

Derivatives of Place Names

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This study is an attempt to find out whether it is predictable for a given place name to combine with a given suffix in forming nominal and/or adjectival derivatives. It has examined over 300 place names, including all the country names, U.S. state names and a limited number of city and region names. The result points to several locally applicable tendencies rather than generally applicable rules. For example, place names of Teutonic language backgrounds are most likely to take *-er*, as in *Berlin*>*Berliner*, and place names of Indo-Iranian language backgrounds tend to take *-i*, as in *Kuwait*>*Kuwaiti*. It is suggested that a comprehensive study of the subject requires extensive field work as well as intensive investigation of the data, which is beyond the scope of this paper.

1. That there are innumerable place names¹ poses an enormous problem for non-native speakers of English, who must learn how to pronounce each place name just as they learn how to pronounce each new English word. For example, they will not be able to pronounce *Salisbury* correctly unless they consult a dictionary. To make matters worse, most, if not all, place names² have one or more derivatives. For instance, *England* has *English*, *an Englishman/Englishwoman*, and *Englishmen/Englishwomen*. *English* can be

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¹ Stewart (1970) estimates that there are 3,500,000 named places in the United States of America alone. Even if we admit that the number of named places is smaller than that of place names, the number of place names in the world is certainly innumerable.

² Stein et al. (1966) lists *Nutmeggers*, *Hoosiers*, and *Bay Staters* as denoting the inhabitants of Connecticut, Indiana, and Massachusetts, respectively. However, they are the nicknames, not derivable from the state names. The derivatives of *Indiana*, *Indianan* and *Indianian*, are found in Bollard (ed.) (1998) and Soukhanov et al. (1984), but no derivatives of *Connecticut* and *Massachusetts* can be identified.

an adjective as well as a noun meaning 'the English language'. In addition, *the English* is used for generic reference, and *Englishmen/Englishwomen* for specific reference. Obviously the derivatives of a given place name further complicate the problem. For country names, a good dictionary may be dependable. For some city or American state names, however, even a good dictionary may not be helpful enough. For example, what are the adjectival and other derivatives of *Portsmouth* or *Indiana*? If our desk dictionary is not of help, where do we turn to? Quirk et al. (1985) presents a thorough analysis of 'some nationality words'. Unfortunately, however, their analysis is limited to a comparatively small number of country names.

The purpose of the present study is to examine the derivatives of over 300 place names with a view to finding out whether there are rules or tendencies for a given place name to take a specific suffix in forming derivatives. The data includes all the country names, 50 American state names, and a limited number of linguistically interesting names of cities or regions in the world. In section 2, we will first examine major suffixes which combine with place names in forming derivatives. This will be followed by an examination of a variety of place names and their derivatives. Finally, section 3 will summarize what we have found in the preceding section.

2. There are two major ways of forming derivatives of place names. The more common of the two is to add a suffix to a given place name, as in *Dublin*>*Dubliner*. The other is to clip a morpheme from a given place name, as in *Thailand*>*Thai*. The following suffixes combine with place names to form nominal and/or adjectival derivatives: *-er*, *-ese*, *-ite*, *-ish*, *-man*, *-i*, and *-(i)an*. These derivational suffixes will be dealt with in subsections 2.1 through 2.7. The place names which undergo clipping in forming derivatives have the *-land* or *-stan* ending. This type of derivation will be dealt with in subsections 2.8 and 2.9.

2.1. Place names that take *-er*

According to *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED henceforth), the *-er* suffix, which is common to the modern Teutonic languages, is added to names of places and countries to denote the sense of 'a native of' or 'a resident in'. It is thus no wonder that place names in Germany take *-er* to form a nominal derivative denoting 'the inhabitant of a given place'. *Berlin*>*Berliner*,

Leipzig>*Leipziger*, and *Hamburg*>*Hamburger* are a few typical examples. Some cities or states in the United Kingdom and the United States also have names that take *-er*, as in *Edinburgh*>*Edinburgher*, *London*>*Londoner*, *Michigan*>*Michigander*, and *Vermont*>*Vermont**er*. Even some country names in the vicinity of Germany take *-er*, as in *Liechtenstein*>*Liechtensteiner* and *Luxembourg*>*Luxembourger*. Interestingly, some place names such as *Strasbourg* and *Quebec* have two distinct forms for the inhabitants thereof: *Strassburger* and *Strasbourg**geois* from *Strasbourg* and *Quebecker* and *Quebecois* from *Quebec*. Apparently, *Strassburger* and *Quebecker* are favored by German or English speakers, and *Strasbourg**geois* and *Quebecois* by French speakers.

