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# Language Revival Movements

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rth). ~-seasoned *a.* 1. (*wood*): wedi sychu'n iawn, wedi sesno'n iawn. 2. (*food*): â digon o sesnin, wedi ei sesno'n dda. ~-secured *a.* tra sicr, tra gwarantedig; a ~-secured boat, cwch wedi ei glymu'n sownd. ~-served *a.* a ~-served meal, pryd wedi ei weini'n dda. ~set *a.* 1. mewn lle da; (*batsman*): cyfarwydd, cynefin. 2. ~set up, cydnerth, cyhyrog. ~-shaped *a.* lluniaidd, siapus. ~-sharpened *a.* (*rapier, spear*): blaenllym (*f. occ:*

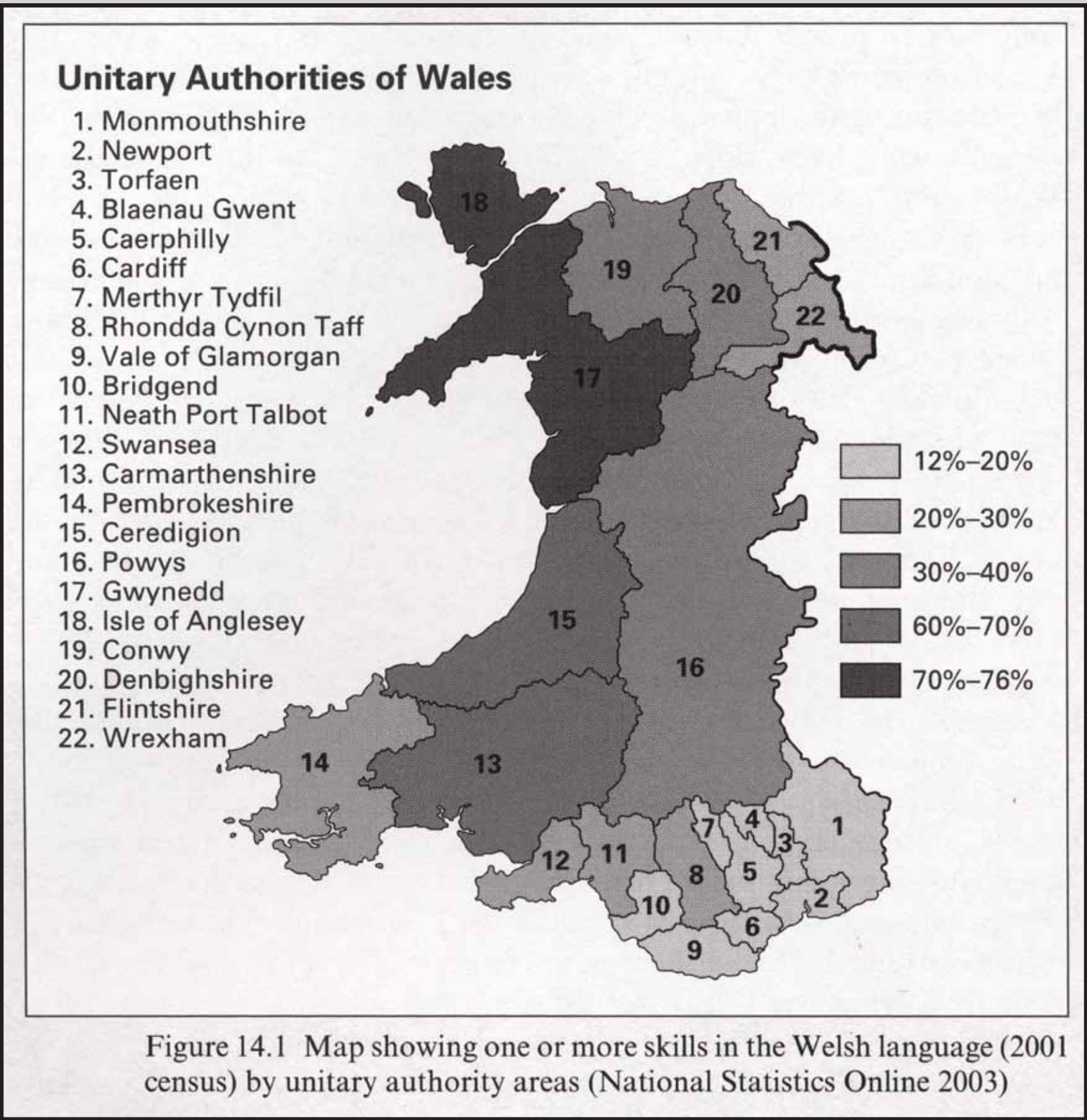
wellies *n. F:* = wellingtons. **welling** *vn.* tarddiad(-au) *m*, tarddu, pistylliad(-au) *m*, pistyllio, ffrwd (ffrydiau) *f*, ffrydio. **Wellingtonia** *n. Bot:* = sequoia. **wellington** *n. Cost:* (*also*): **wellington boot**, esgid (*f*) law (esgidiau glaw), w|elin[g]ton(-s) *f*, *occ:* welin[g]tosen (welin[g]tons) *f*, *N.W:* *occ:* bwtsiasen (bwtsias) *f*.

