



An Tuismhitheoir agus An Naíonra

The Naíonra Explained for Parents



Na Naíonraí Gaelacha
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An Naíonra

Ionad luath-thumoideachais é an Naíonra do pháistí idir 3-5 bliana d'aois faoi chúram Stiúrthóra. Is trí mhodh an tsúgartha a fhoghlaimíonn an páiste ag an aois seo agus is trí mheán na Gaeilge a dhéantar seo sa Naíonra.

Aidhmeanna an Naíonra

- Forbairt iomlán an pháiste a chothú sna luathbhlianta
- Cabhrú le páistí atá á dtógáil le Gaeilge luath-oideachas a fháil ina dteanga féin agus an teanga sin a shaibhriú
- Cabhrú le páistí gan Ghaeilge an dara teanga a shealbhú go nádúrtha
- Seirbhís d'ardchaighdeán a chur ar fáil ionas go mbeidh eispéireas slán, taitneamhach, tairbheach ag an bpáiste i dtimpeallacht chairdiúil, faoi chúram foireann chálithe.

Is trí mhodh an tsúgartha agus an luath-thumoideachais iomláin a bhaintear amach na haidhmeanna seo.

The Naíonra



The Naíonra is an early-immersion setting for children aged 3-5 years, supervised by a Stiúrthóir (Early-Years Educator). Children of this age learn through play and this is done through the Irish language in a Naíonra setting.

The Aims of the Naíonra

- To support the child's overall development during their early years
- To help children who are being raised with Irish to enrich their language skills by providing early-years education through their home language
- To help children acquire a second language in a natural setting
- To provide an excellent service so that children are assured of a safe, enjoyable and beneficial experience in a friendly environment, under the supervision of qualified staff.

These aims are achieved through the use of the play method and full early immersion education.



An Tumoideachas agus Mo Pháiste

Sealbhú na Gaeilge

Tá gach Stiúrthóir feasach agus eolach ar an luath-thumoideachas iomlán agus ar mhodh sealbhaithe na dara teanga, i.e. an Ghaeilge.

Ciallaíonn luath-thumoideachas iomlán go mbíonn an páiste “tumtha” sa Ghaeilge gach lá sa Naíonra. Is í an Ghaeilge amháin a chloiseann siad ó na Stiúrthóirí agus bíonn an timpeallacht thart orthu lán le Gaeilge, póstaer ar na ballaí, na rannta agus na hamhráin a dhéantar leo. Is tríd an tumoideachas a shealbhaíonn an páiste an dara teanga, i.e. an Ghaeilge. Bíonn frásai nó foirmí ar leith in úsáid againn gach lá sa Naíonra chun cuidiú leis an bpróiseas sealbhaithe. Tá próiseas ar leith ag baint leis an sealbhú teanga seo.

Éisteacht agus Tuiscint

Códmheascadh

Foirmí Cainte

Saorchaínt

- Bíonn an leanbh ag éisteacht leis an gcaint tmpeall air agus léiríonn sé an tuiscint trí ghníomh oiriúnach a dhéanamh nó trí fhreagra oiriúnach a thabhairt sa mháthairtheanga.

- Úsáideann an leanbh focal Gaeilge in abairt Bhéarla.

- Úsáideann an leanbh frása nō abairt a cuireadh ar fáil di do ghníomhaiocht nō do ghnás ar leith.

- Labhraíonn an leanbh as a stuaim féin. **B'fhéidir go mbíonn sé míchruinn i dtosach, mar go mbíonn sé ag baint triail as foirmeacha éagsúla de na focail agus de chomhréir na habairte.**

De ghnáth caitheann an páiste an bhliain sa Naíonra ag éisteacht leis an teanga. Chun cuidiú leis an bpáiste an teanga a thuiscint, bíonn focail agus frásai ar leith ag baint le gach gníomhaiocht. De réir a chéile, ach í a chloisteáil minic go leor, déanann an páiste nasc idir an teanga agus an ghníomhaiocht. Ansin is féidir leis an bpáiste na focail agus frásai a úsáid iad féin, uaireanta le Gaeilge agus an teanga bhaile measctha le chéile.

Immersion Education and My Child



Acquisition of Irish

All Stiúrthóirí (Early-Years Educators in Naíonraí) have expertise in the practice of early-immersion education and the acquisition of a second language, i.e. Irish.