More place names that take *-er* follow:

Amsterdam>Amsterdamer, Auckland>Aucklander, Beijing>Beijinger
 Clydeside>Clydesider, Detroit>Detroiter, Dresden>Dresdener
 Dublin>Dubliner, Georgetown>Georgetowner, Greenland>Greenlander
 Holland>Hollander, Hong Kong>Hongkonger, Iceland>Icelander
 Mainland>Mainlander, Munchen>Munchener, Netherland>Netherlander
 Newfoundland>Newfoundlander, New York>New Yorker
 New Zealand>New Zealander, Salzburg>Salzburger, Stockholm>Stockholmer
 Sydney(side)>Sydney sider, Tyneside>Tynesider, Vermont>Vermont

2.2. Place names that take *-ese*

The *-ese* suffix is attached to a place name to express the sense of 'belonging to', or 'originating in', as in *China*>*Chinese*. Place names that take this suffix are widely distributed in the Mediterranean region, as illustrated in *Genoa*>*Genovese*, *Lebanon*>*Lebanese*, *Malta*>*Maltese*, and *Portugal*>*Portuguese*. This distribution can readily be accounted for when we consider the fact that *-ese*, etymologically related to the modern French *-ois* and *-ais*, is common to the Romanic languages. Names of places in East and South East Asian countries which were under French influence in one way or another often take *-ese* to form derivatives, as shown in *Japan*>*Japanese*, *Myanmar*>*Myanmarese* (formerly *Burma*>*Burmese*), and *Saigon*>*Saigonese*. Similarly, names of places in some parts of Africa where the French influence was dominant take this suffix, as exemplified in *Congo*>*Congolese*, *Senegal*>*Senegalese*, and *Sudan*>*Sudanese*.

Below are additional place names that take the suffix *-ese*:

Assam>Assamese, Bali>Balinese, Barcelona>Barcelonese
 Bengal>Bengalese, Bhutan>Bhutanese, Canton>Cantonese
 Gabon>Gabonese, Guyana>Guyanese, Hong Kong>Hongkongese
 Java>Javanese, Nepal>Nepalese, Piedmont>Piedmontese
 Rwanda>Rwandese, San Marino>San Marinese, Taiwan>Taiwanese
 Togo>Togolese, Vienna>Viennese, Vietnam>Vietnamese

2.3. Place names that take *-ite*

The *-ite* suffix is attached to place names to form a nominal derivative denoting 'denizen of'. Some place names in America, Asia, and Australia take *-ite*, as in *Wisconsin>Wisconsinite*, *Tokyo>Tokyoite*, and *Brisbane>Brisbanite*. Names of cities in Europe such as *Moscow* and *Durham* also take this suffix, giving rise to *Muscovite* and *Durhamite*. According to Quirk et al. (1985), place name derivatives in *-ite* tend to be used disparagingly unless they are long established like *Israelite*. This may be the reason why the number of place names with such derivatives is comparatively small and the frequency of occurrence of such place names is relatively low. For instance, The Cobuild's *Bank of English (The Cobuild Corpus henceforth)* lists just one token each of *Seatlite* and *Wisconsinite*.

