English: Celts in Europe
- The core Hallstatt territory, expansion before 500 BC
- Maximum Celtic expansion by the 270s BC
- Lusitanian area of Iberia, “Celticity” uncertain
- The boundaries of the six commonly-recognized ‘Celtic nations’, which remained Celtic speaking throughout the Middle Ages (viz. Brittany, Wales, Cornwall, Isle of Man, Ireland, Scotland)
- Areas that remain Celtic-speaking today
Cymraeg

- Celtic language can be traced back to 600 AD
- was spoken widely all over GB
- Spoken in Wales (ca. 600,000), England (100,000 – 150,000), Argentina (Chubut province in Patagonia, 5,000-25,000)
- Ca. 750,000 speakers worldwide
- only 20% of Welsh population
- 50% at the beginning of the 20th century
- 28% report to have some knowledge of it
- about 1.5 million can ‘understand‘ it worldwide
- Official provincial language in Wales
- UNESCO vitality: vulnerable
### Intergenerational Language Transmission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of Endangerment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>safe</td>
<td>Language is spoken by all generations; intergenerational transmission is uninterrupted. <strong>not included in the Atlas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulnerable</td>
<td>Most children speak the language, but it may be restricted to certain domains (e.g., home)</td>
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<tr>
<td>definitely endangered</td>
<td>Children no longer learn the language as mother tongue in the home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>severely endangered</td>
<td>Language is spoken by grandparents and older generations; while the parent generation may understand it, they do not pass it on to children or among themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critically endangered</td>
<td>The youngest speakers are grandparents and older, and they speak the language partially and infrequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extinct</td>
<td>There are no speakers left. <strong>Included in the Atlas if presumably extinct since the 1950s</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Grouping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Welsh</strong> - Cymraeg</td>
<td>Brittonic</td>
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<td><strong>Irish</strong> - Gaeilge</td>
<td>Goidelic</td>
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<td><strong>Breton</strong> - Brezhoneg</td>
<td>Brittonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cornish</strong> - Kernewek</td>
<td>Brittonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manx</strong> - Gaelg</td>
<td>Goidelic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Revitalisation

- Welsh Language Act of 1993: “in the course of public business and the administration of justice, so far as is reasonably practicable, the Welsh and English languages are to be treated on the basis of equality.”
- Welsh obligatory in schools as first or second language
- Encourage learners + increase possibilities of every day use
- National Eisteddfod
- Promotion of the language ➔ everything in Wales is bilingual
- Welsh TV and radio station, newspaper, magazines

[Link to video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyvJORl0Wqk]
Corpora and Tools

- OLAC ➞ various spoken + written documentations
- http://www.language-archives.org/language/cym
- http://search.language-archives.org/search.html?q=welsh

- Speech Corpora
- Lexicons
- Grammars
- Y Beibl yn Gymraeg (Welsh Bible) - https://archive.org/stream/rosettaproject_cym_gen-1#page/n1/mode/2up
- Corpus of Historical Welsh
- Patagonia Corpus

- Donnelly, Kevin and Margaret Deuchar. “Using constraint grammar in the Bangor Autoglosser to disambiguate multilingual spoken text”. Bangor University.
<w>
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<a type="english translation">I want to learn our old language that we've...</a>

</w>
Sources

- http://www.ethnologue.com/language/cym
- https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keltische_Sprachen
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celtic_languages
- http://gov.wales/topics/welshlanguage/?lang=en
Diolch am eich sylw!