Full early-immersion education means that the child is immersed in Irish every day in the Naíonra. The Stiúrthóirí will speak in Irish to the children and the language will be evident in their surroundings; posters in Irish on the walls, songs and rhymes in Irish. Through this immersion the child acquires his or her second language, i.e. Irish. The same phrases and structures are used on a daily basis in the Naíonra to help with the child's language acquisition. The process involved is outlined below.

Listening and Understanding

Code Mixing

Formulaic Speech

Free Speech

- The child understands what the Stiúrthoir is saying and demonstrates that understanding with an appropriate action or by giving an appropriate response in their home language.
- The child uses Irish words in English sentences.
- The child uses a phrase or sentence taught to them in relation to a particular activity or procedure.
- The child speaks of his or her own accord. **The speech may be inaccurate at first but he/she will experiment with various forms of words and sentence structures.**

A child will usually spend a year in the Naíonra listening to Irish being spoken. To help the child to understand the language, every activity has its own associated vocabulary and phrases. Over time and with repetition, the child will associate the language with the activity. The child can then use the words and phrases themselves, sometimes mixing Irish with their home language.

Forbairt teanga sa Naíonra

Is cabhair é don pháiste agus don Naíonra má dhéanann an tuismitheoir iarracht pé Gaeilge atá acu a labhairt leis an bpáiste féin agus leis an Stiúrthóir nuair is féidir. B'fhiú frásai gearra a fhoghlaim más gá, agus iad a úsáid, ag beannú agus ag fágáil slán (féach ar liosta frásai ag cún an leabhráin).

Is fiú leas a bhaint as uaireanta áirithe cosúil le béisí, am luí, siúlóid nó turas i gcarra, chun a bheith ag cleachtadh abairtí simplí agus ag leathnú amach ar an mbunábhar ón Naíonra. Cuireann sé seo le stór focal an pháiste freisin.

Ba cheart an tsuim agus an dearfachas atá agat féin sa teanga a léiriú don pháiste. Cuirfidh na Stiúrthóirí ar an eolas tú faoi na leabhair, na rannta agus na hamhráin a mbaineann siad féin úsáid astu agus cá mbíonn siad ar fáil.

Páisti atá á dtóigáil Le Gaeilge

Is mór an tacaíocht a thugann Naíonraí d'aon pháiste atá á t(h)ógáil le Gaeilge, go háirithe lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht. Tugann an Naíonra deis dó nó di teagmháil a dhéanamh le lucht labhartha Gaeilge seachas a t(h) eaghlach féin agus eolas a chur ar an saol taobh amuigh dá t(h)each féin trí Ghaeilge.

Language development in the Naíonra

It helps the child and the Naíonra when parents make an effort to speak some Irish to their children and to the Stiúrthóir, whatever their level of Irish might be. Even learning short phrases and using them when possible is beneficial, i.e. when saying hello and goodbye (you'll find a list of useful phrases at the back of the booklet).

Try using what Irish you have at set times of the day, e.g. at mealtimes, bedtime, while out walking or when in the car. Practice simple phrases and build on what's being practiced in the Naíonra; this will help to expand your child's vocabulary.

You should show your child that you have an interest in Irish and that you like to speak it. The Naíonra will be able to tell you what books, rhymes and songs are used during your child's time with them and where you can find copies of them.

Children for whom Irish is their First Language

Naíonraí give enormous support to any child being raised with Irish, especially outside Gaeltacht areas. The Naíonra provides an opportunity to meet people outside of the immediate family who also speak Irish and gives the child an experience of the world outside of his or her home through Irish.



Ceisteanna Coitianta

An gá dom Gaeilge a bheith agam Le mo pháiste a chlárú Le Naionra?

Ní gá. Cuirtear fáilte roimh pháistí ó gach cúlra teanga agus ó gach cultúr sna Naónraí. Labhróidh na Stiúrthóirí Gaeilge amháin ón gcéad lá, agus úsáidfear comharthaíocht choirp, pictiúir agus tuin chainte le cinntíú go dtuigfidh na páistí iad. Tabharfaidh na páistí freagra ina dteanga bhaile ar dtús agus foghlaiméoidh siad go tapa conas Gaeilge a thuisceint agus ansin a úsáid. Glaoitear an luath-thumoideachas iomlán ar an modh seo agus baintear leas as ar fud an domhain. Tá liomad buntáistí ag baint leis an tumoideachas d'fhorbairt an pháiste.

An bhfuil an Luath-thumoideachas iomlán oiriúnach do pháistí Le riachtanais speisialta?