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treuliodd ei amser yn fuddiol. ~-spoken *a.* 1. (*pers.*): ag acen fonheddig, coeth ei leferydd. 2. ~-spoken words, geiriau a leferir/leferid/lefarwydd yn dda/groswyl/buawdl geiriau wedi eu

lychwan) (teisennau llechraen), pïcen iach (pïce bach); ~ Arts Council, Cyngor (*m*) Celfyddydau Cymru; *Agr:* ~ black, buwch ddu Gymreig (buech/gwarchod/de duon Gymreig); ~

### Welsh



Unitary Authorities of Wales

1. Monmouthshire
2. Newport
3. Torfaen
4. Blaenau Gwent
5. Caerphilly
6. Cardiff
7. Merthyr Tydfil
8. Rhondda Cynon Taff
9. Vale of Glamorgan
10. Bridgend
11. Neath Port Talbot
12. Swansea
13. Carmarthenshire
14. Pembrokeshire
15. Ceredigion
16. Powys
17. Gwynedd
18. Isle of Anglesey
19. Conwy
20. Denbighshire
21. Flintshire
22. Wrexham

Legend: 12%-20%, 20%-30%, 30%-40%, 60%-70%, 70%-76%


Figure 14.1 Map showing one or more skills in the Welsh language (2001 census) by unitary authority areas (National Statistics Online 2003)

"Unitary Authorities of Wales," *Language in the British Isles*, David Britain, ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), p.252.

Languages across the globe are dying out. Language revival and revitalization movements attempt to stem the tide.

In Wales, the percentage of Welsh speakers declined steadily for centuries, then declined more sharply with industrialization. Since the early 1960s however, Welsh language and education have been the centerpiece of Welsh Nationalism. **Today Welsh is spoken** in the Welsh National Assembly, it can be heard daily on radio and television and **it** is compulsory in Welsh schools.

### Anishinaabemowin




Circle of Life by Zoey Wood Salomon

The University of Michigan offers a three-year language program for Anishinaabemowin, also known as Ojibwe, an Algonquian language spoken today in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ontario. Anishinaabemowin is the language of the Ojibwe, Pottawatomi and Chippewa peoples. The UM Native American Studies Program includes language instruction, literature, culture and outreach programs to the community.

For more information, see Ojibwe.net, an information hub for Ojibwe studies. Ojibwe.net provides language teaching aids, literature and texts in Anishinaabemowin, and it highlights community ties, organizations and events.

