

Observational writing

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Ysgrifennu Arsylwadol

1 Observational Writing: Identify an image, poster, cover, design, advertisement, or any other single piece of graphic design, and write a semiotic analysis. Choose 3 key aspects of semiotics and use them to simplify and focus your writing. Conclude by assessing how your understanding of your chosen image has changed.

1 Ysgrifennu Arsylwadol: Dewiswch ddelwedd, poster, clawr, dyluniad, hysbyseb, neu unrhyw ddarn unigol arall o ddylunio graffig, ac ysgrifennwch ddadansoddiad semiotig. Dewiswch 3 agwedd allweddol ar semioteg a defnyddiwch nhw i symleiddio a ffocysu eich ysgrifennu. Gorffennwch trwy asesu sut mae eich dealltwriaeth o'r ddelwedd a ddewiswyd gennych wedi newid.

"If we 'saw' the art of the past, we would situate ourselves in history. When we are prevented from seeing it, we are being deprived of the history which belongs to us. Who benefits from this deprivation?"

Berger (1975) *Ways of Seeing*, p. 11

Eglwys Sant Teilo St.Fagan



St Teilo's church was built during the 13th century
The Museum decided to rebuild the Church as it could have appeared around 1510-30.

the pre-Reformation wall-paintings show themes from the life of Christ and many saints

Wall-paintings in churches have been described as "the poor man's Bible". They were designed to show scenes from the Bible to a congregation unable to read or write.

<https://museum.wales/articles/1399/A-medieval-church-moves-to-the-Museum/>

Adeiladwyd Eglwys Sant Teilo yn ystod yr 13eg ganrif. Penderfynodd yr Amgueddfa ailadeiladu'r Eglwys fel y byddai wedi ymddangos tua 1510-30. Mae'r murluniau o'r cyfnod cyn y Diwygiad Protestannaidd yn dangos gwahanol themâu o fywyd Crist a nifer o seintiau, Mae murluniau mewn eglwysi wedi cael eu disgrifio fel "Beibl y werin dlawd". Cawsant eu cynllunio fel bod modd i gynulleidfa anllythrennog ddeall golygfeydd o'r Beibl.

Eglwys Sant Teilo

This is a collection of all the so-called 'Passion', or Easter symbols. They tell the story of Jesus Christ's crucifixion, showing only the tools used.



Dyma gasgliad o holl arwyddion y 'Dioddefaint', neu'r Pasg. Maen nhw'n adrodd stori croeshoeliad Iesu Grist, gan ddangos y gwrthrychau ddefnyddiwyd yn stori'r Pasg

