

**Ninth United Nations Conference on the
Standardization of Geographical Names**

New York, 21 - 30 August 2007

Item 9 (e) of the provisional agenda*

National standardization:

Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors

Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors - Croatia

Submitted by Croatia **

* E/CONF.98/1.

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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS - CROATIA

FOR INTERNATIONAL USE

First Edition

August 2007

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Zagreb, Croatia

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1 LANGUAGES

1.1 General remarks

In 1992 the Republic of Croatia became an internationally recognized state and a member of the United Nations. The official language of the Republic of Croatia (in Croatian: *hrvatski*) is Croatian.* The population of Croatia is 4.437.460 of which 89,63% are Croats (according to the 2001 census). Minority languages are of regional and local importance only.

Although the national language is Croatian, minority languages are used in their local communities and Serbian, Hungarian, Italian and Czech have official language status in Croatia. The constitution provides that in municipalities where the majority of the population is non-Croatian, official documentation may also be in their language.

1.2 National language – Croatian

1.2.1 General remarks

The national language is Croatian in its standard form written in the Roman alphabet. Croatian belongs to the western group of South-Slavic languages. The Croatian language is spoken in Croatia by about 4.5 million people and is one of the three official languages in Bosnia where it is spoken by about 700,000 people.

Croatian is also used by members of the Croatian minority in Serbia (it is one of seven official languages in the province of Vojvodina), in the coastal part of Montenegro, as well as in Romania, Slovenia, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia and Italy. The largest Croatian economic diaspora is in Germany, the USA, Canada and Australia.

1.2.2 The Croatian alphabet

<i>A a</i>	<i>Dž dž</i>	<i>I i</i>	<i>N n</i>	<i>Š š</i>
<i>B b</i>	<i>Đ đ</i>	<i>J j</i>	<i>Nj nj</i>	<i>T t</i>
<i>C c</i>	<i>E e</i>	<i>K k</i>	<i>O o</i>	<i>U u</i>
<i>Č č</i>	<i>F f</i>	<i>L l</i>	<i>P p</i>	<i>V v</i>
<i>Ć ć</i>	<i>G g</i>	<i>Lj lj</i>	<i>R r</i>	<i>Z z</i>
<i>D d</i>	<i>H h</i>	<i>M m</i>	<i>S s</i>	<i>Ž ž</i>

The Croatian alphabet is a variant of the Latin alphabet that was developed by Ljudevit Gaj in 1830 (*A short primer of Croatian-Slavic orthography*), and is often referred as *gajica*. It is used as an official script of the Croatian and Bosnian standard languages. It consists of thirty upper and

* According to Article 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia: the Croatian language and the Latin script are in official use in the Republic of Croatia. In individual local units, another language and the Cyrillic or some other script may be introduced into official use along with the Croatian language and the Latin script under conditions specified by law.

lower case letters. Except for the Croatian diacritical letters č, ć, đ, š, ž, other diacritical marks are not used in Croatian toponymic and cartographic practice.

Three phonemes are written with digraphs: the phoneme /dZ/ is written with the digraph dž, the phoneme /ʎ/ with lj, and the phoneme /ɲ/ with nj.

Each of the five vowels may also be written with an additional lengthening symbol and pitch accents that are important for pronunciation but are never used in cartography.

In addition to the letters of the Croatian alphabet, the letters Q q (kve), X x (iks), Y y (ipsilon), W w (dvostruko ve) appear in foreign geographical names but never for the place names within the territory of Croatia. They can also be found in some family names of foreign origin. They are not listed in the Croatian alphabet. However, *q* would be after *p*, and *w*, *x*, *y* after *v*

1.2.3 Spelling rules for Croatian geographical names

The spelling rules for Croatian geographical names are defined by the rules of Croatian orthography but may reflect local (dialectal) phonological or morphological features. The orthographic manual* that has been in official use since 1994 was approved by the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Republic of Croatia. Although there are other orthographic manuals, there are no major differences among them as regards spelling rules for Croatian geographical names.

Croatian orthography is mostly phonological, so words are pronounced the same way they are spelled. Geographical names normally follow general Croatian spelling rules. However, there are some exceptions, i.e. place name *Knežpolje*, according to phonological rules should be spelled *Knešpolje* (voiced *ž* to voiceless *š*), but that rule is not regularly followed in place names.

Dialectal forms of place names are usually unmodified in official place names: *Tisno*, *Veli Lukoran*, *Delnice* etc. instead of *Tijesno*, *Veliki Lukoran*, *Dionice* as those names should be in standard Croatian. However, local dialectal pronunciation is disregarded in the written form of the name. Throughout history there have, however, been some attempts to standardize names of settlements and some of those forms became official, i.e. *Durđevac* instead of *Đurđevac* as it should be in the Kajkavian dialect.

1.2.3.1 Capitalization

Croatian place names, as all proper names, always begin with a capital letter. This rule applies for both single and compound names. There are, however, many rules for writing compound names, although the general rule is that the first name is always capitalized.

(a) All partsof compound geographical names, except for conjunctions and prepositions, are written with capital letters if they are:

* *Hrvatski pravopis*⁴ by S. Babić, B. Finka and M. Moguš. Zagreb : Školska knjiga, 1994. A decree № 523-02-01/5-94-01, was issued in April 1994 by the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Republic of Croatia.

- i) Names of settlements and or parts of settlements
Examples: Babina Greda, Barića Draga, Crni Lug, Brod Moravice, Brod na Kupi, Dugo Selo, Ivanić Grad, Krapinske Toplice, Stari Grad, Sveti Juraj, Sveti Martin pod Okićem, Staro Petrovo Selo, Sveti Petar u Šumi, Vela Luka, Žuta Lokva, Novi Zagreb, etc.
 - ii) Names of states: Hrvatska / Republika Hrvatska
 - iii) Names of continents: Južna Amerika.
- (b) With other compound geographical names only the first part is capitalized:
- i) If the generic term, as a second part of the name is written as a separate word, it begins with a small letter.
Examples: Babin potok, Duboka uvala, Dugi otok, Dumboka draga, Ivina livada, Jadransko more, Kopački rit, Kvarnerski zaljev, Lonjsko polje, Ljubačka vrata, Male njive, Markovi stanovi, Novsko ždrilo, Plitvička jezera, Skradinski buk, Sveto brdo, Turopoljska šuma, Veliki lug, Vransko jezero, Žumberačka gora, etc.
 The same rule applies for foreign names such as *Apeninski poluotok, Mrtvo more, Tihi ocean, Veliki kanjon,*
 - ii) Names of provinces: *Gorski kotar, Hrvatsko primorje, Hrvatsko zagorje, Imotska krajina, Panonska nizina, Ravni kotari, Veliki lug* etc. or foreign names as *Bliski istok* (Middle East), etc. However, in composita such as *jugoistočna Europa* (South-Eastern Europe, *istočna Slavonija* (Eastern Slavonia) etc., the first part is written with small letters since in Croatian hemispheres are written with initial small letters, except if they are used in ethnic or political meaning, such as *Zapadna Europa* (Western Europe) / *Istočna Europa* (Eastern Europe).
 - iii) Names of counties as administrative units of the Republic of Croatia:
Examples: Zagrebačka županija, Zadarska županija, Brodsko-posavska županija, Istarska županija.
 - iv) Names of streets, squares and other address units:
Examples: Petrinjska ulica, Markov trg, Pod zidom, Savska cesta, Zeleni trg, etc. except if a part of the compound name is a proper name: *Trg bana Josipa Jelačića.*

1.2.3.2 Use of hyphens

According to the Croatian orthography rules the use of hyphens in Croatian geographical names is nowadays avoided whenever possible, especially in the names of settlements. In older records there were more place names with hyphens (such as *Ivanić-Grad, Jasenica-Lug Sv. Filip-Jakov, Tenjski-Antunovac, Tišina-Erdeljska, Topusko-Toplice, Zlatar-Bistrica, Otok-Duba, Sveti Vid-Miholjice* etc.) but today they are officially written without hyphens.

The hyphen is used:

- (a) on official geographical maps hyphens are used for road and railroad names:
Examples: Zagreb – Split, Vrhovine – Plitvička jezera, etc.
- (b) for the names of channels if the name consists of several geographical names:
Examples: Dunav-Tisa- Dunav, etc.
- (c) in names of Croatian counties that consist of two equal parts:
Examples: Vukovarsko-srijemska, Osječko-baranjska, Šibensko-kninska etc.

(d) in some foreign place names that are compound names (such as *Herceg-Noví*, etc.).

1.2.3.3 Use of one or two words

Compound geographical names in Croatian can be written as one word or as two or more words. Capitalization depends on if the name is the name of a settlement or other geographical name.