The following place names also take *-ite* to form derivatives:

Brooklyn>Brooklynite, Canaan>Canaanite, Gotham>Gothamite
 Hampstead>Hampsteadite, Jerusalem>Jerusalemite, Melbourn>Melbournite
 Nashville>Nashvillite, New Jersey>New Jerseyite, Seoul>Seoulite
 Sydney>Sydneyite, Wyoming>Wyomingite, Yemen>Yemenite

2.4. Place names that take *-(i)sh*

According to OED, *-ish*, with the sense 'having the qualities of', is attached to place names to form adjectival derivatives, as in *Kent>Kentish* and *Sweden>Swedish*. In some cases, *-ish* is syncopated to *-sh* or *-ch*, as shown in *Wales>Welsh* and *France>French*. Note that in deriving *Finnish* from *Finland*, *-ish* is added to *Finn*, not to *Finland*. Derivations such as that of *Finn* from *Finland* will be dealt with in subsection 2.8.

The following place names involve the same derivational process:

Britain>British, Cornwall>Cornish, Denmark>Danish
 Netherlands>Dutch/Netherlandish, England>English, Flanders>Flemish

Ireland>Irish, Poland>Polish, Scotland>Scottish/Scotch, Spain>Spanish
 Turkey>Turkish

2.5. Place names that take *-man*

In some cases, *-man* is attached directly to a given place name, as in *Chester*>*Chesterman*. Such is the case with *Alaska*>*Alaskaman*, *China*>*Chinaman*, *Norfolk*>*Norfolkman*, *Turkey*>*Turkeyman*, *Ulster*>*Ulsterman*, and *Yorkshire*>*Yorkshireman*. In many cases, *-man* is added to the derivative of a given place name with *-ish*, as in *England*>*English*>*Englishman*. A similar phenomenon is observed in *Cornwall*>*Cornish*>*Cornishman*, *Netherlands*>*Dutch*>*Dutchman*, *France*>*French*>*Frenchman*, *Ireland*>*Irish*>*Irishman*, and *Scotland*>*Scotch*>*Scotchman*. In the case of *Scotsman* and *Swissman*, *-man* is directly attached to the stem without *-ish*, as in *Scotland*>*Scots*>*Scotsman* and *Switzerland*>*Swiss*>*Swissman*.

2.6. Place names that take *-i*

According to *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, *-i* is an adjectival suffix with the sense of 'appurtenant' in Semitic and Indo-Iranian languages, and as such is attached to names of countries and regions in the Near or Middle East, as in *Afghanistan*>*Afghani*/*Afghanistani*. The relation between *Afghanistani* and *Afghani* will be dealt with in subsection 2.9. The following place names illustrate the same derivational process:

Azerbaijan>Azerbaijani/Azeri, Baghdad>Baghdadi, Bahrain>Bahraini
 Bangladesh>Bangladeshi, Bengal>Bengali, Iraq>Iraqi, Israel>Israeli
 Kabul>Kabuli, Kashmir>Kashmiri, Kuwait>Kuwaiti, Nepal>Nepali
 Oman>Omani, Pakistan>Pakistani, Punjab>Punjabi, Qatar>Qatari
 Saudi Arabia>Saudi/Saudi Arabian, Yemen>Yemeni

2.7. Place names that take *-(i)an*

The *-(i)an* suffix is the most productive in that the place names which take it are the most numerous and distributed worldwide. The alternant *-an* is attached to any place name that ends in *-a*, as in *America*>*American*, in which *-an* is syncopated to *-n* for ease of pronunciation. There are a large number of place names that show the same derivation, e.g.

Alabama, Africa, Alaska, Alberta, Andorra, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda

Arizona Atlanta, Bermuda, Botswana, Corsica, Cuba, Dominica, Florida
 Formosa, Guatemala, Himalaya, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Minnesota
 Moldova, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada Nicaragua, North Dakota, Ottawa
 Papua, Rwanda, Samoa, Sahara, South Dakota Sparta, Sri Lanka, Tonga
 Uganda, Venezuela

Similarly, a large number of place names ending in *-ia* take *-an* to form derivatives. (It should be noted that *-ia* itself is a suffix denoting 'country' or 'region'.) The following place names belong to this category:

