

Ceacht

2

Cad as duit?

Where are you from?



This lesson looks at place names and common expressions concerning the places you live and visit. It also introduces some common adjectives and adverbs of place.

This lesson contains the following topics:

1. Countries
2. Languages
3. Nationalities
4. Is and ní
5. Where are you from?
6. Adverbs of place
7. Demonstrative adjectives
8. Some common adjectives
9. An meaning *very*
10. Ró meaning *too*
11. Adjectives with go
12. Attributive adjectives of feminine nouns

Nouns

Inflexion

Like most Indo-European languages, including English, Irish is an *inflected* language. This means that words change when used in different ways. Over many centuries, for many reasons, English has lost many of its inflexions, but a few instances still remain.

Irish nouns change according to:

- **Inscne** *gender* – whether they are masculine or feminine (English nouns have lost their gender differences)
- **Uimhir** *number* – whether there is one or more of them (as in English: *foot/feet, boat/boats, ox/oxen, sheep/sheep*)
- **Tuiseal** *case* – their function in the sentence (still seen in some English pronouns: *I/me, we/us, he/him, she/her*)

Gender

Irish nouns fall into one of two genders: *masculine* and *feminine*. You can recognise them by how the article, **an**, (meaning *the*) affects them. The article affects masculine and feminine nouns differently. It is often useful learning new nouns with the article.

Nouns describing male people or animals are generally masculine: **fear**, *man*; **tarbh**, *bull*. Nouns describing female people or animals are generally feminine: **bean**, *woman*; **cearc**, *hen*.

Exceptions: **cailín**, *girl* is masculine; **stail**, *stallion* is feminine.

Nouns belong to either of the two genders. There are no strict rules as to which nouns are masculine and which are nouns are feminine, however word-endings can give you a clue for most nouns. For example, words ending in **-in** are generally masculine, and words ending in **-ail** are generally feminine.

1. Countries

Most countries and place names are *feminine* and take the article: **an**.

An (meaning *the*):

- Causes séimhiú to feminine nouns (except dental sounds: **t** or **d**)
- Adds **t** to feminine nouns beginning with **sn**, **sl**, **sr**, **s**+vowel

an Astráil, an Nua-Shéalainn, an Fhranc, an Iodáil, an Ghéarmáin, an Bhreatain Bheag, an Bhriotáin, an tSicil

The United Kingdom **Ríocht Aontaithe**
(of Great Britain **(na Breataine Móire**
and Northern Ireland) **agus Thuaisceart Éireann)**

Some exceptions include:

Masculine: Sasana - England, Meiriceá - America, Meicsiceo - Mexico, Ceanada - Canada, Cúba - Cuba

Feminine: Éire - Ireland, Albain - Scotland, Nua-Ghuine Phapua - PNG

Éire has a special (Dative) form, used after certain prepositions:
from Ireland - as Éirinn, in Ireland - in Éirinn

2. Languages

Most languages are *feminine*, based on the name of the country of origin, with the suffix **-is**. The article is only required when talking about the language in a general sense.

an Fhraincis, an Iodáilis, an Ghéarmáinis, an tSínis, an Indinéis
French, Italian, German, Chinese, Indonesian

An labhrann tú Fraincis? An bhfuil Fraincis agat?
Do you speak (have) French?

Silim go bhfuil an tSeapáinis an-deacair.
I think Japanese is very difficult.

Exceptions include:

An Ghaeilge - Irish, an Béarla - English (the only masculine language)

3. Nationalities

Nouns denoting nationalities are *masculine*, regardless of the sex of the person being described.

For masculine words, **an** (meaning *the*):

- Adds **t** to masculine nouns beginning with a vowel

an tAstrálach - the Australian, an Sasanach - the Englishman/woman, an Sicileach - the Sicilian, an tÉireanach - the Irishman/woman (person from Ireland), an Meiriceánach - the American

Tíortha agus daoine

Countries and people

Exercise A: Link the country to its corresponding compatriot...

an Rúis	an t-Albanach
Meicsiceo	an t-Albánach
an Bhreatain Bheag	an Rúiseach
an tSeapáin	an t-Afracach Theas
Albain	an t-Iodálach
an Afraic Theas	an Seapánach
an Albáin	an Meicsiceach
an Iodáil	an Breatnach
an Bhriotain	an Briotánach

Note: When adding a suffix to a word:

- Final slender liquid consonants (**l**, **r** and **n**) become broad (and sometimes other slender consonants too)
- Short unstressed vowel sounds disappear (and sometimes unstressed long vowels, too)

4. Is and ní

Use **is**, known as the *copula* to *define* something (that is not likely to change), instead of **tá** (which is used to *describe* something as it is *now*). It is often used to link nouns or nouns and pronouns.

The most common structure is: *Copula – Predicate – Subject*.

For example:

I am a teacher. **Is múinteoir mé.**

You are a nurse. **Is banaltra thú.**

Michael is (an) American. **Is Meiriceáneach Mícheál.**

Its opposite is **ní**, which adds **h** to a word beginning with a vowel.

He is not a doctor. **Ní dochtúir é.**

She is not (an) Irish (woman). **Ní hÉireannach í.**

Michael is not (an) Australian. **Ní hAstrálach Mícheál.**

5. Where are you from?

The copula is used in certain expressions with prepositions. One example is *'Where are you from?'*

Cé as thú?^c Cárb as thú?^u Cad as duit?^m

I am from Dublin.

(Is) as Baile Átha Cliath mé.

She is from Galway.

(Is) as Gaillimh í sise.

*He is from Belfast by birth.
(a native of Belfast)*

(Is) as Béal Feirste ó dhúchais é.

Ceacht B: Duchais

Exercise B: Origins

Cé as thusa?

Cé as do mhuintir (chuid sinsear)? — *your folks (ancestors)*

Cé as Scott Morrison?

Cé as Mícheál D. Ó hUiginn?

Cé as Billy Connolly?

Cé as Barack Obama? Agus a athair? (*And his father?*)

Cé as Justin Trudeau?

Cé as Russell Crowe?

Cé as Bjork?

Exercise C: Determine each person's nationality using the model shown.

Is é as an India Ramesh.

Is Indianach é.

Is as an Astráil Emma.

Is as Sasana Deirdre.

Is as Éire Siobhán.

Is as Meiriceá Mike.

Is as an Iodáil Giovanni.

Is as an Bhrasaíl João.

Is as an Nua-Shéalainn Amy.

Is as an Géarmáin Ursula.

Is as an Bhreatain bheag Huw.

Is as Meicsiceo José.

Is as Albain Jessica.

Is as an Nigéir Mohammad.

6. Adverbs of place

Because prepositions like ‘in’ and ‘at’ are such little words and often get lost in the speed of conversation, Irish places a lot of emphasis on using *adverbs of place* to help out. There are a lot more of them in Irish so here are a few to get you started.

