas Lerpŵl	*The village of Capel Celyn was flooded to supply water for Liverpool*
1967	Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg Deddf Iaith gyntaf ers y Deddfau Uno – rhoi statws i'r iaith Gymraeg	*The Welsh Language Act* *First Language Act since The Acts of Union – gives official status to the Welsh language*
1971	Sensws: 20.8% o'r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 20.8% of the population spoke Welsh*
1971	Sefydlu Mudiad Meithrin	*Mudiad Meithrin was established*

1979	Refferendwm 79.74% yn pleidleisio yn erbyn annibyniaeth	*Referendum* *79.74% voted against independence*
1981	Sensws: 19% o'r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 19% of the population spoke Welsh*
1982	Sefydlu S4C	*S4C is established*
1991	Sensws: 18.7% o'r bobolgaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 18.7% of the population spoke Welsh*
1993	Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg Rhoi statws cyfartal i'r Gymraeg yn y Llywodraeth, awdurdodau lleol, gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a llysoedd	*Welsh Language Act* *Gives equal status to the Welsh language in Government, local authorities, public bodies and the courts*
1997	Refferendwm 50.3% yn pleidleisio dros annibyniaeth	*Referendum* *50.3% voted for independence*
1999	Cynlluniad Cenedlaethol Cymru	*National Assembly for Wales*

2001	Sensws: 20.8% o'r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 20.8% of the population spoke Welsh*
2003	Iaith Pawb Cynllun a gyfwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth er mwyn cynyddu'r nifer o siaradwyr Cymraeg o 5% erbyn 2011	*Iaith Pawb* *Scheme introduced by the Government to increase the number of Welsh speakers by 5% by 2011*
2010	Strategaeth Addysg Gymraeg Cynllun y Llywodraeth i wella'r ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ein hysgolion	*Welsh-medium Education Strategy* *Welsh Government plan to improve Welsh language provision in schools*
2011	Sensws: 19% o'r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 19% of the population spoke Welsh*
2012	Iaith fyw: Iaith byw Strategaeth y Gymraeg 2012 - 2017	*A Living Language: A language for living* *Welsh Language Strategy 2012-2017*
2012	Comisiynydd cyntaf yr iaith Gymraeg yn cael ei benodi	*The first Welsh Language Commissioner was appointed*

2014	Dyfodol Llwyddiannus Gofynnodd Llywodraeth Cymru i'r Athro Graham Donaldson edrych ar y cwricwlwm a'r trefniadau asesu mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru, a'u hadolygu	*Successful Futures* *Welsh Government asked Professor Graham Donaldson to review the curriculum and assessment arrangements in schools in Wales*
2017	Cymraeg 2050: Miliwn o Siaradwyr Strategaeth a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru	*Cymraeg 2050: A Million Welsh Speakers* *A strategy introduced by Welsh Government*
2021	Sensws: 17.8% o'r boblogaeth yn siaradwyr Cymraeg	*Census: 17.8% of the population spoke Welsh*
2022	Yr Urdd: can mlwyddiant	*The Urdd: centenary celebrations*
2023	Bil Addysg Gymraeg	*Welsh Language Education Bill*

Trafodwch... *Discuss...*

Pam ei bod hi'n bwysig edrych yn ôl i'r gorffennol cyn cynllunio ar gyfer ein dyfodol?

Why is it important to look at our past before planning the future?

Y sefyllfa bresennol

Our present situation

Canlyniadau cyfrifiad *Census results*		
1891	54.5%	910,289 o siaradwyr
1901	49.9%	929,824 o siaradwyr
1911	43.5%	977,366 o siaradwyr
1931	36.8%	909,261 o siaradwyr
1951	28.9%	714,686 o siaradwyr
1981	18.9%	508,207 o siaradwyr
1991	18.6%	508,098 o siaradwyr
2001	20.8%	582,368 o siaradwyr
2011	19.0%	562,000 o siaradwyr
2021	17.8%	538,300 o siaradwyr

