

ADDRESS TO THE ITI CONFERENCE, CARDIFF, 23 SEPTEMBER 2005

Translation in Wales

Living, as the Welsh language does, in the shadow of one of the greatest languages of the world, I thought it might be of interest to conference if I could cover a slightly wider field than Welsh translation as such. I'll be doing so partly because it might be useful if you are or if you become involved with another so-called 'minority' language. Partly, too, because a nation with its own language but no native institutions to develop its own 'bureaucratic' idiom has to make particular extra-governmental efforts to provide its speakers and translators with the requisite kind of written language.

Let's take a quick look back to see how Welsh as a written language has developed.

Welsh translators in the Middle Ages could draw on quite a substantial body of manuscripts in Welsh of at least three different kinds of content.

One was the work of the poets who occupied – as they still do – a cherished position in Welsh society and whose work incorporated a large and highly complex but remarkably standardised vocabulary.

Then there were the folk-tales, better known to you, perhaps, as the *Mabinogion*, dating from sometime well before the twelfth century when they were first written down.

Lastly, there were manuscripts the native Welsh laws, of which there were three main branches. One version, *Llyfr Blegywryd* – The Book of Blegywryd was, incidentally, co-edited by none other than the late, but probably little missed, Enoch Powell! These early books of laws demonstrate quite clearly that the early Welsh jurists could draw on an extensive collection of legal terminology which seems to have been understood throughout Wales. Considering that Wales was at the time split into quite a few little kingdoms and that there was no centralised authority – or, as in Ireland, a High King – this was really rather remarkable.

So when early Protestant scholars began translating sections of the Bible, they were able to draw on a fairly well-developed tradition of prose writing. Part of the New Testament was translated by two scholars working together, but sadly they fell out – reputedly over one word – and the work was left unfinished. A friend and I once wondered what that word could have been. He suggested 'brotherly love', I suggested 'consensus', so we fell out and haven't spoken since. No, only joking!

The classical Welsh used in most text translations in Wales today has its roots in that of the complete Bible, translated into Welsh in the late sixteenth century at the behest of Queen Elizabeth I, ostensibly to make it easier for the Welsh to learn English. Whether or not that was just an excuse, the fact remains that the translator, the Rev William Morgan, much later Bishop of Llandaff near Cardiff and later still Bishop of St. Asaph in north-east Wales, drew not only on the work of his predecessors, but on the language used by the professional poets of the time. His translation was, like the King James Bible in English, simply a classic.

But for these early Protestant translators, Welsh could easily have developed into a collection of loosely linked dialects. 'Wales,' as a half-Welsh, half-Scottish friend of mine once remarked of

its varied geography, 'is a small country which hasn't been *told* it's small.' But it could have become a small country with a large number of dialects.

Regrettably, the high standard achieved by William Morgan wasn't maintained during the succeeding centuries. The emigration of many of Wales' richer nobility over Offa's Dyke in search of great wealth impoverished the country generally and led to declining standards of scholarship. Men like a certain William Owen Pughe, who went up to London, developed some particularly strange notions of language and invented words of dubious authenticity, though among the dross was the very occasional nugget of gold - he came up with the word Welsh word *pwyllgor* for 'committee' and where on earth would Wales be today without that painful pleasure in its vocabulary?

Right at the beginning of the twentieth century, the establishment of the University of Wales gave rise to a generation of giants of Welsh scholarship, who used the formal language of the Bible to provide succeeding generations of Welsh scholars with a platform on which to develop our formal written language.

Not only did the first of these giants, Professor Sir John Morris-Jones, Professor of Welsh at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, drag Welsh orthography, kicking and screaming, back to the path of righteousness, but he also did the same, to just as much kicking and screaming, to Welsh poetry, rescuing it from the sea of waffle into which it had degenerated. Not just a superb academic, he was a practical man. He designed the coat of arms, still in use today, of the then newly-created University of Wales Press, and, given a sheet of steel, could make a clock out of it. A considerable poet who produced beautifully crafted classical verse, it's perhaps cruel and unjust that Sir John will be remembered partly for the jibe made by a critic about his poetry: "machine-made poetry on hand-made paper"!

