Malta

Country name (English)	Malta
State title (English)	Republic of Malta
Name of citizen	Maltese
Official languages	English (*eng*); Maltese (*mlt*)[1]
Country name in Maltese	Malta
State title in Maltese	Repubblika Ta' Malta
Script	Roman (including modified characters and diacritics – see pages 2-3)
Romanization System	N/A
ISO-3166 code (alpha-2/alpha-3)	MT/MLT[2]
Capital	Valletta (*eng* & *mlt*) (35°53'59"N 14°30'53"E)
Population / Area	563,443[3] / 316 sq km[4]

Introduction

Malta lies in the Mediterranean Sea in southern Europe; it consists of islands located south of Sicily, east of Tunisia and north of Libya (central point: 35° 50' N, 14° 35' E). The largest island is Malta, to the northwest of which is Gozo. Between Malta and Gozo (Għawdex) are the islands of Comino (Kemmuna) and the smaller island of Cominotto (Kemmunett).

Malta's position has historically given it geopolitical importance. It has been ruled by a succession of powers, influencing its language and toponyms. Malta came under British rule in the early 19th century and achieved independence from the UK in 1964.

Geographical names policy and sources

Maltese and English are both official languages. Many features have both a Maltese name and an English name. In some cases, e.g. Valletta, Malta, Kerċem, Paola and Marsaxlokk, the name of a feature is the same in both languages. In cases where a feature has both a Maltese and an English name, PCGN recommends showing both names on cartographic products, in the form Maltese/English. In English-language texts, the English name alone can be used, although it should

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[1] ISO 639 codes are given for languages mentioned in this Factfile.
[2] https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:code:3166:MT
[3] https://nso.gov.mt/ December 2023 est.
[4] https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/malta/

be noted that in Malta, the Maltese names may be used even in an English-language context. Hyphens, apostrophes and diacritical marks should be retained on the Maltese names.

Some features may have alternative English and/or Maltese names. These may be included in brackets following the official/approved name. In some cases, these additional names are just commonly occurring alternative spellings e.g. Imdina (Mdina) and Imsida (Msida). Other features may be known by several different names, e.g. Għadira or Mellieħa Bay; and Gżira/Il-Gżejjer ta' San Pawl or Selmunett (St Paul's Island(s)). Additionally, some populated places also have Knights of St John appellations, which are usually added in brackets after the Maltese name, e.g. Bormla (Città Cospicua); Ħaż-Żabbar (Città Hompesch); Valletta (Città Umilissima)[5] (see more under Languages, below).

Sources
Online geographical names sources include:
- Planning Authority Map Server: https://pamapserver.pa.org.mt/ (The UK's Ordnance Survey assisted in creating the base map that underpins this national data model[6])
- Malta Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI): https://msdi.data.gov.mt/index.html
- Malta GeoHub: https://geohub.gov.mt/
- Tourist Maps: https://www.visitmalta.com/en/info/maps/
- Malta Inspire Portal: https://msdi.data.gov.mt/geoportal.html

Recent mapping produced by the Malta Environment and Planning Authority shows Maltese names, e.g. 2012 1:25,000 maps of 'Malta' and 'Għawdex u Kemmuna'. Earlier maps produced by the UK Directorate of Overseas Surveys show more anglicised versions of the names.

Older mapping and tourist maps tend to be in English. More recent mapping is in Maltese. Road signs tend to show only Maltese place names, with English translations added for some tourist features.

Generic Terms
The Maltese language contains generics of both Semitic (Arabic) and Romance (Sicilian, Italian, French) origin. Examples of generics of Arabic origin include *ras* (headland), *daħlet* (bay/inlet), *ġnien* (garden), *gżira* (island), and *wied* (valley/wadi). While *ponta* (headland), *muntanja* (mountain), *pjazza* (square) and *palazz* (palace) have Italian origins. *Xmara* (river), is an example of a generic with its origins in Sicilian language. The origin of a word can indicate when it was introduced to the Maltese language (see below for further details on the diverse influences that have contributed to the Maltese language.)