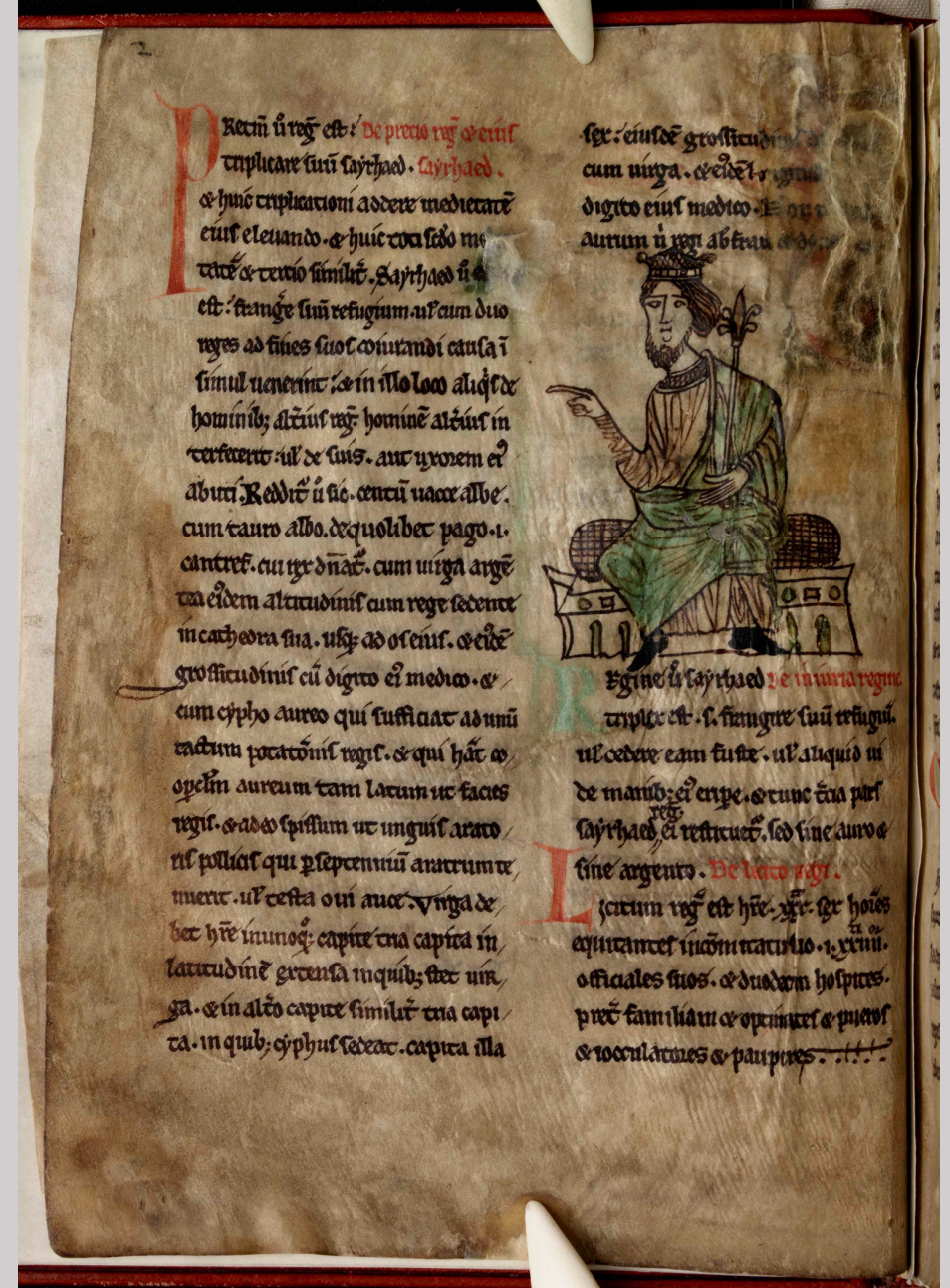
Laws of Hywel Dda

Goliwiadau Hywel Dda

1300 B.C. — 1400 B.C.

Hywel Dda Laws' is the term given to the Welsh legal system, named after Hywel Dda (died OC950), the king who is credited to compiling the laws together. In this format, along with the Latin text are fine pictures or illuminations elegant depicting the king and members of the royal court.

Cyfraith Hywel Dda' yw'r term a roddir ar y gyfundrefn gyfreithiol Gymreig a enwyd ar ôl Hywel Dda (bu farw OC950), y brenin sy'n cael y clod am ei chasglu ynghyd. Yn y fformat hwn, ynghyd â'r testun Lladin ceir goliwiadau neu luniau cain sy'n darlunio'r brenin ac aelodau'r llys brenhinol.