Tá. Léiríonn an taighde go bhfuil an luath-thumoideachas oiriúnach do pháistí le riachtanais speisialta. Léiríonn an taighde go gcabhraíonn an tumoideachas leis an bpáiste scileanna cognáiocha agus cumarsáide níos fíorr a fhorbairt, mar aon le féinmhuijnín agus caoinfhulaingt a mhéadú (Baker, 2000).

An gcuirtear isteach ar an gcéad teanga nuair a thosaítear ar theanga eile a fhoghlaim?

Ní chuirtear, leathnaítear ar an gcumas iomlán teanga. Níl aon bhaol ann go ndéanfaí dochar do chéad teanga an pháiste ach an oiread, ó thaithí na Naónraí anseo in Éirinn agus a gcomhleithéidí i dtíortha eile, níl aon bhaol ann go n-éireoidh an páiste measctha, ní bhíonn deacracht acu an dá theanga a dheighilt óna chéile.

Frequently Asked Questions



Do I need to speak Irish to register my child with a Naíonra?

No. Children from all linguistic and cultural backgrounds are welcome in Naíonraí. The staff in the Naíonra will speak in Irish to the children from the first day and will use body language, pictures and tone of voice to make sure that the children can understand their meaning. Children usually respond in their home language but quickly come to understand Irish and to use the language themselves. This is what's known as immersion education and it's a popular method of education, used all over the world. It has a lot of advantages in terms of children's development.

Is full early-immersion education suitable for children with additional needs?

It is. Research has proven that immersion education is suitable for children with special educational needs and that it helps children to develop better cognitive and communication skills, as well as helping them to develop increased self-confidence and empathy (Baker, 2000).

Does a child's first language suffer when they start to learn a second language?

No, it instead increases the child's overall language skills. There is no risk to the child's home language, the experience of Naíonraí in Ireland and of early-immersion settings internationally is that children are not confused by the use of a second language and can easily tell the two languages apart.

An dtóigfaidh sé i bhfad ar mo pháiste Gaeilge a labhairt?

Tógann sé tamall sula dtosaíonn páiste ag labhairt teanga nua agus ní hionann aon bheirt sa ráta foghlama. Ní cóir go mbeadh tuismitheoir díomách mura mbeadh toradh le feiceáil nó le cloisteáil láithreach bonn. I gcás na chéad teanga de, tógann sé timpeall dhá bhliain sula dtosaíonn páiste ag caint ach ní hionann sin is a rá nach mbíonn aon rud ar siúl sa dhá bhliain sin. Sa Naíonra is í an Ghaeilge amháin a úsáideann an Stiúrthóir chun gníomhaíochtaí a eagrú agus a phlé leis na páistí. Is iad bunchlocha teanga ná éisteacht agus tuiscint. Sa Naíonra, cuirfear leis an stór focal a úsáidtear leis na páistí ar bhonn céimiúil. Beidh na páistí ag sealbhú teanga i mbealach nádúrtha ón iomad gníomhaíochtaí éagsúla a bheidh ar siúl (amhráin, rannta, cluichí, súgradh cruthaitheach agus drámata, ealaín, agus eile). De réir a chéile tiocfaidh an lá a mbeidh an páiste in ann iad a úsáid ina c(h)omhthéacs féin.

How Long will it take for my child to start speaking in Irish?

It takes time for a child to begin speaking a new language, and no two children learn at the same rate. Parents should not be disappointed if they don't see or hear their child speaking Irish immediately. In the case of a child's first language, it can take them two years to begin to speak, but that's not to say that they're not acquiring language during those two years. In the Naíonra, the Stiúrthóir will only speak in Irish, organising and discussing activities with the children. The foundations of language are listening and understanding and the vocabulary used with children in the Naíonra is built up over time. Children acquire the language in a natural manner through the activities provided (songs, rhymes, games, creative play, drama, art, etc.). Over time, children will acquire the ability to use the words and phrases themselves, in context.



Tá curaclam an Naíonra ceangailte le hAistear agus le *Síolta*. Deir Caighdeán 7 i *Síolta*, “chun forbairt agus foghlaim ionlánaíoch gach páiste a spreagadh, is cóir curaclam nó clár a chur i bhfeidhm atá infhíoraithe, solúbtha, a bhfuil cur chuige leathan aige agus cur síos scríofa le fáil air.” Luíonn sé seo le haidhmeanna an Naíonra.

