



Le tacaíocht ó Eagraíochtaí eile:-



Further information: The Gaelscoileanna Teo, and Comhairle na Gaelscolaíochta websites contain a link to A guide to Irish-Medium Education, a short film outlining the advantages of immersion education.

Tuilleadh eolais: Tá naisc chuí gearrscannán dátheangach faoi bhunáil an tumoideachais, 'Buneolas ar an nGaelscolaíocht', ar shliomhanna idirlín Gaelscoileanna Teo, agus Comhairle na Gaelscolaíochta.

Don't just take our word for it...

Here's what people with personal experience of Irish-medium education have to say....

Is as cúlra gan Ghaeilge do **Michelle McCissock**. Nuair a tháinig sé gar don am a thosódh a cuid páistí ar scoil, d'fhéach sí ar na roghanna éagsúla a bhí ar fáil di agus i ndiaidh a cuid machnaimh, chinn sí ar an ngaelscoil áitiúil.

"Ar dtús bhí faitíos orm faoi mo pháistí a chur go scoil lán-Ghaeilge ó tharla nach bhfuil aon Ghaeilge agam féin. Chuala mé cuid mhaith faoi bhuntástí an oideachais dhátheangaigh ach ag cuimhneamh siar is féidir liom a rá go hionraic nach raibh mé céad faoi gcéad gurbh é an rogha ab fhearr do mo pháistí. Cibé inní a bhí orm ag an tús d'imigh sé go luath. Chuir sé iontas orm cé chomh tapa agus furasta is a shealbhaigh siad an teanga. Tá mo pháiste is sine ag freastal ar Ghaelcholdiste agus ní fhéadfadh sé a bheith níos sona. Tá ag éirí thar barr le mo bheirt i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge."

D'fhreastail **Conall Ó Coisneacháin** ar Bhunscoil Phobal Feirste i mBéal Feirste ó 1971-1980. Tá ceathrar páistí aige anois agus creideann sé go láidir gurb í an ghaelscolaíocht an rogha is fearr dá chlann.

"Bhain mé féin an-tairbhe as an ngaelscolaíocht agus ní raibh aon drogall orm an ghaelscolaíocht a roghnú do mo pháistí. De réir mo thaithí, tá ardchaighdeán oideachais ar fáil i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge. Bíonn na múinteoirí iad féin tiomanta agus an-diograiseach, ní hé amháin ó thaobh na Gaeilge de ach ó thaobh fhorbairt an pháiste aonair de chomh maith. Tá an diograis chéanna infheicthe i measc na ndaltaí, na dtuismitheoirí agus an scoilphobail i gcoitinne."

Ia tuismitheoir le páiste ar ghaelscoil í, **Pamela Huerta Orellana**. Is as an tSile di ó dhúchas ach tá cónaí uirthi in Éirinn le 8 mbliain anois.

"Bhí go leor fáthanna ann gur roghnaigh mé féin agus m'fhear chéile an ghaelscolaíocht d'ár n-iníon. Fáth amháin ná chun a hionannas mar Éireannach a threisiú; deir sí go minic "Is Gael mé" go bródúil. Go minic bíonn sé doiligh an dara teanga a chothabháil nuair a bhíonn monaplacht ag an mBéarla ar shaol an pháiste. Le trí theanga - ceann sa scoil, ceann leis na cairde agus ceann a neasteaghlaiigh - síleann muid go dtugann seo seans d'ár n-iníon an luach agus an áilleacht a fheiceáil i nathanna cainte ina mbíonn an bhrí níos doimhne ná na focail. Tugann an teanga bhreise sár-ábaltacht di coincheapa teibí a thuiscint. Cuideoidh fás mar chuid de scoilphobal uathúil, áit ina gcaitear léi mar dhuine seachas mar uimhir, go mór lei a féinmheas a chothú. Feictear dom go bhfuil na tuismitheoirí sa chineál seo scoile rannpháirteach agus tiomanta d'oideachas a bpáiste toisc go mbíonn siad toilteanach de ghnáth an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim i dteannta a bpáistí agus is breá liom seo. Nuair a bhí muid ag rollú ár bpáiste sa ghaelscoil chonaic muid go raibh an cur chuige dírithe ar an bpáiste a bheith lárnach i saol na scoile, rud a bhí an-tábhachtach dúinn. Chonaic muid chomh maith gur sháraigh tiomantas an phríomhoide agus na foirne ár nionchais."

Michelle McCissock comes from a non-Irish speaking background. When the time came for her children to start school, she looked at all of the options available to her and after some consideration, decided on the local Irish-medium school.

"At first I was apprehensive about sending my children to an Irish-medium school given that I don't speak any Irish myself. I had heard a lot about the advantages of bilingual education but looking back I think it's fair to say I still wasn't 100% that it was the best option for my children. Any initial fears I had however soon disappeared. I was amazed how quickly and seemingly effortlessly they began to pick up the language. My eldest child is now attending an Irish-medium post-primary school and he couldn't be happier. Both of my children are thriving at Irish-medium schools."

Conall Ó Coisneacháin attended Bunscoil Phobal Feirste in Belfast from 1971-1980. He now has four children of his own and firmly believes that Irish-medium education is the best option for his family.

"Having benefited greatly from an Irish-medium education myself, I had no hesitation in choosing Irish-medium education for my own children. In my experience, the standard of teaching in Irish-medium schools is first class. The teachers themselves are highly dedicated and enthusiastic, not only about the Irish language but also about the development of each individual child. This enthusiasm is something which is shared by the children, the parents and by the whole school community."

Pamela Huerta Orellana is a parent with a child attending a gaelscoil. She is originally from Chile but has been living in Ireland for the past 8 years.

"There are many reasons why my husband and I decided on a Gaelscoil for our daughter: One reason was to reinforce her identity as an Irish person, she often says to us "I'm Irish" with deep pride. It often becomes difficult to maintain a second language when English monopolises a child's life. In having a third language; one in school, one with friends and one with a child's immediate family, we feel this gives our daughter a chance to see the value and beauty in each idiom that goes beyond words alone. Having another language also gives her a great ability to make sense of abstract concepts. Growing in a unique school community, where she is a person and not a number will, we believe, help nurture her high self-esteem. I love that the parents are involved and committed to their child's education in this type of school because more often than not, they're studying Irish alongside their children. When enrolling our child, we noted that the gaelscoil had a child centred approach to the child's learning which was very important to us. We could see that the commitment of the staff and principal to the students exceeded our expectations."

Seán Óg Ó hAilpin – Gaiscíoch iomána uile-Éireann le Corcaigh.

"Tá obair ar dóigh faoi láimh ag lucht na nGaelscoileanna ó ghlantóirí go príomhoidí go lucht tiomsaithe airgid chomh fada leis na daltaí féin. Obair dhearfach. Maith is eol dom ó d'fhreastail mé féin ar ghaelscoil. Ní iarrfainn orthu ach leanúint leis an obair, bheith foighneach agus cuimhneamh gur acu a bheas sé feasta."