- (a) Compound names of settlements can be written both as one compound word or separately. There is no strict rule so as official names we have *Starigrad* (near Zadar on the coast) and *Stari Grad* (on the island of Hvar) that consist of the same two elements: star 'old' + grad 'town'.
- (b) Compound names of settlements that have an apposition as the first part of the name are written separately: *Ažić Lokva*, *Brod Moravice*, *Ivanić Grad*, *Kaštel Gomilica*, *Klinča Selo*, *Špišić Bukovica*, *Zlatar Bistrica*, etc. Those names used to be written with hyphens. However, there are also names like *Josipdol*, *Jurjaves*, that are written as one word.
- (c) Other compound geographical names that consist of an adjective and a generic term as a second part of the name are written separately: *Markovi stanovi*, *Jurića tor*, *Perin pašnjak*, *Turopoljska šuma*, *Veliki lug*, *Male njive*, *Livade*, *Ivina livada*, *Kopački rit*, etc. Exceptions to the rule are names in which a phonological change occurred earlier: *Vrpolje*, *Zagvozd*, etc.

1.2.3.4 Exonyms

Spelling rules for writing exonyms are generally the same as for all Croatian geographical names.

Examples:

- (a) settlement names: Atena (Athena), Beč (Vienna), Budimpešta (Budapest), Bukurešt (Bucuresti), Pariz (Paris), Peking (Beiging), Prag (Praha), Rim (Roma), Varšava (Warszawa), Venecija/Mletci/Mleci (Venezia), Frankfurt na Majni ...
- (b) names of states: Albanija, Austrija, Bavarska, Danska, Engleska, Indija, Irska, Kina, Tibet, Mađarska, Norveška, Paragvaj, Poljska, Rumunjska, Rusija, Švedska, Turska, Urugvaj,...

1.2.3.5 Foreign names

Foreign names from languages that are written in the Latin alphabet are written as in the original languages.

All foreign names are written with capital initials. In compound geographical names, all parts of names of settlements, states and continents are written with capital letters, except for conjunctions and prepositions.

1.2.4 Pronunciation of Croatian geographical names

In Croatian, thirty phonemes are represented by the thirty letters of the Croatian alphabet. Each vowel can be short or long but vowel quantity is never registered in cartography. Also, standard Croatian has distinctive pitch accents that are very relevant for pronunciation but cannot be

predicted from the ordinary spelling: lûka (Gsg lûk 'onion'), lûka (Gsg lûk 'arch'), lûka 'harbour', Lûka (proper name Luke).

In the table below, the Croatian alphabet is presented in two columns with spelling and pronunciation of phones with symbols in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). There is, however, still some debate about the values of Croatian /š/, /ž/ phonemes and they are sometimes considered to be retroflex.

Examples of vowels are given in both short and long forms which in practice are not written. The phoneme /i□e/ should be added to the list, but his position is not yet fully cleared. It is diphthong, so called long *jat* (ĭje), in Slavic linguistics usually written /ě/.

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet).
a	[α], [α:]	λ	[λ]
b	[β]	λφ	[Λ]
c	[τ]σ	μ	[μ]
č	[τ]Σ	ν	[ν]
ć	[τ]□	νφ	[θ]
d	[δ]	o	[o], [o:]
dž	[δ]Z	π	[π]
đ	[δ]┘	ρ	[ρ]
e	[ε], [ε:]	s	[σ]
f	[φ]	š	[Σ]
g	[γ]	t	[τ]
h	[η]	u	[υ], [υ:]
i	[i], [i:]	v	[ϑ]
j	[φ]	z	[ζ]
k	[κ]	ž	[Z]

The table below explains all letters of the Croatian alphabet with examples for pronunciation in appellatives and toponyms.

Ee	e	električar	Erdut, Ernestinovo, Ervenik, Eminovci
letter	alphabet	appellative	toponyms
Ff	ef	frula	Fažana, Ferdinandovac, Fužine, Fruška gora
Aa	a	auto	Aržano, Arbanasi, Ada, Apatovac,
Gg	ge	grad	Gorski kotar, Gospić, Gajic, Garešnica
Bb	be	bukva	Buje, Bakar, Babino Brdo, Biograd na Moru
Hh	ha	haljina	Hrašće, Hvar, Hrvatsko Polje, Hrvatska
Cc	ce	cipela	Cavtat, Cres, Cerje, Crikvenica
Ii	ij	igla	Ilok, Ičići, Ilova, Istra
Čč	če	čaplja	Čabar, Čilipi, Čret, Čakovac
Jj	je	jabuka	Jelas polje, Jelsa, Josipdol, Jadransko more
Ćć	će	ćelav	Ćusi, Ćurlovac, Ćičarija, Ćunski
Kk	ka	kocka	Kali, Klisa, Kaptol, Karinsko more
Dd	de	dub	Daruvar, Dinara, Dubrovnik, Dubrava
Ll	el	labud	Labin, Lekenik, Lika, Levinovac
Dž,dž	dže	džemper	Džaperovac, Džolici, Džomba
Ij,jj	elj	ljubav	Ljubac, Ljubovo, Ljeskovac, Lještani
Đđ	de	đak	Đurđevac, Đurmanec, Đulovac, Đakovo
Mm	em	mama	Makarska, Medvednica, Malo more, Modruš

Nn	en	novac	Novska, Neretva, Novigrad, Negoslavci
Nj nj	enj	njiva	Njivice, Nježić
Oo	o	olovka	Oriolik , Osor, Odra, Osijek
Pp	pe	pismo	Papuk, Ponikve, Pula, Pag
Rr	er	ruka	Rab, Risnjak, Rovinj, Rude
Ss	es	sestra	Samobor, Sava, Slavonija, Susak
Šš	eš	šljiva	Šibenik, Šilo, Šatorina, Štrigova
Tt	te	toplice	Tuhobić, Tounj, Trogir, Tovarnik, Toplice
Uu	u	ustava	Udbina, Učka, Uljanik, Unije
Vv	ve	vrata	Varaždin, Vela Luka, Veternica, Vratnik
Zz	ze	zvijezda	Zagreb, Zrinska gora, Zaton, Zrmanja
Žž	že	žaba	Žirje, Ždala, Žuta Lokva, Žumberak

Three phonemes that are in Croatian Latin script written with digraphs dž [δZ], lj [Λ], nj [ŋ] occur only in compound words so they do not cause problems in pronunciation: *nad-živjeti*, *izvan-jezični* etc.

Standard Croatian has four accents. Falling and rising pitch can be on short or long vowels, but falling occurs only on the first syllable and is often followed by a long vowel. Rising accents may occur on the second, third or fourth syllable of a word. No regular rules can be given to identify the correct accent from spelling, but usually names will be understood even if pronounced with an incorrect accent.

The pronunciation of Croatian regularly follows the spelling. There are no consonant lengths. There are however some pronunciation variations that are not recorded in orthography. The same rules apply for the general lexicon as for geographical names.

(a) *n* before *g* and *k* is pronounced [N]: *Ankaran*, *Ankona*.

(b) *š* before *ć* in place names becomes weakly palatalized, and is pronounced [ɕ]: *Bobovišća*, *Gradišće*, *Nedelišće*. The same is true for *ž* [ʃ], but that combination does not occur in place names.

(c) There are no diphthongs in standard Croatian. The only exception is long *jat* [iɔe] (or [ě]) that it is written with *ije*. However, in many place names the official form reflects the dialectal pronunciation where *jat* is [e:] or [i:]. Some official form of names of settlements were standardized, such as *Rijeka* instead of local *Rika* or *Reka*.

1.2.5 Linguistic strata recognizable in Croatian place names

Historically, the Croatian territory was very active with respect to migrations. It is a borderland between different cultural and political influences in which the ethnic substratum and superstratum have continually merged, creating a new stratum which has persisted under the

Croatian name until the present. Names belonging to older strata are all significantly adapted according to Croatian phonological rules.

Centuries of ethnolinguistic mixing and stratification is clearly reflected in the stratification of Croatian place names. However, more than 50% of Croatian place names are derived from geographical terms and most of them are of Slavic, respectively of Croatian origin. In the 6th century a continuous influx of various Slavic tribes began, among which the Croats were the most prominent.

(a) Chronologically the oldest stratum in Croatian toponymy is usually known by the common name Illyrian. Almost everything we know about those ethnic groups is based on onomastic data. Various Illyrian tribes settled in the area of southern and central Croatia probably around the second millennium B.C. Northern Croatia was inhabited by Pannonic tribes which are sometimes considered, but were not Illyrians, although they were most probably related. Illyrian place names are present along the coast in names of numerous Croatian towns such as *Jadera* : *Zadar*, *Nona* : *Nin*, *Scardona* : *Skradin*, *Salona* : *Solin* etc. and many island names, but also in the continental part of Croatia: *Siscia* : *Sisak* etc.