Aistear

Creatchuraclam do pháistí in Éirinn ó bhreith go sé bliana d'aois is ea *Aistear*. Tá faisnéis ann do dhaoine fásta le cuidiú leo eispéiris thaitneamhacha dhúshlánacha a phleanáil agus a sholáthar, le go mbeidh gach páiste ina fhoghlaimeoir inniúil féinmhuijnín each agus caidrimh ghrámhara le daoine eile á gcothú aige.

www.ncca.biz/Aistear

Síolta

Is éard atá sa Chreatlach Náisiúnta Cáilíochta, ar a dtugtar *Síolta*, ná sraith de chaighdeáin náisiúnta d'oideachas luath-óige. Má tá an fhoireann i suíomh luath-óige in ann a thaispeáint go bhfuil sáreolas acu ar phríomhphrionsabail *Síolta*, is dóichí ansin go mbeidh said in ann eispéiris d'ardchaighdeán a sholáthar do leanbh.

www.siolta.ie

Curriculum



The Naíonra curriculum follows the principles of *Aistear* and *Síolta*. Standard 7 in *Síolta* states that “encouraging each child’s holistic development and learning requires the implementation of a verifiable, broad-based, documented and flexible curriculum or programme.” These values are shared by the Naíonra.

Aistear

Aistear is the Irish curriculum framework for children from birth to six years of age. It includes information for adults to help to plan for and provide enjoyable and appropriately challenging learning experiences that will allow all children grow and develop as competent and confident learners and form loving relationships with other people.

www.ncca.biz/Aistear

Síolta

Síolta is the National Quality Framework for Early Years Children’s Services. If the staff in an early-years service can demonstrate excellent understanding of the principles of *Síolta*, they will be able to provide a high-quality experience for the children in their care.

www.siolta.ie



Tábhacht an tSúgartha

Is é an súgradh obair an pháiste. Baineann an súgradh le saol gach uile dhuine, is cuma cén culra, teaghlaigh nó ré lena mbaineann sé nó sí. Is tríd an súgradh a fhoghlaimíonn an páiste faoin saol mórrhimpeall air nó uirthi. Bailíonn sé nó sí eolas agus cruthaíonn sé/sí eolas dó/di féin. Cuidíonn an súgradh le forbairt iomlán an pháiste, agus is tríd a mhúsclaítéar fiosracht agus a spreagtar an tsamhláiocht. Cuireann an Naíonra gníomhaíochtaí ar fáil don pháiste bunaithe ar thuisceint na Stiúrthóirí ar an bpáiste, a (h) aois, a staid forbartha agus a c(h)uid riachtanas.

Léiríonn an taighde dúinn gurb é modh an tsúgartha an bealach is eifeachtaí do pháiste foghlaim sna luathbhlianta. Bíonn fealsúnachtaí agus modhanna éagsúla in úsáid i Naíonraí áirithe chun na páistí a spreagadh bheith ag foghlaim tríd an súgradh agus iad i mbun gníomhaíochtaí éagsúla, ina measc: Montessori, Ardscóip, Steiner, agus eile.

The importance of Play



Play is the work of the child. Everyone's life involves play, no matter what their background, family circumstances or age. It is through play that children learn about the world around them, collecting information and building on their knowledge. Play helps with the holistic development of the child, it awakens curiosity and inspires the imagination. The Naíonra provides activities for children based on the understanding that the Stiúrthóir has of the child, his or her age, stage of development and needs.

Research shows that the play method is the most effective method of learning for children in their early years. Naíonraí use different philosophies and methodologies to encourage children's learning through play while engaged in various activities, these include: Montessori, High Scope, Steiner and others.



An Tuismitheoir agus an Naíonra

Is éard atá i gceist le compháirtíocht ná tuismitheoirí, teaghlaigh agus cleachtóirí ag obair i gcomhar lena chéile chun sochair leanáí (*Aistear*, 2009).

Aithníonn an Naíonra gurb iad na tuismitheoirí na daoine is tábhacthaí le linn luath-óige an pháiste. Foghlaimíonn páistí faoin domhan agus faoin áit atá acu féin sa domhan sin trí mheán a gcuid gcomhráite, súgartha agus a gcuid ngnáthamh le tuismitheoirí agus lena dteaghlaigh. Tuigeann Stiúrthóirí an Naíonra an tábhacht a baineann le compháirtíocht idir tuismitheoirí agus Stiúrthóirí an Naíonra chun sochair leanáí.

Tá go leor slite gur féidir leis an tuismitheoir agus an Naíonra comhoibriú le chéile chun foghlaim agus forbairt an pháiste a chur chun cinn: eolas a chomhroinnt, cabhair phraiticiúil a thabhairt más gá ó thaobh ócайдí sóisialta de (turais, drámaí, cóisir na Nollag, etc.).