Beware! As there are more words to say where something is in Irish than there are in English, they don’t translate into English very accurately. Take the word *there*, for example.

anseo /ən's'ɔ:/ **anso^M** /ən'so/ means: *here - in the place next to me.*

ansin /ən's'in/ means: *there - in the place nearby (next to you).*

ansiúd /ən's'u:d/ means: *there (yonder) – away from us.*

ann /ɑ:n/ means: *there - in that place already mentioned (lit. in-it)*

Also you might want to learn:

istigh /is't'i:/ means *(already) inside.*

amuigh /ə'mi:/ /ə'mu/^M means *(already) outside.*

thuas /huəs/ means *(already) above.*

thíos /hi:s/ means *(already) below.*

Tá mé anseo. *I am here.*

Tá Cáit ansiúd. *Cáit is over there.*

Tá cistín mór ann. *There is a large kitchen.*

Tá Mamaí thuas an staighre. *Mammy is upstairs.*

Tá Daidí thíos an staighre. *Daddy is downstairs.*

7. Demonstrative adjectives

The demonstrative adjectives, corresponding to this and that, are based on the three adverbs of place, and require the article, **an**.

an áit seo *this place (near me)*

an ghloine sin *that glass (near you)*

an t-éan siúd *that bird (over there)*

In parts of Munster, you are likely to hear **so**, **san** and **úd** instead.

8. Some common adjectives

Here are some more common adjectives. Try to learn them with their opposites:

mór	/mo:r/	<i>big, great, large</i>
beag	/b'æg/	<i>small, little</i>
ard	/a:rd/	<i>tall</i>
fada	/fadə/	<i>long</i>
gearr, gairid	/g'ɑ:r/ /ga:r'id' /	<i>short</i>
nua	/Nu:/	<i>new</i>
óg	/o:g/	<i>young</i>
sean	/s'æ:N/	<i>old</i>
lán	/lɑ:n/	<i>full</i>
folamh	/foləβ/	<i>empty</i>
milis	/m'il'is' /	<i>sweet</i>
géar	/g'e:r/	<i>sour</i>
fuar	/fuər/	<i>cold</i>
te	/t'e/	<i>hot</i>
glan	/glɑ:N/	<i>clean</i>
salach	/saləx/ /slox/ ^M	<i>dirty</i>
saor	/si:r/	<i>cheap</i>
daor	/di:r/	<i>dear, expensive</i>
fliuch	/f'l'ux/	<i>wet</i>
tirim	/t'ir'im' /	<i>dry</i>

Here are some short sentences, all using **tá** and a simple adjective describing a masculine noun:

Tá an madra mór.	<i>The dog is big.</i>
Tá an carr beag.	<i>The car is small.</i>
Tá an buachaill ard.	<i>The boy is tall.</i>
Tá an bóthar fada.	<i>The road is long.</i>
Tá an scéal gearr.	<i>The story is short.</i>
Tá an buidéal lán.	<i>The bottle is full.</i>
Tá an bosca folamh.	<i>The box is empty.</i>
Tá an bainne géar.	<i>The milk is sour.</i>
Tá an sú milis.	<i>The juice is sweet.</i>
Tá an páiste óg.	<i>The child is young.</i>

Tá an mála nua.	<i>The bag is new.</i>
Tá an hata sean.	<i>The hat is old.</i>
Tá an gúna glan.	<i>The dress is clean.</i>
Tá an pláta salach.	<i>The plate is dirty.</i>
Tá an solas geal.	<i>The light is bright.</i>
Tá an seomra dorch.	<i>The room is dark.</i>
Tá an aimsir fliuch.	<i>The weather is wet.</i>
Tá an cóta tirim.	<i>The coat is dry.</i>

Exercise D: Make up new sentences, according to the model, with the words below.

Tá an buachaill ard, níl sé gearr.

bosca – mór

buidéal - folamh

bainne – géar

mála – nua

sú – milis

buachaill – tinn

pláta - salach

9. An meaning *very*

The word for *very* is **an**. It is always stressed and precedes the word it modifies, being joined to it with a hyphen. It causes séimhiú, except if the word it modifies begins with **t**, **d** or **s**.

Tá an madra sin an-mhór.	<i>That dog is very big.</i>
Tá an carr seo an-bheag.	<i>This car is very small.</i>
Tá an buachaill siúd an-ard.	<i>That boy (over there) is very tall.</i>
Níl an bóthar an-fhada.	<i>The road isn't very long.</i>
Tá an scéal seo an-ghearr.	<i>This story is very short.</i>
Níl an bainne seo an-ghéar.	<i>This milk isn't very sour.</i>
Tá an sú sin an-mhilis.	<i>That juice is very sweet.</i>
Tá an páiste an-óg.	<i>The child is very young.</i>
Tá an mála seo an-nua.	<i>This bag is very new.</i>
Níl an hata sin an-sean.	<i>That hat isn't very old.</i>
Níl an amsir siúd an-fhuar.	<i>The weather over there isn't very cold.</i>
Tá an pláta an-te.	<i>The plate is very hot.</i>
Tá an solas an-gheal.	<i>The light is very bright.</i>
Tá an seomra an-dorcha.	<i>The room is very dark.</i>

10. Ró meaning *too*

The word for *too* is **ró**. Like **an** (*very*) is always stressed and precedes the word it modifies, being joined to it with a hyphen (except for a couple of very common adjectives). It causes séimhiú.

Tá an t-uisce seo ró-the.	<i>That water is too hot.</i>
Tá an cailín sin ró-óg.	<i>That girl is too young.</i>
Tá an bhó siúd róshean.	<i>That cow (over there) is too old.</i>

11. Adjectives with **go**

There are nine adjectives which are always preceded by **go** when used in the predicate, as opposed to when they are immediately qualifying a noun (attributive use).

maith <i>good</i>	álainn <i>beautiful</i>	dona <i>bad, poor</i>
breá <i>fine</i>	aoibhinn <i>pleasant</i>	olc <i>wicked, evil</i>
deas <i>nice</i>	iontach <i>wonderful</i>	ainnis <i>terrible</i>

Go causes **h** to be put in front of word beginning with a vowel:

go hálainn
go holc

go haoibhinn
go hainnis

go hiontach

Compare the following. (The subject of the sentence in underlined).

Note: A *demonstrative pronoun* (**seo, sin, siúd**) can take the place of the copula: **is**.

Tá an scéal go maith.

The news is good. (predicative)

Sin scéal maith!

That's good news! (attributive)

Tá an aimsir go haoibhinn.

The weather is pleasant. (predicative)

Seo í aimsir aoibhinn, maise!

This is pleasant weather, indeed! (attributive)

Tá an cailín sin go álainn.

That girl is beautiful. (predicative)

Is cailín álainn í.

She is a beautiful girl. (attributive)

When used in conjunction with **an-** (*very*), **go** causes an **h** to be put in front of **an-**. Compare:

Tá an scéal go han-mhaith.

The news is very good. (predicative)

Sin scéal an-mhaith!

That's very good news! (attributive)

Tá an aimsir go han-aoibhinn.

The weather is very pleasant. (predicative)

Seo í aimsir an-aoibhinn, maise!

This is very pleasant weather, indeed! (attributive)

Tá an gúna sin go han-deas.