Vellum, ink, colour

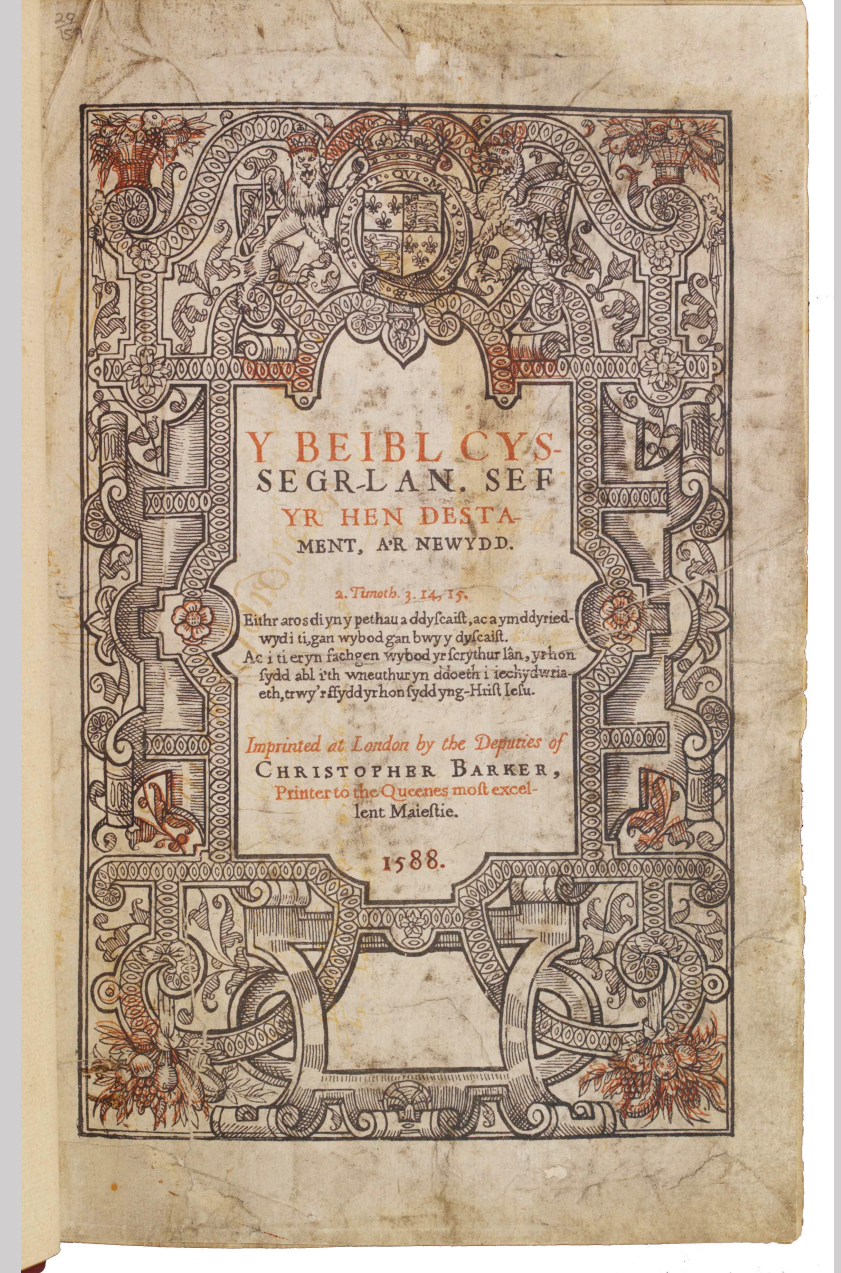
Croen anifail, inc, lliwiau 190mm x 145mm

Beibl Cymraeg Welsh Bible 1588 William Morgan

The year 1588 saw the publication of the first Welsh translation of the complete Bible. It was the work of William Morgan, (1545-1604).

This folio volume was printed in black letter by the deputies of Christopher Barker, the Queen's Printer. It was intended for church rather than home use. Translated from the Hebrew and Greek originals

Ym 1588, bu William Morgan (1545-1604), yr ysgolhaig ac, yn ddiweddarach, Esgob Llandaf a Llanelwy, yn gyfrifol am gyhoeddi cyfieithiad Cymraeg cyntaf y Beibl cyflawn o'r Roeg a'r Hebraeg.



Printed edition, folio volume ink on paper
Argraffiad printiedig, cyfrol ffolio inc ar bapur



'Dame Venedotia, alias Modryb Gwen' in the form of a map of Wales.
'Designed by H. Hughes and Drawn on Stone by J.J. Dodd'.
First published by Hugh Hughes in 1848 in *'Pictures for the Million of Wales'*, no 77.

Nothing can be better calculated than this Drawing to give a correct idea of the situation of the towns, lakes, rivers, mountains, etc., and none, who do not despise geographical knowledge, should neglect to purchase it. This eccentric portion of the Island was anciently called Gwendodia, rendered by the Romans, Venodotia; and hence the appropriate names of "Modryb (or Aunt) Gwen," and "Dame Venodotia," given the Old Lady in the Print—"The Times."

<https://welshhat.wordpress.com/images/drawings-and-paintings/h-humphreys/>



William Roos (1835)
Reverend Christmas Evans
(1766–1838)
National Museum Wales,
National Museum Cardiff

<https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/reverend-christmas-evans-17661838-160348>

Paris 1908.



Seated Woman with Fan.
Picasso

Wales 1908.