There may be more than one generic with the same meaning, which may be used interchangeably. For example, *ponta* (Italian origin) and *ras* (Arabic origin), both of which are translated into English as 'point'. Different maps might use one or the other Maltese generic, or a combination of the two. PCGN would recommend using the version of the name from the most recent authoritative source.

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[5] Local Councils website: http://www.lc.gov.mt/
[6] https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/customers/case-studies/malta-national-data-model

Languages

English (*eng*) and Maltese (*mlt*) are the official languages of Malta. According to 2022 figures, 351,356 people aged 5 and over speak Maltese as their main language and 29,930 speak English as their main language.[7] Most Maltese people are bilingual, and code switching is common. Official documents and websites are usually dual language. Maltese is used in most areas of public life, while English remains the preferred language for education.

Maltese Language

Maltese (autoglottonym: *Malti*) is a Central Semitic language. It developed from Sicilian Arabic (Siculo-Arabic), a form of Arabic which developed in Sicily and Malta between the 9th and 14th centuries. Siculo-Arabic was extinct in Sicily by about 1300 but continued to be spoken in Malta and evolved into Maltese. The Arabs came from the Maghreb, via Sicily, arriving in Malta in 870 AD, so Maltese also has features of Maghrebi Arabic. Following the arrival of Christians from Italy in 1090, the Maltese language developed separately from Arabic.

Malta was subsequently occupied by the French-speaking Normans from 1090, and between 1530 and 1798, by the Knights Hospitaller of St John who spoke French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Latin and German. In 1800 Malta became a British colony. All of these peoples have left their linguistic legacy in the Maltese language. The original Arabic base comprises around one-third of the Maltese vocabulary, especially words that denote basic ideas and the function words, but about half of the vocabulary is derived from standard Italian and Sicilian; and English words make up between 6% and 20% of the vocabulary.[8] The English influence is mostly on vocabulary, e.g *kejbil* (cable), *fjuż* (fuse).

Maltese Orthography

Maltese is written in Roman script. The current orthography was introduced in 1924, when the Academy of the Maltese language (*Akkademja tal-Malti*) published guidelines for writing Maltese. Updated versions were published in 1984 and 1992[9]. However, there remains some inconsistency in Maltese orthography. The Maltese alphabet contains 30 letters (24 consonants and 6 vowels). It includes all the letters of the English alphabet, except 'y', and has in addition 5 modified characters (ċ, ġ, ħ and ż) and two digraphs (għ and ie). The modified characters can be reproduced using the Unicode encodings listed below. In Malta, in English language the diacritics are sometimes omitted, but are often included on names even in an English language context.

Orthographical rules relevant to toponyms include:

   a) An **apostrophe** (') is used to show possession or for contraction of word, e.g. ta' (of), ma' (with). E.g. Ta' Xbiex, Reġjun ta'Għawdex (=Region of Gozo).

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[7] https://nso.gov.mt/

[8] Brincat, Joseph M. (2005) "Maltese – an unusual formula". MED Magazine (27). Archived from the original on 5 September 2005. Retrieved 22 February 2008.

[9] The most recent guidelines are published in Decizjonijiet 1 (2008) & 2 (2018).
https://akkademjatalmalti.org/ir-regoli-tal-kitba/

b) A **grave accent** is used to indicate stress on vowels in some words of Italian origin. Sometimes an apostrophe may be used instead, e.g. one may see the spelling *Tal Pietà* or *Pieta'*; *città* or *citta'*. The grave accent is the correct form.

c) Capitalisation

i. the first word in a sentence is capitalised, as is each word of proper nouns.

ii. Medial definite articles, prepositions and conjunctions (e.g. u = and) are not capitalised within proper nouns (including geographical names). E.g. San Pawl il-Baħar, Il-Bajja tal-Mellieħa.

iii. A preposition at the beginning of a name has an initial capital letter, e.g.Tal Pietà, Ta' Xbiex.

