

TECHNICAL TERMS

Paper presented by France*

agglomération (populated place). An inhabited place; a town and its environs.

alphabet (alphabet). In a general sense, any system of written symbols used for writing a language. More particularly, the term is reserved for systems in which phonetic symbols are used to represent sounds and, even more particularly, for alphabetical writing proper as distinct from syllabic writing.

appellatif, synonym of *terme générique* (generic term).

désignation (designation). A common noun indicating the nature of the object that has been given a geographical name.

détail dû à l'homme (cultural feature). Object on the surface of the earth modified or made by man.

détail hydrographique (hydrographic feature). Any object in the form of running or standing water or of ice or snow that has been given a particular name, which may be a proper name or a generic term or both at the same time.

détail topographique (natural feature). Object on the surface of the earth that is more or less outstanding and has been given a particular name, which may be a proper name or a generic term or both at the same time.

dialecte (dialect). Particular form assumed by a language in a given area. A dialect is distinguished by an aggregate of individual characteristics which, taken together, give the impression of a way of speaking that is different from the speech of neighbouring areas despite the relationship which unites them.

dictionnaire (dictionary). Exhaustive alphabetical compilation of the words used in a language giving their various meanings.

dictionnaire géographique (geographical dictionary). A collection of geographical names that is more complete than a gazetteer because it provides geographical, economic, demographic and other information.

écriture (writing). Representation of thought and the spoken word by visible signs. A distinction may be made between ideographic writing, syllabic writing and alphabetical writing. In a special sense, phonetic writing is the name given to a system of transcription devised by phoneticians for the purpose of representing pronunciation as accurately as possible independently of the alphabets actually in use.

glossaire (glossary). A collection of words usually confined to a specialized subject or to a given dialect or patois.

graphie (spelling). Mode of representing the spoken word in writing or an element in such representation. The usual or historical spelling is influenced by a tendency to conserve the older spelling even when it no longer corresponds to the pronunciation or by a desire to preserve some connexion with the origin of the word (etymological spelling).

homonymie (homonymy). Said of words pronounced the same but having different meanings.

hydronyme. Place name referring to a hydrographic feature.

idéogramme (ideogram). Symbol representing an idea which is used in ideographic writing.

idiome (idiom). General term used in reference to a language regarded as belonging to a particular community.

index alphabétique (name index). An alphabetical list of the names mentioned in a work, indicating the page or the article where they appear.

langue minoritaire (minority language). In a country where more than one language is spoken, that language which has only a limited sphere of influence.

langue nationale (national language). Language spoken throughout all or most of a country.

langue officielle (official language). Any language recognized at the national level and required by the government to be used in legislative, judicial and other official or similar documents. Some countries admit two or more languages as official languages.

langue principale (principal language). In a country where more than one language is used, the language which has the broadest sphere of influence.

langue véhiculaire (vehicular language). Language used in commercial and other relations by people who cannot communicate with one another when each uses his own idiom. Examples: English in India, French in Africa.

langue vernaculaire (vernacular language). Language peculiar to a country. Synonym: native language.

lettre modifiée (modified letter). Letter of the ordinary alphabet embodying an additional symbol which modifies its phonetic value.

lexique (lexicon). Collection of the linguistic symbols of a given language.

lieudit (named place). In general, a place which has been given a particular name. This term is most often reserved for uninhabited places.

mention cartographique (map information). Information on a map relating to something in the area represented or to a characteristic of that area. Serving merely to assist the map user, it is not used by the inhabitants of the area to identify any particular place.

nomenclature (gazetteer). A list of geographical names identifying the nature and location of the things named. Gazetteers are arranged in alphabetical order.

nom géographique (geographical name). A proper name, consisting of one or more words, used to designate an individual geographical object.

nom traditionnel (traditional name). Name which has become established by use over a long period of time, most often in a spontaneous manner.

normalisation (standardization). The process whereby the authorized (national or international) agency fixes the form of geographical names on behalf of the users thereof.

objet géographique (geographical object). Something of greater or lesser importance on the face of the earth which has been given a particular name, viz., a geographical name.