Albania, Algeria, Andalucia, Arabia, Armenia, Asia, Assyria, Australia
 Austria Belgravia, Bohemia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Caledonia
 California, Cambodia, Catalonia, Colombia, Croatia, Cumbria, Czechoslovakia
 Estonia, Ethiopia, Eurasia, Gambia, Georgia, Iberia, India, Indonesia, Latvia
 Liberia, Lybia, Lithuania, Macedonia Malaysia, Manchuria, Mauritania
 Mesopotamia, Moldavia, Mongolia, Moravia, Namibia, Nigeria, Northumbria
 Pennsylvania, Persia, Philadelphia, Polynesia, Prussia, Rhodesia, Rumania
 Russia, Sardinia, Saudi Arabia, Scandinavia, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia
 Slovenia, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Valencia, Virginia, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Place names that end in *-i* or *-y* take *-an* to form derivatives, as in *Brunei*>*Bruneian* and *New Jersey*>*New Jerseyan*. When the *-y* ending is immediately preceded by a consonant, *-y* becomes *-i* before *-an*, as illustrated in *Italy*>*Italian*. (*Germany* is an exception: its derivation is not **Germanian* but *German*.) The following exemplify a similar process of derivation:

Bloomsbury>Bloomsburian, Burgundy>Burgundian, Burundi>Burundian
 Djibuti>Djibutian, Fiji>Fijian, Haiti>Haitian, Hawaii>Hawaiian
 Ivory Coast>Ivorian Malawi>Malawian, Malay>Malayan, Mali>Malian
 Miami>Miamian Mississippi>Mississippian, Missouri>Missourian
 Pompeii>Pompeian, Sicily>Sicilian Tahiti>Tahitian

The *-an* suffix is also attached to place names that end in *-e*, as in *Baltimore*>*Baltimorean*. The derivatives of these place names all have primary stress on the antepenultimate syllable. A similar derivational process is observable in the following examples:

Argentine>Argentinean, Belize>Belizean, Bougainville>Bougainvillean
 Cape Verde>Cape Verdean, Chile>Chilean, Equatorial Guinea>Equatorial Guinean

Guinea>Guinean, El Salvadore>El Salvadorean, Milwaukee>Milwaukean
 Sierra Leone>Sierra Leonean, Singapore>Singaporean, Tyrole>Tyroleean
 Zaire>Zairean

The derivation of *Europe*>*European* is apparently similar to that of *Singapore*>*Singaporean*. But the stress pattern is different, i.e., penultimate stress for *European*, as opposed to antepenultimate stress for *Singaporean*. A similar phenomenon is observed in the following:

Galilee>Galilean, Los Angeles>Los Angelean, Pyrenees>Pyrenean
 Tennessee>Tennessean, Tigre>Tigrean, Zimbabwe>Zimbabwean

Some place names that end in *-o* drop the *-o* first and then take *-an*, as in *Mexico*>*Mexican*. Similarly, *Colorado*, *Morocco*, *Ontario*, *Puerto Rico*, and *Sarajevo* give rise to *Coloradan*, *Moroccan*, *Ontarian*, *Puerto Rican*, and *Sarajevan*, respectively. There are some place names that end in *-o* but take *-an* without dropping the *-o*: *Chicago*>*Chicagoan*, *Idaho*>*Idahoan*, and *Ohio*>*Ohioan*.

A small number of place names drop the final *-s* first and then add *-n*. From *Arkansas*, *Honduras*, *Kansas*, and *Texas*, for example, we derive *Arkansan*, *Honduran*, *Kansan*, and *Texan*, respectively.

Now let us compare *America* and *Canada*. They both end in *-a* but take a different form of the suffix, i.e., *America*>*American* and *Canada*>*Canadian*. The difference seems due to the different stress patterns. Note that *Canada* has primary stress on the first syllable whereas *America* does not. There seems to be a tendency that when a place name has primary stress on the first syllable, it takes *-ian* and the stress shifts to the antepenultimate syllable, as in *Lancaster*>*Lancastrian* and *Washington*>*Washingtonian*. In view of the fact that there are many place names ending in *-ton* which take *-ian* in forming derivatives, it is tempting to argue that any place name ending in *-ton* takes *-ian*. But this argument is untenable since the derivative of *Canton* with stress on the second syllable is not **Cantonian* but *Cantonese*. The adequacy of this rule is partly supported by the fact that of the two derivative forms of *Florida*, i.e., *Floridan* and *Floridian*, the latter appears far more frequently (60 counts to 1 in *The Cobuild Corpus*), and that of *Ecuadoran* and *Ecuadorian*, *Ecuadorian* appears more frequently (45 counts to 13). As a matter of fact, this rule applies not only to place names but to personal names and common nouns, as in *Arnold*>*Arnoldian*, *Smithson*>*Smithsonian*, *beauty*>*beautician*, and *music*>*musician*.