### Hebrew



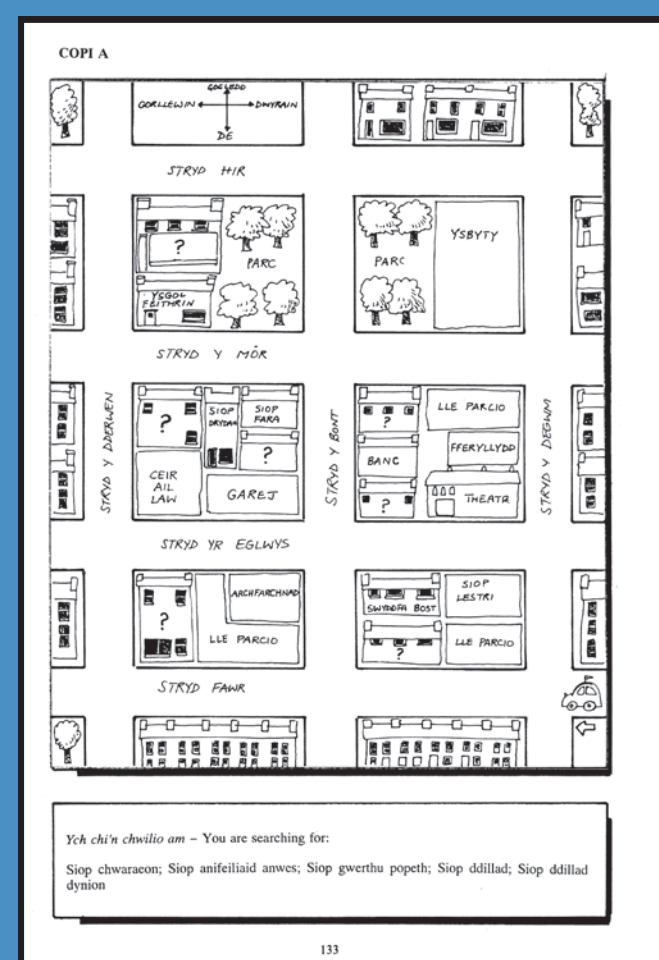
Old Jerusalem by Pavel Bernshtam

Hebrew had all but died out as a spoken language for over 2,000 years, and was confined to religious texts. The transition to Modern Hebrew, now spoken by over five million people, is considered one of the most successful cases of language revitalization. Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, who was instrumental in the revitalization movement, coined over 4,000 words for modern objects and concepts based on Hebrew roots.

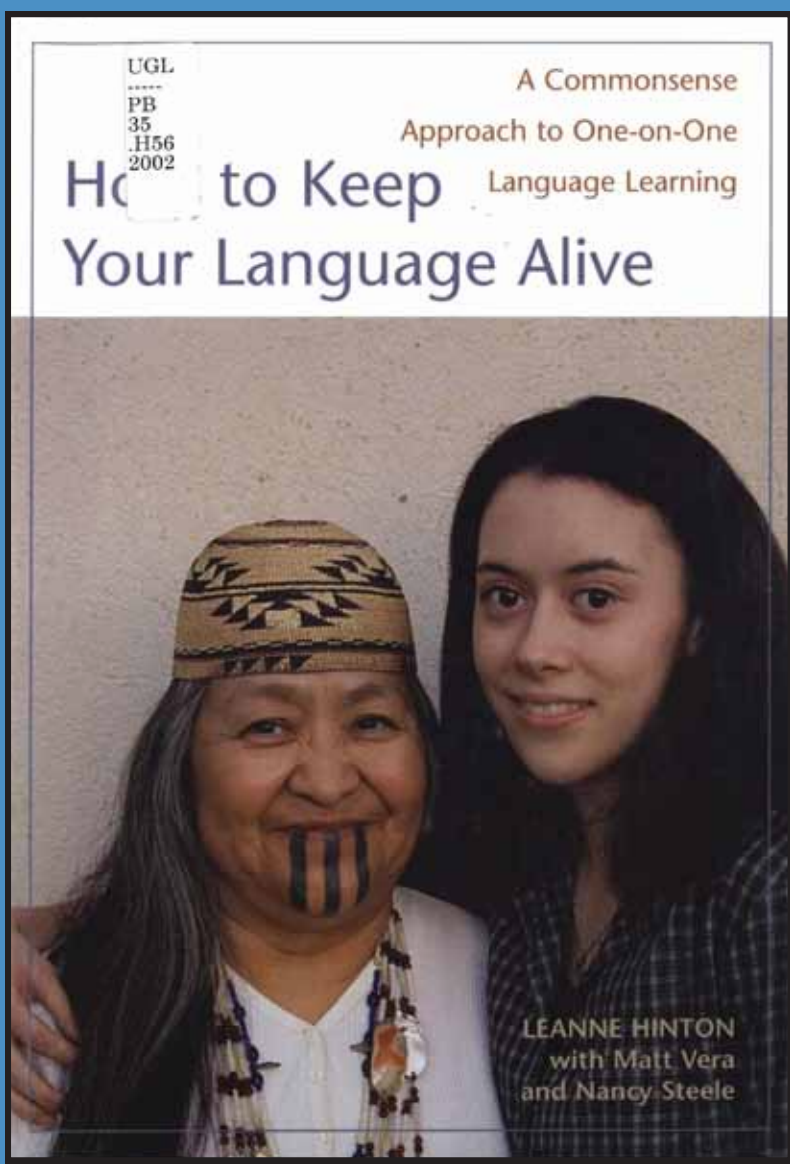
**Further reading:** Britain, David, ed. *Language in the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Hinton, Leanne, and Kenneth L. Hale. *The Green Book of Language Revitalization in Practice*. San Diego: Academic Press, 2001.