* The original text of this paper appeared as document E/CONF. 53/L.61.

onomastique (onomastics). Derived from the Greek "onoma" (name), this term designates either the system of proper names of a language or a given area or the study of that system. Anthroponymy and toponymy are branches of onomastics.

oronyme. Place name referring to a more or less outstanding relief feature.

parler (speech). The aggregate of the means of expression used by a group within a language area. Local speech: the speech of a particular district.

patois. Ordinarily used to designate the varieties of local speech used by a population group belonging to a civilization less advanced than that represented by the language employed by the surrounding population.

phonème (phoneme). Minimum unit resulting from the analysis of articulate speech and defined in relation, on the one hand, to the position of the organs of speech and, on the other, to the resulting auditory impression.

phonétique (phonetics). Study of the constituent phonemes of articulate speech.

points-voyelles (vowel points). In certain Semitic writing systems, diacritical marks added to the alphabetical symbols to represent the vowels.

présentation typographique (printing form). The manner in which the letters of a place name are selected and put together (upper-case or lower-case letters and so on) in printing.

signe diacritique (diacritical mark). Any conventional mark added to an ordinary letter which modifies its customary phonetic value.

synonyme (synonym). One of two or more words having similar meanings.

système d'écriture (writing system). Any method of writing governed by precise rules.

système d'écriture syllabique (syllabic writing system). A

writing system using symbols corresponding to syllables, for example, *kana* in Japanese.

terme générique (generic term). Term proper to a class, category or species and not to an individual or a particular object. A geographical generic term forming part of a place name denotes the nature of the object represented by that name. Synonym: *appellatif*.

terme spécifique (specific term). Word constituting a geographical name and, by its uniqueness, enabling the designated object to be identified. Synonym: proper name.

tilde. Word borrowed from Spanish designating a horizontal mark that is placed above a character and gives it a particular pronunciation.

toponyme (toponym). Etymological meaning: place name. A very general term. Name given to a portion of the earth by the inhabitants of an area, either spontaneously or intentionally.

toponymie (toponymy). Onomastics or study of the place names of a given area or in a given language.

transcription (transcription). Procedure for the graphic adaptation to a given language of a word from another language on the basis of its pronunciation. Transcription may be effected with the aid of a traditional alphabet or of a special system of notation often referred to as a phonetic notation.

translittération (transliteration). Transcription consisting merely of the letter-for-letter transfer of a foreign alphabet with the aid of the equivalents of the written symbols, without regard to how the sounds are really pronounced.

Umlaut. German word often used to denote the change in timbre of a vowel under the influence of a neighbouring phoneme.

vocabulaire (vocabulary). The stock of words of a language or of words peculiar to a group of persons.

CODE OF ABBREVIATED DESIGNATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATURAL FEATURES CURRENTLY APPEARING ON THE OFFICIAL MAPS OF LEBANON

Paper presented by Lebanon*

Abbreviation	Designation (in Arabic)	French	English	Abbreviation	Designation (in Arabic)	French	English
A	Aïn	source	spring	Kh ^b	Kharab	ruines	ruins
B	Bir	puits	well	Kh	Khirbé(t)	ruine	ruin
B ^é , B ^{et}	Birké, Birket	mare, étang, bassin	basin	M ^{aa}	Mazraa	ferme	farm
B ^j	Borj	tour	tower	N	Nabaa	source importante	main spring
B ^t	Beit	maison	house	N ^r	Nahr	rivière	river
D	Dahr	croupe dos, dessus	mound	O ^{di}	Ouadi	vallée	valley
D ^r	Deïr	couvent	monastery	Q ^r	Qasr	citadelle	castle
Jal	Jabal	montagne	mountain	Q ^{ba}	Qoubba	dôme	dome
J	Joubb	puits profond non cimenté	well	R	Ras	cap	cape
				Rej	Rejm	tas de pierres	cairn
				S ^q	Soûq	marché	market
				Tah.	Tahoûn (et)	moulin	mill
				T. ¹	Tall	colline	hill

* The original text of this paper appeared as document E/CONF. 53/L.76.

ICAO STANDARDIZATION PRACTICES

Paper presented by the International Civil Aviation Organization*

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

* The original text of this paper appeared as document E/CONF. 53/L.43.

is vitally interested in the work of the present Conference, primarily because of its aeronautical charting programme. It is interested in the designation of locations where