We owe an enormous debt to scholars such as Sir John Morris-Jones and Sir Ifor Williams, his successor as professor of Welsh in Bangor, and several other notable scholars of their generation, mostly professors, mostly knighted, who worked out the fundamental rules of modern Welsh orthography at the beginning of the twentieth century and in 1928 published them under the title *Orgraff yr Iaith Gymraeg* (The Orthography of the Welsh Language). Later scholars such as Professors Stephen J Williams and T J Morgan (the latter, incidentally, being the father of our Assembly's First Minister, Rhodri Morgan) gave us further guidance, and today we're indebted to Professor Peter Wynn Thomas, who now holds a personal chair in the School of Welsh at Cardiff University, partly as a result of his labours on Welsh grammar, *Gramadeg yr Iaith Gymraeg*.

Another group to whom we owe an often unappreciated debt of gratitude comprises dictionary compilers. They fall into three groups.

First, the compilers of the straightforward word-list type of dictionaries – published by printers Spurrells of Carmarthen and Collins of London, followed later by a family of dictionaries comprising *Y Geiriadur Mawr* (The Big Dictionary), *Y Geiriadur Newydd* (The New Dictionary) and *Y Geiriadur Bach* (The Little Dictionary) in the late 1950's, followed in the eighties by *Y Geiriadur Cymraeg Cyfoes* (The Dictionary of Modern Welsh).

Another group comprised the staff of the University of Wales' own historical Dictionary of the Welsh Language – *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru* – issued in parts, the first of which appeared in

1950. Its rate of progress was proverbially slow – it took them until 1967 to get to the beginning of ‘G’ –but they were then ‘speeded up’ and the dictionary celebrated its completion in 2002. Having received a further grant, a slimmed down Dictionary team is now tackling the letters A-C all over again, partly because the approach used originally in A-C was changed from D onwards and partly because of the growth of Welsh terminology. It has now reached part 3 of the second edition. A further part will be published shortly.

The third group was more in the terminologist mould. Given the growth of bilingual or Welsh-medium schools and the need for Welsh to embrace the whole curriculum, they realised that a large number of Welsh terms were needed fast, and did something about it. Chief among them was Professor J E Caerwyn Williams, professor of Welsh in Bangor and later professor of Irish in Aberystwyth, who, under the auspices of the University of Wales, chaired numerous committees of term-creators. Members of these committees gave freely of their time and expertise to create lists of Welsh terms in areas such as sociology, economics, history, politics, music, local government and cookery. These were, at a later date, collected into one volume – the *Geiriadur Termau/Dictionary of Terms* – edited by the Professor Jac L Williams, the then professor of education in Aberystwyth.

I mentioned earlier that the Bible was translated into Welsh by William Morgan. It was therefore a nice coincidence that the first full-time professional translator appointed by a Government department in Wales should have been an ex-teacher called William Morgan ... Rogers. William Morgan Rogers – known as ‘Moc’ – was appointed to the Welsh Office’s Information Division in 1966, prior to the passing of the 1967 Welsh Language Act. As he’d had no training as a translator, the Government set up an advisory committee of scholars and experts to provide him with advice on dealing with various problems of terminology and phraseology.

The Welsh Language Act of 1967 was rather a strange beast. Instead of saying that such-and-such should be done, it merely removed prohibitions that had been introduced over the preceding centuries to prevent those pesky Welsh from using their barbaric tongue to hinder proper English administration. While it wasn’t so much enabling legislation as breaking-down-the-barriers legislation, it opened the door to an increasing demand for correspondence, reports and official communications in the Welsh language.