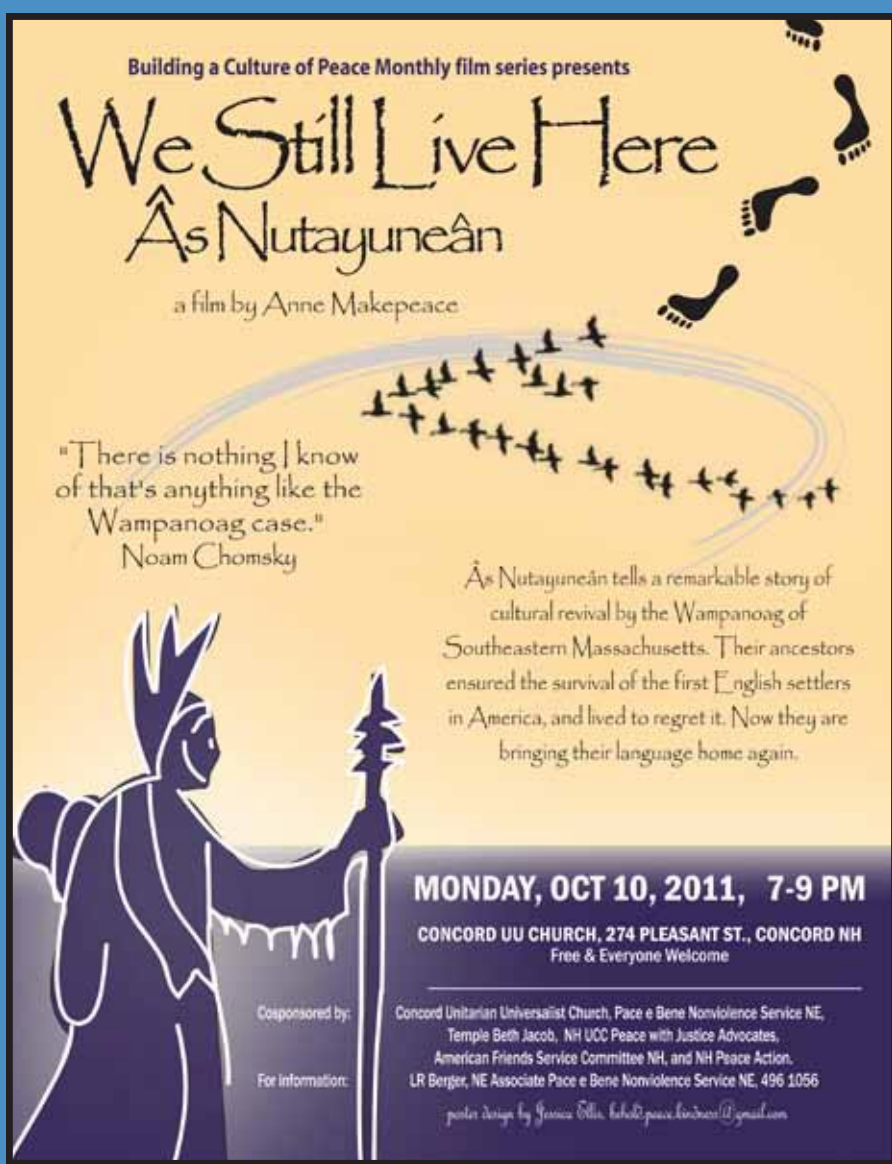
Nettel, Daniel, and Suzanne Romaine. *Vanishing Voices : The Extinction of the World's Languages*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.