There are so many place names which take *-ian* that we will list only a select few of them below:

Aberdeen>Aberdonian, Alabama>Alabamian/Alabaman, Athens>Athenian
 Birmingham>Brummie³, Boston>Bostonian, Cambridge>Cantabrigian
 Capetown>Capetonian, Dundee>Dundonian, Egypt>Egyptian
 Glasgow>Glaswegian, Liverpool>Liverpooldian, Manchester>Mancunian
 Norway>Norwegian, Nottingham>Nottinghamian, Oregon>Oregonian
 Oxford>Oxonian, Palestine>Palestinian, Panama>Panamanian/Panamian
 Peru>Peruvian, Portsmouth>Portmuthian, Salisbury>Salisburyian
 Toronto>Torontonian, Venice>Venetian, Warwick>Warwickian
 Wimbledon>Wimbledonian, Woodstock>Woodstockian

2.8. Place names that clip *-land*

There are numerous place names that end in *-land*, such as *Finland*, *Iceland*, and *Maryland*. Place names of this type can be grouped into two classes: one that takes *-er* to form derivatives and the other that clips *-land*. The latter derivation is exemplified in *Finland*>*Finn*, *Poland*>*Pole*, *Somaliland*>*Somali*, *Swaziland*>*Swazi*, *Switzerland*>*Swiss*, and *Thailand*>*Thai*. This process is self-explanatory for *Finland* is the land of *Finns*, and *Thailand* that of *Thais*. Now let us consider the case of *Iceland* and *New Zealand*. There are no such people as *Ices* or *New Zeals*. In other words, *Iceland* is not the land inhabited by *Ices* nor *New Zealand* the land inhabited by *New Zeals*. Therefore, the derivatives denoting the inhabitants of *Iceland* and *New Zealand* are *Icelander* and *New Zealander* respectively, as we observed in 2.1. Place names ending in *-land* other than country names all take *-er*, as in *Greenland*>*Greenlander*, *Maryland*>*Marylander*, *Newfoundland*>*Newfoundlander*, and *Rhode Island*>*Rhode Islander*.

2.9. Place names that clip *-stan*

There are several country names that end in *-stan* such as *Afghanistan*

³ According to McDonald and Cresswell (1993), *Brummie* is derived from *Brummagem*, which is derived from *Burmingeham* through metathesis. For some English place names, a knowledge of their historical backgrounds is essential for understanding their derivatives, as in *Birmingham*>*Brummie*, *Cambridge*>*Cantabrigian*, and *Manchester*>*Mancunian*.

and *Pakistan*. Since the suffix *-stan* is the Persian equivalent of *-land*⁴, *Afghanistan* and *Pakistan* mean the land of *Afghans* and that of *Pakis*, respectively. Hence, it is natural to derive *Afghan* and *Paki* from *Afghanistan* and *Pakistan* respectively by clipping *-land*, just as in the case of *Thailand* > *Thai*. Similar derivations are observable in *Kazakhstan* > *Kazakh*, *Kirgyzstan* > *Kirgyz*, *Tajikistan* > *Tajik*, *Turkmenistan* > *Turkmeni*, and *Uzbekistan* > *Uzbek*. Note that *Afghanistan* has two additional derivatives: *Afghani* and *Afghanistani*, and *Pakistan* an additional derivative *Pakistani*. *Afghanistani* and *Pakistani* are obviously formed by adding the suffix *-i* to *Afghanistan* and *Pakistan*, just as *Iraqi* is formed by adding *-i* to *Iraq*. It should be noted that a far more common derivative of *Pakistan* is *Pakistani*. (*The Cobuild Corpus* lists only 46 tokens of *Paki(s)* compared with 3,410 tokens of *Pakistani*.)

