

## Nationalities

We use two words to speak of nationalities:

- an adjective (Ex. Greek, Swedish, Welsh)
- a noun to indicate the person whose nationality we are interested in: a Greek, a Swede, a Welshman)

Here are some examples that you should learn:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>
Albania	Albanian	an Albanian
Afghanistan	Afghan	an Afghan
Belgium	Belgian	a Belgian
Bhutan	Bhutanese	a Bhutanese
Brazil	Brazilian	a Brazilian
Britain**	British	a Briton/Brit.
China	Chinese	a Chinese
Denmark	Danish	a Dane
Finland	Finnish	a Finn
Germany	German	a German
Greece	Greek	a Greek
Hungary	Hungarian	a Hungarian
Iceland	Icelandic	an Icelander
India	Indian	an Indian
Iran	Iranian	an Iranian
Iraq	Iraqi	an Iraqi
Israel	Israeli	an Israeli
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese
Mali Republic	Malian	a Mali
Malta	Maltese	a Maltese
Mexico	Mexican	a Mexican
Morocco	Moroccan	a Moroccan
Norway	Norwegian	a Norwegian
Pakistan	Pakistani	a Pakistani
Peru	Peruvian	a Peruvian
Poland	Polish	a Pole
Portugal	Portuguese	a Portuguese
Russia	Russian	a Russian
Saudi Arabia	Saudi	a Saudi
Scotland	Scottish**	a Scot
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede
Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss
Turkey	Turkish	a Turk
<u>The</u> USA	American	an American
Vietnam	Vietnamese	a Vietnamese

\*Also called the United Kingdom or the U.K.

\*\* Careful: "Scotch" is whisky / "whiskey"

### \*Countries not mentioned usually end in "ian":

<i>Country</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>
Albania	Albanian	an Albanian
Canada	Canadian	a Canadian
Egypt	Egyptian	an Egyptian

### \*Countries with different endings for men and women:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>
England	English	an Englishman an Englishwoman
Holland	Dutch	a Dutchman a Dutchwoman
France	French	a Frenchman a Frenchwoman
Ireland	Irish	an Irishman an Irishwoman
<b>Regions:</b>		
Wales	Welsh	a Welshman a Welshwoman
Normandy	Norman	a Norman

### Some new countries:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>
Armenia	Armenian	an Armenian
Bosnia	Bosnian	a Bosnian
Czech Republic	Czech	a Czech
Croatia	Croatian	a Croat
Estonia	Estonian	an Estonian
Lithuania	Lithuanian	a Lithuanian
Letvia	Letvian	a Letvian
Slovakia	Slovak	a Slovak
Slovenia	Slovenian	a Sloven
Yugoslav Republic	Yugoslav	a Yugoslav

### Former countries (still referred to):

<i>Country</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>
<u>The</u> Soviet Union	Soviet	a Soviet
Czeckoslovakia	Czeck	a Czeck
Yugoslavia	Yugoslav	a Yugoslav

When we speak of a people, i.e. the inhabitants of a nation, we normally use "the" + the plural of the noun. (Ex: the Greeks, the Americans, the Swedes, the Danes, the Brazilians, the Poles, the Turks, etc.) However, in certain cases we use the adjective (without an "s" of course) instead of the noun:

1. The Chinese; the Japanese (and the same goes for all nationalities ending in "-ese");

2. The British, the French; the Dutch; the Irish; the Spanish; the Welsh; the Swiss, the Czech - notice there is no "s" because we are using the adjective.

"Arab" is often used as an adjective in a political context, whereas "Arabic" is used to speak of the language or the culture of Arabs.

The adjective is generally used to designate the language of a country. Notice the absence of the article "the": "French" is a language, while "the French" are a people.

Unlike in French, in English **all words that refer to a nationality** are written with **a capital letter**.