Is Ollamh í **Christine Bell** in Ollscoil Uladh. D'fhreastail a páistí go léir ar Ghaelscoil Éadain Mhóir i nDoire.

"Mar Phreispitéireach a fuair mo chuid oideachais san earráil scoile Stáit, ní raibh ach fíorbheagán Gaeilge agam nuair a thosaigh mo chuid iníonacha ar scoil, é sin ráite, tá mé ag foghlaim níos mó anois. Taitníonn sé liom nach gcónaíonn mo chuid iníonacha i ndomhan nach é an Béarla an t-aon teanga a labhraítear – agus cuidíonn sé le cur i gcuimhne do dhaoine gur acmhainn luachmhar í an Ghaeilge do chuide dhuine – cibé polaitíocht agus reiligiún atá acu."

Tá muinín **Caitriona Ruane**, an tIar-Aire Oideachais i dTuaisceart na hÉireann léirithe sa ghaelscolaíocht ó tharla gur chuir sí a cuid páistí féin chuig scoil lán-Ghaeilge.

"Mar Aire arb é a príomhdhualgas a chinntiú go bhfaigheann gach páiste oideachas den chéad scoth agus mar Aire a aithníonn an fás rábach sa ghaelscolaíocht, is féidir liom a dheimhniú do thuismitheoirí go bhfaighfidh a bpáistí oideachas den chéad scoth má roghnaíonn siad an ghaelscolaíocht. Mar thuismitheoir, tá mé féin bródúil gur sheol mé mo pháistí féin chuig scoil lán-Ghaeilge. Molaim an ghaelscolaíocht d'aon tuismitheoir mar ceapaim go soláthraíonn scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge timpeallacht luachmhar foghlama."

Máire Mhic Giolla Íosa, Uachtarán na hÉireann (1997 - 2011)

"Is seoid ársa agus onórach d'ár dtír í an Ghaeilge agus ba cheart go mbeadh sí mar thiomnacht luachmhar do na daoine a thagann inár ndiaidh."

Is múinteoir bunscóile Rang a Dó í **Deirdre Ní Chasaide** i ngaelscoil. Creideann Deirdre go léiríonn na páistí ina rang cuid mhór de na scileanna atá aitheanta le foghlaim dhátheangach.

"Bíonn claonadh ann páistí dátheangacha a bheith níos solúbtha ina gcuid smaointeoireachta agus go minic bíonn siad níos fearr ag réiteach faidhbe ná páistí i scoileanna trí mhéad an Bhéarla. Déarfainn go bhfuil sé seo fíor i dtaobh na bpáistí i mo rang go cinnte. Buntáiste eile den fhoghlaim dhátheangach ná méadú ar an bhféinmheas. Tá breis muiníne ag na páistí i mo rang mar thoradh orthu a bheith ábalta dhá theanga a labhairt, rud nach bhfuil go leor dá gcuid piaraí in ann a dhéanamh."

Seán Óg Ó hAilpin – Cork's all-Ireland Hurling Hero.

"The gaelscoileanna (Irish-medium schools) are doing wonderful work, from cleaners to principals, to those raising money, right up to and including the pupils themselves. I recognise this positive work from my own school days when I attended a gaelscoil. I would only hope that this great work continues, and with patience, gaelscoileanna will realise their potential"

Christine Bell is a Professor at the University of Ulster. All of her children have attended Gaelscoil Éadain Mhóir in Derry.

"As a Presbyterian educated in the state school sector, I had very little Irish when my daughters started school, however, I have now started learning more. I like that the children do not live in a world where English is the only language - and it helps to remind people that the Irish language is a precious resource for everyone – whatever their politics or religion."

Former Education Minister **Caitriona Ruane** has demonstrated her confidence in Irish-medium education by choosing to send her own children to an Irish-medium school.

"As a Minister whose main responsibility is to ensure that each child receives a first class education and as a minister who recognises the huge growth in Irish-medium education, I can confidently assure parents that if they choose Irish-medium education, they will receive a first-rate education. As a parent, I am proud that I sent my children to an Irish-medium school. I would recommend Irish-medium education to any parent as I think Irish-medium schools offer a valuable educational environment."

Mary McAleese, President of Ireland (1997 - 2011)

"The Irish-language is one of our country's most ancient and precious jewels and it should provide a valuable legacy for future generations."

Deirdre Ní Chasaide is a Second Class teacher in an Irish-medium primary school. Deirdre believes that the children in her class display many of the skills associated with bilingual learning.

"Bilingual children tend to be able to think more flexibly and are often better at problem solving than children in English-medium schools. I would say that this is definitely true of the children in my class. Another noticeable benefit of bilingual learning is raised self-esteem. The children in my class have extra confidence in their abilities as a result of being able to speak two languages, which of course is something many of their peers are unable to do."

Tá an ghaelscolaíocht, ón réamhscolaíocht go dtí an Tríú Leibhéal, mar chéad rogha ag líon méadaithe tuismitheoirí in Éirinn le blianta beaga anuas. Leanann na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge sa chóras gaelscolaíochta modh foghlama an luath-thumoideachais, córas a chuidíonn le páistí an teanga a shealbhú go nádúrtha trí thaithí laethúil i dtimpeallacht Ghaelach. Is í an Ghaeilge an phríomhtheanga teagaisc agus cumarsáide taobh istigh de scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge agus baineann na daltaí líofacht ard sa Bhéarla agus sa Ghaeilge amach tríd an gcóras luath-thumoideachais.

Soláthraíonn scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge an curaclam iomlán agus maoiníonn an Rialtas iad de réir coinníollacha comhchosúla le scoileanna a bhíonn ag teagasc trí mheán an Bhéarla.

Irish-medium education, pre-schools to Third Level, have become the preferred choice of an increasing number of parents throughout Ireland in recent years. Irish-medium schools follow the immersion method of education which allows children to acquire the language naturally through daily experience of an Irish language environment. Irish is the primary language of instruction and communication within Irish-medium schools. Through the immersion education system pupils achieve a high level of fluency in both English and Irish.

Irish-medium schools deliver the full curriculum and receive Government funding under similar criteria to other schools.

An Ghaelscolaíocht



Cad is Naíonra/Naíscoil ann?