Cad is bri Le 'eolas a chomhroinnt'

Tá cumarsáid mhaith idir tuismitheoirí agus cleachtóirí tábhachtach chun forbairt agus foghlaim leanáí a chothú (*Aistear*, 2009).

Is féidir le tuismitheoirí insint don Stiúrthóir faoi cad atá bainte amach ag an bpáiste sa bhaile; aiseolas a thabhairt, mar shampla, faoin dearcadh atá ag an bpáiste faoin Naíonra sa bhaile, an raibh siad ar bí faoi ghníomhaíocht éigin nó eile. Inis don Stiúrthóir faoi imeachtaí spreagúla sa bhaile cosúil le breithlá, imeacht cultúrtha, peata nua nó gaol ag teacht ar cuairt.

Roinn traidisiúin agus cultúr an teaghlaigh leis an Stiúrthóir ionas gur féidir leis an Stiúrthóir cuidiú leis an bpáiste a bhrath go bhfuil sé/sí bainteach leis an suíomh.

Parents and the Naíonra



Partnership involves parents, families and practitioners working together to benefit children (*Aistear*, 2009).

The Naíonra recognises that parents are the most important people during a child's early years. Children learn about the world and their place in it through their conversations, play and interactions with their parents and families. The Stiúrthóir in the Naíonra understands the importance of partnership with parents to benefit children.

There are many ways for parents and the Naíonra to work together to help the child to learn and develop: sharing information, offering practical assistance when required for social outings (trips, drama, Christmas party, etc.).

What does 'share information' mean?

Good communication between parents and practitioners is important for children's learning and development (*Aistear*, 2009).

Parents can tell the Stiúrthóir about what their child has been doing at home, what opinion the child expresses about the Naíonra when he or she is at home, e.g. if they were particularly excited about an activity. Let the Stiúrthóir know about exciting events in the life of the family such as a birthday, cultural event, new pet or relative coming to visit.

Share the culture and traditions of your home with the Stiúrthóir so that they can help your child feel at home in the Naíonra setting.

Breathnaigh agus labhair le do pháiste faoi thaispeántais, obair nó ghrianghraif atá sa suíomh. Comhroinn eolas faoi thacaí nó chúnamh ar leith atá ag teastáil ó do leanbh chun páirt ghníomhach a ghlacadh i ngníomhaóchtaí an Naíonra. Comhroinn eolas speisialta faoi riachtanais do pháiste leis an Stiúrthóir.

Caighdeán na Seirbhise

Caithfidh gach Naíonra clárú le Tusla (An Ghníomhaireacht um Leanaí agus an Teaghlach) agus Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhise Sláinte (FSS) agus feidhmiú de réir a gcuid treoracha, rialachán agus polasaithe. Ciallaíonn sé seo gur chóir do Naíonraí árachas cuí, beartais sábháilteachta dóiteáin, nósanna imeachta agus polasaithe, agus cóimheasa cuí a bheith i bhfeidhm acu. Chomh maith leis sin, caithfidh gach Stiúrthóir na cailíochtaí ábhartha luathbhlianta a bhaint amach sula bhfostaítear i Naíonra iad agus bíonn go leor Stiúrthóirí ag tabhairt faoi fhorbairt ghairmiúil ar bhonn rialta. Caithfidh Stiúrthóirí freastal ar chúrsaí cosanta leanaí agus garchabhrach ar bhonn rialta. Bíonn teaghmálaí ainmnithe ag gach Naíonra agus déantar imréiteach an Gharda Síochána ar gach ball foirne. Tá formhór na Naíonraí ag feidhmiú faoin Scéim um Chúram agus Oideachas na Luath-Óige (ECCE).

Tá Beartas um Chosaint & Leas Leanaí a Fhorbairt: Acmhainn do na Seirbhísí Luathbhlianta, foilsithe ag an gCoiste Náisiúnta Tús Áite do Leanaí do na Luathbhlianta, ar fáil mar áis do na Naíonraí le cabhrú leo beartais a fhorbairt de réir treoir Tusla agus an FSS. Cuireann an Coiste oliúint aitheanta ar fáil maidir le cosaint leanaí don earnáil.

Look at the displays of art, children's work or photographs in the Naónra and talk to your child about them. Share information about the supports or additional help your child needs to play an active role in the activities of the Naónra. Share information about any additional needs your child might have with the Stiúrthóir.