That dress is very nice. (predicative)

Sin gúna an-deas é.

That is a very nice dress. (attributive)

Exercise E: Make up new sentences, according to the following models:

Is buachaill ard é. *He's a tall boy.* **Sin buachaill ard é.** *That's a tall boy.*

Tá an buachaill (sin) ard, níl sé an-ghearr.

The/(That) boy is tall, he's not very short.

Seo bord mór é. *This is a big table.*

Is buidéal beag é. *It's a small bottle.*

Seo bainne gear é. *This is sour milk.*

Is fear óg é. *He's a young man.*

Is páiste tinn é. *He's a sick child.*

Sin scéal dona é. *That's bad news.*

Is bóthar fada é. *It's a long road.*

Seo hata nua é. *This is a new hat.*

Siúd dath geal é. *That's a bright colour.*

12. Attributive adjectives of feminine nouns

The article **an** (meaning *the*) causes séimhiú to a feminine noun, and a feminine noun causes séimhiú to an attribute adjective that follows it. For example:

the good woman **an bhean mhaith**
the bright sun **an ghrian gheal**
the clean glass **an ghloine ghlan**
this big window **an fhuinneog mhór seo**
that nice shoe **an bhróg dheas sin**

Words beginning with the dental consonants **t** or **d** resist séimhiú after another dental consonant, such as the article, **an**, or **an** meaning *very*. This is known as *the dental rule*.

When **an** modifies a feminine noun beginning with **s** (followed by a vowel or a liquid consonant: **l**, **n** or **r**), it changes the sound to **t** (written in front of **s**). (You could think of it as a form of *dental séimhiú*.)

this small country **an tír bheag seo**
that cold drink **an deoch fhuar sin**
that big nose (over there) **an tsrón mhór siúd**

Are the following nouns masculine or feminine? How can you tell?

cupán tae te
a cup of hot tea

seacláid the
hot chocolate

beoir fhuar
cold beer

uisce fuar
cold water

caife bán
white coffee

léine bhán
a white shirt

deoch mhillis
a sweet drink

(mion)gáire milis
a sweet smile

oíche dhorcha
a dark night

seomra dorch
a dark room

leabhar beag
a short (little) book

lámh bheag
a small hand

an tsráid álainn seo
this beautiful street

an Fharraige Mhór
the Great Sea (Atlantic Ocean)

baile mór
a big town

an teachtaireacht thabachtach seo
this important message

*Exercise F: Make up new sentences, using the following model:
(This time, all the nouns are feminine.)*

Is gloine fholamh í. *It's an empty glass.*

Tá an ghloine folamh, níl sé lán ar chor ar bith.

The glass is empty, it's not full at all!

Is bó mhór í. *It's a big cow.*

Is bróg bheag í. *It's a small shoe.*

Is líomóid ghear í. *It's a sour lemon.*

Is mála dheas í. *It's a nice bag.*

Is bean óg í. *She's a young woman.*

Is oíche dhorcha í. *It's a dark night.*

Is sráid fhada í. *It's a long street.*

Is léine nua í. *It's a new shirt.*

Is gealach gheal í. *It's a bright moon.*

*Exercise G: Make up new sentences, using the following model:
(This time, you must determine when to use séimhiú.)*

gloine — folamh

Is gloine fholamh í. *It's an empty glass.*

Tá an ghloine folamh, níl sé lán ar chor ar bith.

The glass is empty, it's not full at all!

beoir (beer) — maith (good)

doras (door) — mór (big)

seomra (room) — geal (bright)

bróg (shoe) — sean (old)

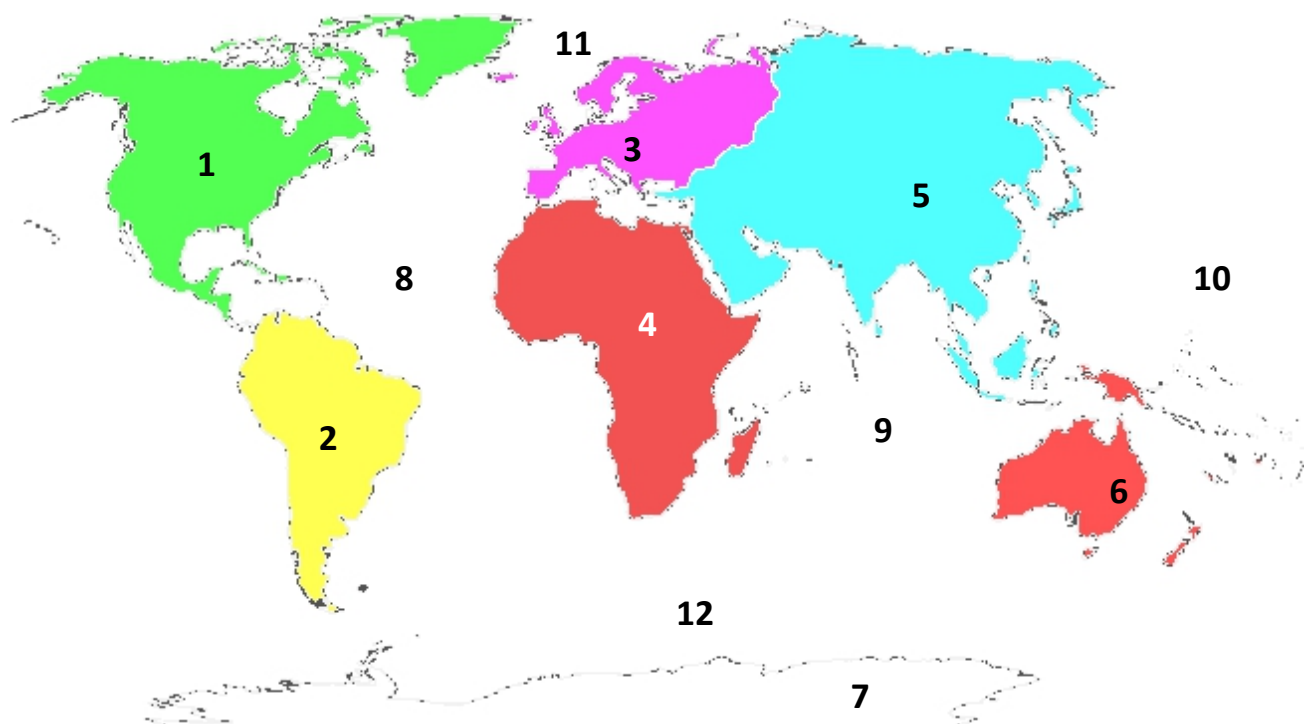
guna (dress) — saor (cheap)

leabhar (book) — fada (long)

óiche (night) — fliuch (wet)

carr (car) — mór (big)