Grúpa páistí a thagann le chéile go rialta ar a mhéid 3.5 uair a chloig sa lá (seirbhis seisiúnach atá i gceist) i dtimpeallacht taitneamhach faoi stiúir Stiúrthóra atá i Naíonra. Cuireann foireann an Naíonra gach deis ar fáil don ghrúpa chun forbairt iomlán an pháiste idir fhorbairt fhisiciúil, intleachtúil, chruthaiteach, aeistéitiúil, shóisialta, mhothúchánach agus teanga a chur i gcrích. Trí Ghaeilge a dhéantar obair an Naíonra. Modh an tsúgartha an cur chuige a úsáidtear mar gurb é is oiriúnaí mar mhodh foghlama do pháistí ag an tréimhse seo. Idir 3 agus 5 bliain d'aois de ghnáth a bhíonn páistí sa Naíonra. I dtreo dheireadh na seascaidí, bunaíodh Naíonraí thart timpeall na tíre. I 1974, tháinig daoine a raibh baint acu leis na naíonraí seo le chéile chun eagraíocht dheonach a bhunú, Na Naíonraí Gaelacha, faoi choimirce Chonradh na Gaeilge. De réir a chéile, aithníodh go raibh eagraíocht phroifisiúnta de dhíth le cur le fás agus forbairt líon agus bhuaine na Naíonraí agus mar thoradh, bunaíodh An Comhchoiste Réamhscolaíochta Teoranta (Forbairt Naíonraí Teoranta anois) i 1978. Tá breis agus 285 seisiún Naíonra i gceantair taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht fud fad na tíre.

What is a Naíonra/Naíscoil?

The Naíonra/Naíscoil is a group of children coming together daily for up to 3.5 hours (the Naíonra is a sessional service) in a pleasant, cheerful, and safe environment, under the guidance and supervision of a Leader. The staff structure the environment to ensure that all facets of the child's holistic development are catered for, while giving the child the opportunity to acquire Irish naturally through the medium of play, which is this particular age group's chief method of learning. In the late sixties, Naíonraí (Irish language playgroups) were established around the country. In 1974, those connected with Naíonraí came together to form their own voluntary organisation Na Naíonraí Gaelacha, under the auspices of Conradh na Gaeilge. Gradually, it was recognised that a professional organisation was needed to develop and further the cause of Naíonraí so An Comhchoiste Réamhscolaíochta Teoranta (now Forbairt Naíonraí Teoranta) was set up in 1978. There are currently more than 285 Naíonraí in non-Gaeltacht areas around Ireland.



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Ó chogar go guth

I láthair na huaire tá thart ar 85 Naíscoil, Bunscoil (gaelscoileanna) agus Iar-bhunscoil (Gaelcholáistí) ag soláthar oideachas lán-Ghaeilge do bhreis agus 4,175 páiste ar fud na 6 Chontae.

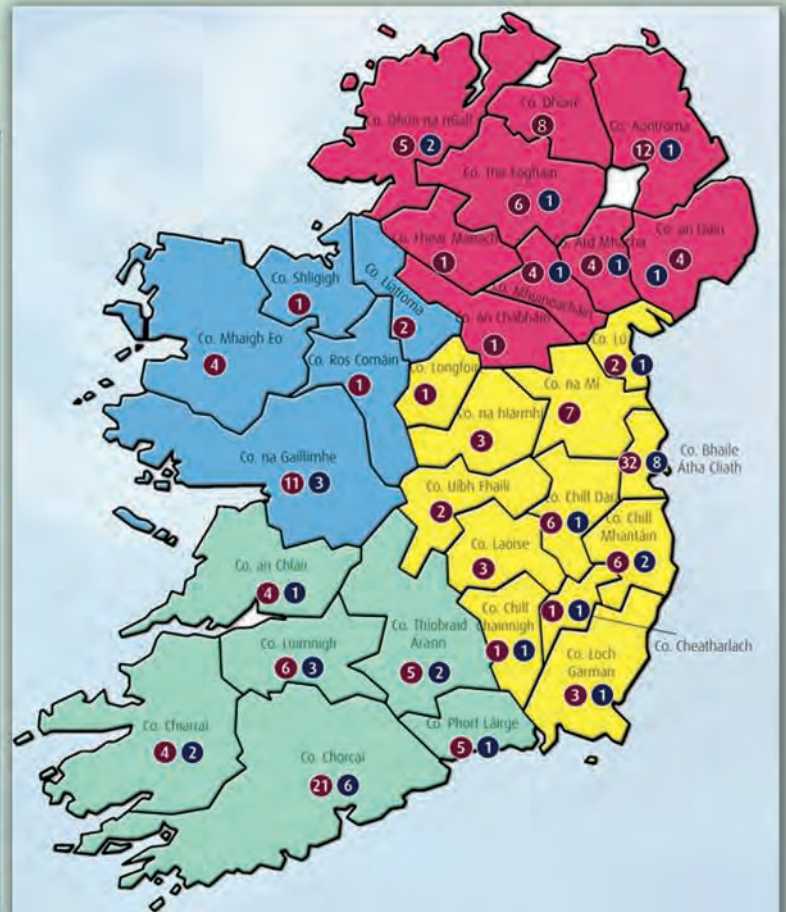
Faoi láthair, tá timpeall 502 Naíonraí (Naíscoileanna), gaelscoil (bunscoileanna) agus Gaelcholáiste (iar-bhunscoileanna) sna 32 Contae (taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht), le tuairim is 45,000 páiste ag fáil oideachais trí mheán na Gaeilge (taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht). Bunófar naíonraí agus scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge nua gach bliain agus tá éileamh mór ar chúrsaí Gaeilge agus ar chúrsaí trí Ghaeilge ag an Tríú Leibhéal. Léiríonn an léarscáil thíos líon na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge de réir contae. Is féidir teacht ar an léarscáil ina sonraítear cá bhfuil scoileanna agus naíonraí lán-Ghaeilge ar líne ag www.gaelscoileanna.ie, www.comhairle.org agus www.naionrai.ie.

At present, a total of around 85 Naíscoileanna, Bunscoileanna and Iar-bhunscoileanna provide Irish-Medium education to over 4,175 children throughout the North of Ireland.

At present, there are around 502 Irish-language Naíonraí (Naíscoileanna), gaelscoileanna (Irish-medium primary schools) and Gaelcholáistí (Irish-medium post-primary schools) in the 32 counties (outside of the Gaeltacht), with approximately 45,000 children receiving education through the medium of Irish outside of the Gaeltacht. New Irish-medium naíonraí and schools open every year and there is a strong demand for Irish-language courses at Third Level. The map below shows the amount of Irish-medium schools per county. A detailed map featuring the location of the various Irish-medium schools and naíonraí can be viewed online at www.gaelscoileanna.ie, www.comhairle.org and www.naionrai.ie.

Scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge sa Ghalltacht 2012/2013 Irish Medium Schools outside the Gaeltacht areas 2012/13

Bunscoileanna / Primary Schools		Iar-bhunscoileanna / Post-primary Schools	
Cúige Laighean			
Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath	32	Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath	8
Co. Cheatharlach	1	Co. Cheatharlach	1
Co. Chill Chainnigh	1	Co. Chill Chainnigh	1
Co. Chill Dara	6	Co. Chill Mhantáin	2
Co. Chill Mhantáin	6	Co. Lú	1
Co. Laoise	3	Co. Chill Dara	1
Co. Loch Garman	3	Co. Loch Garman	1
Co. Lú	2		
Co. na Mí	7	Cúige Uladh	
Co. na hIarmhí	3	Co. Aontroma	1
Co. Uíbh Fhailí	2	Co. an Dúin	1
Co. Longfoirt	1	Co. Dhún na nGall	2
		Co. Ard Mhacha	1
		Co. Mhuineacháin	1
		Co. Thír Eoghain	1
Cúige Chonnacht			
		Co. na Gaillimhe	3
Cúige Mumhan			
Co. Chorcaí	21	Co. Chorcaí	6
Co. Chiarraí	4	Co. Chiarraí	2
Co. Luimnigh	6	Co. Luimnigh	3
Co. Phort Láirge	5	Co. Thiobraid Árann	2
Co. Thiobraid Árann	5	Co. an Chláir	1
Co. an Chláir	4	Co. Phort Láirge	1



Nuair a tharla críochdheilt agus nuair a bunaíodh Saorstát Éireann i 1922, chuir an Rialtas nua ó dheas, faoi stiúir Eoin Mhic Néill, an chéad Aire Oideachais sa Stát úr, polasaí Gaelachais sna bunscoileanna i bhfeidhm (Mary Coffey, 2008). Theip ar an bpolasaí go fadtréimhseach de dheasca easpa tuisceana ar fhiúntacht an dátheangachais, easpa tola na dtuismitheoirí agus na foirne scoile agus easpa tacaíochta do mhúinteoirí gan na scileanna teanga cuí. Níor chuir an Rialtas ó Thuaidh aon tacaíocht ar fáil don Ghaeilge nó don nGaelscolaíocht tar éis críochdheilt agus thógfadh sé beagnach caoga bliain go bhfeicfí gaelscoil ó thuaidh (féach Stair na Gaelscolaíochta ó Thuaidh).

Thiontaigh mórchuid de na bunscoileanna ar ais ina scoileanna Béarla faoi dheireadh na gcaogaidí go dtí nach raibh ach 11 ghaelscoil agus 5 ghaelcholáiste ag feidhmiú taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht faoi 1973. Faoin am seo thosaigh tuismitheoirí aonair ag lorg scolaíocht lán-Ghaeilge dá gcuid páistí agus thosaigh siad ag bunú scoileanna as a stuaim féin. Sa bhliain chéanna bunaíodh GAELSCOILEANNA TEO., eagraíocht dheonach náisiúnta chun comhairle agus tacaíocht a thabhairt do thuismitheoirí ar mhian leo gaelscolaíocht dá gcuid páistí agus tacú leis an earnáil gaelscolaíochta a fhorbairt. Is é an gaeloideachas ceann de na réimsí oideachais is mó fás agus forbairt in Éirinn le 30 bliain anuas agus tá GAELSCOILEANNA TEO. chun tosaigh san fhás agus san fhorbairt sin. Is comhpháirtí oideachais é GAELSCOILEANNA TEO. leis An Roinn Oideachais agus Scileanna. Is comhpháirtí lárnach í an eagraíocht den Choiste Seasta Thuaidh Theas ar thumoideachas (mar aon le Comhairle na Gaelscolaíochta, Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, Eagraíocht na Scoileanna Gaeltachta, Forbairt Naíonraí Teoranta, Comhar na Múinteoirí Gaeilge, Foras na Gaeilge agus An Foras Pátrúnachta). Tá GAELSCOILEANNA TEO. bunmhaoinithe ag Foras na Gaeilge.

When partition occurred and Saorstát Éireann (the Irish Free State) was established, the new Irish government under the direction of Eoin Mac Néill, the first Education Minister in the new state, implemented a policy of gaelicisation of the national (primary) schools. This policy ultimately failed in the long term due to a number of factors, including lack of support amongst the population for a language shift, lack of support amongst staff in the schools and a lack of support to those who would implement the new policy. After partition, the government north of the border gave no recognition and offered no support to the Irish-medium education and it would take almost fifty years before the first gaelscoil was founded in the North (see History of Irish-medium Education in the North).

The majority of primary schools reverted to English-medium education by the end of the fifties, until in 1973 there were only 11 Irish-medium primary schools (gaelscoileanna) agus 5 Irish-medium secondary schools (Gaelcholáistí) functioning outside of the Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking areas). By this stage individual parents who wished their children to be educated through the medium of Irish, went about setting up Irish-medium schools. Irish-medium education has been one of the fastest growing education sectors in Ireland for over 30 years as a result of the active involvement of parents from the outset and the organisation GAELSCOILEANNA TEO. is to the forefront of that development. The organisation is a recognised Educational Partner by the Irish Government's Department of Education and Skills. It is also a central partner in the North-South Standing Committee on Irish-medium education (along with Comhairle na Gaelscolaíochta, Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, Eagraíocht na Scoileanna Gaeltachta, Forbairt Naíonraí Teoranta, Comhar na Múinteoirí Gaeilge, Foras na Gaeilge and An Foras Pátrúnachta). GAELSCOILEANNA TEO. is core funded by Foras na Gaeilge.

Sa bhliain 1971 bhunaigh grúpa de thuismitheoirí ceannródaíocha an chéad ghaelscoil (bunscoil lán-Ghaeilge) sna 6 Chontae, ar Bhóthar Seoighe i mBéal Feirste le 7 ndalta. Is iad na thuismitheoirí a rinne bainistiú ar an scoil úd sin. Tháinig fás agus forbairt ar an scoil agus mheall sí líon méadaithe daltaí. I 1984 bhain an scoil stádas amach mar bhunscoil dheonach fhéinchothaithe rud a thug cearta maoiniúcháin don scoil. Aithnítear gurb é bunú na scoile ar Bhóthar Seoighe an chéim is mó tábhacht d'athbheochan na teanga sna 6 Chontae ag deireadh an 20ú haois.

Bhunaigh tacadóirí na gaelscolaíochta Aonad Gaelach i mbunscoil Caitliceach i nDoire i 1983. Chiallaigh breis rollacháin gur tugadh stádas cothabhála neamhspleách don scoil i 1984. Fuair an ghaelscoil i mBéal Feirste maoiniú ón Roinn Oideachais an bhliain ina dhiaidh.

D'oscail an chéad Ghaelcholáiste, iar-bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge a doirse i 1991 le beirt mhúinteoirí lánaimseartha agus 9 ndaltaí. Anois tá ionad úrscothach ag Coláiste Feirste, le líon mór foirne agus le rollacháin de bhreis agus 500 dalta. Is é seo an dara Ghaelcholáiste is mó sa tír faoi láthair.