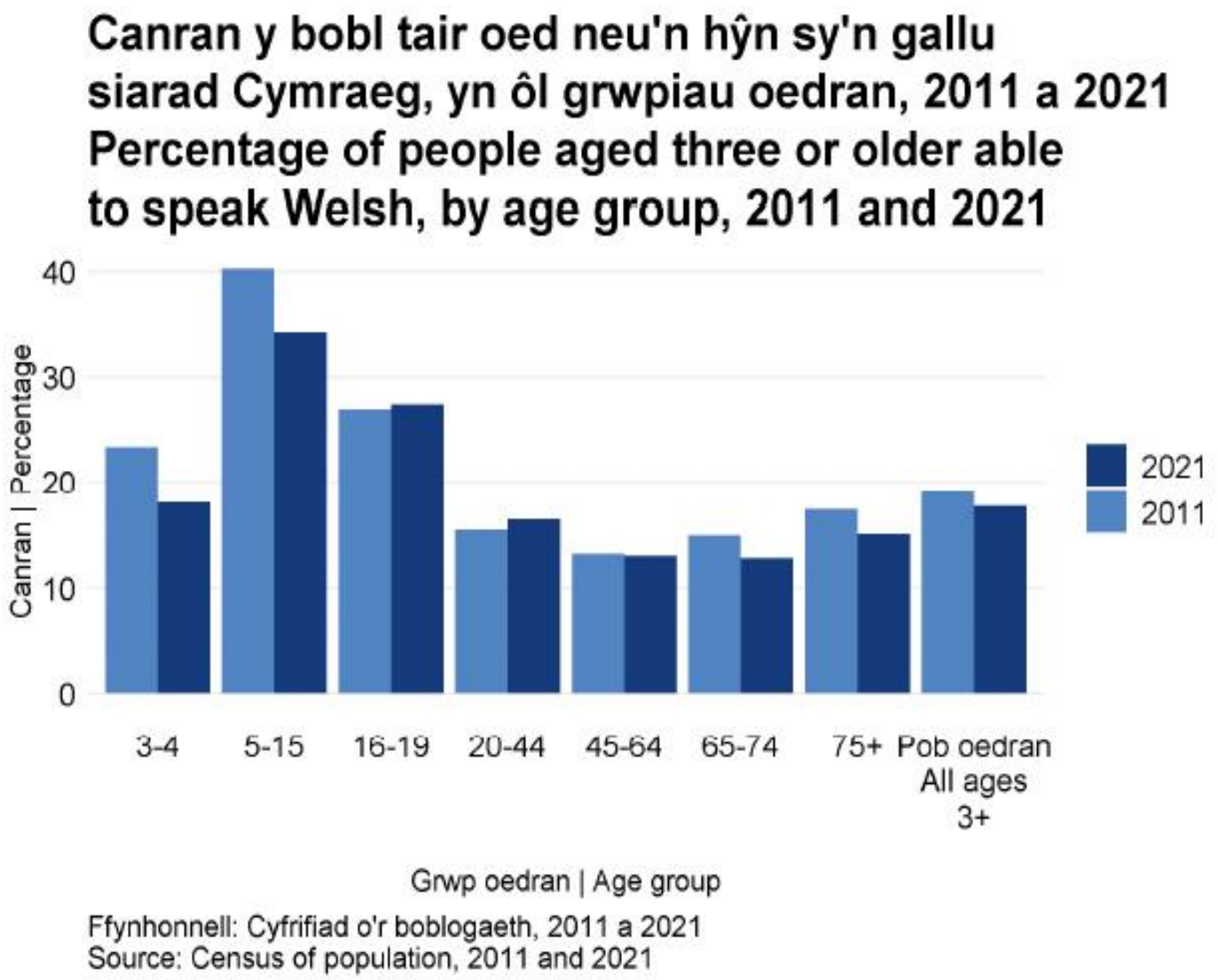
2011 - 2021 = gostyngiad pellach o 1.2%

2011– 2021 = further decrease of 1.2%

Beth mae’r cyfrifiad yn ei ddweud?

What does the census say?

- *According to the **1911** census, there were 977,366 Welsh speakers living in Wales (which is **43.5%** of the population)*
- *According to the **2011** census, the number and percentage had halved, with 562,000 Welsh speakers now living in Wales (which is **19%** of the population)*
- *According to the **2021** census, 538,300 Welsh speakers now live in Wales (which is **17.8%** of the population)*



Beth ydych chi'n sylwi?
Beth ydy effaith addysg Gymraeg?

What do you notice?
What is the effect of Welsh-medium education?

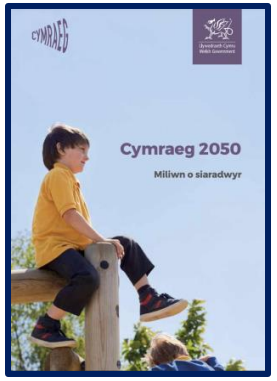
Beth wnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru?