The first thing the Welsh Office had to do was to draw up a policy, but it had precious few precedents to go on. Some civil servants made no effort to hide their hostility to providing Welsh-speakers with a service in their own language. But Welsh-speakers were not so easily thwarted, partly because the language punched – as it still does - above its weight in political terms. Quite a few Welsh MPs were Welsh-speakers, and Jim Griffiths, Cledwyn Hughes and John Morris were all Welsh-speaking Secretaries of State. They weren’t averse to breaking down the conventions of their time and moving the situation forward. Possibly the least conventional character among these movers and shakers was Sir Goronwy Daniel, Permanent Secretary of the Welsh Office. He wasn’t your conventional civil servant – he’d arrive from his farm in the Vale of Glamorgan in a Land Rover in the morning and bring his collie dog into his office with him! I can’t see Sir Humphrey quite in that mould!

Moc Rogers set to work on a pile of material that awaited translation. Before long, his filing system materialised – nine piles of paper growing ever higher on his desk, almost to the point where Moc himself was disappearing from view!

I shouldn't give the impression, though, that all developments in Welsh translation were confined to the Welsh Office. Trinity College, Carmarthen, a teachers' training college of some standing, appointed not one but two translators to its staff in about 1971 to facilitate the delivery of courses and course material through the medium of Welsh. One of the two just happened to be my eldest brother and when he decided to leave and go in for teacher training, I applied for his job, but didn't get it. They needed a woman to act as a tutor in their women's hostel - hardly a non-sexist way of appointing a translator!

Back in the Welsh Office, as the work piled ever higher, Moc Rogers was joined by another ex-schoolteacher, Mary Jones from Aberporth in Cardiganshire. Mary, today a freelance translator and tutor, sorted out the filing system and when I joined the Unit as the third member, back in 1973, they taught me most of what I know about translation. Moc and Mary had, between them, evolved a new kind of 'official' bureaucratic Welsh - this 'least living of the children of speech', as some expert - probably me! - once called it. It became known in some circles as 'Whitehall Welsh'.

The work we did covered the whole range of government business, from the wording on road signs to Ministerial correspondence and on to fairly detailed reports. The policy at the time was to translate material of general interest, correspondence and reports mainly to do with education and the Welsh language. We were also allowed, beyond our strict translation duties, to act as some kind of 'fount of all knowledge' about things Welsh - anything from suggesting Welsh names for houses to providing the Welsh wording for a birth card in English, Welsh and Latin for a certain Anastasia Nicole, whose mother had Welsh roots and whose family lived in a villa and often wore togas! Our job was to "provide the answers people can't get from anywhere else", and this often proved to be a most enjoyable part of the work.

I mentioned earlier that the University of Wales had led in the field of terminology, but at some point the baton for the production of lists of Welsh technical terms seems to have been transferred to the main education and examining body in Wales, the Welsh Joint Education Committee (the WJEC), which sought to meet the developing terminological needs of the burgeoning Welsh-language education sector. Among the lists they produced were those for the sciences - physics and mathematics, and biology, chemistry and rural science (anybody here remember 'rural science'?). They also produced lists for art, business, woodwork and metalwork, and family and home, and updated the earlier terms for history, geography, economics and cookery.

This activity also prompted a number of individuals to set about formulating lists of their own such as those for agriculture, building, medicine, the theatre and communication. Possibly the most monumental contribution to the use of Welsh and Welsh terminology in legal matters is therefore the work of an individual - solicitor and former archdruid Robyn Léwis - whose *Termau Cyfraith - Legal Terms* grew into *Geiriadur y Gyfraith - The Legal Dictionary*, now swollen further into *Geiriadur Newydd y Gyfraith - The New Legal Dictionary* - a pretty substantial body of work, as you can see.

While the 1967 Welsh Language Act had opened the door to the use of Welsh in public documents, it was the Local Government Act of 1972 that really revolutionised the situation as far as translation was concerned. New, larger councils, many bearing the Welsh names of old princedoms and kingdoms - Gwynedd, Powys, Clwyd, Dyfed etc - were established, and Gwynedd in particular proved keen to increase the use of Welsh in public affairs.