(b) Celtic penetration in the 4th century B.C. did not leave many traces in toponymy, as opposed to Greek colonization of the same epoch. A Greek language stratum is still present in the names of some major Croatian islands, such as *Korkyra* : *Korčula* etc. All Greek names have undergone a Romance language filter.

(c) The new millennium was marked by the gradual establishment of Romance provinces and a Romance substratum is significantly present, especially in the coastal toponymy. However, place names of Romance origin belong to various chronological strata, from names of a Roman period to the youngest strata of Venetian place names.

(d) Centuries of Hungarian, Turkish and German political rule in Croatia and the presence of those languages did not leave many traces in Croatian toponymy since the toponymic system had mostly already been established.

1.2.6 Croatian dialects

The Croatian dialects are divided into three dialectal groups*: *Štokavian*, *Čakavian* and *Kajkavian*, and according to the usual division each of them consists of six dialects. The standard Croatian language is based on the Štokavian dialect and centuries of written Croatian literature, but it encompasses elements of all three dialectal groups.

Dialects belonging to all three dialectal groups are spoken throughout the Republic of Croatia. The Kajkavian and Čakavian dialects are spoken exclusively by the Croats, and some dialects belonging to the Štokavian dialectal group are spoken also by Bosnians, Montenegrins and Serbs in neighboring countries. Kajkavian is nowadays spoken mostly on the North-West of Croatia, Čakavian along the Adriatic coast, on the islands and in Istria. Čakavian and Kajkavian used to

* Those three dialect groups were named according to the interrogative pronoun *kaj*, *ča*, *što* 'what' (*quid*), although there are some Čakavian local speeches that use *što* (in the South-East) or *kaj* (in the North-West bordering areas and in the northern Istria) instead of *ča*.

be spread throughout a much larger part of Croatia and today are also spoken in Croatian settlements in Hungary, Austria and Slovakia. Croatian Štokavian dialects are spoken primarily in the Republic of Croatia and in Bosnia and Hercegovina (where Croatian is one of three official languages), but also in Montenegro, Serbia by Croatian minorities living there. There are also Croatian Štokavian settlements in Hungary, in Burgenland in Austria, in the province of Molise in Italy and in Romania. The basic criteria for classifying Štokavian dialects are: the reflex of the Slavic vowel *jat* (ě) in long (*rijeka, rika, reka*) and short syllables; the degree to which accentuation has developed and consonant clusters *šč* or *št* in some words.

The three Croatian dialectal groups differ on all linguistic levels: phonological, morphological, derivational, syntactic and semantic but they all have common features that, in addition to other Štokavian dialects spoken by non-Croats, classify them as “part” of the central South-Slavic language according to genetic linguistic criteria.*

Dialectal features are to a certain extent preserved in Croatian place names, especially in dialectal forms of adjectives in compound names and dialectal generic terms. Names of minor places tend to reflect more dialectal features than names of towns, bigger islands, rivers, etc. that were known from literary tradition. Names that have been adopted according to the standard form on various occasions in the past have not been changed back to dialectal forms.

Nowadays, the general guiding principle in writing Croatian place names is that names are spelled as far as possible according to their actual local pronunciation but only with the alphabet of the standard language.

Diphthongs, accents, allophons etc. are never written in official place names, but are usually registered in toponymic dictionaries and dialectal monographs.

1.3 Minority languages

Minority languages are of regional and local importance only. Historical territorial minorities are Serbs, Italians, Hungarians, Czechs and Slovaks. According to the last census in 2001 there were 201 631 (4.54%) Serbs, 20 755 (0.47%) Bosnians, 19 636 (0.44%) Italians, 16 595 (0.37%) Hungarians, 15 082 (0.34%) Albanians, 10 510 (0.47 %) Czechs, and other very small minority groups: Ukrainians (0.04%), Slovaks (0.11%), Rusins (0.05%), Romany (0.21%), Germans (0.07%), Macedonians (0.10%), Montenegrins (0.11%).*

In bilingual/multilingual areas of Croatia the use of language in geographical names is defined by the Article 12 of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities.** Furthermore,

* In 20th century linguistics it was usually referred to by the term *Serbo-Croatian*.

* Source: Governmental Office for Statistics of the Republic of Croatia, Statistički ljetopis Republike Hrvatske, Nacionalne manjine, Zagreb, 2004.

** Article 12 of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities (Class 016-01/02-01/01, Zagreb, issued 3/12/2002:

(1) Equality in the official use of a minority language and script shall be exercised in the territory of a self-government unit where the members of a national minority make at least one third of the population.

(2) Equality in the official use of a minority language and script shall also be practised when so envisaged in international treaties to which the Republic of Croatia is a party and when so stipulated in the statute of a local or

Article 13 of the same Act defines the use of minority languages and the right of promoting minority cultural heritage in geographical names, street names etc.*** More precise legislation on the use of minority languages is given by Article 10**** of the Act on Minority Languages and Script use in the Republic of Croatia which states that: “In municipalities and cities that have introduced a minority language and script for equal official use, either bilingual or multilingual, the same lettering size shall be secured for:

- 1. traffic signs and other written notifications in road traffic,
- 2. streets and square names,
- 3. place and geographic site names.”

However, toponymy has not been greatly influenced by the present minority population except in Istria. Minority language geographical names appear on some large scale maps.

1.3.1 Serbian

1.3.1.1 General remarks

Serbian is a western South-Slavic language that belongs to the Indo-European family, using the Cyrillic script.

According to the 2001 census there are 201 631 Serbs in Croatia, or 4.54%, so they are the most numerous minority. A large population of Serbs settled in Croatia in the 16th century, fleeing from the Turkish invasion, and they were later brought by the Austrian administration to defend the border from the Turks. They were mainly settled along the border with Bosnia, in the so called *Krajina region*. Some of the members of the present-day Serbian community are the descendants of the old Walachian population that were Orthodox believers and at the beginning of the 20th century became members of the Serbian Orthodox Church. After the Second World War many Serbs settled in Croatia as members of the Yugoslav Army, so in 1991 there were about 11,5% Serbs in Croatia. However, many left with the Yugoslav Army and after the Serbian aggression towards Croatia from 1991-1995. Today, most of the Serbs live in large cities such as the capital Zagreb, in Rijeka, etc. and speak only Croatian. Besides Croatian which is the national language in all of Croatia, the Serbian language and script have official status on the local level in eastern Croatia, especially in the border regions with the Republic of Serbia, in Vukovarsko-Srijemska and Osječko-Baranjska counties, as well as in the municipality of Donji Lapac in

regional self-government unit, pursuant to the provisions of the special Law on the Use of Minority Languages and Script in the Republic of Croatia.

*** Article 13: The law regulating the use of minority languages and script and/ or the statutes of self-government units shall define measures to facilitate the preservation of traditional names and signs and the naming of places, streets and squares after the persons or events important for the history and culture of the respective national minority in the Republic of Croatia, in the areas traditionally or in terms of numbers significantly populated by the national minority concerned.

**** The charter of a municipality or town/city in which the language and script of a national minority are accorded equal official status shall stipulate whether the right to bilingual signs is to be exercised throughout its territory or only in individual places, and whether traditional names of settlements and localities are to be used and where. The charter of a municipality or town/city may stipulate that legal and natural persons engaged in public activity are to write their titles, bilingual or multilingual, in territories in which the languages and scripts of national minorities are accorded equal official status. (Zagreb, 11 May 2000).

Ličko-Senjska county, where Serbs are the majority population. The language is used in local administration, schools and Orthodox Church services.

1.3.1.2 The Serbian alphabet

The Serbian language is normally written in a Serbian variant of the Cyrillic alphabet, but the Latin alphabet is also in official use. Serbian Cyrillic script does not have digraphs *dž, lj, nj* as Croatian but instead Cyrillic letters џ, љ, њ

Pronunciation values are the same as in Croatian.

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet).
a	[α], [α:]	л	[λ]
б	[β]	љ	[Λ]
ц	[τ] σ]	м	[μ]
ч	[τ] Σ]	н	[ν]
ћ	[τ] □]	њ	[ŋ]
д	[δ]	о	[o], [o:]
џ	[δ] Z]	п	[π]
ђ	[δ] ʄ]	р	[ρ]
е	[ε], [ε:]	с	[σ]
ф	[φ]	ш	[Σ]
г	[γ]	т	[τ]
х	[η]	у	[υ], [υ:]
и	[ɪ], [ɪ:]	в	[ϑ]
ј	[φ]	з	[ζ]
к	[κ]	ж	[Z]

1.3.1.3 Geographical names

There are no special Serbian place names since the toponymic system of Croatia was already defined at the time the Serbian population settled in Croatia. However, in regions where they make up a majority of the population, the settlement names are written both in Latin and Cyrillic script.