What did the Welsh Government do?

Mae hon yn strategaeth i Gymru gyfan, ac rydym am i bob rhan o'r wlad rannu'r weledigaeth o filiwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg. Mae yna botensial am dwf yn y niferoedd o siaradwyr Cymraeg, yn enwedig yn yr ardaloedd hynny o Gymru sydd â dwysedd poblogaeth uchel ond canrannau is o siaradwyr Cymraeg. (tud. 7)

This is a strategy for the whole of Wales, and we want every part of the country to share in the vision of a million Welsh speakers. There is potential for growth in the number of Welsh speakers, particularly in areas of Wales that have high population density but lower percentages of Welsh speakers. *(page 7)*

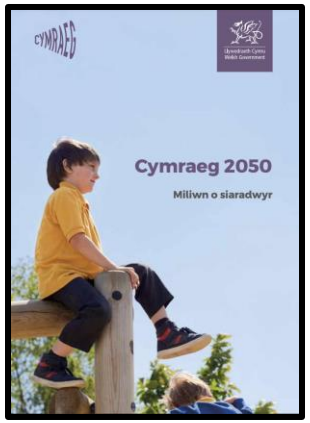
Y sefyllfa bresennol
Our present situation



Our vision is to secure favourable circumstances throughout the country that support language acquisition and use of Welsh language skills. We want to see an increase in language transmission in the family, early introduction of Welsh to every child, an education system that provides Welsh language skills for all, and greater appreciation of Welsh language skills in the workplace. At the same time, we are committed to supporting people to use Welsh socially, at work, and when accessing services.

(Welsh Government, 2017, p.9)

Targedau *Targets*



Nod yn y strategaeth ydy cynyddu nifer yr **athrawon cynradd** sy'n gallu addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o 2,900 i 3,900 erbyn 2031.

Erbyn 2050, maent am gynyddu'r nifer i 5,200.

An aim in the strategy is to increase the number of ***primary school teachers*** *who can teach through the medium of Welsh from 2,900 to 3,900 by 2031.*

By 2050, they aim to increase that number to 5,200.

Targedau *Targets*

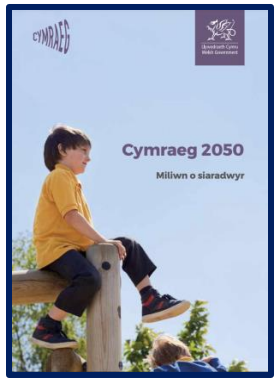
Nod yn y strategaeth ydy cynyddu nifer yr **athrawon uwchradd** sy'n gallu addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o 1,800 i 3,200 erbyn 2031.

Erbyn 2050, maent am gynyddu'r nifer i 4,200.

An aim in the strategy is to increase the number of ***secondary school teachers*** *who can teach through the medium of Welsh from 1,800 to 3,200 by 2031.*

By 2050, they aim to increase that number to 4,200.

Y sefyllfa bresennol
Our present situation



“… y system addysg a hyfforddiant yw’r prif ddull o greu siaradwyr Cymraeg newydd.”

(Llywodraeth Cymru, 2017, t.31)

"….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."

(Welsh Government, 2017, p.31)

Felly, beth am fyd addysg yng Nghymru heddiw? Beth sy'n digwydd yn ein hysgolion?

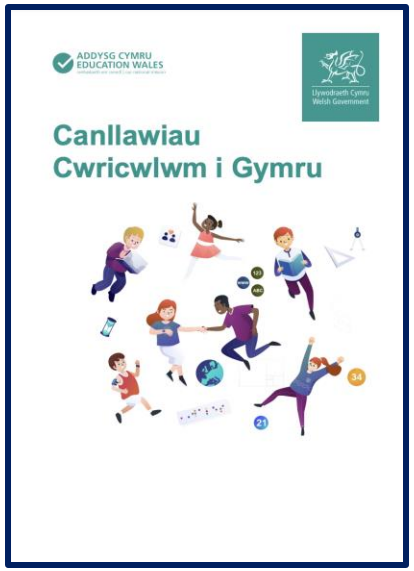
So, what about the education system in Wales today? What is happening in our schools?