An Domhan



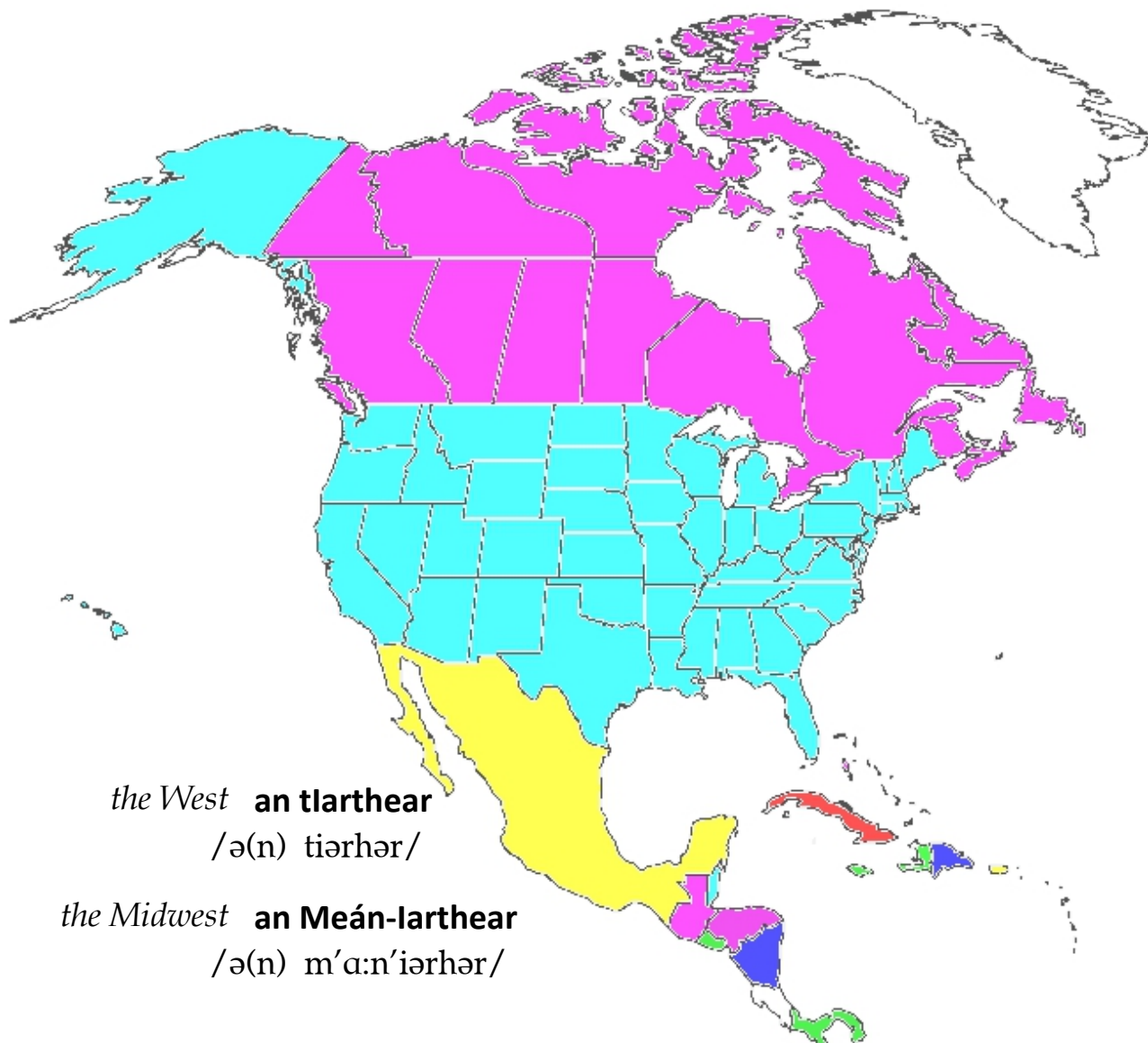
na hIlchríocha (na Mór-ranna)

1. Meiriceá Thuaidh
2. Meiriceá Theas
3. an Eoraip
4. an Afraic
5. an Áise
6. an Astráil (an Aigéine)
7. an Antartaice

na hAigéin

8. an tAigéan Atlantach (an Fharraige Mhór)
9. an tAigéan Indiach
10. an tAigéan Ciúin
11. an tAigéan Artach
12. an tAigéan Theas

Meiriceá Thuaidh



the West **an tIarthear**
/ə(n) tiər'hər/

the Midwest **an Meán-Iarthear**
/ə(n) m'ɑ:n'iar'hər/

Carribean Sea **Muir na Cairibe**
/mir' nə ka:r'ib'ə/

Central America **Meiriceá Láir**
/m'er'ik'ɑ: lɑ:r'/

the West Indies **na hIndiacha Thiar**
/na hin'd'iəxə hiər/

Gulf of Mexico **Murascaill Mheicsiceo**
/murəska:l' β'ek's'ik'o/

the Hawaiian Islands **na hOileáin Haváíocha**
/na hel'a:n' haβɑ:i:xə/

Tíortha Mheiriceá Thuaidh

1.  Antigua agus Barbúda
2.  na Bahámaí
3.  Barbadós
4.  an Bheilís
5.  Ceanada
6.  Cósta Ríce
7.  Cúba
8.  Doiminice
9.  an Ghraonlainn (an Danmhaig)
10.  Grenada
11.  Guatamala
12.  Háití
13.  Hondúras
14.  Iamáice
15.  Meicsiceo
16.  Nicearagua
17.  Oileán na Tríonóide agus Tobága
18.  Panama
19.  an Phoblacht Dhoiminiceach
20.  an tSalvadóir
21.  San Críostóir-Nimheas
22.  San Lúisia
23.  San Uinseann agus na Greanáidíní
24.  Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá (SAM)

Meiriceá Theas



Tíortha Mheiriceá Theas

1.  an Airgintín
2.  an Bholaiiv
3.  an Bhrasaíl
4.  an Cholóim
5.  Eacuadór
6.  an Ghuáin
7.  Guáin na Fraince (an Fhrainc)
8.  na hOileáin Falkland (RA)
9.  Oileán na Cásca (an tSile)
10.  Paragua
11.  Peiriú
12.  an tSile
13.  Suranam
14.  Uragua
15.  Veiniséala