1.3.2 Italian

1.3.2.1 General remarks

Italian is a Romance language of Indo-European origin using the Latin alphabet. Besides Croatian it is the official language of the Italian minority on the local level in western Istria in the municipalities of Pula/Pola, Rovinj/Rovigno, Umag/Umago, \$\$\$ According to the 2001 census there were 19 636 or 0.44% Italians in Croatia. Most of them live in the county of Istria, but some live in Dalmatian towns and there is a small Italian community in Western Slavonia.

The Italian community used to be more numerous before the Second World War, especially in western Istria and some Dalmatian towns such as Zadar which between the two World Wars were given to Italy through political agreements. In that period many Italians were settled in those regions. Most of them left after the Second World War or were expelled by the Yugoslav communist government.

1.3.2.2 The Italian alphabet

Italian is written in the Latin alphabet. For pronunciation see Toponymic guidelines for Map and Other Editors – Italy (<http://unstats.un.org/>_____).

1.3.2.3 Geographical names

There are many geographical names in Croatia that are of Romance origin, but they belong to older linguistic strata. At the Eastern part of the Adriatic there was an indigenous Romance population that spoke so called Dalmatico, which is today extinct. Many of those place names were later Italianized during the centuries of Venetian rule in Dalmatia and Istria. In municipalities with an Italian minority all the place names are bilingual: *Rovigno – Rovinj, Umago – Umag, Citta Nova – Novigrad* etc.

1.3.3 Hungarian

1.3.2.1 General remarks

Hungarian is a Finno-Ugric language of the Uralic language family using the Latin script. Besides Croatian it is the official language of the Hungarian minority on the local level in a few municipalities in northern and eastern Croatia. According to the 2001 census there were 16 595 or 0.37% Hungarians in Croatia. Most of them live along the long border between Croatia and Hungary. The Hungarian language and script are used locally in public institutions and schools.

1.3.3.2 The Hungarian alphabet

Hungarian is written in the Roman alphabet with the addition of diacritical marks for vowels, and character combinations for consonants as against the original Roman alphabet. For pronunciation see Toponymic guidelines for Map and Other Editors – Hungary (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/INF.09.pdf>[11.01.2006]).

1.3.3.3 Geographical names

Geographical names of Hungarian origin in Croatia are very few and they are mostly well-adopted to the Croatian phonological system, a fact also reflected in spelling. Hungarian minority place names do not occur on Croatian maps.

2 Names authorities and names standardization

In Croatia there is still no official committee authorized for the standardization and authorization of geographical names. There is also no special law on place names that would determine competence in approving place names and establish rules for name standardization.

In accordance with the Law of State Survey and Real Estate Cadastre, the Croatian Geodetic Institute (CGI) shall establish and maintain a Croatian Geographical Names Database (CGND). It will be a database of official Croatian geographical names. The CGND project will be succeeded by the establishment of a geographic names standardization body and further legislative development.

Names of administrative units, names of settlements and all inhabited places are standardized, and their forms in the past had to be approved even by the Croatian parliament. They are published by the governmental authority:

[Državni zavod za statistiku Republike Hrvatske](http://www.dzs.hr/)

Ilica 3, HR-10000 Zagreb

<http://www.dzs.hr/>

Names of municipal districts and other parts of settlements are also standardized and approved by local municipal authorities. Larger towns have special councils that discuss and approve those names.

The Croatian-Norwegian project CRONOGIP IIIB has been established with the aim of creating the Croatian Geographical Names Database (CGND) which will contain all Croatian geographical names in official use, as well as names from place name research. The CGND project consortium is defined by the State Geodetic Administration (SGA), the Croatian Geodetic Institute (CGI), the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics (IHJJ), the Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority (NMCA) and the Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia (HHI).

The [State Geodetic Administration](#) (SGA) (Croatian: *Državna geodetska uprava*, DGU; address: Lastovska 23/IV, HR-10000 Zagreb) is the national mapping authority, that treats geographical names in the course of map production. Standardizations of geographical names were mainly developed by SGA within the scope of the Topographic Information System of the Republic of Croatia (CROTIS). On behalf of the Croatian Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction for producing physical maps, the Croatian State Geodetic Administration is responsible for establishing a national spatial data infrastructure and producing official maps.

The [Croatian Geodetic Institute](#) (CGI) (Croatian: *Hrvatski geodetski institut*, HGI; address: Savska c. 41/XVI, HR-10000 Zagreb) was founded by the State Geodetic Administration. According to point (4) of Article 44. in the Law of State Survey and Real Estate Cadastre, within the scope of its activity, the Croatian Geodetic Institute establishes and keeps the register of geographical names. CGI is responsible for the national mapping program by providing names for the Basic Map of Croatia. CGI will be able to maintain a geographic names database and

distribute geographic names for relevant users, as well as give support to appropriate state administrative bodies that are responsible for declaring official geographical names data and prepare draft regulations and standards for the approval and management of geographical names in line with international practice.

The Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia (CHI) (Croatian: *Hrvatski hidrografski institut*, HHI; address: HR-21000 Split) is responsible for creating nautical charts of the Adriatic coast and sea. Croatian hydrographic institute collects names of islands and small islands (islets), rocks, reefs, etc. (1.250 names) and produces catalogue of all lighthouses and other navigational items. CHI has adapted national standards to be fully compatible with the standards of the International Hydrographic Organization.

The **Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics** (Croatian: *Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje*, IHJJ; address: Ul. Republike Austrije 16, HR-10000 Zagreb) in its Department of Onomastics and Etymology conducts work in collecting and analyzing Croatian onomastic data. The Institute is the main research centre for onomastic studies in Croatia. The basis of the onomastic research and the treatment of names is field research which has been conducted since the 1920s. However, the collected material has neither yet been properly arranged nor entered into databases, and it is difficult to say how much material has been collected. Apart from the field collections, a computerized database (presently ca 117,000,000 entries) has been formed which contains mostly names from gazetteers, official sources, older maps, etc.

The **Center for Adriatic onomastic research studies** (Centar za jadranska onomastička istraživanja Sveučilišta u Zadru; address: Obala kralja Petra Krešimira IV, 2, HR-23000 Zadar), collects place-names along the Adriatic coast, especially on Croatian islands. The goal of the Center is to collect all place names on the islands, mostly by field investigation of names, but also from historical documents.

3 Source materials

Croatia has several registers and databases in different organizations. Some of them are:

- SGA Topographic database with toponyms (100.000 names),
- SGA Register of Spatial Units (counties, municipalities and settlements) (50.000 names),
- CGI Geographical names database based on a 1:300.000 map (9000 names, including names from Register of Spatial Units),
- SGA and University of Zagreb, Faculty of Geodesy - Project "Toponimika",
- HHI Catalogue of lighthouses and other navigational items,
- HHI Names of islands and small islands (islets), rocks, reefs, etc. (1.250 names),
- IHJJ Database extracted from historical documents back to the 13th century (about 80.000 names)
- IHJJ - Database of 114.000 geographical names for Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (from the existing gazetteers),
- IHJJ Names from field name collection; project "Onomastic and etymological research of the Croatian language"

- Road authorities - register of names of roads, bridges and tunnels, etc.,
- Water authorities - names of water bodies, channels, etc.,
- Center for Adriatic Onomastic Research at the University of Zadar - database of historical and modern place names,
- Lexicographical Institute “Miroslav Krleža” and “Školska knjiga” - various lists of geographical names for publication purposes (atlases, encyclopedias etc.).

3.1 Maps

The production of official maps of Croatia is coordinated by the **State Geodetic Administration** (SGA) (address: Lastovska , HR-10000 Zagreb) and the maps are prepared mainly by the **Croatian Geodetic Institute** (*Hrvatski geodetski institute*).

3.2 Gazetteers

Lists of official place names have been published by Državni zavod za statistiku Republike Hrvatske.

4 Glossary of appellatives, adjectives and other words frequently occurring in geographical names, useful for the understanding of maps

In parentheses the genitive form of the word is given, which is always different from the nominative. If the genitive form differs only in a vowel being added to the end of the word, only the vowel is shown after the (+) sign. If the final vowel is changing it is added after the (-) sign. Since Croatian has three genders, the gender of a noun is also registered (m, f, n). Adjectives are given in masculine form with feminine and neuter after the slash.