Other councils – including the new district councils – also began to make provision for Welsh and employed their own translators or commissioned translations from external sources. Trained translators in those days were very few and far between, and councils were known to make use of that perennially awkward, ignorant and infuriating, though sometimes well-meaning character, the Welsh-speaker in the office!

Of the district councils who wished to make more than casual use of Welsh, the district council of Dwyfor, comprising mainly the Llyn peninsula, took the most extreme stance. This involved corresponding with government departments more or less only in Welsh. Until its abolition, Dwyfor Council stuck to its guns. This meant more than enough work for us in the Welsh Office Translation Unit, and we grew steadily over the years to eight members of staff, including three ‘casuals’.

These ‘casuals’ were employed initially for three months but stayed for eighteen. They translated the reports of the Local Government Boundary Commission for Wales, which was busily reorganising the old parishes into the new-fangled ‘communities’. All three casuals were, incidentally, required to sign the Official Secrets Act at the beginning and end of each three-month contract, even when there was no break between contracts. They must have signed the Official Secrets Act about thirty-six times between them, and during the whole of that period I very much doubt whether they encountered a single official secret worth knowing!

This rather sudden mushrooming of translation into a cottage industry in Wales led our Director of Information at the Welsh Office to suggest that it would be a good idea to bring ‘official’ Welsh translators together to discuss common problems and agree on terminology and so on. This led to the setting up of *Cymdeithas Cyfieithwyr Cymru* – the Association of Welsh Translators and Interpreters – of which I’ve had the pleasure of being, successively, the Terminology Officer, then Treasurer, and then chairman for the past twenty-two years or so. When I held a translation workshop in Cardiff University last weekend, it struck me that several of those attending weren’t even born when I was elected!

The development of translation among some local councils, particularly in Gwynedd, broke yet further new ground with the introduction of simultaneous translators. This led eventually to a situation where most of the Council’s text translators were called on to provide simultaneous translation as well. John Roberts may well have something to say about this in the next session.

When Moc Rogers took early retirement from the Welsh Office, I was appointed as his successor, but the coming of Thatcherism meant that there was much talk of cutting back the public services and of privatisation. Nicholas Edwards, who became Secretary of State for Wales, announced a bonfire of the quangos and one committee cut was the Advisory Committee on Welsh Translation. It seemed rather cruel to be cutting a committee which met only very occasionally but which could be called upon to act as a fairly decisive authority if controversy arose.

The Translation Unit decreased in size, and I was – mostly - allowed only to appoint temporary staff of varying calibre and precious little experience. I was encouraged to send work out for translation and, worst of all perhaps, not allowed to get my hands on any of the gleaming IBM computers then being ‘tested’ by management types on the floor above us. I once met with two Welsh Office mandarins to discuss the Unit’s future and, when told condescendingly ‘Apologise

for any mistakes. That's what *we* do', the die was cast. A fervent opponent of privatisation, I privatised myself!

I wasn't alone. Several others, including Mary Jones, my mentor, had already trodden the path to self-employment and others were on their way out to that glorious state. Things were made easier by the rash of bodies, new and old, which had woken up to the need to make bilingual provision. Since then, and particularly in the wake of the passing of the 1993 Welsh Language Act and, with it, the establishment of the Welsh Language Board, very very few of us have gone back to our previous 'safe' jobs.

As a profession, we've gained further resources down the years. In 1995, *Yr Academi Gymreig*, the Welsh Academy published its English-Welsh Dictionary, which, though co-edited by Dr Bruce Griffiths and Mr Dafydd Glyn Jones of Bangor, is known affectionately to one and all as 'Bruce'. If I tell you that it was the result of Dr Bruce Griffiths' labours – for quite some time almost single-handed – and that he also held down a full-time lectureship in French, I hope you'll begin to get a glimmer of the amount of work involved. In the Introduction, the President of *Yr Academi Gymreig* rightly speaks of 'a debt which can scarcely be imagined, let alone measured.' This is probably the single most important resource ever produced for Welsh translators, partly because it dealt with words and phrases as opposed to individual words and partly because it filled the cracks between the lists of terms – the kind of words that are only half-technical.