3. Thus far, we have examined over 300 place names and their nominal and/or adjectival derivatives with an eye to finding out whether it is predictable that a given place name takes a specific suffix in forming derivatives. A careful analysis of the data has led to the conclusion that there are no generally applicable derivational rules, but that there are some locally applicable tendencies for certain place names to take certain specific suffixes.

For one thing, place names of Teutonic provenance take the suffix *-er* almost without exception, as in *Edinburgh* > *Edinburgher* and *Frankfurt* > *Frankfurter*. It is evident that most place names of Indo-Iranian provenance take the suffix *-i*, as in *Bangladesh* > *Bangladeshi* and *Iraq* > *Iraqi*. Place names of Romanic provenance, and those in the regions where French influence was dominant tend to take the suffix *-ese*, as in *Portugal* > *Portuguese* and *Vietnam* > *Vietnamese*. Place names that take the suffix *-ite* are relatively small in number. This may be due to the fact that such words as *Luddite*, *shamanite* and *socialite* tend to have a derogatory sense.

Of all the derivational suffixes examined, *-(i)an* is the most productive in that it can be attached to almost any place names worldwide. Names of almost all the places in England, Canada and the United States take this suffix. Even places in the Middle East, where the use of the suffix *-i* is

⁴ According to Stevenson et al. (eds.) (1984), *-stan* is a Persian word denoting 'country or land'.

prevalent, take *-(i)an*, as in *Babylon*>*Babylonian* and *Jordan*>*Jordanian*. Place names that end in *-land* are similar to those that end in *-stan* with respect to the formation of derivatives. In some cases, knowledge of the historical background of a given place name is essential for explaining seemingly unusual derivatives, as in *Birmingham*>*Brummie*, *Cambridge*>*Cantabrigian*, and *Manchester*>*Mancunian*.

A study of place names with focus on their derivatives is a worthy but difficult task. A comprehensive work on this subject certainly requires, among other things, a full knowledge of the history and language background of each place name. This involves extensive field work as well as intensive research on the data, which is beyond the scope of the present study.

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Appendix

Derivatives of Place Names

1. Country Names

Country	Nominal/Adjectival	Country	Nominal/Adjectival
Afghanistan	Afghan, Afghani, Afghanistani	Canada	Canadian
Albania	Albanian	Cape Verde	Cape Verdean
Algeria	Algerian	Cayman Islands	Caymainan
American Samoa	American Samoan	Central African Republic	Central African
Andorra	Andorran	Chad	Chadian
Angola	Angolan	China	Chinese
Antigua and Barbuda	Antiguan, Barbudan	Colombia	Colombian
Argentina	Argentine/Argentinean	Congo	Congolese
Armenia	Armenian	Costa Rica	Cost Rican
Aruba	Aruban	Croatia	Croat
Australia	Australian	Cuba	Cuban
Austria	Austrian	Cyprus	Cypriot, Cypriote/Cyprian
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani, Azeri	Czech Reppublic	Czech
The Bahamas	Bahamian	Denmark	Dane/Danish
Bahrain	Bahraini	Djibouti	Djiboutian
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	Dominican Reppublic	Dominican
Barbados	Barbadian	Ecuador	Ecuadorian
Belarus	Belarusian	Egypt	Egyptian
Belgium	Belgian	El Salvador	Salvadoran
Belize	Belizean	Eritrea	Eritrean
Benin	Beninese	Estonia	Estonian
Bermuda	Bermudian	Ethiopia	Ethiopian
Bhutan	Bhutanese	Finland	Finn/Finnish
Bolivia	Bolivian	France	Frenchman, Frenchwoman/French
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnian, Herzegovinian	Georgia	Georgian
Botswana	Motswana (sing.) Batswana (pl.)	Germany	German
Brazil	Brazilian	Ghana	Ghanaian
British Virgin Islands	British Virgin Islander	Greece	Greek/Grecian
Brunei	Bruneian	Haiti	Haitian
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Honduras	Honduran
Burma	Burmese	Hong Kong	Chinese
Burundi	Burundian	Hungary	Hungarian
Cambodia	Cambodian	Iceland	Icelander
Cameroon	Cameroonian	India	Indian
		Indonesia	Indonesian