In 1971 a group of pioneering parents founded the first Bunscoil (Irish-medium primary school) in the North on Belfast's Shaws Road with 7 pupils. Managed by parents, the school thrived and began to attract growing numbers of children. In 1984 the Bunscoil achieved status as a voluntary maintained primary school, which entitled it to financial backing. It is recognised that the founding of the Shaws Road Bunscoil represented the most important phase in the Irish language revival in Northern Ireland in the late 20th Century.

Derry enthusiasts established an Irish-language unit in a Catholic primary school in 1983. Increased enrolment meant that the school was eventually granted free standing maintained status in 1984. Belfast's Bunscoil received Department of Education funding the following year.

The first Irish-medium post-primary school opened in Belfast in 1991 with 2 fulltime teachers and 9 pupils. Today Coláiste Feirste enjoys a new state-of-the-art facility, has a large complement of teachers and with over 500 pupils on its register. It is the second largest Irish-medium post-primary in the country.



De réir an taighde...

Gnóthachtáil Oideachais

Ó thaobh gnóthachtáil oideachais de, léiríonn tríocha bliana de thaighde go seasta, go n-éiríonn le daltaí tumoideachais (an córas sealbhaithe teanga i bhfeidhm i ngaelscoileanna) chomh maith nó níos fearr le daltaí neamh-thumoideachais i dtástálacha caighdeánacha i scileanna labhartha agus matamaitice riartha i mBéarla (Cloud, Genesee & Hamayan 2000; Genesee 1987).

Léirigh taighde faisnéise a d'fhoilsigh an Roinn Oideachais i dTuaisceart na hÉireann gur bhain iardhaltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge caighdeán níos airde acadúil amach ná mar a bheifí ag súil leis i measc an daonra i gcoitinne san aoisghrúpa céanna (Gallagher & Hanna 2002).

Éascú shealbhú an tríú nó ceathrú teanga

Tugann taighde ó thíortha Eorpacha le fios go mbíonn sé níos furasta do dhaltai gaelscoile breis teangacha a shealbhú. Dheimhnigh staidéar a rinneadh den chineál seo i dTír na mBascach go léiríonn páistí dátheangacha acmhainneacht níos airde i bhfoghlaim an tríú teanga (Ceñoz & Valencia 1994).

Gnóthachtáil an Bhéarla

Léirigh taighde a foilsíodh le déanaí go n-éiríonn le páistí atá ag freastal ar ghaelscoileanna ina bhfuil an córas luath-thumoideachais i bhfeidhm iontu caighdeán níos airde a bhaint amach i léamh agus i scríobh sa Bhéarla agus sa Ghaeilge ná an meán náisiúnta (Dónal Ó hAiniféin, 2007).

Léiríonn an taighde go seasta go gcuireann eispéireas an tumoideachais le forbairt theanga an Bhéarla (Cloud, Genesee & Hamayan 2000).

Caoinfulaingt níos fearr i leith cultúir éagsúla

Léiríonn taighde a choimisiúnaigh an Roinn Oideachais i dTuaisceart na hÉireann go raibh dearcadh an-dearfach ag iardhaltaí scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge i dtaobh na taithí cultúrtha agus oideachais a shaothraigh siad.

Léiríodh chomh maith go mbíonn páistí níos oscailte, tríd is tríd, don ilchineálacht chultúrtha de thoradh an tsaibhris chultúrtha a bhronnann an tumoideachas (Gallagher & Hanna 2002).

An tslí is éifeachtaí chun teanga a shealbhú

Glactar leis an gcóras tumoideachais mar an modh is éifeachtaí chun an dara teanga a shealbhú. Is féidir le formhór na ndaltaí a théann tríd an gcóras tumoideachais a bheith ag súil le caighdeán níos airde a bhaint amach sa dara teanga ná daltaí i gcláir theanga scoilbhunaithe eile (Met 1998).

Scileanna Léitheoireachta Feabhsaithe

Maíonn taighde idirnáisiúnta ag Ollscoil Eabhrac in Toronto go bhfoghlaimíonn páistí dátheangacha conas léamh níos gaiste ná a gcuid píaraí aonteangacha (Bialystok et al. 2005).

What the research says...

Academic achievement

From the standpoint of academic achievement, over three decades of studies consistently show that immersion students achieve as well as or better than non-immersion peers on standardized measures of verbal and mathematics skills administered in English (Cloud, Genesee & Hamayan 2000; Genesee 1987).

A research briefing published by the Department of Education in Northern Ireland indicated that former pupils of Irish-medium schools attained a higher academic standard than might be expected among the general population of the same age group (Gallagher & Hanna 2002).

Learning further languages with greater ease

Research from European countries would suggest that children in Irish-medium schools may find it easier to learn further languages. One such study carried out in the Basque Country found that bilingual students display greater facility in learning a third language (Ceñoz & Valencia 1994).

English language achievement

A recent study has shown that Irish-medium schools employing the total early immersion education model, attained greater levels in reading and writing in both English and Irish than the national average (Dónal Ó hAiniféin, 2007).

Research consistently finds that the immersion experience actually enhances English language development (Cloud, Genesee & Hamayan 2000).

Greater tolerance of other cultures

Research commissioned by the Department of Education in Northern Ireland indicated that past pupils of Irish-medium schools had a very positive attitude to the educational and cultural experience they received.

There was also an indication that, due to the cultural enrichment these children experienced, on the whole they were more open to cultural diversity (Gallagher & Hanna 2002).

The best way to learn a language

Immersion education is regarded by many as the most effective means of learning a second language. Most immersion students can be expected to reach higher levels of second language proficiency than students in other school-based language programmes (Met 1998).

Improved reading skills

A study by researchers at York University in Toronto suggests that children who are bilingual learn to read more rapidly than their monolingual peers (Bialystok et al. 2005).

Cén tionchar a bheidh ag an bhfoghlaim iomlán trí Ghaeilge ar fhorbairt Béarla mo pháiste?

Bíonn imní ar roinnt tuismitheoirí ag an tús go mbeidh drochthionchar ag an ngaelscolaíocht ar fhorbairt Béarla a bpáiste. Mar a léiríonn an taighde dúchasach agus idirnáisiúnta i bhforlíonadh: Buntáistí an Chórais Tumoideachais / Gaelscolaíochta, cuireann an Luath-thumoideachas le caighdeán Béarla an pháiste. Dar le hathbhreithniú a rinneadh le déanaí ar thaighde ar chlár thumoideachais ó 1972 go 2000, “feictear go bhfuil tionchar dearfach ag foghlaim an dara teanga ar scileanna na chéad teanga i ngach staidéar a rinneadh” (Bournot-Trites & Tellowitz 2002).

Conas a oibríonn an córas Tumoideachais atá i bhfeidhm i nGaelscoileanna?