<i>ada</i> (-e) f	‘island, river-island’
<i>autobusni kolodvor</i> (+a) m	‘bus station’
<i>autocesta</i> (-e) f	‘highway’
<i>avenija</i> (-e) f	‘avenue’
<i>autobusna postaja</i>	‘bus station’
<i>bara</i> (-e) f	‘pool, pond, splash; water hole’
<i>bijel/-a/-o</i> adj	‘white’
<i>bolnica</i> (-e) f	‘hospital’
<i>borik</i> (+a) m	‘pine-tree wood’
<i>brdo</i> (-a) n	‘hill’
<i>br(j)ežuljak</i> (-ljka) m	‘small hill’
<i>brijeg</i> (+a) m	‘hill’
<i>brzac</i> (-a) m	‘rapid (water)’
<i>bunar</i> (-a) m	‘well’
<i>buk</i> (+a) m	‘waterfall’
<i>bušotina</i> (-e) f	‘bore, bore-hole’
<i>carina</i> (-e) f	‘customs’
<i>cesta</i> (-e) f	‘road, way’
<i>cisterna</i> (-e) f	‘cistern, water storage’

<i>cjevovod</i> (+a) m	‘pipe-line’
<i>crn/-a/-o</i> adj	‘black’
<i>crnica</i> (-e) f	‘dark dirt’
<i>crvenica</i> (-e) f	‘red dirt’
<i>crkva</i> (-e) f	‘church’
<i>čatrnja</i> (-e) f	<i>see cisterna</i>
<i>čistina</i> (-e) f	‘plaint’
<i>čret, cret</i> (+a) m	‘mud, muddy dirt’
<i>čvorište</i> (-a) n	‘(rail)road junction’
<i>delta</i> (-e) f	‘delta’
<i>deponij</i> (+a) n	‘waste area’
<i>desni/-a/-o</i> adj	‘right’
<i>dok</i> (+a) m	‘dock’
<i>dolina</i> (-e) f	‘valley’
<i>donji</i> adj	‘lower’
<i>draga</i> (-e) f	‘inlet, cove, small bay’
<i>drvo</i> (-a) n	‘tree’
<i>država</i> (-e) f	‘state’
<i>dubrava</i> (-e) f	‘grove, wood, oak tree wood’
<i>dvorac</i> (-rca) m	‘castle’
<i>dvorište</i> (-a) n	‘court-yard’
<i>džamija</i> (-e) f	‘mosque’
<i>džomba</i> (-e) f	‘bump(s)’ < Tur.
<i>džungla</i> (-e) f	‘jungle’
<i>elektrana</i> (-e) f	‘electric plant’
<i>etno-park</i> (+a) m	‘ethno-park’
<i>fontana</i> (-e) f	‘fountain’
<i>farma</i> (-e) f	‘farm’
<i>gaj</i> (+a) m	‘grove’
<i>gat</i> (+a) m	‘pier, jetty’
<i>gaz</i> (+a) m	‘ford, shallow water’
<i>glavica</i> (-e) f	‘knoll, peak’
<i>glib</i> (+a) m	‘mud, ooze, slime’
<i>glina, glinica</i> (-e) f	‘clay; mud’
<i>gora</i> (-e) f	‘mountain’
<i>gornji/-a/-o</i> adj	‘upper’
<i>grad</i> (+a) m	‘town, city’
<i>granica</i> (-e) f	‘border’
<i>granični prijelaz</i>	‘border pass’
<i>grad</i> (+a) m	‘town, city’
<i>grb</i> (+a) m	‘coat of arms’
<i>grba</i> (-e) f	‘hump; hill’
<i>greben</i> (+a) m	‘ridge, crest; crag; ledge; reef; sunken reef’
<i>grmlje</i> (-a) n.pl.	‘bushes, scrub’
<i>groblje</i> (-a) n	‘graveyard, churchyard’
<i>gromača</i> (-e) f	‘dry stone wall in the field’
<i>guštara</i> (-e) f, <i>guštik</i> (+a) m	‘thicket, brushwood, underwood’

<i>gvozd</i> (+a) m <i>arch.</i>	‘forest’
<i>hangar</i> (+a) m	‘hangar’
<i>hidroelektrana</i> (-e) f	‘hydro-electric power plant’
<i>hipodrom</i> (+a) m	‘racetrack’
<i>hotel</i> (+a) m	‘hotel’
<i>hrid</i> (+i) f	‘steep/sheer rock, crag; cliff’
<i>hum</i> (+a) m <i>humak</i> (+ka) m	‘small hill’
<i>humus</i> (+a) m	‘humus’
<i>ilovača</i> (-e) f	‘loam, clay’
<i>istočni/-a/-o</i> adj	‘eastern’
<i>istok</i> (+a) m	‘the East’
<i>izvor</i> (+a) m	‘spring, source, well’
<i>jama</i> (-e) f	‘pit, hole, cavity; hollow’
<i>jarak</i> (-rka) m	‘gully, narrow dale; ditch’
<i>jaruga</i> (-e) f	‘gully; ravine; gulch’
<i>jezero</i> (-a) n	‘lake’
<i>jug</i> (+a) m	‘the South’
<i>jutro (zemlje)</i> (-a) f	‘acre; yoke of land’
<i>južni/-a/-o</i> adj.	‘southern’
<i>kal</i> (+a) m	‘mud, slime, sludge’
<i>kaldrma</i> (-e) f	‘cobbled road(s)’ (< Tur.)
<i>kaljuža</i> (-e) f	‘puddle, mud-pit; slough’
<i>kamen</i> (+a) m	‘stone’
<i>kamenolom</i> (+a) m	‘stone-pit, (rock) quarry’
<i>kamp</i> (+a) m	‘camp’
<i>kanal</i> (+a) m	‘canal, channel’
<i>kanjon</i> (+a) m	‘canyon’
<i>kapela</i> (-e) f	‘chapel’
<i>klanac</i> (-nca) m	‘gorge, pass’
<i>klisura</i> (-e) f	‘cliff, sheer rock’
<i>kolodvor</i> (+a) m	‘bus/railway station’
<i>korito (rijeka)</i> (-a) n	‘(river) bed’
<i>kos/a/o</i> adj	‘inclined, leaning’
<i>kosa (geog.)</i> (-e) f	‘spur, mountain-range’
<i>kotlina</i> (-e) f	‘encircled/circular/oval valley’
<i>kraj (geog.)</i> (+a) m	‘region, district, area’
<i>krčevina</i> (-e) f	‘cleared land’
<i>križanje</i> (-a) n	‘crossing, cross-roads, intersection’
<i>laguna</i> (-e) f	‘lagoon’
<i>lanac (planinski ~)</i> (-nca) m	‘range, chain of mountains’
<i>lapor</i> (+a) m	‘marl, marly soil’
<i>lavina</i> (-e) f	‘avalanche’
<i>led</i> (+a) m	‘ice’
<i>ledenjak</i> (+a) m	‘glacier’
<i>ledina</i> (-e) f	‘fallow ground, virgin soil; turf, sod’
<i>les</i> (+a) m	‘loess’
<i>ljevi/-a/-o</i> adj	‘left’

<i>livada</i> (-e) f	‘meadow, hayfield’
<i>lokva</i> (-e) f	‘pool, puddle’
<i>lovačka kuća</i> (-e) f	‘hunting lodge’
<i>loza</i> (-e) f (arch.)	‘woods, grove’ < <i>loza</i> ‘vine’
<i>luka</i> (-e) f	‘haven; harbour, port’
<i>magistrala</i> (-e) f	‘main road’
<i>majur</i> (+a) m	‘farm, farm-stead; homestead’
<i>makija</i> (-e) f	‘macchia, Mediterranean evergreen underbrush’
<i>mali/-a/-o</i> adj	‘little’
<i>marina</i> (-e) f	‘marina, seascape’
<i>masiv</i> (+a) m	‘massif’
<i>meandar</i> (-dra) m	‘meander’
<i>međa</i> (-e) f	‘boundary (line)’
<i>mlaka</i> (-e) f	‘pool, puddle’
<i>mlin</i> (+a) m	‘mill’
<i>močvara</i> (-e) f	‘swamp, bog, marsh’
<i>mol(o)</i> (+a) m	‘pier’
<i>more</i> (-a) n	‘sea’
<i>morski</i> /-a/-o adj	‘maritime, marine’
~ <i>prolaz</i>	‘sea passage’
<i>most</i> (+a) m	‘bridge’
<i>motel</i> (+a) m	‘motel’
<i>mrtvaja, mrtvica</i> (-e) f	‘dry river bed, stagnant river’
<i>mulj</i> (+a) m	‘silt, mud, ooze; slime’
<i>muzej</i> (+a) m	‘museum’
<i>nacionalni park</i>	‘national park’
<i>nafta</i> (-e) f	‘petroleum, oil’
<i>nagib</i> (+a) m	‘inclination’
<i>nanos</i> (+a) m	‘detritus, alluvium’
<i>naplavina</i> (-e) f	‘alluvium’
<i>narod</i> (+a) m	‘people, nation, folk, population’
<i>naselje</i> (-a) n	‘settlement, community’
<i>nasip</i> (+a) m	‘dam, embankment, dyke, levee’
<i>naslaga</i> (-e) f	‘layer, stratum’
<i>nastamba</i> (-e) f	‘housing, lodgings, residence’
<i>navodnjavanje</i> (-a) n	‘irrigation’
<i>novi/-a/-o</i> adj	‘new’
<i>nizak/-ska/-sko</i> adj	‘low’
<i>nizina</i> (-e) f	‘plain, lowlands’
<i>nuklearna elektrana</i>	‘nuclear power plant’
<i>njiva</i> (-e) f	‘(tilled) field’
<i>obala</i> (-e) f	‘coast, shore; (river) bank’
<i>obronak</i> (+a) m	‘hillside, slope’
<i>ograda</i> (-e) f	‘fence, barrier’
<i>okolica</i> (-e) f	‘neighborhood, surroundings’
<i>okolina</i> (-e) f	‘neighborhood, milieu, ambience’
<i>okoliš</i> (+a) m	‘environment, habitat’