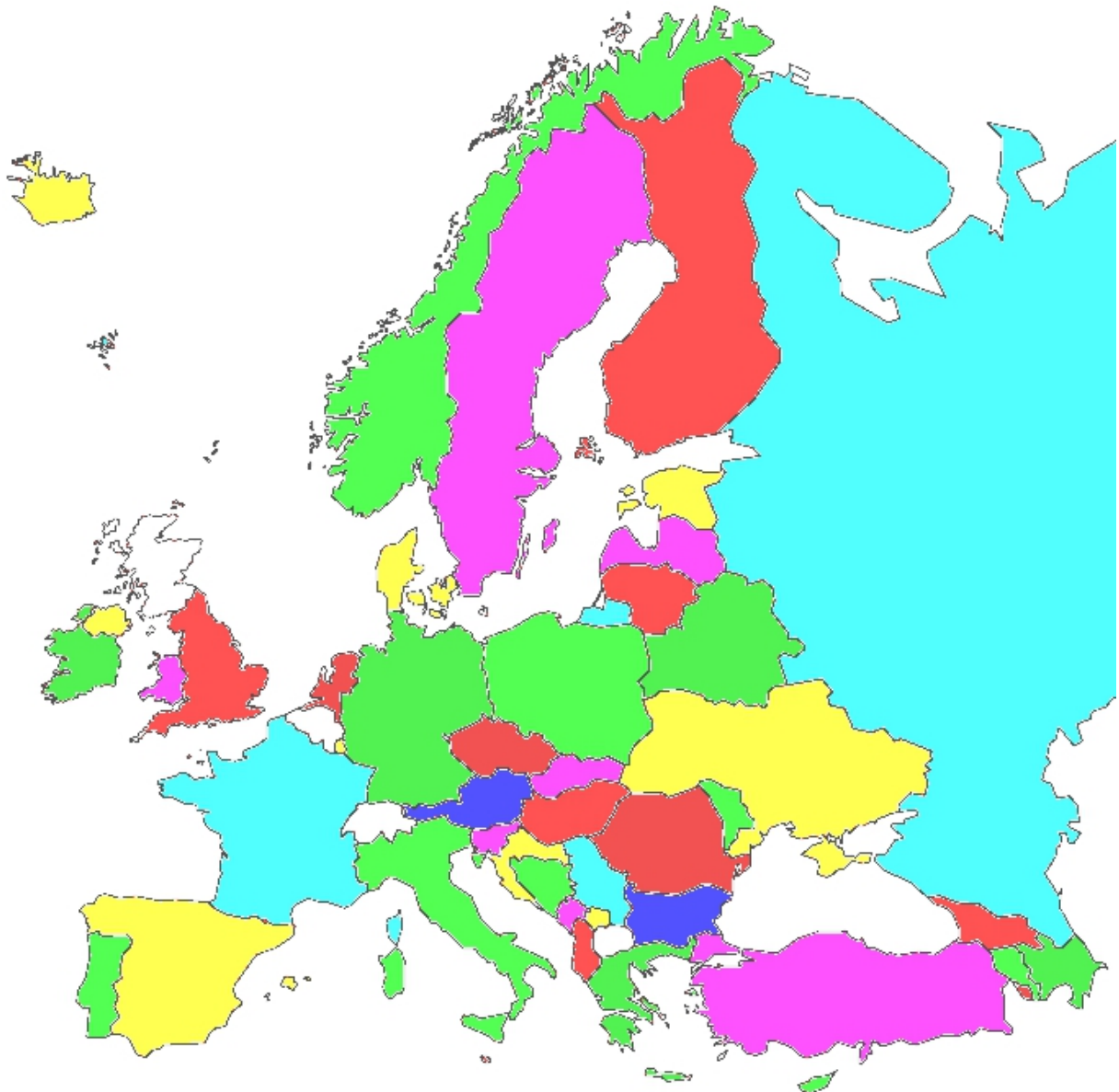
Amazon River **Amhainn na hAmasóine**
/aʊN' NƏ ha:məso:n'ə/

the Equator **an Meánchiorcal**
/ə m'ɑ:n'x'irkəl/

the Tropic of Capricorn **Tropaic na Gabhra**
/tropək' NƏ gaurə/

the Andes **na hAindéis**
/nə ha:n'd'e:s'/

an Eoraip



Scandinavia **Críoch Lochlann**
/k'ɾ'i:x LOXLƏN/

the Balkans **na Balcáin**
/Nə ba:Ləkɑ:n' /

the Alps **na hAlpa**
/Nə ha:Ləpə/

the Danube **an Danóib**
/ə da:ɲo:b' /

Sicily **an tSicil**
/ə t'ik'il' /

Mediterranean Sea **an Mheánmhuir**
/ə β'ɑ:nβir' /

the Iberian Peninsula **an Leathinis Ibéireach**
/ə l'æ:hinis' ib'e:r'əx/

the North Sea **an Mhuir Thuaidh**
/ə βir' huə/

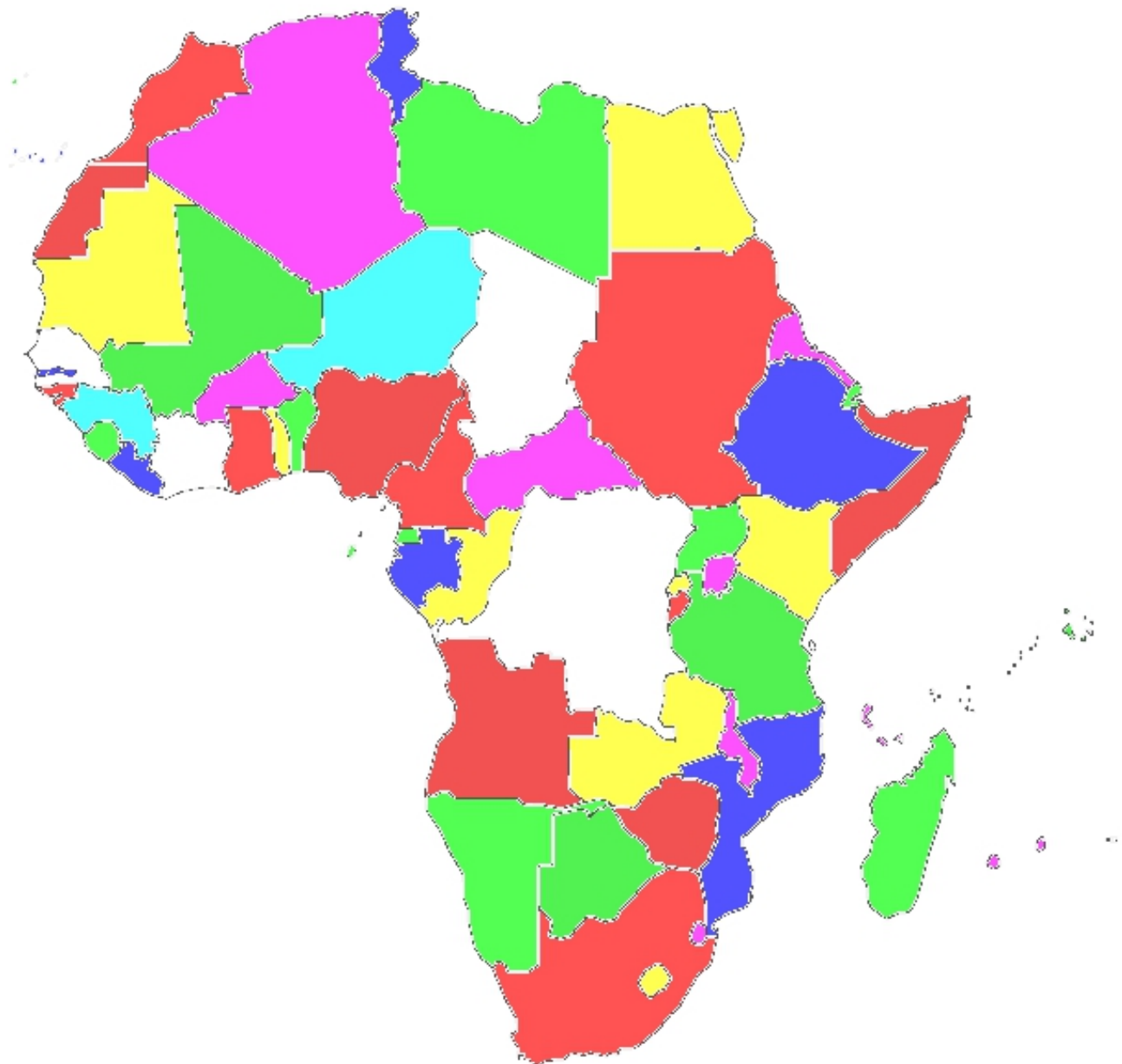
the Baltic Sea **an Mhuir Bhailt**
/ə βir' βa:l't' /