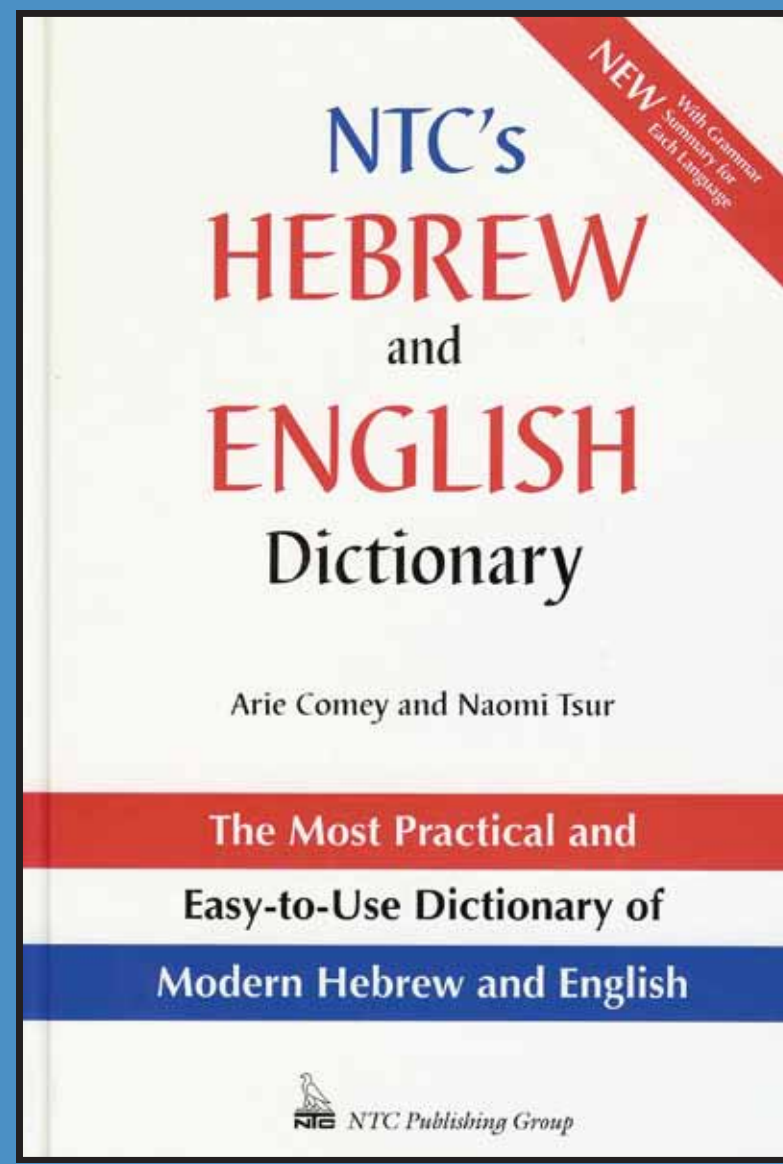
Page from Welsh language workbook, *Dosbarth Nos (De Cymru/South Wales) 1-20* (Caerdydd, Wales: Yr Uned Iaith, CBAC/WJEC, [1996]), p. 133.



*How to Keep Your Language Alive*



photograph by Karen Moon Schafer



da, cwynyswiwr (cwynyswyr) (*m*) da, cwynyswraig dda *f*. ~-wooded *a.* coediog iawn, tra choediog, llawn coed. ~-worded *a.* wedi ei eirio'n dda. ~ worked out *a.* dyfeisgar, wedi ei gynllunio'n fanwl. ~-worn *a.* 1. treuliedig, wedi ei dreulio, ac ôl traul arno, hendraul. 2. (*argument*): hen (*precedes n. + soft mut.*), ystrydebol. ~-written *a.* wedi ei eirio'n dda, wedi ei ysgrifennu'n dda. ~-wrought *a.* crefftus, cywrain, graenus, a wneir/wneid/wnaed yn grefftus/fedrus/gywrain, o wneuthuriad da/cywrain &c, cywrain &c ei wneuthuriad.

**we'll** *v.* = we will, we shall; *See will*<sup>3</sup>, shall. **Wellerism** *n.* Welleriaeth(-au) *f*.

Cymraeg, a non-Welsh-speaking ~, Cymro di-Cymraeg, a staunch ~, Cymro i'r carn. ~'s button *n.* Ent: = caddis-fly. **Welshpool** *W.Pl.n.* Y Trallwng *m*, *F:* y Trallwm *m*, *A:* Trallwng Llywelyn, y Trallwng Coch ym Mhowys. **Welshry** *n. Hist:* brodoraeth(-au) *f*, ardal(-oedd) (*f*) y Cymry, bro(*f*)'r Cymry. **Welshwoman** *n.f.* Cymr|aes (Cymra|esau, *occ:* Cymryesau), *occ:* Cymreiges(-au); a **Welsh-speaking** ~, Cymraes Gymraeg (Cymraesau/Cymryesau Cymraeg); a **non-Welsh-speaking** ~, Cymraes ddi-Gymraeg (Cymraesau/Cymryesau di-Gymraeg); a **staunch** ~, Cymraes i'r carn.