Translators faced some unexpected problems when computers became available. The use our orthography makes of the circumflex on the letters 'w' and 'y' – which are vowels in Welsh – seems to have stymied Microsoft's Word programs, though WordPerfect coped with it easily enough. The Microelectronics Education Unit of the Welsh Joint Education Committee had to step in with a special program to solve this little problem, then the Welsh Language Board came along and contacted Microsoft - but even today the conversion of text from a PC to a typesetter's Mac will remove the two vowels 'w' and 'y' and their circumflexes.

Another step forward in view of the increasing use of computer technology was the establishment of Canolfan Bedwyr in Bangor. The name Bedwyr may be more familiar to you in the form of Bedivere in the tales of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, but Bedwyr Lewis Jones was professor of Welsh in Bangor until his untimely death just before he retired. The Centre set up in his memory grasped the nettle of computer technology and, fortunate in having a particularly gifted computer programmer called Bill Hicks, set about producing the first Welsh spellchecker know as 'CySill', short for 'Cywirwr Sillafu' – the Welsh for 'spellchecker'.

This project, sponsored by the Welsh Language Board, was a godsend for translators and has been developed down the years into a particularly useful tool for the professional Welsh translator. Now released in its third manifestation, on a CD which includes not only its own general dictionary but also a collection of terminological dictionaries, it has a special facility whereby the user can supply feedback to Canolfan Bedwyr and updates can be provided on-line. Although it, like all spellcheckers, can only go so far, no professional Welsh translator should be without it.

Canolfan Bedwyr took over the baton for Welsh terminological development from the Welsh Joint Education Committee, setting up a Centre for the Standardization of Terminology. It produced a dictionary of Social Work and Social Care Terms followed by *Y Termiadur Ysgol* –

sub-titled *Standardised Terminology for the Schools of Wales*. In its introduction, chief editor Delyth Prys, who just happens to be a sister-in-law of mine so I'd better give her a plug, referred to the criteria for standardisation, basing her work on the International Standards Organisation's ISO 704 on *Standardization of Terms* and ISO 860 the *Harmonisation of Concepts and Terms*. This was the first time that any such principles had been applied to the collection and editing of Welsh-language terms. This is now the standard dictionary used in Welsh schools, and by educational organisations such as the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales – a body known incidentally only by its Welsh abbreviation of ACCAC. Sounds rather painfully World War Two-ish, doesn't it!

I should just mention subtitling. If you watch almost any Welsh-language programme on S4C during your stay, you'll find English subtitling on Ceefax 888 and, in some cases, a simplified Welsh script - with explanations - on 889. This, too, has provided work for teams of translators.

There were developments, too, as far as Cymdeithas Cyfieithwyr Cymru was concerned. Initially a voluntary association, we became more professional in outlook and managed, on receipt of a grant from the Welsh Language Board, not only to establish a staffed office for ourselves in Bangor but a procedure – which has proved very successful - for admission to membership.

There are currently three levels of membership, Basic Membership for those who have worked under the guidance of an experienced translator for a year, Full Membership for those who've done so for three years or more, and the newly-established simultaneous translator membership. We were amazed to find that people were far happier to sit examinations than send in a selection of their work for assessment.

Over the years, the lady we first employed as a part-time administrative officer, Megan Hughes Tomos – who's present today - has become successively our Director and then, when we became a company, our Chief Executive. We now have a permanent (I hope) staff of three at our Bangor office and, as I keep telling them, they are a joy to work with. They really are.