the Black Sea **an Mhuir Dhubh**
/ə βir' γu:/

Tíortha na hEoraipe

1.  Albain (RA)
2.  an Albáin
3.  Andóra
4.  an Bheilg
5.  an Bhealarúis
6.  an Bhoisnia-
Heirseagaivéin
7.  an Bhreatain Bheag (RA)
8.  an Bhriotáin (an Fhrainc)
9.  an Bhulgáir
10.  an Chathair Vatacáin
11.  an Chipir
12.  an Chosaiv
13.  an Chróit
14.  an Danmhairg
15.  an Eastóin
16.  an Eilvéis
17.  Éire (Poblacht na
hÉireann)
18.  an Fhionlainn
19.  an Fhrainc
20.  an Ghearmáin
21.  an Ghréig
22.  an Iodáil
23.  an Iorua
24.  an Íoslainn
25.  an Ísiltír
26.  an Laitvia
27.  an Lichtinstéin
28.  an Liotuáin
29.  Lucsamburg
30.  ⁺ Málta
31.  Montainéagró
32.  Poblacht na Macadóine
33.  an Mholdóiv
34.  Monacó
35.  Oileán Mhanann (RA)
36.  an Ostair
37.  an Pholainn
38.  an Phortaingéil
39.  an Ríocht Aontaithe
(RA)
40.  an Rómáin
41.  an Rúis
42.  San Mairíne
43.  Sasana (RA)
44.  na Scigirí (Oileáin Fharó)
(an Iorua)
45.  an Spáinn
46.  Poblacht na Seice
47.  an tSeirbia
48.  an tSlóivéin
49.  an tSlóvaic
50.  an tSualainn
51.  Tuaisceart Éireann (RA)
52.  an Úcráin
53.  an Ungáir

An Aifraic



the Nile **an Níl**
/ə n'í:l'/

the Red Sea **an Mhuir Rua**
/ə βir' ruə/

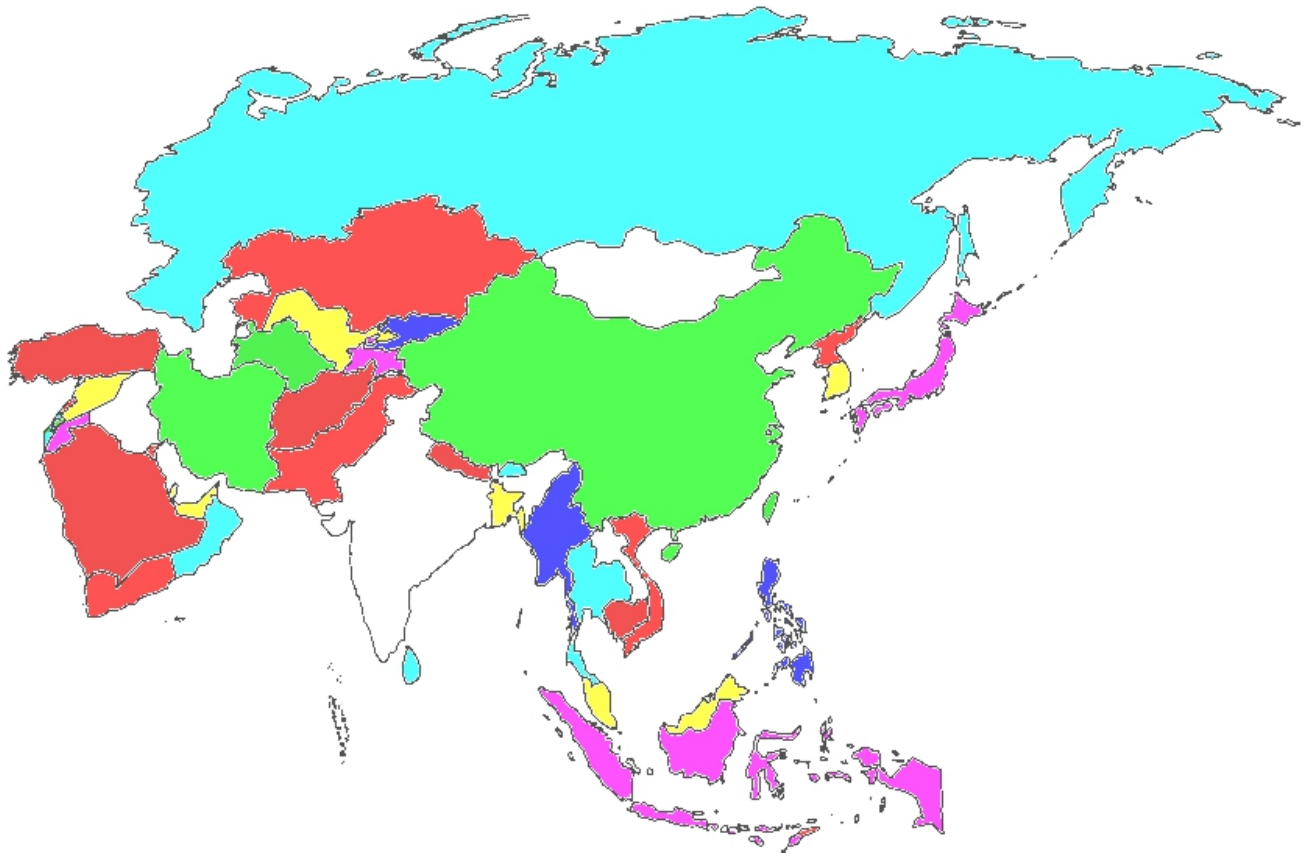
the Sahara **an Sahára**
/ə sa:hɑ:rə/

the Tropic of Cancer **Tropaic an Phortáin**
/tropək' ə fortɑ:n'/

Tíortha na hAifraice

1.  an Aetóip
2.  an Afraic Theas
3.  an Ailgéir
4.  Angóla
5.  Beinin
6.  an Bhotsuáin
7.  anBhurúin
8.  Buircíne Fasó
9.  Camarún
10.  an Chéinia
11.  An Cósta Eabhair
12.  Diobúití
13.  an Éigipt
14.  an Eiritré
15.  Gána
16.  an Ghabúin
17.  an Ghaimbia
18.  an Ghuine
19.  an Ghuine Mheánchríoch
20.  Guine Bhissau
21.  Leosóta
22.  an Libéir
23.  an Libia
24.  Madagascar
25.  Mailí
26.  Maracó
27.  an Mhaláiv
28.  an Mháratáin
29.  Mósaimbíc
30.  an Namaib
31.  an Nigéir
32.  an Nígir
33.  Oileán Mhuirís
34.  Poblacht an Chongó
35.  Poblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó
36.  Poblacht na hAifraice Láir
37.  Ruanda
38.  an Sahára Iartharach
39.  an tSaimbia
40.  São Tomé agus Príncipe
41.  Sead
42.  an tSeineagáil
43.  na Séiséil
44.  Siarra Leon
45.  an tSiombáib
46.  an tSomáil
47.  an tSuasalainn
48.  an tSúdáin
49.  an Tansáin
50.  Tóga
51.  an Túinéis
52.  Uganda