<i>općina</i> (-e) f	‘(local) district, municipality’
<i>opkop</i> (+a) m	‘ditch, trench, fosse’
<i>otočje</i> (-a) n pl.	‘archipelago’
<i>otok</i> (+a) m	‘island’
<i>padina</i> (-e) f	‘slope, sloping ground; hillside’
<i>pansion</i> (+a) m	‘board and lodging’
<i>park</i> (-a) m	‘park, (public) gardens’
<i>parkiralište</i> (-a) n	‘parking lot’
<i>pašnjak</i> (+a) m	‘pasture, grazing land(s)’
<i>pećina</i> (-e) f	‘cave’
<i>pijesak</i> (-ska) m	‘sand, sands’
<i>plan</i> (-a) m	‘street/town/city map’
<i>planina</i> (-e) f	‘mountain’
<i>planinarski dom</i>	‘climbers’ lodging/hut’
<i>plantaža</i> (-e) f	‘plantation, estate’
<i>plaža</i> (-e) f	‘beach’
<i>pleso</i> (-a) n arch.	‘water meadow’
<i>pličina</i> (-e) f	‘shallow, soil, sandbank’
<i>plićak</i> (+a) m	‘shallow spot’
<i>plinara</i> (-e) f	‘gas plant’
<i>plitak/-a/-o</i> adj	‘shallow’
<i>plosnat/-a/-o</i> adj	‘flat, level, plane’
<i>pojas</i> (geog.) (+a) m	‘zone, strip, stretch’
<i>poluotok</i> (-a) m	‘peninsula’
<i>polje</i> (-a) n	‘field, plain’
<i>ponor</i> (+a) m	‘abyss, chasm; gulf’
<i>ponornica</i> (-e) f	‘underground river’
<i>ponikva</i> (-e) f	‘sink-hole’ (Karst)
<i>postaja</i> (-e) f	‘station’
<i>posjed</i> (+a) m	‘(real) property’
<i>pošta</i> (-e) f	‘post-office, mail’
<i>potres</i> (+a) m	‘earth quake’
<i>potok</i> (-oka) m	‘brook, stream, creek’
<i>prednji/-a/-e</i> adj	‘front’
<i>prevlaka</i> (-e) f	‘isthmus’
<i>prijevoj</i> (+a) m	‘pass, saddle’
<i>promet</i> (+a) m	‘traffic’
<i>provalija</i> (-e) f	‘abyss, deep gulf, gully’
<i>pustara</i> (-e) f	‘desolate stretch of land’
<i>pustinja</i> (-e) f	‘desert’
<i>put</i> (+a) m	‘path, way, road’
<i>rafinerija</i> (-e) f	‘refinery’
<i>raven/-vna/-vno</i> adj	‘level, plain’
<i>ravnica</i> (-e) f	‘plain, plains, flats, lowland’
<i>regija</i> (-e) f	‘region’
<i>reljef</i> (+a) m	‘relief’
<i>rezervoar</i> (+a) m	‘reservoir; container’

<i>ribnjak</i> (+a) m	‘fish-pond, piscine’
<i>rijeka</i> (-e) f	‘river, stream’
<i>rit</i> (+a) m	‘swamp, bog, marsh’
<i>rosa</i> (-e) f	‘dew’
<i>rov</i> (+a) m	‘ditch’
<i>rt</i> (-a) m	‘cape, promontory’
<i>rudnik</i> (+a) m	‘mine, pit’
<i>rudina</i> (-e) f	‘piece of land; virgin soil’
<i>ruralan/-a/-o</i> adj	‘rural’
<i>ruševina</i> (-e) f	‘ruin, wreck’
<i>sadra</i> (-e) f	‘gypsum’
<i>sajam</i> (-jma) m	‘fair, market’
<i>salaš</i> (+a) m	‘farm’ (< Hung.)
<i>samostan</i> (+a) m	‘monastery, convent’ (Catholic)
<i>sedlo</i> (-a) n	‘mountain-ridge, saddle’
<i>selo</i> (-a) n	‘village; countryside’
<i>seoce</i> (-a) n	‘small village’
<i>sig</i> (-e) f	‘dripstone’
<i>silos</i> (+a) m	‘silo’
<i>sinagoga</i> (-e) f	‘synagogue’
<i>sjenokoša</i> (-e) f	‘hayfield’
<i>sjever</i> (+a) m	‘the north’
<i>sjeverni/-a/-o</i> adj	‘northern’
<i>snijeg</i> (+a) m	‘snow’
<i>solana</i> (-e) f	‘salt works’
<i>spilja</i> (-e) f	see <i>špilja</i>
<i>splav</i> (+i) f	‘raft, float’
<i>spomenik</i> (+a) m	‘monument’
<i>srednji/-a/-e</i> adj	‘middle’
<i>stadion</i> (+a) m	‘stadium’
<i>staja</i> (-e) f	see <i>štala</i>
<i>star/-a/-o</i> adj	‘old; ancient’
<i>staza</i> (-e) f	‘path, pathway, footpath’
<i>stijena</i> (-e) f	‘rock’
<i>sveti/-a/-o</i> adj	‘saint; sacred’
<i>svjetionik</i> (+a) m	‘lighthouse’
<i>šaš</i> (+a) m	‘reed’
<i>širok/-a/-o</i> adj	‘broad, wide’
<i>škola</i> (-e) f	‘school’
<i>školjić</i> (+a) m	‘small island’
<i>škrapa</i> (-e) f	‘crack in limestone’
<i>šljunak</i> (-nka) m	‘gravel, pebbles’
<i>šljunčara</i> (-e) f	‘gravel pit’
<i>špilja</i> (-e) f	‘cave’
<i>šuma</i> (-e) f	‘forest, woods’
<i>šumarak</i> (-rka) m	‘small forest, grove’
<i>tekućica</i> (-e) f	‘running/flowing water’