Canllawiau Cwricwlwm i Gymru
Curriculum for Wales Guidance

“ Mae wedi cael ei ddatblygu yng Nghymru gan ymarferwyr ar gyfer ymarferwyr, gan ddwyn ynghyd arbenigedd addysgol ac ymchwil a thystiolaeth ehangach.”
(Llywodraeth Cymru, 2020, t.5)

“It has been developed in Wales, by practitioners for practitioners, bringing together educational expertise and wider research and evidence.”

(Welsh Government, 2020, p.5)



Languages, Literacy and Communication Area of Learning and Experience

The 'Languages, Literacy and Communication Area of Learning and Experience' is a vast area which embraces the following disciplines:

- Welsh in Welsh-medium settings
- Welsh in English-medium settings
- English in English-medium settings
- English in Welsh-medium settings
- International languages
- Classical languages
- Literature
- Literacy across the curriculum
- English as an additional language
- Languages of the home and community
- Non-verbal languages, e.g. British Sign Language, Higher Communication Systems

Beth ydy'r prif ffocws? *What is the main focus?*

- **Rhaid rhoi ffocws ar ddysgu am ieithoedd a sut maen nhw'n adlewyrchu pwy ydyn ni a'n diwylliant**
- **Erbyn diwedd eu cyfnod yn yr ysgol gynradd, bydd pob plentyn wedi profi gwahanol ieithoedd ac yn gwneud cynnydd yn eu sgiliau Cymraeg, Saesneg ac o leiaf un iaith ryngwladol arall**
- **Pan fydd dysgwyr yn gadael yr ysgol, byddan nhw'n medru defnyddio'r Gymraeg, Saesneg a'u hieithoedd eraill mewn ffordd ystyrlon**
- **Mae gan Lafaredd, Darllen ac Ysgrifennu yr un statws o ran pwysigrwydd**
- **Llenyddiaeth i bawb: rhaid rhoi cyfle i'r dysgwyr arbrofi a chreu llenyddiaeth yn y Gymraeg, Saesneg ac ieithoedd rhyngwladol**

- *Focus on the importance of learning about languages, and the way they relate and reflect our cultures and identities*
- *By the end of primary school, learners will experience different languages and make progress in Welsh, English and at least one international language*
- *When learners leave school, they will be able to use Welsh, English and their other languages in a meaningful way*
- *Oracy, Reading and Writing have equal prominence*
- *Literature for all learners: they need to be provided with opportunities to explore and create a range of literature in Welsh, English and international languages*

Y Gymraeg, ein hiaith *Welsh, our language*

As the new curriculum works towards fulfilling every learner's right in Wales to become confident speakers of both the official languages of the jurisdiction in which they live, it's time to throw out the mistaken belief that 'being bilingual' means being equally fluent in two languages. There are many degrees on the bilingual scale; and given that one of the most important steps on the journey towards becoming comfortable in speaking any language is to have enough confidence to give it a go, we must embrace all the degrees of that scale. As I like to remind people, if you see a sign such as 'Allan/Exit' and know it doesn't mean that if you're called Allan you must leave, then you're already on the Bilingual Bus … and if you can say 'Llanelli', then you've long left the depot.

As with the work of sharing our history and stories, we must have a much broader attitude towards language learning if we want to see this new curriculum bringing us together in a shared linguistic community.

This is not about creating monochrome uniform. To the contrary. This is about creating a variety that's inclusive, where all of us have the same privileges and the same set of keys to access the big picture-story, and where we all feel that we can add to it through the medium of at least two languages.

Yr Athro Mererid Hopwood (curriculumforwales.gov.wales/2019/01/18/what-really-does-matter/)

Y Siarter Iaith *Welsh Language Charter*

- The '**Siarter Iaith**' is an important scheme - Its purpose is to increase the **social use** of the Welsh language amongst 3 -18 year olds in Primary and Secondary schools as well as Lifelong Educational Learning Establishments

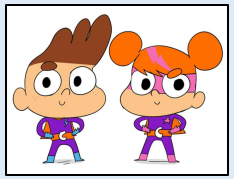
- In September 2023, a new framework was published

- At the beginning of the scheme, each school should think about their use of the Welsh language (this information will be used to form an Action Plan)

- The schools will work towards awards – Bronze, Silver and Gold

- The scheme encourages all aspects of the school community (pupils, parents, governors and community) to work together

- **Seren** and **Sbarc** are the two characters who are a part of this scheme



Byddwch chi’n gwneud gwahaniaeth yn eich ysgolion!

You will make a difference in your schools!

Diolch yn fawr!

Hwyl fawr!