An Áise



the Orient/East **an tOirthear**
/ə ter'hər/

the Middle East **an Meán-Oirthear**
/ə m'a:n er'hər/

South-East Asia **Thoir Theas na hÁise**
/her' hæ:s nə hɑ:s'ə/

the Himalayas **na Himiléithe**
/nə him'il'e:hə/

the Persian Gulf **Murascaill na Peirse**
/murəska:L' nə p'er's'ə/

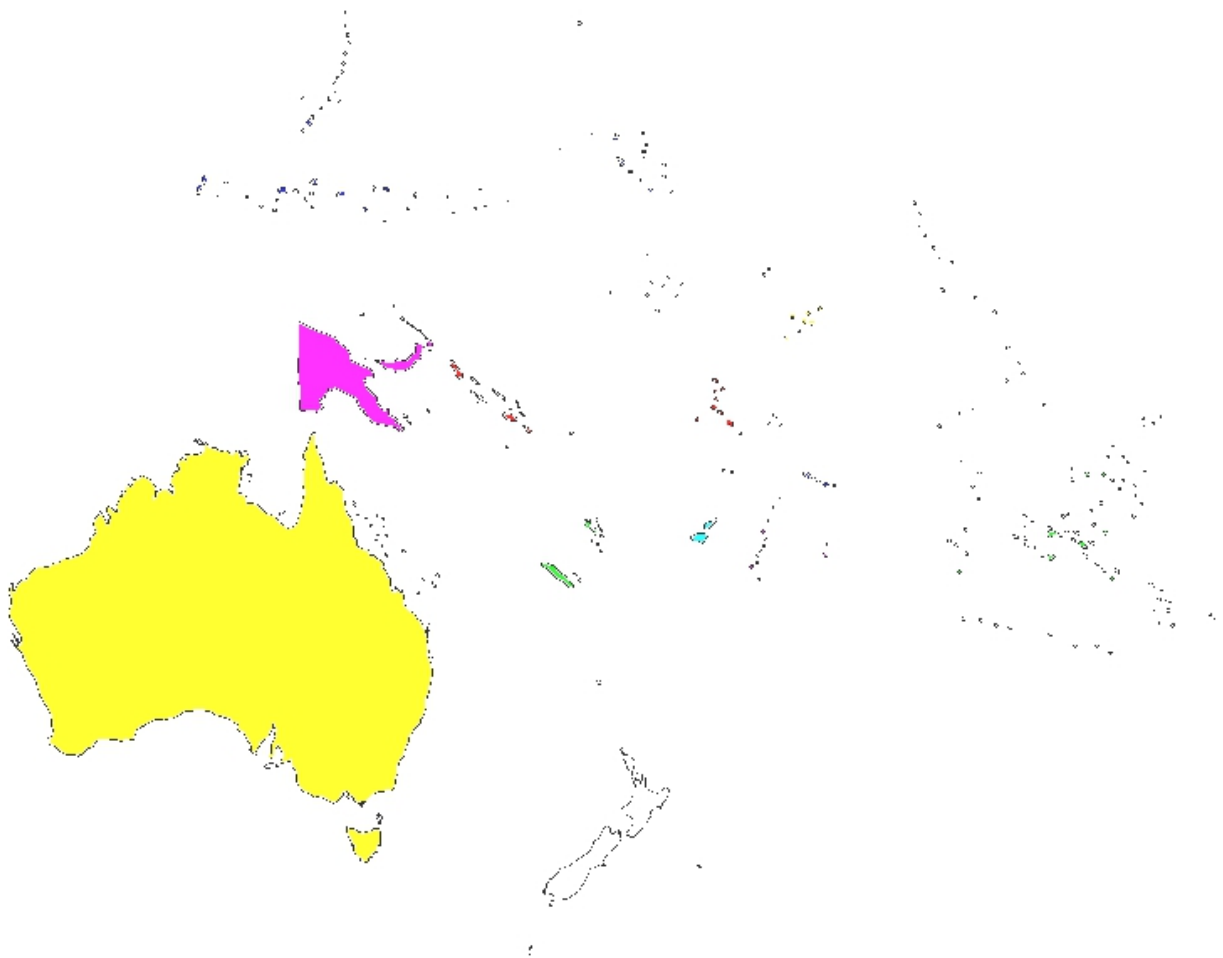
the Ganges **an Ghainséis**
/ə ɣa:n's'e:s'/

Siberia **an tSibéir**
/ə t'ibe:r'/

Tíortha na hÁise

1.  an Afganastáin
2.  an Airméin
3.  Aontas na nÉimíróchtaí Arabacha
4.  an Araib Shádach
5.  an Asarbaiseáin
6.  Báiréin
7.  an Bhangladéis
8.  Brúiné
9.  an Bhútáin
10.  Catar
11.  an Chambóid
12.  an Chasacstáin
13.  an Chirgeastáin
14.  an Chóiré Theas
15.  an Chóiré Thuaidh
16.  Cuáit
17.  Poblacht Éimin
18.  na hOileáin Philipíneacha
19.  an India
20.  an Indinéis
21.  an Iaráic
22.  an Iaráin
23.  Iosrael
24.  an Iordáin
25.  Laos
26.  an Liobáin
27.  Maenmar
28.  Oileáin Mhaildíve
29.  an Mhalaeisia
30.  an Mhongóil
31.  Neipeal
32.  Óman
33.  an Phacastáin
34.  an Phalaistín
35.  an Rúis
36.  an tSeapáin
37.  an tSeoirsia (an Ghrúis)
38.  an tSín
39.  Singeapór
40.  an tSiria
41.  Srí Lanca
42.  an Táidsíceastáin
43.  an Téalainn
44.  an Téaváin
45.  an Tibéid (an tSín)
46.  an Tíomór Thoir
47.  an Tuirc
48.  an Tuircméanastáin
49.  an Úisbéiceastáin
50.  Vítneam

An Aigéine



Tíortha na hAigéine

an Astraláise

1.  an Astráil
2.  an Nua-Shéalainn

Stáit agus Críocha na hAstrail

3.  New South Wales
4.  Queensland
5.  Victoria
6.  Astráil Theas
7.  an Tasmáin
8.  an Astráil Iartharach
9.  Críoch an Tuaiscirt