iv. The initial letter of a definite article is capitalised when the word/name is used in isolation, e.g. in an address, or a table/list and on a map.

v. The cardinal compass points are also capitalised, e.g. Tramuntana (North), Nofsinhar (South), Lvant (East) and Punent (West).

d) The Definite Article

Many Maltese toponyms contain a definite article (English 'the'). Rules governing the writing of the Maltese definite article are as follows:

i. The article is written as l- (before a vowel, għ or h) or il- (before a consonant). In both cases, it is joined with a hyphen to the word it modifies. It is not capitalised, except when the definite article is initial on a name used in isolation, e.g. in an address, or a table/list and on a map. E.g. L-Għasri, L-Iklin, Il-Fontana, San Pawl il-Baħar.

ii. Immediately after a word ending in a vowel, the initial 'l' of the definite article is dropped, e.g. dak ir-raġel ra r-raġel = that man saw the man.

iii. When a word begins with two consonants, the definite article is l-, but an 'i' is attached to the beginning of the word, e.g. *skola* = school, *l'iskola* = the school. Toponymic examples include L-Imdina and L-Imġarr, which may be seen written without the article as Imdina/Mdina and Imġarr/Mġarr.

iv. As in Arabic, Maltese has 'sun' and 'moon' letters. The spelling of the article changes to match the first letter of the following word when the initial consonant is ċ, d, n, r, s, t, x, ż, or z (the 'sun' letters). E.g. Iċ-Ċirkewwa, Ras id-Dawwara, Il-Bajja tas-Salina, In-Nadur.
For words beginning with b, f, ġ, g, ħ, j, k, l, m, p, q, v, w (the 'moon' letters), the definite article is il-, e.g.il-Bajja (the bay), il-ponta (the point), Il-Fontana.

e) Prepositions, such as ġo (in/at), fi (in), ma' (with), sa (to) and ta' (of), join the definite article that follows. For example:
ġo + il-università = ġol-università (at the university)
ta'+ il = tal-, e.g. Il-Ponta tal-Wardija (Wardija Point)
sa + L-Italja = sal-Italja (to Italy)

Inventory of characters (and their Unicode encodings[10]):

The **Maltese** language employs the following letter-diacritic combinations
in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script:

Upper case character	Unicode encoding	Lower case character	Unicode encoding
Ċ	010A	ċ	010B
Ġ	0120	ġ	0121
GĦ or Għ	0047+0126 or 0127	għ	0067+0127
Ħ	0126	ħ	0127
Ż	017B	ż	017C
À	00C0	à	00E0
È	00C8	è	00E8
Ì	00CC	ì	00EC
Ò	00D2	ò	00F2
Ù	00D9	ù	00F9

Administrative structure

Until 2019, Malta was divided into 68 local councils (Maltese: *kunsill lokali*) at first-order administrative level (ADM1). In 2019, six regions (Maltese: *reġjun*) were established via an amendment to the Local Councils Act. The local councils are now grouped under these six regions, with each regional council being composed of the local mayors and a regional president.[11] PCGN recommends that the regions be considered the ADM1s and the local councils as second-order administrative divisions (ADM2s). Each of the local councils is based around the town/village of the same name. The regions do not currently have ISO 3166-2 subdivision codes.

Details of the regions and local councils are listed in the tables below. In some cases the Maltese and English name for administrative subdivisions and their seats is the same, while in others the name differs in English and Maltese. In official contexts, the Maltese names for the Local Councils tends to be used in both English and Maltese. For UK purposes, PCGN recommends including the English names, where these differ.