Country	Nominal/Adjectival	Country	Nominal/Adjectival
Iran	Iranian	Mozambique	Mozambican
Iraq	Iraqi	Namibia	Namibian
Ireland	Irishman, Irishwoman/Irish	Nepal	Nepalese
Israel	Israelite/Israeli	Netherlands	Dutchman, Dutchwoman/Dutch
Italy	Italian	New Zealand	New Zealander
Ivory Coast	Ivorian	Nicaragua	Nicaraguan
Jamaica	Jamaican	Niger	Nigerien
Japan	Japanese	Nigeria	Nigerian
Jordan	Jordanian	Norway	Norwegian
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstani, Kazakh, Kazakhi	Oman	Omani
Kenya	Kenyan	Pakistan	Pakistani, Paki
North Korea	Korean	Panama	Panamanian
South Korea	Korean	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinean
Kuwait	Kuwaiti	Paraguay	Paraguayan
Kyrgyzstan	Kirghyz, Kirghyzian	Peru	Peruvian
Laos	Lao/Laotian	Philippines	Filipino/Philippine
Latvia	Latvian	Poland	Pole/Polish
Lebanon	Lebanese	Portugal	Portuguese
Lesotho	Mosotho (singular), Basotho (pl.)	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rican
Liberia	Liberian	Qatar	Qatari
Lybia	Lybian	Romania	Romanian
Liechtenstein	Liechtensteiner	Russia	Russian
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Rwanda	Rwandan, Rwandese
Luxembourg	Luxembourger	Saudi Arabia	Saudi, Saudi Arabian
Macedonia	Macedonian	Senegal	Senegalese
Madagascar	Malagasy/Madagascan	Serbia and Montenegro	Serb and Montenegrin
Malawi	Malawian	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean
Malaysia	Malaysian	Singapore	Singaporean
Malta	Maltese	Slovakia	Slovak/Slovakian
Martinique	Martiniquais	Slovenia	Slovene, Slovenian
Mauritania	Mauritanian	Somalia	Somali
Mauritius	Mauritian	South Africa	South African
Mexico	Mexican	Spain	Spaniard/Spanish
Micronesia	Micronesian	Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan
Moldova	Moldovan	Sudan	Sudanese
Monaco	Monacan, Monegasque	Swaziland	Swazi
Mongolia	Mongolian	Sweden	Swede/Swedish
Morocco	Moroccan	Switzerland	Swiss
		Syria	Syrian
		Taiwan	Chinese

Country	Nominal/Adjectival	Country	Nominal/Adjectival
Tajikistan	Tajik	United States of America	American
Tanzania	Tanzanian	Uruguay	Uruguayan
Thailand	Thai	Uzbekistan	Uzbek
Togo	Togolese	Venezuela	Venezuelan
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidadian, Tobagian, Tobagonian	Vietnam	Vietnamese
Tunisia	Tunisian	Western Sahara	Sahrawi, Sahraoui
Turkey	Turk/Turkish	Western Samoa	Western Samoan
Turkmenistan	Turkmen	Yemen	Yemeni
Uganda	Ugandan	Zaire	Zairian
Ukraine	Ukrainian	Zambia	Zambian
United Arab Emirates	Emirian	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwean
United Kingdom	Briton/British		