Standard of Service

Every Naónra must register with Tusla (The Child and Family Agency) and with the Health Services Executive (HSE) and operate according to their guidelines, regulations and policies. This means that Naónraí must have appropriate insurance, fire safety procedures, protocols, policies and staff ratios in place. In addition, all staff must have the required qualifications before commencing their employment in a Naónra, and staff undergo continuous professional development. Naónra staff must attend child protection and first aid training on a regular basis. Every Naónra must have a nominated child protection officer and every member of staff is Garda vetted. Most of the Naónraí participate in the Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme (ECCE).

Developing a Child Protection & Welfare Policy: A Resource for Early-Years Services, published by the National Early Years Children First Committee, is available to Naónraí to assist them in developing policies compliant with Tusla and HSE requirements. The Committee also provides recognised training on child protection for the sector.



Na Naíonraí Gaelacha

Is eagraíocht í Na Naíonraí Gaelacha atá ar an bhfód ó 1974. Bunaíodh í chun tacaíocht a thabhairt do Stiúrthóirí i ngach gné dá gcuid oibre. Is eagraíocht í atá iomlán deonach agus an t-aon fhoinse airgid atá acu ná an táille bhallraíochta a íocatar leo go bliantúil.

Tá coiste ag Na Naíonraí Gaelacha, agus is iad na Stiúrthóirí amháin atá ar an gcoiste seo. Déantar gach iarracht ionadaí ó gach cúige a bheith ar an gcoiste. Tagann an coiste seo le chéile timpeall cúig huaire in aghaidh na bliana. Bíonn ionadaí acu ar roinnt coistí agus déantar iarracht guth an Stiúrthóra a chur i láthair.

Bíonn cruinniú cinn bhliana ar siúl i Mí Dheireadh Fómhair gach bliain agus is deis í do Stiúrthóirí teacht le chéile in ionaid éagsúla timpeall na tíre chun:

- tacaíocht a thabhairt dá chéile agus sinn i mbun ár gcuid oibre;
- malartú dea-chleachtais;
- forbairt ghairmiúil a dhéanamh trí mheán na Gaeilge;
- deis a thabhairt do Stiúrthóirí an scrúdú TEG a dhéanamh;
- cur i láthair ó shaineolaithe éagsúla maidir le hacmhainní nua/leabhráin tacaíochta/taighde a bhaineann le hearnáil na luathbhlianta;
- líonra a chothú i measc Naíonraí na tíre;
- taitneamh a bhaint as an ócáid le chéile, agus
- bíonn deis ag gach Stiúrthóir a t(h)uairim/m(h)oladh a chur chun cinn ag an gcrúinniú cinn bhliana.

Na Naónraí Gaelacha



Na Naónraí Gaelacha was founded in 1974. The aim of the organisation is to support Stiúrthóirí in every aspect of their work. It is an entirely voluntary organisation whose only income is the membership fee paid annually by members.

Na Naónraí Gaelacha is run by a committee and all of its members are Stiúrthóirí. Every effort is made to ensure representation from each province on the committee. The committee meets around five times per year. They also sit on a number of other committees and work to ensure that the voice of the Stiúrthóir is heard in the sector.

The Annual General Meeting is held in a different location in October every year and it gives Naónra staff an opportunity to meet and to:

- offer one another professional support;
- exchange best practice;
- avail of professional development through Irish;
- sit a TEG language exam;
- attend presentations on new resources/publications/supports/research appropriate to the early-years sector;
- network with staff in other Naónraí;
- enjoy the event in one other's company, and
- every Stiúrthóir has the opportunity to express his or her opinion at the AGM.

I mí Bhealtaine gach bliain, bíonn *Seachtain na Naíonraí* ar siúl. Eagraíonn Naíonraí ócайд/turas ina Naíonra féin nó i gcomhpháirt le Naíonra eile an tseachtain seo. Is deis do Stiúrthóirí:

- margáiocht a dhéanamh ar an gcóras tumoideachais agus Naíonraí;
- tuismitheoirí a spreagadh le páirt ghníomhach a ghlacadh in imeachtaí an Naíonra;
- Naíonra a bheith lárnach i measc an phobail, agus
- an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn i measc an phobail agus le cloisteáil i suíomh nádúrtha agus taitneamhach.

Cé go bhfuil Na Naíonraí Gaelacha breis is daichead bliain ann, agus go bhfuil athruithe ollmhóra tar éis teacht ar an earnáil, tá an eagraíocht chomh hábhartha céanna i saol an Stiúrthóra is a bhí sí nuair a bunaíodh í.