Details of the Local Councils can be found here: https://divizjonitalgvernlokali.gov.mt/en/local-government/localregionalcouncils/
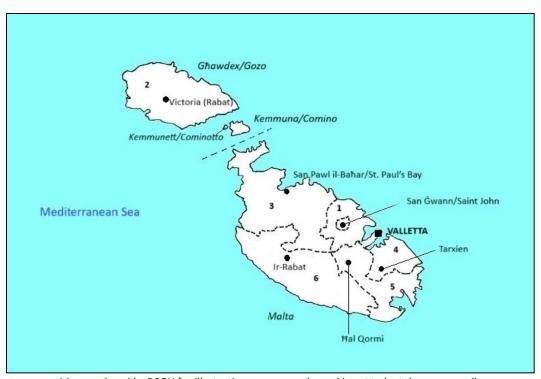
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[10] See www.unicode.org
[11] https://www.regjunnofsinhar.org/about-us/

Regions of Malta[12]

	Region Name – Short Form (English)	Region Name – Long Form (English)	Region Name – Short Form (Maltese)	Region Name – Long Form (Maltese)	Administrative Seat (location)
1	Eastern	Eastern Region	Lvant	Reġjun Tal-Lvant *or* Reġjun Lvant	San Ġwann/St John [13] (35°54'20"N 14°28'34"E)
2	Gozo	Gozo Region	Għawdex	Reġjun Ta'Għawdex	Victoria (Rabat) (36°02'40"N 14°14'23"E)
3	Northern	Northern Region	Tramuntana	Reġjun Tat-Tramuntana	San Pawl il-Baħar/St. Paul's Bay (35°56'54"N 14°24'02"E)
4	Port	Port Region[14]	Port	Reġjun Tal-Port	Tarxien (35°51'57"N 14°30'54"E)
5	Southern	Southern Region	Nofsinhar	Reġjun Tan-Nofsinhar	Ħal Qormi (35°52'42"N 14°28'19"E)
6	Western	Western Region	Punent	Reġjun Tal-Punent	Ir-Rabat (35°52'56"N 14°23'53"E)

Map of the Regions of Malta

Map produced by PCGN for illustrative purposes only, and is not to be taken necessarily as representing the views of the UK government on boundaries or political status.

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[12] https://localgovernment.gov.mt/public-bodies/

[13] San Ġwann/St John, the administrative seat of Eastern Region is located in an exclave of Northern Region.

[14] Sometimes 'Harbour Region'.

pcgn The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

Local Councils of Malta[15]

Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Birkirkara	Birkirkara	MT-04		35°53'50"N 14°27'55"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Ghargur	Ħal Għargħur	MT-15		35°55'25"N 14°27'18"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Gzira	Gżira	MT-12		35°54'20"N 14°29'34"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Iklin	L-Iklin	MT-19		35°54'35"N 14°27'20"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Lija	Ħal Lija	MT-24		35°54'05"N 14°26'32"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Msida	L-Imsida	MT-34	Imsida	35°53'33"N 14°28'58"E

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[15] https://divizjonitalgvernlokali.gov.mt/en/local-government/localregionalcouncils/

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Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Pembroke	Pembroke	MT-40		35°55'50"N 14°28'35"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Pietà	Tal Pietà	MT-41		35°53'33"N 14°29'51"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	St. Julian's	San Ġiljan	MT-48	Saint Julian	35°55'02"N 14°29'22"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Sliema	Sliema	MT-56		35°54'45"N 14°30'08"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Swieqi	Swieqi	MT-57		35°55'18"N 14°28'10"E
Malta	Eastern (Lvant) Region	Ta' Xbiex	Ta' Xbiex	MT-58		35°53'58"N 14°29'46"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Fontana	Il-Fontana	MT-10		36°02'15"N 14°14'10"E

OFFICIAL

Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Ghajnsielem	Għajnsielem	MT-13		36°01'35"N 14°17'06"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Gharb	L-Għarb	MT-14		36°03'36"N 14°12'32"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Ghasri	L-Għasri	MT-16		36°03'28"N 14°13'35"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Kercem	Ta' Kerċem	MT-22		36°02'31"N 14°13'36"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Munxar	Il-Munxar	MT-36		36°01'48"N 14°14'00"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Nadur	In-Nadur	MT-37		36°02'16"N 14°17'39"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Qala	Il-Qala	MT-42		36°02'10"N 14°18'34"E

Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	St. Lawrence	San Lawrenz	MT-50	Saint Lawrence	36°03'20"N 14°12'13"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Sannat	Ta' Sannat	MT-52		36°01'28"N 14°14'34"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Victoria (Rabat)	Ir-Rabat (Għawdex)	MT-45	Rabat Rabat Gozo Città Victoria Citta' Victoria Victorija Vittoria	36°02'40" N 14°14'23" E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Xaghra	Ix-Xagħra	MT-61		36°03'00"N 14°15'52"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Xewkija	Ix-Xewkija	MT-62		36°01'58"N 14°15'29"E
Gozo (Għawdex)	Gozo (Għawdex) Region	Zebbug	Iż Żebbuġ	MT-65	Żebbuġ Gozo Żebbuġ Għawdex	36°04'20"N 14°14'09"E
Malta	Northern (Tramuntana) Region	Attard	Ħ'Attard	MT-01		35°53'23"N 14°26'33"E

Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Malta	Northern (Tramuntana) Region	Balzan	Ħal Balzan	MT-02		35°53′23″N 14°26′33″E
Malta	Northern (Tramuntana) Region	Naxxar	In-Naxxar	MT-38		35°54′49″N 14°26′37″E
Malta	Northern (Tramuntana) Region	Mellieha	Il-Mellieħa	MT-30		35°57′23″N 14°21′44″E
Malta	Northern (Tramuntana) Region	Mgarr	L-Imġarr	MT-31	Imġarr	35°55′14″N 14°21′59″E
Malta	Northern (Tramuntana) Region	Mosta	Il-Mosta	MT-32		35°54′33″N 14°25′32″E
Malta	Northern (Tramuntana) Region	Mtarfa	L-Imtarfa	MT-35	Imtarfa	35°53′36″N 14°23′56″E
Malta	Northern (Tramuntana) Region	St. John	San Ġwann	MT-49	Saint John's	35°54′32″N 14°28′30″E

Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Malta	Northern (Tramuntana) Region	St. Paul's Bay	San Pawl il-Baħar	MT-51	Saint Paul's Bay	35°56′54″N 14°24′02″E
Malta	Port Region	Birgu	Il-Birgu	MT-03	Città Vittoriosa	35°53′10″N 14°31′27″E
Malta	Port Region	Bormla	Bormla	MT-06	Città Cospicua	35°52′50″N 14°31′18″E
Malta	Port Region	Fgura	Il-Fgura	MT-08		35°52′50″N 14°31′18″E
Malta	Port Region	Floriana	Floriana	MT-09		35°53′45″N 14°30′30″E
Malta	Port Region	Isla	L-Isla	MT-20	Città Invicta	35°53′16″N 14°31′01″E
Malta	Port Region	Kalkara	Il-Kalkara	MT-21		35°53′21″N 14°31′58″E
Malta	Port Region	Paola	Paola	MT-39		35°52′25″N 14°30′22″E
Malta	Port Region	Tarxien	Ħal Tarxien	MT-59		35°51′57″N 14°30′54″E
Malta	Port Region	Valletta	Il-Belt Valletta	MT-60	Città Umilissima	35°53′54″N 14°30′45″E

Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Malta	Port Region	Xghajra	Ix-Xgħajra	MT-63		35°53'05"N 14°32'55"E
Malta	Port Region	Zabbar	Ħaż Żabbar	MT-64	Città Hompesch	35°52'30"N 14°32'30"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Birzebbuga	Birżebbuġa	MT-05		35°49'20"N 14°31'20"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Ghaxaq	Ħal Għaxaq	MT-17		35°50'45"N 14°31'00"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Gudja	Il-Gudja	MT-11		35°51'05"N 14°30'12"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Hamrun	Il Ħamrun	MT-18		35°53'13"N 14°29'18"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Luqa	Ħal-Luqa	MT-25		35°51'55"N 14°29'00"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Marsa	Il-Marsa	MT-26		35°52'35"N 14°29'32"E

Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Marsaskala	Marsaskala	MT-27		35°51'38"N 14°33'33"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Marsaxlokk	Marsaxlokk	MT-28		35°50'30"N 14°33'05"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Qormi	Ħal Qormi	MT-43	Città Pinto	35°52'42"N 14°28'19"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	St. Lucia's	Santa Luċija	MT-53	Saint Lucia	35°51'42"N 14°30'23"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Santa Venera	Santa Venera	MT-54		35°53'25"N 14°28'40"E
Malta	Southern (Nofsinhar) Region	Zejtun	Iż-Żejtun	MT-67	Città Beland	35°51'28"N 14°32'00"E
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Dingli	Ħad Dingli	MT-07		35°51'35"N 14°23'00"E

Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Kirkop	Ħal Kirkop	MT-23		35°50′39″N 14°29′03″E
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Mdina	L-Imdina	MT-29	Città Notabile Imdina	35°53′14″N 14°24′19″E
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Mqabba	L-Imqabba	MT-33	Imqabba	35°50′42″N 14°28′03″E
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Qrendi	Qrendi	MT-44		35°49′55″N 14°27′05″E
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Rabat	Ir-Rabat	MT-46	r-Rabat Rabat Malta	35°52′56″N 14°23′53″E
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Safi	Safi	MT-47		35°55′05″N 14°29′30″E
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Siggiewi	Is-Siġġiewi	MT-55	Città Ferdinand	35°50′55″N 14°25′35″E

Island	Region	ADM1 Name English	ADM1 Name Maltese	ISO 3166-2 Code	Alternative Name(s)	Location
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Zebbug	Ħaż Żebbuġ	MT-66	Città Rohan Żebbuġ Malta	35°52′19″N 14°26′28″E
Malta	Western (Punent) Region	Zurrieq	Żurrieq	MT-68		35°49′20″N 14°29′00″E

Other Significant Locations

Name in English	Name in Maltese	Location	Feature Type
Blue Grotto	Taħt il-Ħnejja	35°49'13"N 14°33'45"E	Caves
Comino	Kemmuna	36°00'48"N 14°20'08"E	Island
Cominotto	Kemmunett	36°00'49"N 14°19'10"E	Island
Filfla (also known as Lone Island)	Filfla	35°47'02"N 14°24'26"E	Islet
Ggantija Temples	Ġgantija	36°02'48"N 14°16'10"E	Ancient site
Gozo	Għawdex	36°02'58"N 14°15'00"E	Island
Grand Harbour	Il-Port il-Kbir	35°53'32"N 14°30'46"E	Harbour (south of Valletta)
Malta	Malta	35°55'00"N 14°26'00"E	Island
Manoel Island	Il-Gżira Manoel	35°54'14"N 14°30'10"E	Island
Marsamxett Harbour	Il-Port ta' Marsamxett	35°54'04"N 14°30'24"E	Harbour (north of Valletta)
Marsaxlokk Bay	Il-Bajja ta' Marsaxlokk	35°49'12"N 14°32'44"E	Bay
Mediterranean Sea	Baħar Mediterran	35°N 20°E	Sea
Mellieħa Bay (also known as Għadira Bay)	Il-Bajja tal-Mellieħa	35°58'32"N 14°21'56"E	Bay & Beach
North Comino Channel	Il-Fliegu ta' Għawdex	36°01'23"N 14°19'40"E	Marine channel
Popeye Village/Sweethaven Village	N/A	35°57'39"N 14°20'28"E	Theme Park
South Comino Channel	Il-Fliegu ta' Malta/Il-Fliegu ta' Kemmuna	35°59'48"N 14°20'19"E	Marine channel
St. Paul's Island(s)	Gżira/Il-Gżejjer ta' San Pawl or Selmunett	35°57'59"N 14°24'08"E	Island
St. Peter's Pool	Il-Bajja ta Pietru	35°49'58"N 14°33'45"E	Cove

pcgn The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

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