2. State Names of the United States

Alabama	Alabamian, Alabaman	Montana	Montanan
Alaska	Alaskan	Nebraska	Nebraskan
Arizona	Arizonan, Arizonian	Nevada	Nevadan
Arkansas	Arkansan	New Hampshire	New Hampshireite
California	Californian	New Jersey	New Jerseyite, New Jerseyan
Colorado	Coloradan, Coloradoan	New Mexico	New Mexican
Connecticut	Nutmegger (nickname)	New York	New Yorker
Delaware	Delawarean	North Carolina	North Carolinian
District of Columbia	Washingtonian	North Dakota	North Dakotan
Florida	Floridian, Floridan	Ohio	Ohioan
Georgia	Georgian	Oklahoma	Oklahoman
Hawaii	Hawaiian	Oregon	Oregonian
Idaho	Idahoan	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvanian
Illinois	Illinoisan	Rhode Island	Rhode Islander
Indiana	Hoosier (nickname), Indianan, Indianian	South Carolina	South Carolinian
Iowa	Iowan	South Dakota	South Dakotan
Kansas	Kansan	Tennessee	Tennessean
Kentucky	Kentuckian	Texas	Texan
Louisiana	Louisianian, Louisianan	Utah	Utahn
Maine	Downeaster (nickname)	Vermont	Vermonteer
Maryland	Marylander	Virginia	Virginian
Massachusetts	Bay Stater (nickname)	Washington	Washingtonian
Michigan	Michigander, Michiganer	WEst Virginia	West Virginian
Minnesota	Minnesotan	Wisconsin	Wisconsinite
Mississippi	Mississippian	Wyoming	Wyomingite
Missouri	Missourian		

3. Major City and Region Names

Aberdeen	Aberdonian	Inverness	Invernessian
Amsterdam	Amsterdamer	Java	Javanese
Athens	Athenian	Jerusalem	Jerusalemite
Atlanta	Atlantan	Kabul	Kabuli
Auckland	Aucklander	Kashmir	Kashmiri
Baghdad	Baghdadi	Lancaster	Lancastrian
Baltimore	Baltimorean	Leipzig	Leipziger
Barcelona	Barcelonese	Liverpool	Liverpudlian
Beijing	Beijinger	London	Londoner
Birmingham	Brummie	Los Angeles	Los Angeleno, Los Angelean
Blackpool	Blackpudlian	Manchester	Mancunian
Boston	Bostonian	Marseilles	Marseillais
Brighton	Brightonian	Melbourne	Melbournite
Brisbane	Brisbanite	Memphis	Memphian
Bristol	Bristolian	Merseyside	Merseysider
Brooklyn	Brooklynite	Miami	Miamian
Cambridge	Cantabrigian	Milano	Milanese
Canton	Cantonese	Milwaukee	Milwaukeean
Cape Town	Capetonian	Munchen	Munchener
Cardiff	Cardiffian	Moscow	Muscovite
Chester	Chesterman	Naples	Napoli
Chicago	Chicagoan	Nashville	Nashvillite
Cincinnati	Cincinattian	Newcastle	Geordie (nickname)
Clydeside	Clydesyder	Newfoundland	Newfoundlander
Cornwall	Cornish	New Orleans	New Orleanian
Dartford	Dartfordian	New York	New Yorker
Detroit	Detroitier	Norfolk	Norfolkman
Dresden	Dresdener	Northampton	Northamptonite
Dublin	Dubliner	Ottawa	Ottawan
Dundee	Dundonian	Oxford	Oxon, Oxonian
Edinburgh	Edinburgher	Paris	Parisian
Flanders	Flemish	Pekin	Pekinese
Galilee	Galilean	Piedmont	Piedmontese
Genoa	Genovese	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgher
Georgetown	Georgetowner	Portsmouth	Pompey (nickname), Portsmouthian
Glasgow	Glaswegian	Pyrenees	Pyrenean
Greenland	Greenlander	Rome	Roman
Hannover	Hannoverer	Saigon	Saigonese
Hartlepool	Hartlepuddlian	Salisbury	Salisburian
Hong Kong	Hongkonger, Hongkongese	Salzburg	Salzburger
Houston	Houstonian		

San Franciscan	San Franciscan	Tyneside	Tynesider
Seattle	Seattlite	Tyrole	Tyrolean
Seoul	Seoulite	Venice	Venetian
Shanghai	Shanghaiense	Vienna	Viennese
Stockholm	Stockholmer	Warwick	Warwickian
Stratford	Stratfordian	Woodstock	Woodstockian
Sydney(side)	Sydneysider/Sydneyite	York	Yorkie
Tokyo	Tokyoite	Yorkshire	Yorkshireman
Toronto	Torontonian		