Naíonra a aimsiú

Tá liosta de na Naíonraí ar fad ata cláraithe leis Na Naíonra Gaelacha ar fáil ar a suíomh idirlín;

www.naisonrai.ie.

In May of every year, *Seachtain na Naónraí* is held. Naónraí arrange events/trips for their own service or in cooperation with another Naónra. This gives staff the opportunity to:

- promote Naónraí and the early immersion education model;
- inspire parents to take an active role in the work of the Naónra;
- promote the Naónra in the community, and
- promote the Irish language in the community by speaking it in a natural context, and an enjoyable one.

Though Na Naónraí Gaelacha has been in existence for more than forty years and has seen huge changes in the sector since its foundation, the organisation remains as relevant to the work of the Stiúrthóir today as it was in the beginning.

How to find a Naónra

A list of the Naónraí registered with Na Naónraí Gaelacha is available on;

www.naionrai.ie.



Leabhair Gaeilge do Pháistí

Tá liosta de na leabhar Gaeilge a bheadh oiriúnach do pháistí Naónra ar fáil ón Stiúrthóir. Tá roinnt acmhainní le fáil freisin ó na Naónraí Gaelacha, ina measc *BunGhaeilge do Thuismitheoirí*. Tá seo ar fail i gcanúintí éagsúla, agus tá ábhair eile tacaíochta ar fáil, ar nós dhlúthdhioscaí leis na hamhráin a úsáidtear sa Naónra. Is féidir tuilleadh eolais a fháil ón Stiúrthóir.

Tá rogha an-mhaith acmhainní agus leabhar Gaeilge ar fáil do pháistí óga. Bíonn siad ar fáil ar líne agus i siopaí leabhar maithe ar fud na tíre. Seo liosta soláthróirí a chuireann leabhar Gaeilge ar fáil.



Books in Irish for Children

The Stiúrthóir can provide you with a list of books appropriate for a child in a Naónra. Some additional resources are available from Na Naónraí Gaelacha, including the Irish-language coursebook for parents, *BunGhaeilge do Thuismitheoirí*. This is available in various dialects. Also available from Na Naónraí Gaelacha are CDs of the songs sung in the Naónra. Further information is available from the Stiúrthóir.

There's a wide range of excellent resources and books in Irish available for young children. They can be purchased online or in good bookshops nationwide. Here is a list of suppliers who sell Irish-language books.

An Gúm

24-27 Sráid Fhreidric Thuaidh, B.Á.C. 1

www.gaeilge.ie/maidir-le-foras-na-gaeilge/an-gum/

01 8892800 | angum@forasnagaeilge.ie

An Siopa Leabhar

6 Sráid Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath 2

www.cnagsiopa.com

01 475 7401 | siopa@cnag.ie

Cló Iar Chonnachta
Indreabhán, Conamara, Co. na Gaillimhe
www.cic.ie
091-593307 | info@cic.ie

Futa Fata
An Spidéal, Co. na Gaillimhe
www.futafata.ie
091 504612 | info@futafata.ie

An Siopa Gaeilge
Gleann Cholm Cille, Co. Dhún na nGall
www.siopagaeilge.ie
074 9730500 | eolas@siopagaeilge.ie

Litriocht.com
Cill Chúile, Baile na nGall, Trá Lí, Co. Chiarraí
www.litriocht.com
026 47330 | info@litriocht.com

An Mála Mór
P.O. Box 5, Carn Domhnach, Co. Dhún na nGall
www.malamor.ie
086 2647469 | sales@malamor.ie

An tÁisaonad
Coláiste Ollscoile Naomh Muire, 191 Bóthar na bhFál,
Béal Feirste, BT12 6FE
www.aisaonad.org
048 90243864 | ordu@aisaonad.org

Leabhar Breac
Indreabhán, Co. na Gaillimhe
www.leabharbreac.com
091 593592 | eolas@breacan.ie



Frásai Simplí Gaeilge

Is abairtí simplí den chuid is mó a bheidh ag teastáil uait chun labhairt le do pháiste. Seo roinnt samplaí a bailíodh ó pháistí Naónraí. Cé gurb é polasaí an Naónra ligeann don pháiste an Ghaeilge a shealbhú go nádúrtha, is féidir cabhrú leis/léi frásáí mar seo a dhaingniú ina (h)aigne agus iad a úsáid i réimse leathan comhthéacsanna.



