

Welsh
English



Welsh English (Welsh: *Saesneg Gymreig*) comprises the dialects of English spoken by Welsh people. The dialects are significantly influenced by Welsh grammar and often include words derived from Welsh. In addition to the distinctive words and grammar, a variety of accents are found across Wales, including those of North Wales, the Cardiff dialect, the South Wales Valleys and West Wales.



How many people speak Welsh English?

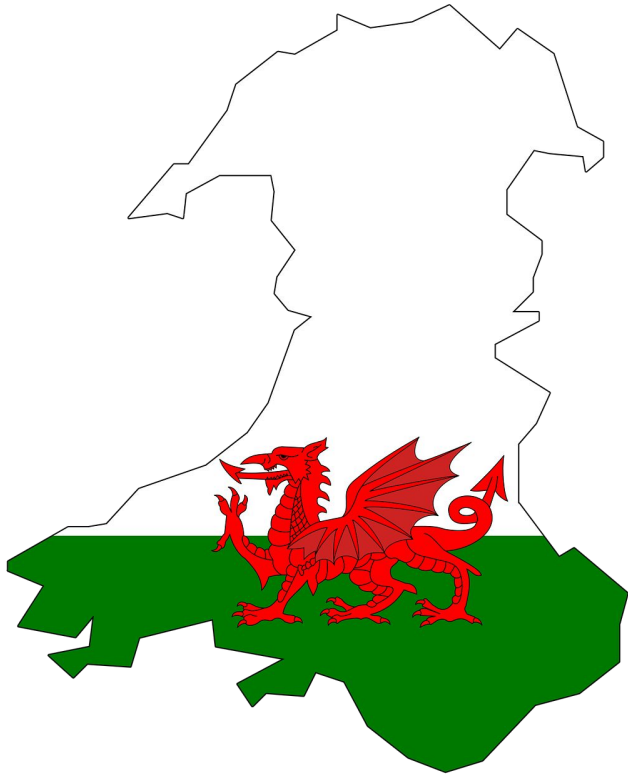
In 2013 there were 2.5 million native Welsh English speakers



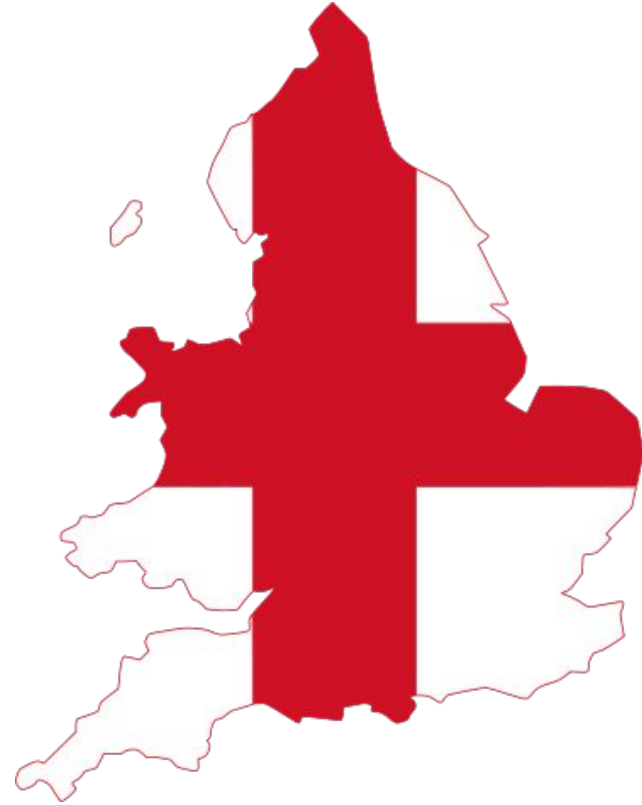
It dates back to the 12th century

Dialects of Welsh English arose in areas of south Wales from the 12th century onwards. In the 1500s, English was formally instated as the sole language for governmental and legal purposes. However, the Welsh language has maintained a firm grip in at least some (largely rural) areas of Wales, even though the 20th century.














Wesh
vs
British
English



English words that take on a different meaning in Wales...

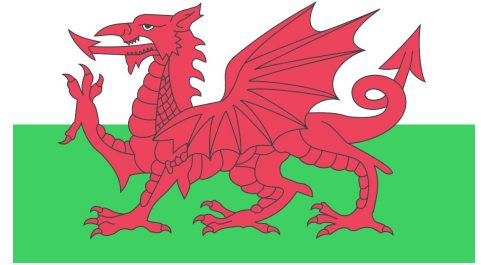


- Neat ← "Tidy" → Good 
- Sound a bubble makes ← "Pop" → Any fizzy soft drink 
-  Lots of green vegetation ← "Lush" → Very nice 
- A hot drink  ← "Tea" → Evening meal 
- Derriere ← "Butt" → Friend 
- This instant  ← "Now" → At any point in time 
- People who are bathing ← "Bathers" → Your swimming costume 
- A low humming noise  ← "Buzzing" → Unpleasant 

Other Welshisms you need to know...



Grammar



- ★ Some grammatical features of Welsh have become part of English.
- ★ The use of the rhetorical question *innit?* (isn't it) at the end of sentences that do not require it such as in a sentence like *I love running, innit?* (*I love running, don't I?*)
- ★ The positioning of the subject and the verb at the end of the sentence for emphasis. For example: *Always tired on Saturday morning, I am.* (*I am always tired on Saturday morning.*)
- ★ The position of the auxiliary verb *do* in sentences like "*I do like that*", becomes "*I like that, I do*".
- ★ In South Wales, the adverb *where* often becomes *where to* in questions. For example: *Where to is your sister?*

Phonetics and Pronunciation

- ★ Some phonetic aspects of Welsh English are:
- ★ The –i is pronounced like the schwa in words like kit, pit, and going .For example, going is pronounced /go-ən/.
- ★ Most consonants, such as “h” and “f”, are dragged out while others are dropped. For example, Can I have some of that? becomes Can I ave some ov that?
- ★ The “y” sound is sometimes eliminated and not pronounced. For example, in the sentence Did you hear the news?, the pronunciation would be Did you hear the ooz? The question Do you want to use this? becomes Do you want to ooz this?
- ★ The use of the alveolar “r”, /r/The sound of the Welsh “r” is quite long when compared to standard British English. It is enough to simply lengthen the pronunciation of the consonant a little.



Welsh

Pronunciation Chart

a

An "ah" as in the English word "apple".

b

Like an English **b**.

c

Always hard as in the English word "cat",
NEVER soft as in "cease".

ch

Like the Scottish **ch** as in "loch", *NEVER*
as in the English word "choice".

d

Like an English **d**.

dd

Voiced *th* as in the English word "breath**e**".



Keyboard



Sources

<https://blog.abaenglish.com/how-to-understand-the-accent-and-english-of-wales/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welsh_English

<https://pl.pinterest.com/pin/268245721539009684/>

<https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/766386061569390027/>

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/wales-map-flag-coat-of-arms-1500761/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag-map_of_the_Kingdom_of_England.svg

<https://www.dsi-keyboards.com/shop/accessories/language-labels/v-z-languages/welsh-keyboard-labels/>

<https://www.datacal.com/p-267-english-uk-opaque-keyboard-labels.aspx>