Salem. Curnew Vosper

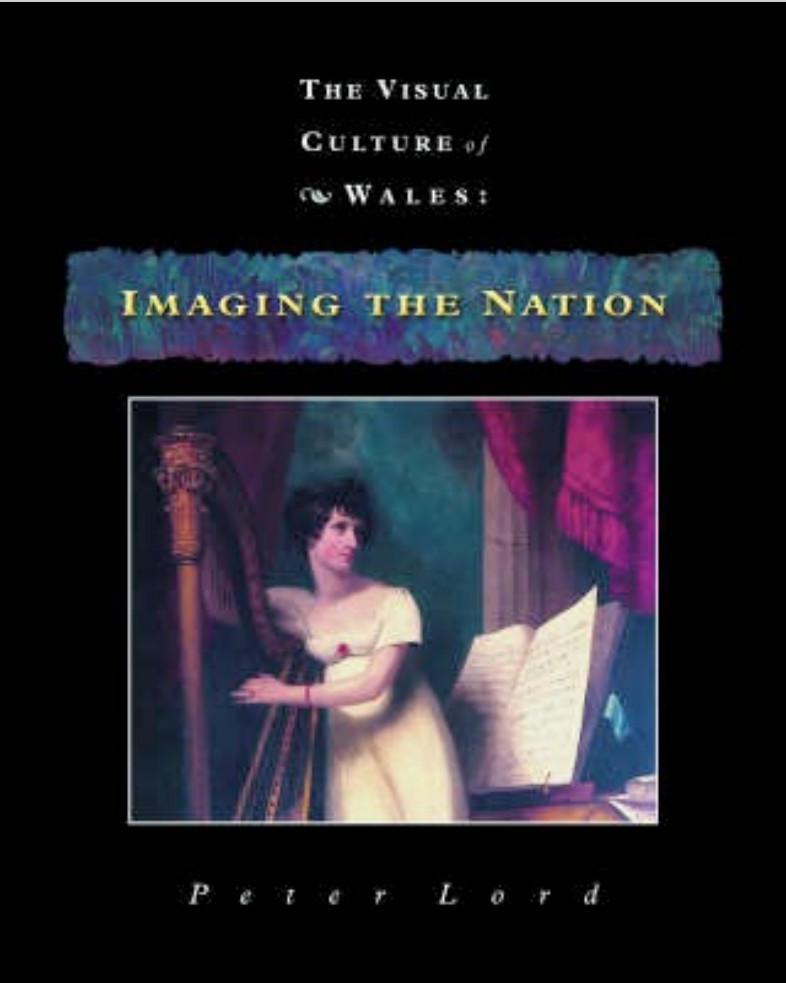
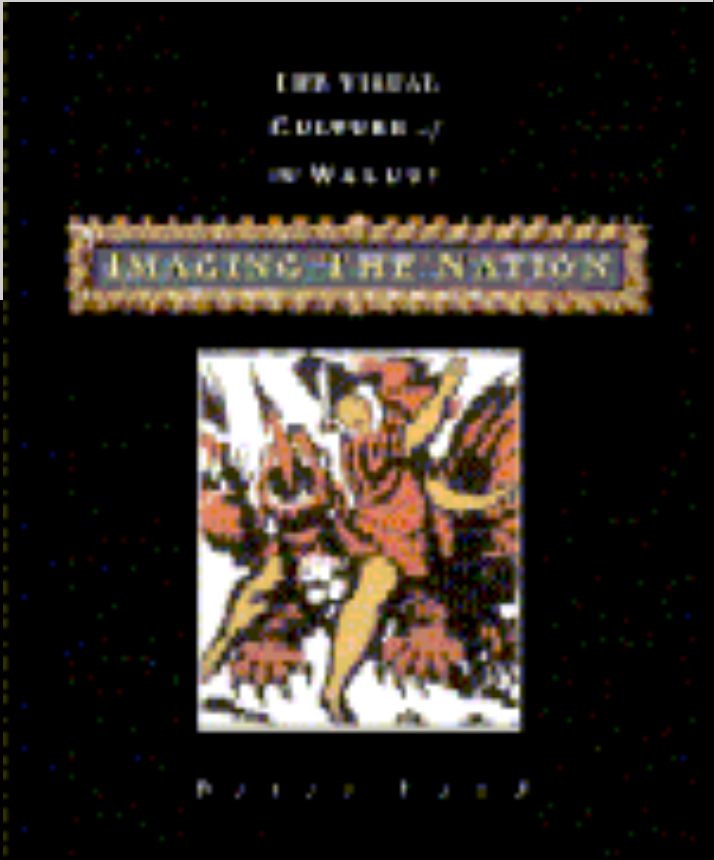
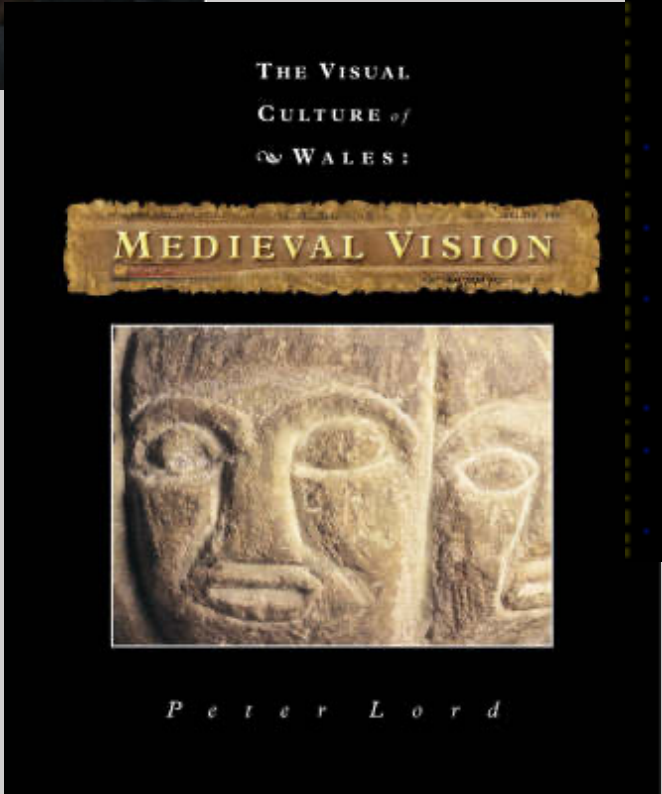
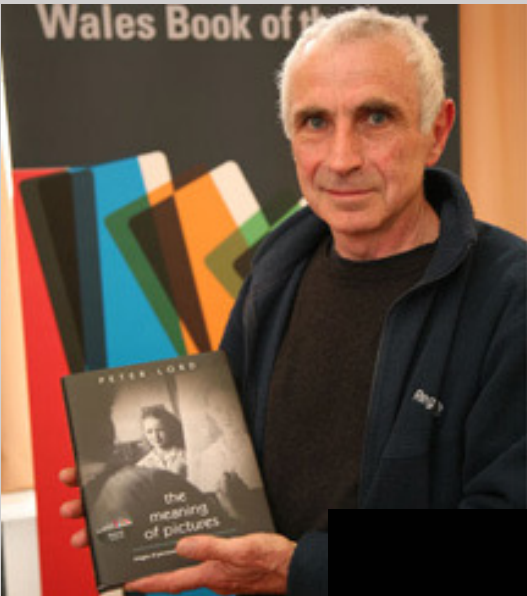
John Kelt Edwards 1875 – 1934, *Y Ddraig Goch a Ddyry Gychwyn*. Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru

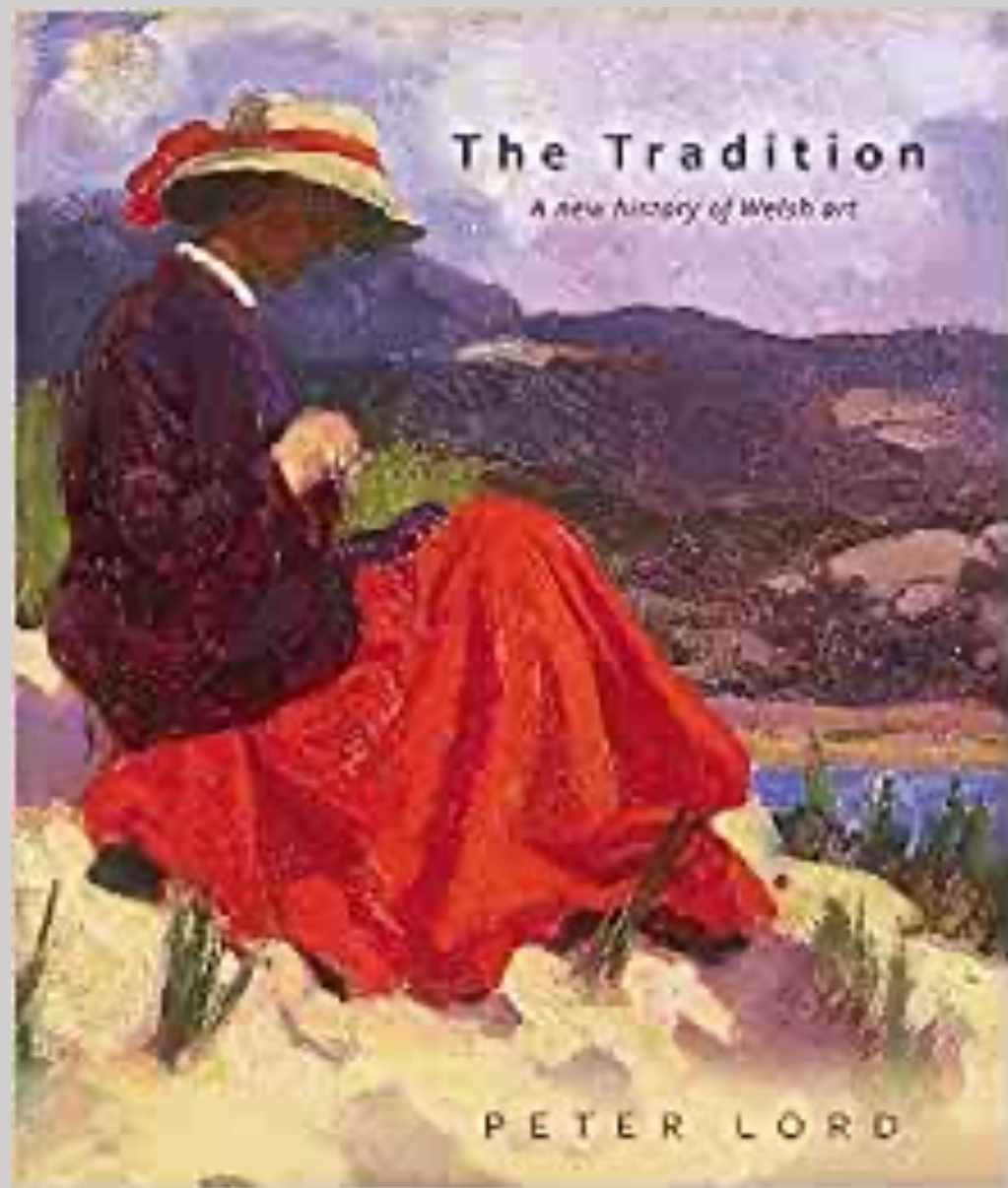
During World War I, Edwards created war cartoons war, an example of this in the picture, Dragons and roar. The dragon in this powerful and fight back against the enemy, which an interesting example of its kind from the period.