We hold conferences, organise workshops, hold examinations and produce a Directory of Translators listing our members' details, their qualifications and subject specialisms. We have our own website – www.welshtranslators.org.uk, provide advice on the appointment of translators, and advise the Welsh Language Board and others on matters to do with Welsh translators. We're currently investigating the issue of corporate membership, among a whole host of other developments.

The latest great leap forward in the scale of Welsh translation as a profession, turning it from a mushrooming cottage industry to something much more substantial, came with the establishment of the National Assembly for Wales. There obviously had to be a change of gear in the provision made for Welsh and for Welsh translators from that made by the now superceded Welsh Office. I remember being asked in a television interview whether I was confident that a sufficient number of translators could be found and, crossing my fingers behind my back, replied 'Yes'. Luckily for me, I wasn't completely wrong, but the new team down in Cardiff Bay certainly had a steep learning curve to face. Gone were the old restrictions on what was to be translated. It was more a matter of deciding what wasn't going to be translated. There was an Assembly *Hansard* – known as the *Cofnod* - to consider to top of all else and, as a fundamental provision, simultaneous translation facilities to be installed and manned by teams of simultaneous translators and technicians.

The Welsh Language Board, in preparation for the opening of the new Assembly, sponsored a project to develop a dictionary for the members and staff of the new creation down in Cardiff Bay. Edited by Clive Leo McNeir with me as consulting editor, the Board produced *Geiriadur Terminoleg Trefniadaeth* the National Assembly for Wales Dictionary of Procedural Terms. This drew together a large amount of administrative terminology and formed the basis for all translation work at the Assembly, though it has, of course, been much developed by the Assembly translators themselves since publication.

Other works commissioned by the Welsh Language Board included the preparation, by the team at Canolfan Bedwyr in Bangor, of archaeology, finance and education terms. At the last National Eisteddfod, held in Bangor in August, Canolfan Bedwyr co-launched, with the relevant departments of the University of Wales, Bangor, two further collections of terms dealing with woodland management and psychology respectively.

Also launched at this year's National Eisteddfod was another of those one-person efforts, *Geiriadur Deintyddiaeth*, an English-Welsh dictionary of dentistry terms edited by J Elwyn Hughes which was published recently, having grown, rather to the editor's astonishment, from 3000 terms to over 8000 while he was actually editing it!

Turning back for a minute to the development of IT, memory translation programs have recently revolutionised the working habits of some Welsh translators whose work involves a great deal of repetitive material. Last year, we as an Association held a session for our members which featured presentations by Trados and Déjà vu, while one of our members also described his experience of using the Wordfast program. For many of us – including one major agency - who are not involved in the translation of repetitive material, the appeal of such programs is limited, though I understand that they also now provide a basis for the collection of terminology.

Machine translation – well, we're still awaiting developments, though the awful translations provided by Googling, with which you may be familiar, suggest that there's a very long way to go. One thing that does worry me is that a computer program is unlikely to phone a client and ask 'What does this mean?' or explain that there are basic errors in the original – amendments haven't been correctly inserted, for example, or the headings given on contents pages don't match those in the text! Problems you'll be more than familiar with.

So in conclusion, what changes have we seen in Welsh translation over the past thirty years? They've been immense. When I started, there were only a handful of us, probably a dozen or so. Now there are about 500, not all of whom are full-time translators but roughly half of whom belong at one level or another to Cymdeithas Cyfieithwyr Cymru. Roughly one hundred candidates apply for membership of the Association every year.

There are translators in all parts of Wales solely concerned with providing translations to or from Welsh, some being employed by local authorities or the Assembly, along with translation companies, translation agencies, freelance translators and that latest peculiar institution of which John and I are examples, one-person translation companies. The amount of work on offer is increasing all the time – even the cowboys, unfortunately, get enough work.

Welsh translation has become almost a fashionable field to enter. Teachers of Welsh approaching retirement or just wishing to live a less stressful life, see it as a nice little earner. The need for training hardly enters their minds at all!