<i>terasa</i> (-e) f	‘terrace’
<i>termalni izvor</i> (+a) m	‘thermal spring’
<i>termoelektrana</i> (-e) f	‘thermo-electric power plant’
<i>tjesnac</i> (+a) m	‘straits, narrow passage’
<i>tlo</i> (-a) n	‘ground, soil’
<i>toplice</i> (-a) n pl.	‘thermal springs/resort’
<i>trafostanica</i> (-e) f	‘transformer station’
<i>trajekt</i> (+a) m	‘ferry(boat)’
<i>tratina</i> (-e) f	‘lawn, turf’
<i>trava</i> (-e) f	‘grass’
<i>travnjak</i> (+a) m	‘grassland, meadow’
<i>trg</i> (+a) m	‘square’
<i>trgovište</i> (-a) n	‘market (town)’
<i>tunel</i> (+a) m	‘tunnel’
<i>turističko naselje</i> (-a) n	‘tourist village/development’
<i>tvornica</i> (-e) f	‘factory’
<i>udolina</i> (-e) f	‘valley; dell; gorge; depression’
<i>ugljen</i> (+a) m	‘coal’
<i>ulica</i> (-e) f	‘street’
<i>usjek</i> (+a) m	‘cutting’
<i>uski</i> adj.	see <i>uzak</i>
<i>uspinjača</i> (-e) f	‘funicular, cable railway’
<i>ušće</i> (-a) n	‘river mouth; estuary’
<i>uvala</i> (-e) f	‘cove, small bay’
<i>uzak/-uska/-o</i> adj.	‘narrow’
<i>uzvisina</i> (-e) f	‘elevation, high ground’
<i>vala</i> (-e) f	‘cove, small bay’ (Ital.)
<i>vapnenica</i> (-e) f	‘limekiln’
<i>vatrogasni dom</i> (+a) m	‘fire station’
<i>veliki/-a/-o</i> adj.	‘large, big, huge’
<i>vinograd</i> (+a) m	‘vineyard’
<i>visok/-a/-o</i> adj.	‘high, elevated’
<i>visoravan</i> (-vni) f	‘plateau, high plains, table-land’
<i>vjetar</i> (-tra) m	‘wind’
<i>voda</i> (-e) f	‘water’
<i>vodovod</i> (+a) m	‘waterworks; water company’
<i>vodopad</i> (+a) m	‘waterfall’
<i>vodoskok</i> (+a) m	‘fountain’
<i>vrata</i> (-e) f	‘door; gateway’
<i>vrelo</i> (-a) n	‘well, spring, source’
<i>vrh</i> (+a) m	‘peak, summit, top’
<i>vrt</i> (+a) m	‘garden’
<i>vrtlog</i> (+a) m	‘whirlpool’
<i>vrulja</i> (-e) f	‘(submarine) spring’
<i>zaljev</i> (+a) m	‘bay, gulf’
<i>zapad</i> (+a) m	‘the west’
<i>zapadni/-a/-o</i> adj.	‘western’

<i>zaselak</i> (-e) f	‘humlet; part of the village’
<i>zdenac</i> (+a) m	‘well, draw-well’
<i>zemlja</i> (-e) f	‘ground, earth, soil, dirt; state’
<i>zračna luka</i> (-e) f	‘airport’
<i>ždrijelo</i> (-a) n	‘gorge, pit’
<i>željeznica</i> (-e) f	‘railway’
<i>željeznički kolodvor</i> (+a) m	‘railway station’
<i>župa</i> (-e) f	‘parish’
<i>županija</i> (-e) f	‘county; <i>hist.</i> district’

5 Abbreviations used in maps

Source: official maps of the Republic of Croatia

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Decoding</i>	<i>English equivalent</i>
bl.	bolnica	‘hospital’
bos.	bosanski, bosanska, bosansko	‘Bosnian’
br.	brdo	‘hill’
bp.	benzinska postaja	‘gasoline station’
car.	carina	‘customs’
cg.	cigлана	‘brickworks’
cm.	cementara	‘cement works’
cr.	crni, crna, crno	‘black’
crg.	crnogorski/a/o	‘Montenegrin’
crv.	crveni, crvena, crveno	‘red, reddish’
d.	donji, donja, donje	‘lower’
dl.	dolina	‘valley’
her.	hercegovački/-a/-o	‘Herzegovinian’
fm.	farma	‘farm’
dk.	drvni kombinat	‘wood and timber industry’
dz.	dom zdravlja	‘community/public health center’
g.	glina	‘clay; mud’
g.	gornji, gornja, gornje	‘upper’
gl.	glava, glavica	‘knoll, peak’
gr.	greben	‘ridge; reef’
gs.	gospodarstvo	‘husbandry’
HE	hidroelektrana	‘hydro-electric power plant’
hr.	hrid	‘sheer rock; cliff’
ht.	hotel	‘hotel’
i.	ilovača	‘loam’
izv.	izvor	‘spring’
j.	jama	‘pit, hole’
jez.	jezero	‘lake’
k.	kosa	‘spur’
k.	kamen	‘stone’
kl.	klisura	‘cliff, sheer rock’

knl.	kanal	‘canal, channel’
lag.	laguna	‘lagoon’
m.	mali, mala, malo	‘little’
mađ.	mađarski/-a/-o	‘Hungarian’
mah.	mahala	‘Turkish quarter’
man.	manastir	‘Orthodox monastery’
mj.	majur	‘farm-stead; homestead’
ml.	mlin	‘mill’
n.	novi, nova, novo	‘new’
NE	nuklearna elektrana	‘nuclear power plant’
nj.	njemački/-a/-o	‘German’
o.	otok	‘island’
p.	potok	‘brook’
p.	pijesak	‘sand’
PE	plinska elektrana	‘gas power plant’
pi.	pilana	‘saw-mill’
pl.	planina	‘mountain’
pl.	plinara	‘gas works’
pld.	planinarski dom	‘climbers' hut’
plič.	pličina	‘shallow’
pol.	poluotok	‘peninsula’
pr.	prijevoj	‘pass, saddle’
pst.	pustara	‘desolate stretch of land’
pt.	punta	‘promontory’
r.	rijeka	‘river’
sal.	salaš	‘farm’
sam.	samostan	‘Catholic monastery’
sd.	sedlo	‘saddle’
sj.	sjeverni, sjeverna, sjeverno	‘northern’
sl.	silos	‘silo’
slov.	slovenski/-a/-o	‘Slovenian’
sr.	srednji, srednja, srednje	‘middle’
srij.	srijemski/-a/-o	‘from Srijem’
srp.	srpski, srpska, srpsko	‘Serbian’
st.	stari, stara, staro	‘old’
std.	stadion	‘stadium’
str.	strana	‘side; hemisphere’
stn.	stijena	‘rock’
sv.	sveti, sveta, sveto	‘saint, holy’
š.	šljunak	‘gravel, pebbles’
šd.	športska dvorana	‘sportshall’
šk.	škola	‘school’
š.k.	šumarska kuća	‘forester's cottage’
šp.	špilja	‘cave’
tal.	talijanski/-a/-o	‘Italian’
TE	termoelektrana	‘thermal power plant’
tn.	turističko naselje	‘tourist development’

tp.	toplana	'heating plant'
TS	trafostanica	'transformer station'
tur.	turski, turska, tursko	'Turkish'
tv.	tvornica	'factory'
u.	uvala	'small bay'
u.	ugljen	'coal'
v.	veliki, velika, veliko	'large, big'
vis.	visoki, visoka, visoko	'high'
z.	zaljev	'bay'
zap.	zapadni, zapadna, zapadno	'western'
ž.	željezo	'iron'
žlj.	željezara	'iron and steel plant'
žp.	željeznička postaja	'railway station'

Annex: Administrative division of Croatia

(A) The list of counties, towns and municipalities in the Republic of Croatia

List of counties

1. Zagrebačka županija
2. Krapinsko – zagorska županija
3. Sisačko – moslavačka županija
4. Karlovačka županija
5. Varaždinska županija
6. Koprivničko – križevačka županija
7. Bjelovarsko – bilogorska županija
8. Primorsko – goranska županija
9. Ličko – senjska županija
10. Virovitičko – podravska županija
11. Požeško – slavonska županija
12. Brodsko – posavska županija
13. Zadarska županija
14. Osječko – baranjska županija
15. Šibensko – kninska županija
16. Vukovarsko – srijemska županija
17. Splitsko – dalmatinska županija
18. Istarska županija
19. Dubrovačko – neretvanska županija
20. Međimurska županija
21. Grad Zagreb

(B) The list of towns and municipalities by counties

1. Zagrebačka županija:

Towns: Dugo Selo, Ivani Grad, Jastrebarsko, Samobor, Sveti Ivan Zelina, Velika Gorica, Vrbovec, Zaprešić

Municipalities: Bedenica, Bistra, Brckovljani, Brdovec, Dubrava, Dubravica, Farkaševac, Gradac, Jakovlje, Klinča Sela, Kloštar Ivanić, Krašić, Kravarsko, Križ, Luka, Marija Gorica, Orle, Pisarovina, Pokupsko, Preseka, Pušća, Rakovec, Rugvica, Stupnik, Sveta Nedjelja, Žumberak

2. Krapinsko – zagorska županija:

Towns: Donja Stubica, Klanjec, Krapina, Oroslavje, Pregrada, Zabok, Zlatar

Municipalities: Bedekovčina, Budinščina, Desinić, Đurmanec, Gornja Stubica, Hrašćina, Hum na Sutli, Jesenje, Konjščina, Kraljevec na Sutli, Krapinske Toplice, Kumrovec, Lobor, Mače, Marija Bistrica, Mihovljan, Novi Golubovec, Petrovsko, Radoboj, Stubičke Toplice, Sveti Križ Začretje, Tuhelj, Veliko Trgovišće, Zagorska Sela, Zlatar Bistrica