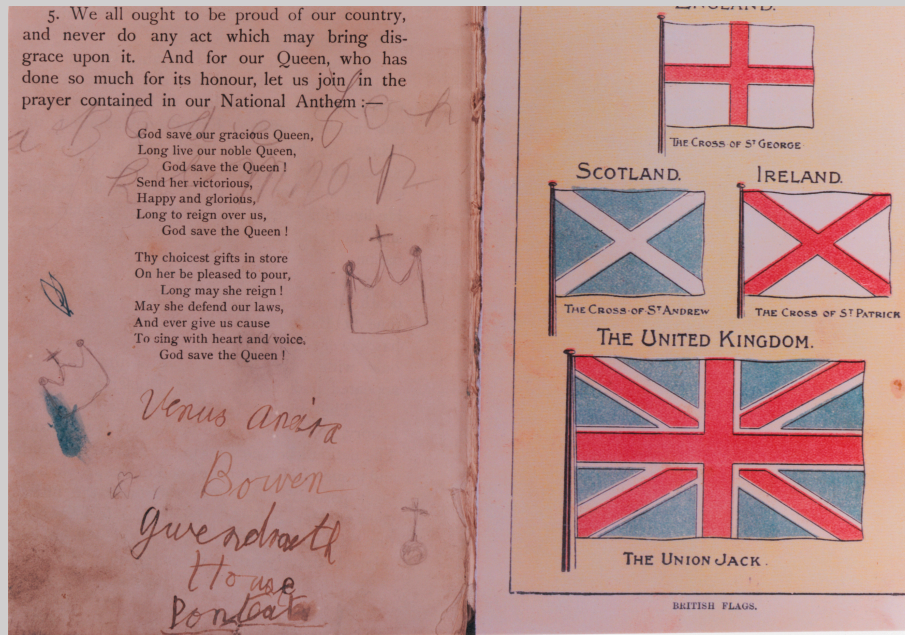
Yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, bu'n creu cartwnau rhyfel a gwelir enghraifft o hyn yn y llun, Y Ddraig Goch a Ddyry Gychwyn. Mae'r ddraig hon yn bwerus ac yn ymladd yn ôl yn erbyn y gelyn, sy'n esiamp ddiddorol o'i bath o'r cyfnod.