Feidhmíonn an córas Luath-thumoideachais trí thimpeallacht shochtheangeolaíoch a chur ar bun sa seomra ranga a dhéanann aithris ar thimpeallacht nádúrtha labhartha na tumtheanga (Gaeilge). Dá réir sin, déantar iarracht, ar bhealach tuisceanach, an méid de chéad teanga na ndaltaí a bhíonn in úsáid, le feiceáil agus le clos a laghdú a oiread agus is féidir.

Ar an gcaoi chéanna a gcreideann páistí gur leis an príomhoide an scoil agus go gcónaíonn na múinteoirí sa scoil, síleann siad nach labhraíonn an fhoireann ach Gaeilge agus, tríd an gcóras tumoideachais, cruthaítear riachtanas chun cumarsáid a dhéanamh trí Ghaeilge dá bharr.

Tríd an bproiséas seo sealbhaíonn an páiste go leor Gaeilge labhartha chun scileanna réamhlitearthachta a fhoghlaim ar dtús trí Ghaeilge, agus ansin déantar na scileanna a aistriú go Béarla nuair a thosaíonn teagasc foirmeálta Béarla níos moille i scolaíocht an pháiste. Cabhraíonn an t-aistriú scileanna ón mionteanga (Gaeilge in Éirinn) go dtí an mhórtéanga (Béarla in Éirinn) caighdeán níos fearr a bhaint amach sa dá theanga, seachas dá mbeadh an t-aistriú scileanna ag dul ó mhórtéanga go mionteanga.

How will learning everything through Irish affect my child's English language development?

Some parents are initially fearful that Irish-medium education may have a negative impact on their child's English language development. However, research has shown that early immersion education may actually enhance English language development. A recent review of the research on immersion programs from 1972 to 2001 concludes that "the effect of learning a second language on first-language skills has been positive in all studies done" (Bournot-Trites & Tellowitz 2002).

How does the Immersion Education model used in Gaelscoileanna work?

It works by creating a sociolinguistic environment in the classroom that emulates the natural spoken environment of the immersed language (Irish). In this way, an effort is made, in a sensitive way, to reduce as much as possible the amount of exposure to the first language.

In much the same way as young children think the principal owns the school and the teachers live in the school, they also think that the teaching staff only speak Irish and thus through the immersion model the need to learn Irish to communicate is created.

Through this process the child acquires enough spoken Irish to learn pre-literacy skills through Irish, which are then translated into English during the formal teaching later in the child's schooling. Translating literacy skills from the minority language (Irish in Ireland) to the majority language (English in Ireland) allows for better competency of both languages than if a child were to begin with the majority language and transfer to the minority language.

An dtuigfidh mo pháistí na múinteoirí?

Sna luathbhlianta tuigeann múinteoirí sa chóras tumoideachais agus stiúrthóirí naíonraí/naíscoileanna nach dtuigfidh a ndaltaí gach rud a deireann siad. Úsáideann siad comharthaíocht choirp, fhíseach, gotha gnúise áibhéalta, agus tuin chainte eispriseach chun brí a chur in iúl agus cumarsáid a dhéanamh.

Ag leibhéal na réamhscolaíochta agus i rith luathbhlianta na bunscoile, tá sé nádúrtha do dhaltaí meascán de Ghaeilge agus de Bhéarla a labhairt lena gcuid piaraí agus nuair a bhíonn siad ag freagairt an mhúinteora.

De réir mar a leanann na blianta ar aghaidh, tosaíonn na daltaí ag úsáid níos mó den tumtheanga go nádúrtha. Úsáideann múinteoirí amhráin, frásaí úsáideacha, cantaireacht agus rímeanna agus bíonn meascán cúramach ann i rith an lae de ghnáthaimh chomónta, chun daltaí a mhealladh i leith úsáid na Gaeilge.

An bhfuil an cineál oideachais seo ar fáil in aon áit eile?

Meastar go bhfuil idir 60-75 faoin gcéad de dhaonra an domhain dátheangach agus is cur chuige oideachais comónta é a mbaintear leas as ar fud an domhain i dtíortha amhail an Chatalóin, Tír na mBascach, Ceanada, an Astráil, an Nua-Shéalainn, an Fhionlainn, an Ungáir, an Afraic Theas, an Bhreatain Bheag agus Albain.

Will my child be able to understand the teachers?

In the early years immersion teachers and naíscoil/naíonraí directors realise that their students will not understand everything they say. They use body language, visuals, exaggerated facial expressions, and expressive intonation to communicate their meaning.

At pre-school level and during the early years of primary school, it is common for students to speak a mixture of English and Irish with their peers and when responding to their teacher.

As the years progress, students naturally begin to use more of the immersion language. To draw students into using the language, teachers often use songs, useful phrases, chants, and rhymes and carefully structure the day with familiar routines.

Does this type of education occur anywhere else?

It is estimated that between 60 and 75 per cent of the world is bilingual, and bilingual education is a common educational approach used throughout the world in countries such as, the Basque Country, Catalonia, Canada, Australia, Finland, Hungary, New Zealand, South Africa, Wales and Scotland.

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Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

BA sa Luath-Ghaeilge agus Nua-Ghaeilge
 nó is féidir ceachtar ceann a dhéanamh go haonarach le hábhar eile mar chuid de 'Mhodhnóireacht Dhá Ábhar' (BA, 4 bliana), m.sh. BA i Nua-Ghaeilge agus Socheolaíocht
 BSc in Eolaíocht, Ríomhairí, Teangeolaíocht and Teanga (le Gaeilge)
 BA i Léann na hÉireann

Féadfaidh mic léinn taighde a dhéanamh i dtreo M.Litt. (1-3 bliana)
 nó PhD (2-5 bliana). Faoi láthair tá baili foirne i bhfeighil taighde ina réimsí féin; ritear dhá chúrsa múinte iarchéime ar bhonn rothlach, gach dara bliain; an Dioplóma sa tSean-Ghaeilge agus an M.Phil. sa Luath-Ghaeilge.

Cuireadh tús le dhá chúrsa nua iarchéime múinte i 1998-9 agus 1999-2000 faoi seach, is iad sin, an Dioplóma sa tSean-Ghaeilge agus an M. Phil. sa Luath-Ghaeilge.

An Coláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath

BA sa Léann Ceilteach
 MA/Ard-dioplóma: Scríobh agus Cumarsáid na Gaeilge (Aistriúchán)
 MA/Ard-dioplóma: Scríobh agus Cumarsáid na Gaeilge (Eagarthóireacht agus Cóipeagarthóireacht) (Dlí)
 MA/Ard-dioplóma: Scríobh agus Cumarsáid na Gaeilge (Iriseoireacht)
 MA/Ard-dioplóma sa Nua-Ghaeilge
 M.Litt sa Nua-Ghaeilge
 M.Litt sa Ghaeilge Chlasaiceach
 Dioplóma sa Ghaeilge Fheidhmeach (páirt-aimseartha, gach dara bliain, 2 bhliain)

Ollscoil Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath

BA sa Ghnó agus Gaeilge
 BA sa Ghaeilge agus Iriseoireacht
 MSc i nGnó agus i dTeicneolaíocht an Eolais

Ollscoil na Banríona, Béal Feirste

BA sa Ghaeilge agus Léann Ceilteach
 Dioplóma/MA i Stáidéir an Aistriúcháin Ghaeilge
 MA sa Ghaeilge & Léann Ceilteach
 MA i Léiriú Scripte agus Scannáin trí mheán na Gaeilge (páirt nó lán-aimseartha, 1-2 bhliain)

Coláiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh

Dioplóma sa Ghaeilge Fheidhmeach
 Dioplóma i bhFoghlaim Ríomhchuidithe na Gaeilge
 BA i nGaeilge agus Ceol
 B. Comm Eorpach le Gaeilge (modúl)
 BCL agus An Ghaeilge
 BA i Léann Dúchais
 BA/MA sa Nua-Ghaeilge
 M. Phil sa Nua-Ghaeilge
 PhD sa Nua-Ghaeilge
 B. Oid. i Staidéar Spóirt
 BA sa Sibhialtacht Ceilteach
 BA sa Teanga agus sa Léann Cultúrtha

Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh

Teastas i Léann an Bhéaloídis
 BA sa Stair (trí Ghaeilge i mbliain 1 amháin)
 BA sa Tíreolaíocht (trí Ghaeilge i mbliain 1 amháin)
 BA/MA sa Ghaeilge
 MA sa tSean-Ghaeilge agus sa Mheán-Ghaeilge

Ollscoil Luimnigh

BA sa Ghaeilge & na Meáin Úra
 LLB sa Dlí
 BA i gCeol & Rince na hÉireann
 BA sna hEalaíona (Comhonorácha)
 Iriseoireacht & na Meáin Úra
 BA sa Léann Eorpach
 BA i dTeangacha Feidhmeacha
 BA i dTeangacha, Litríocht & Scannán
 Bsc sa Chorroideachas

Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Bhaile Átha Cliath (DIT)

BA sa Turasóireacht (éileamh-bhunaithe)
 BA i Scannáin agus Craoltóireacht
 BA (Onóracha) sa Ghaeilge don saol proifisiúnta
 BA san Iriseoireacht le teanga (An Ghaeilge roghnach)
 BA sa Cheol (An Ghaeilge roghnach i mbliain 3 agus 4)
 An Ghaeilge mar chomhpháirt de chuid mháith chúrsaí BA eile bunaithe ar éileamh agus ar sholáthar
 MSc i Nuálaíocht Cócaireachta agus Forbairt Táirgí (páirt agus lán-aimseartha, modúl Gaeilge)
 BA i Léann Cheol Traidisiúnta na hÉireann
 PhD sa Ghaeilge (éileamh-bhunaithe)
 MA sa Ghaeilge Fheidhmeach

Trinity College, Dublin

BA in Early and Modern-Irish
 or combined individually with a number of other subjects as part of a 'Two Subject Moderatorship' (BA, 4 years), e.g. BA in Modern-Irish and Sociology
 BSc in Computer Science, Linguistics and Language (with Irish)
 BA in Irish Studies

Research students may undertake an M.Litt. (1-3 years) or a PhD (2-5 years). Staff members in the School currently supervise research in their own areas; two taught post-graduate courses, The Old Irish diploma and the Early Irish M.Phil. are run on a rotating basis every two years.

Two new post-graduate taught courses began 1998-9 and 1999-2000 respectively, namely, the Old Irish Diploma and the Early Irish M. Phil.

University College Dublin

BA in Celtic Studies
 MA/Higher Diploma: Writing and Communication in Irish (Translation)
 MA/Higher Diploma: Writing and Communication in Irish (Editing and copy) (Law)
 MA/Higher Diploma: Writing and Communication in Irish (Journalism)
 MA/Higher Diploma in Modern Irish
 M. Litt in Modern Irish
 M. Litt in Classical Irish
 Diploma in Applied Irish (part-time, 2 years, every second year)

Dublin City University

BA in Business and Irish
 BA in Irish and Journalism
 MSc in Business and IT (as Gaeilge)

Queen's University, Belfast

BA in Irish and Celtic Studies
 Diploma/MA in Irish Translation Studies
 MA in Irish and Celtic Studies
 MA in Irish-medium Film and Script Production (part or full-time, 1-2 years)

University College Cork

Diploma in Applied Irish
 Diploma in Computer-aided Irish-Language Learning
 BA in Irish and Music
 B. European Commerce with Irish (module)
 BCL and Irish
 BA in Heritage Studies
 BA/MA in Modern Irish
 M. Phil in Modern Irish
 PhD in Modern Irish
 B. Ed. in Sports Studies
 BA in Celtic Civilisation
 BA in Language and Cultural Studies

National University of Ireland, Galway

Certificate in Folklore Studies
 BA in History (as Gaeilge) (as Gaeilge, 1st year only)
 BA in Geography (as Gaeilge) (as Gaeilge, 1st year only)
 BA/MA in Irish
 MA in Old and Middle Irish

Limerick University

BA in Irish and the new Media
 Bachelor of Laws
 BA in Irish Music & Dancing
 BA in Arts
 Journalism and the New Media
 BA in European Studies
 BA in Applied Languages
 BA in Languages, Literature and Film
 BSc in Physical Education

Dublin Institute of Technology

BA in Tourism (demand permitting)
 BA in Film and Broadcasting
 BA (Honours) in Irish for Professionals
 BA in Journalism with a language (Irish language elective)
 BA in Music (Irish language elective in years 3 and 4)
 Irish as a component in many BA courses based on demand and availability
 MSc in Culinary Innovation and Food Product Development (full and part-time, Irish module)
 BA in Traditional Irish Music
 PhD in Irish (demand permitting)
 MA in Applied Irish

Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo

Comhrá Gaeilge (cúrsa ocht seachtaine)

Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Leitir Ceanainn

BA i Riarachán Gnó (i dtaca le hOllscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh)

Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Thrá Lí

BA (Onóracha) sna Meáin Idirghníomhacha (An Ghaeilge roghnach)
BA (Onóracha) i dTeilifís, Raidió, Na Meáin Nua agus Craoltóireacht (An Ghaeilge roghnach)
BA (Onóracha) i dTeicneolaíocht an cheoil (An Ghaeilge roghnach)
BA (Onóracha) i mBainistíocht Córais Faisnéise

Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Luimnigh / Thiobraid Árainn

Ardteastas Gnó le Gaeilge (An Ghaeilge roghnach, 2 bhliain)
BBs i nGnó le Gaeilge (modúl)
Teastas Teanga (páirt-aimseartha, *An Ghaeilge Chumarsáideach* roghnach, 1 bhliain)