3. Sisačko moslavačka županija:

Towns: Glina, Hrvatska Kostajnica, Kutina, Novska, Petrinja, Sisak

Municipalities: Donji Kukuruzari, Dvor, Gvozd, Hrvatska Dubica, Jasenovac, Lekenik, Lipovljani, Majur, Martinska Ves, Popovača, Sunja, Topusko, Velika Ludina

4. Karlovačka županija:

Towns: Duga Resa, Karlovac, Ogulin, Ozalj, Slunj

Municipalities: Barilovići, Bosiljevo, Cetingrad, Draganić, Generalski Stol, Josipdol, Krnjak, Lasinja, Netretić, Plaški, Rakovica, Ribnik, Saborsko, Tounj, Vojnić, Žakanje

5. Varaždinska županija:

Towns: Ivanec, Lepoglava, Ludbreg, Novi Marof, Varaždin, Varaždinske Toplice

Municipalities: Bednja, Beretinec, Breznica, Breznički Hum, Cestica, Donja Voća, Donji Martijanec, Gornji Kneginec, Jalžabet, Klenovnik, Ljubešćica, Mali Bukovec, Maruševac, Petrijanec, Sračinec, Sveti Đurđ, Sveti Ilija, Trnovec Bartolovečki, Veliki Bukovec, Vidovec, Vinica, Visoko

6. Koprivničko – križevačka županija:

Towns: Đurđevac, Koprivnica, Križevci

Municipalities: Drnje, Đelekovec, Ferdinandovac, Gola, Gornja Rijeka, Hlebine, Kalinovac, Kalni, Kloštar Podravski, Koprivnički Bregi, Koprivnički Ivanec, Legrad, Molve, Novigrad Podravski, Novo Virje, Peteranec, Podravske Sesvete, Rasinja, Sokolovac, Sveti Ivan Žabno

7. Bjelovarsko – bilogorska županija:

Towns: Bjelovar, Čazma, Daruvar, Garešnica, Grubišno Polje

Općine: Berek, Dežanovac, Đulovac, Hercegovac, Ivanska, Kapela, Končanica, Nova Rača, Rovišće, Severin, Sirač, Šandrovac, Štefanje, Velika Pisanica, Velika Trnovitica, Veliki Grđevac, Veliko Trojstvo, Zrinski Topolovac

8. Primorsko – goranska županija:

Towns: Bakar, Cres, Crikvenica, Čabar, Delnice, Kastav, Kraljevica, Krk, Mali Lošinj, Novi Vinodolski, Opatija, Rab, Rijeka, Vrbovsko

Municipalities: Baška, Brod Moravice, Čavle, Dobrinj, Fužine, Jelenje, Klana, Kostrena, Lokve, Lovran, Malinska Dubašnica, Matulji, Mošćenička Draga, Mrkopalj, Omišalj, Punat, Ravna Gora, Skrad, Vinodolska općina, Viškovo, Vrbnik

9. Ličko – senjska županija:

Towns: Gospić, Novalja, Otočac, Senj

Municipalities: Brinje, Donji Lapac, Karlobag, Lovinac, Perušić, Plitvička Jezera, Udbina, Vrhovine

10. Virovitičko – podravska županija:

Towns: Orahovica, Slatina, Virovitica

Municipalities: Crnac, Čačinci, Čadavica, Gradina, Lukač, Mikleuš, Nova Bukovica, Pitomača, Sopje, Suhopolje, Špišić Bukovica, Voćin, Zdenci

11. Požeško – slavonska županija:

Towns: Lipik, Pakrac, Pleternica, Požega

Municipalities: Brestovac, Čaglin, Jakšić, Kaptol, Kutjevo, Velika

12. Brodsko – posavska županija:

Towns: Nova Gradiška, Slavonski Brod

Municipalities: Bebrina, Brodski Stupnik, Bukovlje, Cernik, Davor, Donji Andrijević, Dragalić, Garčin, Gornja Vrba, Gornji Bogičevci, Gundinci, Klakar, Nova Kapela, Okučani, Opisavci, Oriovac, Podcrkavlje, Rešetari, Sibinj, Sikirevci, Slavonski Šamac, Stara Gradiška, Staro Petrovo Selo, Velika Kopanica, Vrbje, Vrpolje

13. Zadarska županija:

Towns: Benkovac, Biograd na Moru, Nin, Obrovac, Pag, Zadar

Municipalities: Bibinje, Galovac, Gračac, Jesenice, Kali, Kukljica, Lišane Ostrovičke, Novigrad, Pakoštane, Pašman, Polača, Poličnik, Posedarje, Poveljana, Preko, Privlaka, Ražanac, Sali, Stankovci, Starigrad, Sukošan, Sveti Filip i Jakov, Škabrnje, Tkon, Vir, Zemunik Donji

14. Osječko – baranjska županija:

Towns: Beli Manastir, Belišće, Donji Miholjac, Đakovo, Našice, Osijek, Valpovo

Municipalities: Antunovac, Bilje, Bizovac, Čeminac, Čepin, Darda, Donja Motičina, Draž, Drenje, Đurđenovac, Erdut, Ernestinovo, Feričanci, Gorjani, Jagodnjak, Kneževi Vinogradi, Koška, Levanjska Varoš, Magadenovac, Marijana, Petlovac, Petrijević, Podgorač, Podravska Moslavina, Popovac, Putinovci, Satnica Đakovačka, Semeljci, Strizivojna, Šodolovci, Trnova, Viljevo, Viškovci, Vladislavci, Vuka

15. Šibensko – kninska županija:

Towns: Drniš, Knin, Skradin, Šibenik, Vodice

Municipalities: Biskupija, Cijlpane, Ervenik, Kijevo, Kistanje, Murter, Pirovac, Primošten, Promina, Rogoznica, Ružić, Tisno, Unešić

16. Vukovarsko – srijemska županija:

Towns: Ilok, Vinkovci, Vukovar, Županja

Municipalities: Andrijaševci, Babina Greda, Bogdanovci, Borovo, Bošnjaci, Cerna, Drenovci, Gradište, Gunja, Ivankovo, Jarmina, Lovas, Markušica, Negoslavci, Nijemci, Nuštar, Otok (Vinkovci), Privlaka, Stari Jankovci, Stari Mikanovci, Tompojevci, Tordinci, Tovarnik, Trpinja, Vođinci, Vrbanja

17. Splitsko – dalmatinska županija:

Towns: Hvar, Imotski, Kaštela, Komiža, Makarska, Omiš, Sinj, Solin, Split, Stari Grad, Supetar, Trilj, Vis, Vrgorac, Vrljica

Municipalities: Baška Voda, Bol, Brela, Cista Provo, Dicmo, Dugi Rat, Dugopolje, Gradac, Hrvace, Jelsa, Klis, Lećevica, Lokvičići, Lovreć, Marina, Milna, Muć, Nerežišća, Okrug, Otok, Podbablje, Podgora, Podstrana, Postira, Prgomet, Primorski Dolac, Proložac, Pučišća, Runovići, Seget, Selca, Sućuraj, Sutivan, Šestanovac, Šolta, Tučepi, Zadvarje, Zagvozd, Zmijevci

18. Istarska županija:

Towns: Buje, Buzet, Labin, Novigrad, Pazin, Poreč, Pula, Rovinj, Umag

Municipalities: Bale, Barban, Brtonigla, Cerovlje, Fažana, Gračišće, Grožnjan, Kanfanan, Karolja, Kaštel Labinci, Kršan, Lanišće, Ližnjan, Lupoglav, Marčana, Medulin,

Motovun, Oprtalj, Pićan, Raša, Sveta Nedelja, Sveti Lovreč, Sveti Petar u Šumi, Svetvinčenat, Tinjan, Višnjan, Vižinada, Vodnjan, Vrsar, Žminj

19. Dubrovačko – neretvanska županija:

Towns: Dubrovnik, Korčula, Metković, Opuzen, Ploče

Municipalities: Blato, Dubrovačko primorje, Janjina, Konavle, Kula Norilska, Lastovo, Lumbarda, Mljet, Orebić, Pojezerje, Slivno, Smokvica, Ston, Trpanj, Vela Luka, Žažablje, Župa Dubrovačka

20. Međimurska županija:

Towns: Čakovec, Mursko Središće, Prelog

Municipalities: Belica, Dekanovac, Domašinec, Donja Dubrava, Donji Kraljevec, Donji Vidovec, Goričan, Gornji Mihaljevec, Kotoriba, Mala Subotica, Nedelišće, Orehovica, Podturen, Selnica, Strahoninec, Sveta Marija, Sveti Juraj na Bregu, Sveti Martin na Muri, Šenkovec, Štrigova, Vratišinec

21. Grad Zagreb

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Map I: Dialects of Croatia