Deconstructing the historic assumptions about art in Wales has been done by Peter Lord in a series of books...







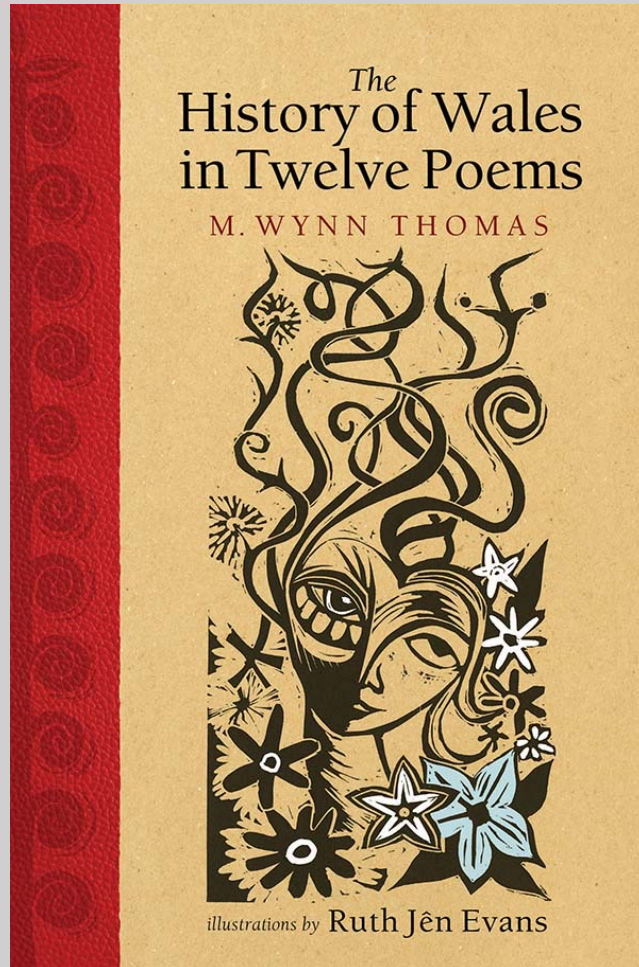
Peter Finnemore

Lesson 56



Eco Warrior

Ruth Jên



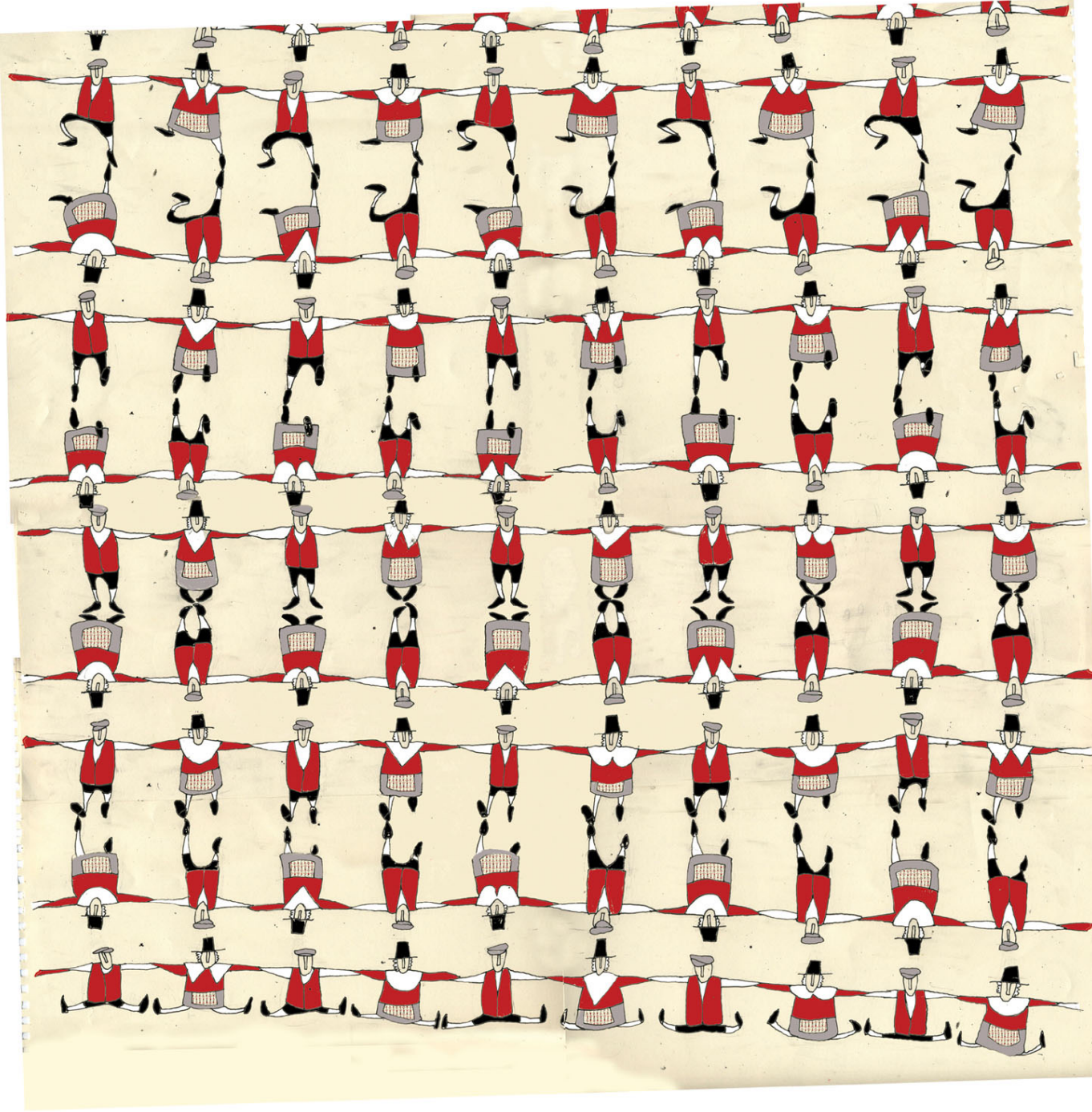
Blanced Gwlan - Gwaith Gwreiddiol/Original Work (A3)

The History of Wales in Twelve Poems
(2021) Illustrations

http://www.ruthjen.co.uk/ruthjen.co.uk/croeso___welcome.html

Have we asked enough questions?





RHYS BEVAN JONES (2009)
CLOCSIO AM BYTH - CLOG
DANCING FOREVER

- *Mae'r patrwm yn parhau 'am byth' i ffwrdd o'r ffrâm ac o fewn y ffedogau*
- The pattern repeats 'forever' outside the frame and inside the aprons

<https://www.rhysbevanjones.com/hunaniaeth-identity#/clocsio-am-byth-clog-dancing-forever/>



RHYS BEVAN JONES
(2018) *MEDDWL AM*
GYMRU - THINKING OF
WALES

- *Yn seiliedig ar atebion i 'Sut y'ch chi'n gweld Cymru?' - enw arall yw 'Wynebau Cymru'*
- Based on answers to 'How do you see Wales?' - also known as 'Faces of Wales'

<https://www.rhysbevanjones.com/hunaniaeth-identity#/new-gallery-1/>

Swansea International Festival (2015) Have we asked enough Questions Osi Rhys Osmon. Available at:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1acX9o7zZM> (Accessed:
23/10/23)

<https://www.rhysbevanjones.com/hunaniaeth-identity#/new-gallery-1/>