One particularly useful aid for the Welsh translator is *welsh-termau-cymraeg*, the lively discussion group on Welsh terminology and translation, where the frequent contributions – several hundred a month – range from the wise and perceptive to the daft and outrageous, and those are only my contributions!

Visually, Wales has changed by all this activity. Signs are not only bilingual but they teach Welsh-speakers the Welsh names of their towns and cities – something that just didn't happen when I was young. People are far more used to being able to speak Welsh at public meetings and to expect simultaneous translation facilities to be provided for them as a matter of course. It's an enormous boost to people's confidence and to their pride in the language.

And the down side? We need a Welsh-English version of Bruce – no-one's yet tackled that – and while we as an organisation have successfully introduced an examination system for would-be and practising translators, there's still no real professional programme of training. When Cardiff University developed Certificate, Diploma and MA courses in Translation, it found that almost all its prospective students were being taken on by the Assembly Translation Service. Who would want to spend thousands on a university course when you could earn a wage learning on the job?

To do a proper job of raising standards to where they should be, we need a proper programme, provided either in person, by video-conferencing, through the Internet or even on paper to raise the standard so far achieved. Does this sound familiar? I thought it probably might.

We're also well into the era of competitive tendering, a process about which I have grave doubts, to say the least. If price overrules considerations of quality in an unregulated profession like ours, there's far too much scope for that well-known operator, Crap Translations, whose motto still reads 'Never mind the quality, look at the number of words – but please don't read them!'

On the whole, though, the developments we've seen have been truly remarkable, and we'd hate to go back to the Wales of the sixties and seventies. Thank goodness for the better aspects of progress!

Thank you very much for listening – Diolch yn fawr iawn.

Books displayed during the above presentations:

This is only a small selection of the dictionaries, lists of terms etc available. There's a fuller list in the Resources section of the website of Cymdeithas Cyfieithwyr Cymru at <http://www.cyfieithwycymru.org.uk/english/adnodd/default.asp>

Orgraff yr Iaith Gymraeg (The Orthography of the Welsh Language), University of Wales Press, 1928

Geiriadur Termau – Dictionary of Terms, ed. Jac L Williams, University of Wales Press, 1973
Termau Bioleg, Cemeg a Gwyddor Gwlad (Biology, Chemistry and Rural Science Terms), Welsh Joint Education Committee, 1982

The Welsh Academy English-Welsh Dictionary, eds. Bruce Griffiths & Dafydd Glyn Jones, University of Wales Press, 1995

Gramadeg y Gymraeg (The Grammar of the Welsh Language), Peter Wyn Thomas, University of Wales Press, 1996

Y Termiadur Ysgol (*Standardized terminology for the Schools of Wales*), Compiled by Delyth Prys and J P M Jones, ACCAC, 1998

Geiriadur Terminoleg Treftadaeth Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru/National Assembly for Wales Dictionary of Procedural Terms, ed Clive Leo McNeir, Welsh Language Board, 1999

Geiriadur Newydd y Gyfraith – The New Legal Dictionary, ed. Robyn Léwis, Gomer Press, Llandysul, 2003

Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru, Ail Argraffiad, Rhan 3 Anghludadwy - Amaethyddes (A Dictionary of the Welsh Language, Second Edition, Part 3 *Anghludadwy - Amaethyddes*), 2004

Geiriadur Deintyddiaeth (A dictionary of dentistry terms), ed. J Elwyn Hughes, Y Gymdeithas Ddeintyddol (The Welsh Dentists Association), 2005

Geiriadur Termau Seicoleg (*Dictionary of Terms for Psychology*), eds. Llinos Spencer, Mair Edwards, Delyth Prys & Enlli Thomas, 2005

Geiriadur Termau Rheoli Coedtiroedd (*Dictionary of Terms for Woodland Management*), eds. Arne Pommerening & Delyth Prys, 2005