Coláiste Phádraig, Droim Conrach, Baile Átha Cliath

B. Oid. (modúil Gaeilge)
BA i Léann Daonna (modúil)
MA i Léann na Gaeilge
Iar-chéim sa Traenáil Bunmhúinteoireachta (mórchuid trí mheán na Gaeilge)

Institiúid Oideachais Mater Dei, Droim Conrach, Baile Átha Cliath

BA sa Ghaeilge agus sa Teagasc Creidimh

Ollscoil Naomh Mhuire, Béal Feirste

B. Oid. (Onóracha) Bunleibhéal le Gaeilge
BA (Onóracha) sna Saorealainne le Gaeilge
Teastas Iar-chéime sa Tumoideachas
M. Oid Ián-Ghaeilge

Ollscoil na hÉireann, Má Nuad, Co. Chill Dara

BA/MA sa Nua Ghaeilge
Diplóma sa Nua-Ghaeilge (2 bhliain, páirt-aimseartha)
MA páirt-aimseartha sa Ghaeilge

Ollscoil Uladh

BA sa Léann Gaeilge (páirt-aimseartha agus Ián-aimseartha)
BA sa Ghaeilge agus sa Litríocht (páirt-aimseartha agus Ián-aimseartha)
Diplóma sa Ghaeilge (páirt-aimseartha agus Ián-aimseartha)
BA sa Stair agus sa Ghaeilge (Ián-aimseartha)
BA (Onóracha) An Ghaeilge mar phríomhábhar/comhábhar le rogha (mion)ábhair ón liosta seo a leanas:
Léann Meiriceánach, Dráma, Polaitíocht Idirnáisiúnta, Stair na hÉireann, Léann Bainistíochta, Ceol, Deardh, Ríomhaireacht
BA (Onóracha) An Ghaeilge mar mhionábhar le rogha ábhair ón liosta seo a leanas:
Rince, Dráma, Stair na hÉireann, Ceol
BSc (Onóracha) An Ghaeilge mar mhionábhar le rogha ábhair ón liosta seo a leanas:
Fógraíocht, Staidéar Gnó, Ríomhaireacht, Socheolaíocht
LLB (Onóracha) Dlí le Gaeilge

Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Phort Láirge

Ard-Diplóma i Léiriú Teilifíse
BA i Staidéar Gnó le Gaeilge (modúl)
BA sna hEalaíona (modúl Gaeilge)

Coláiste Mhuire Gan Smál, Luimneach

B.Oid
B.Oid. sa Siceolaíocht
BA/MA sa Ghaeilge

Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge

Diplóma sa Ghaeilge
Ard-Diplóma i gCumarsáid Fheidhmeach
Diplóma Iarchéime/MA i Léann an Aistriúcháin: (Ateangaireacht Chomhdhála nó Aistriúchán Reachtolaíochta agus Dlí)
MA i Modheolaíochtaí do Theagasc Teangacha (An Ghaeilge)
MA sa Phleanáil Teanga
Ard-Diplóma sna Dána sna hábhair seo a leanas: Drámaíocht, Léann an aistriúcháin, Teicneolaíocht Faisnéise
MSc (Teicneolaíocht na Faisnéise)
Diplóma sna Dána sna hábhair seo a leanas: Ríomhaireacht don Riarachán Gnó, Scileanna Teilifíse, Cóiriú agus Stáitsiú an Cheoil Thraidisiúnta, Teicneolaíochtaí Gnó, Scileanna Aistriúcháin
Scileanna Ríomhaireachta agus an Diplóma sa Ghaeilge i gcomhar le FÁS
BA sa Chumarsáid
BA sa Ghaeilge agus Léann an Aistriúcháin
BA sa Riarachán Gnó
Ard-Diplóma sna Dána sna hábhair seo a leanas: Drámaíocht, Léann an Aistriúcháin
BA sa Ghaeilge Fheidhmeach (páirt-aimseartha)

Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology

Irish language conversation (eight week course)

Letterkenny Institute of Technology

BA in Business Administration (in conjunction with NUIG)

Tralee Institute of Technology

BA (Honours) in Interactive Multimedia (Irish elective)
BA (Honours) in Television, Radio, New Media and Broadcasting (Irish elective)
BA (Honours) in Music Technology (Irish elective)
BA (Honours) in Information Systems Management

Limerick Institute of Technology (Tipperary Campus)

Higher Certificate in Business with Irish (Irish elective, 2 years)
BBs in Business with Irish (module)
Certificate in Language (part-time, 1 year. *Communicative Irish* elective)

St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra, Dublin

BA in Education (Irish-language modules)
BA in Humanities (Irish-language modules)
MA in Irish Studies
Post Graduate Primary Teacher Training (majority of course taught through Irish)

Mater Dei Institute of Education, Drumcondra, Dublin

BA in Irish and Religious Studies

St. Mary's University, Belfast

B. Ed. (Honours) Primary with Irish
BA (Honours) in Liberal Arts with Irish
Post-graduate Certificate in Irish-Medium Education
Irish-medium M. Ed

National University of Ireland Maynooth, Co. Kildare

BA/MA in Modern Irish
Diploma in Modern Irish (2 years, part-time)
MA Part-time in Irish

University of Ulster

BA Irish Studies (part-time and full-time)
BA Irish language & Literature (part-time and full-time)
Diploma in Irish (part-time and full-time)
BA in History and Irish (full-time)
BA (Honours) Irish major/main in combination with a (minor) subject from the following list:
American Studies, Drama, International Politics, Irish History, Management Studies, Music, Computing and Design
BA (Honours) Irish minor in combination with another subject from the list: Dance, Drama, Irish History and Music
BSc (Honours) Irish minor in combination with another subject from the list: Advertising, Business Studies, Computing, Sociology
LLB (Honours) Law with Irish

Waterford Institute of Technology

Higher Diploma in Television Production
BA in Business Studies with Irish (module)
BA in Arts (Irish module)

Mary Immaculate, Limerick

B. Ed
B. Ed. in Psychology
BA/MA in Irish

Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge

Diploma in Irish
Higher Diploma in Applied Communications
Postgraduate Diploma/MA in Translation Studies (Simultaneous translation for Conferencing or Legal and Constitutional Translation)
MA in Language Teaching Methodology (Irish)
MA in Language Planning
Higher Diploma in Arts offered in the following subjects: Drama, Translation, Information Technology
MSc (Information Technology)
Diploma in Arts offered in the following subjects: Computers and Business Administration, Television Skills, Dressing and staging of Traditional Music, Business Technologies, Translation Skills)
Computer Skills and Irish Diploma in conjunction with FÁS
BA in Communications
BA in Irish and Translation
BA in Business Administration
Higher Diploma in Arts offered in the following subjects: Drama, Translation
BA in Applied Irish (part-time)