10.  **Críoch Phríomhchathair na hAstráile**
11.  **Oileán na Nollag (an Astráil)**
12.  **Oileán Norfolk (an Astráil)**

an Mheilinéis

13.  **Fidsí**
14.  **an Phapua Iarthar (an Indinéis)**
15.  **an Nua-Chaladóin (an Fhrainc)**
16.  **Nua-Ghuine Phapua**
17.  **Oileáin Sholamón**
18.  **an Tíomór Thoir**
19.  **Vanuatú**

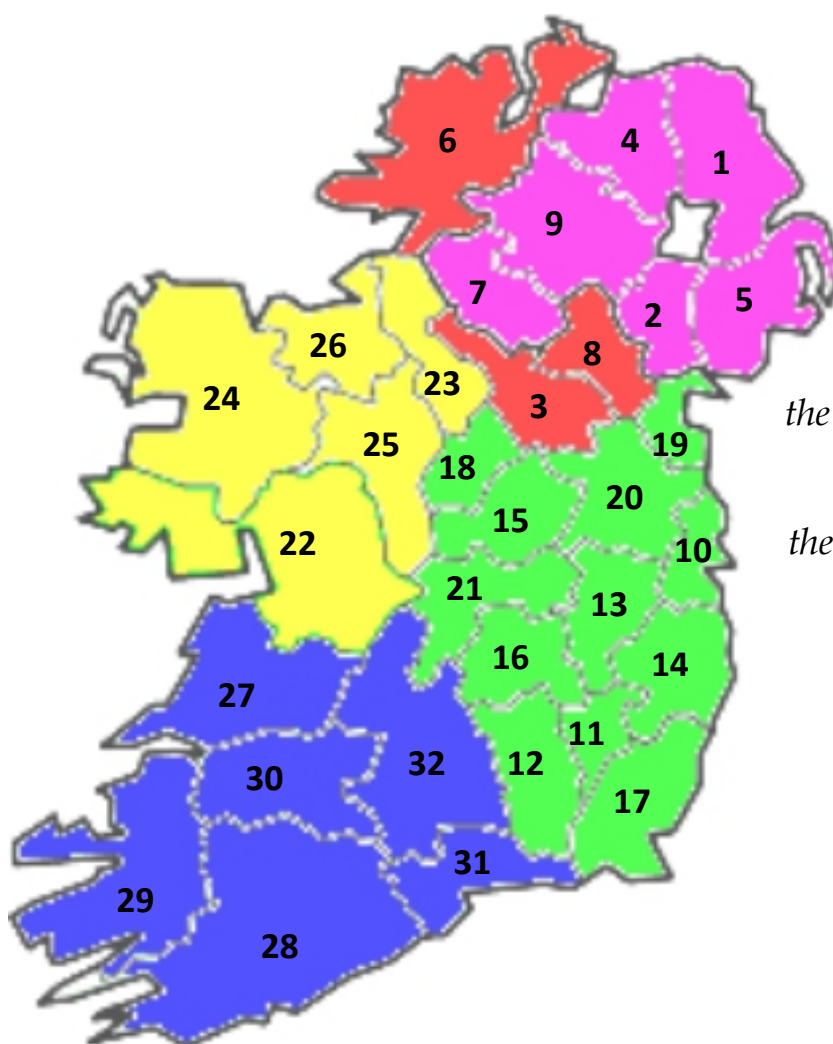
an Mhicrinéis

20.  **Stáit Chónaidhme na Micrinéise**
21.  **Guam (SAM)**
22.  **Cireabaití**
23.  **Oileáin Marshall**
24.  **Nárú**
25.  **na hOileáin Mháirianacha Thuaidh (SAM)**
26.  **Palau**

an Pholainéis

27.  **Samó Meiriceánach (USA)**
28.  **Oileáin Cook (an Nua-Shéalainn)**
29.  **Polainéis na Fraince (an Fhrainc)**
30.  **Niue (an Nua-Shéalainn)**
31.  **Oileán Pitcairn (RA)**
32.  **Samó**
33.  **Tócalá (an Nua-Shéalainn)**
34.  **Tonga**
35.  **Tuvalu**
36.  **Vailís agus Futúna (an Fhrainc)**

Éire



the Shannon **an tSionainn**
/ə tʰina:nʰ/

the Irish Sea **Muir Éireann**
/mirʰ e:rʰən /

Contaetha na hÉireann



Cúige Uladh

(Tá sé chondae in Uladh fós faoi dhlínse na Ríochta Aontaithe)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Contae Aontroma (RA) | <i>County Antrim</i> |
| 2. Contae Ard Mhacha (RA) | <i>County Armagh</i> |
| 3. Contae an Chabháin (sa Phoblacht) | <i>County Cavan</i> |
| 4. Contae Dhoire (RA) | <i>County Derry</i> |
| 5. Contae an Dúin (RA) | <i>County Down</i> |
| 6. Contae Dhún na nGall (sa Phoblacht) | <i>County Donegal</i> |
| 7. Contae Fhear Manach (RA) | <i>County Fermanagh</i> |
| 8. Contae Mhuineacháin (sa Phoblacht) | <i>County Monaghan</i> |
| 9. Contae Thír Eoghain (RA) | <i>County Tyrone</i> |



Cúige Laighean

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 10. Contae Átha Cliath | County Dublin |
| (Contae Átha Cliath Theas) | (South Dublin) |
| (Cathair Bhaile Átha Cliath) | (Dublin City) |
| (Contae Dhún Laoghaire - Ráth an Dúin) | (Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown) |
| (Contae Fhine Ghall) | (Fingal) |
| 11. Contae Cheatharlach | County Carlow |
| 12. Contae Chill Chainnigh | County Kilkenny |
| 13. Contae Chill Dara | County Kildare |
| 14. Contae Chill Mhantáin | County Wicklow |
| 15. Contae na hIarmhí | County Westmeath |
| 16. Contae Laoise | County Laois |
| 17. Contae Loch Garman | County Wexford |
| 18. Contae an Longfoirt | County Longford |
| 19. Contae Lú | County Louth |
| 20. Contae na Mí | County Meath |
| 21. Contae Uíbh Fhailí | County Offaly |



Cúige Chonnacht

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 22. Contae na Gaillimhe | County Galway |
| 23. Contae Liatroma | County Leitrim |
| 24. Contae Mhaigh Eo | County Mayo |
| 25. Contae Ros Comáin | County Roscommon |
| 26. Contae Shligigh | County Sligo |



Cúige Mumhan

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 27. Contae an Chláir | County Clare |
| 28. Contae Chorcaí | County Cork |
| 29. Contae Chiarraí | County Kerry |
| 30. Contae Luimnigh | County Limerick |
| 31. Contae Phort Láirge | County Waterford |
| 32. Contae Thiobraid Árann | County Tipperary |
| (Tiobraid Árann Thuaidh) | North Tipperary |
| (Tiobraid Árann Theas) | South Tipperary |