Simple Phrases in Irish

For the most part, all you'll need to converse with your child in Irish are a few simple phrases. Here are a few examples, collected from children in Naónraí. Although it's Naónra policy to allow children to acquire Irish in a natural environment, you can help your child by confirming these phrases and using them in a wide range of contexts.

Ag Beannú – Hello and Goodbye

Dia duit	Hello
Slán leat	Goodbye
Slán go fóill	Bye for now
Feicfidh mé amárach thú	I'll see you tomorrow

Moladh – Giving Praise

Maith thú!	Well done!
Maith an buachaill/ an cailín!	Good boy/girl!
Tá sé sin go deas/go hálainn!	That's nice/lovely!
Tá sé sin ar fheabhas!	That's excellent!
Is maith liom é	I like it
Is breá liom é	I love it
An maith leatsa é?	Do you like it?

Rud a larraind - Looking for Something

Ar mhaith leat brioscá?	Would you like a biscuit?
Ba mhaith	I would
Ba mhaith liom péint dhearg	I would like red paint
Féach air seo	Look at this
Más é do thoil é / le do thoil	Please
Go raibh maith agat	Thank you
Fáilte romhat	You're welcome

Frásai Eile - Other Phrases

Céard/Cad atá á dhéanamh agat?	What are you doing?
Táim ag súgradh	I'm playing
Nil tú ag féachaint orm	You're not looking at me
Máire bhocht	Poor Máire
Tá sí ag caoineadh	She's crying
Tá sé trína chéile	He's upset
Thit sé ar an urlár	He fell on the floor
An féidir leat é a fháil?	Can you get it?
Is féidir liom	I can
Ní féidir liom	I can't
Tá ocras orm	I'm hungry
Tá tart orm	I'm thirsty
Tá tuirse orm / Táim tuirseach	I'm tired
Tá brón orm	I'm sorry

Dathanna - Colours

Bán	White
Bándearg	Pink
Buí	Yellow
Corcra	Purple
Dearg	Red
Donn	Brown
Dubh	Black
Dúghorm	Navy
Glas	Green
Gorm	Blue
Liath	Grey
Oráiste	Orange

Uimhreacha - Numbers

Comhaireamh

A haon, a dó, a trí, a ceathair,
a cúig, a sé, a seacht, a hocht,
a naoi, a deich

Counting

(1-10)

Uimhreacha Pearsanta

duine / aon duine amháin,
beirt, triúr, ceathrar,
cúigear, seisear, seachtar,
ochtár, naonúr, deichniúr

Counting People

(1-10)

An Corp - The Body

aghaidh	face
béal	mouth
ceann	head
cluas	ear
cluasa	ears
cos	foot/leg
cosa	feet/legs
glúin	knee
glúine	knees
gruaig	hair
gualainn	shoulder
lámh	hand
lámha	hands
méar	finger
méara	fingers
muineál	neck
smig	chin
srón	nose
súil	eye
súile	eyes
uillinn	elbow

Éaddai – Clothes

blús	blouse
bríste	trousers
bríste gearr	shorts
bróg	shoe
bróga	shoes
bróga reatha	runners
cairdeagan	cardigan
cnaipe	button
cóta	coat
geansaí	jumper
gúna	dress
lámhainní	gloves
léine	shirt
póca	pocket
riteoga	tights
sciorta	skirt
stoca	sock
stocáí	socks
t-léine	t-shirt

Lón, Bia – Lunch, Food

arán	bread
banana	banana
briosca	biscuit
briosca seacláide	chocolate biscuit
cáis	cheese
ceapaire	sandwich
craicear	cracker
criospái	crisps
feoil	meat
fillteog	wrap
grán róstá	popcorn
im	butter
iógart	yogurt
milseán	sweet

Lón, Bia – Lunch, Food (continued)

óráiste	orange
subh	jam
úll	apple
bainne	milk
caife	coffee
líomanáid	lemonade
siúcra	sugar
sú oráiste	orange juice
tae	tea
uisce	water

Trealamh – Equipment

bord	table
cathaoir	chair
cathaoireachá	chairs
cófra	press
gaineamh	sand
leabhair	books
leabhar	book
marla	plasticine
míreanna mearáí	jigsaw
páipéar	paper
péint	paint
taos	dough

Aidiachtai – Adjectives

amaideach	foolish/stupid
beag	small
éadrom	light
fliuch	wet
fuar	cold
greannmhar	funny
iontach/ar fheabhas	excellent
te	hot
tirim	dry
trom	heavy
uafásach	terrible