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REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR
REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Regulations for the activity of the East, Central and
South-East Europe Division of the United
Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names**

Paper presented by the East, Central and South-East Division
of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical
Names 1/

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** Prepared by Mr. Dušan ^VFicor, Slovak Office of Geodesy and Cartography.

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CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

IVth United Nations Conference on
the Standardization of Geographical
Terminology

Geneva, Aug. 24th - Sept. 14th, 1982

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING THE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

In the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the geographical names from the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic have the form complying with the standard written Czech language, while those from the territory of the Slovak Socialist Republic comply with the standard written Slovak language. Both the Czech and the Slovak are Slavonic languages using Roman alphabet.

The present instructions define the rules for reading and writing and for the transcription of the geographical names from the Czechoslovak territory.

The first two columns of the table show graphical systems of the standard Czech /1/ and the standard Slovak /2/. The third column gives the phonetic representation of Czech and Slovak phonemes, using the international transcription. The next three columns show the pronunciation of Czech and Slovak phonemes using the English /4/, German /5/ and Russian /6/ graphic symbols.

Each phoneme is indicated by a single letter, with the ex-

ception of the phonemes ch and the Slovak dz, dž, graphically represented by a combination of two letters which cannot be separated when dividing the words. The diphthongs - the Czech ou and Slovak ia, ie - cannot be separated either. The Slovak diphthong uo is represented by the grapheme ô. Letters i, í, y, ý designate one single phoneme and their pronunciation is identical. There is no difference either between the pronunciation of the Czech ú, û. Consonants ď, ě, ň, ě are written without the diacritic mark when followed by the vowels i, í, Slovak e, Czech ě, or Slovak ia, ie, /Dedinky, Děčín, Tiesňava, Štiavnica/. After the consonants b, p the Czech ě is pronounced as /ie/, after the consonant m as /nie/.

The diacritic marks are used in the phonemes i, j /[˙]/, Slovak phoneme ä /[˘]/, Czech phoneme û /[˘]/, length /duration/ of vowels /[˘]/, palatalization of consonants /[˘]/ and the diphthong ô /[˘]/.

Words of foreign origin contain also the phonemes ö, ü.

Geographical names are written with a capital initial letter.

In the geographical names consisting of several words, capital letters are written as follows:

1. In the names of the communities and their parts, a capital initial letter is written at the beginning of each full meaning word, prepositions being written with a minuscule initial letter /e. g. Praha, Banská Bystrica, Ústí nad Labem, Nové

Mesto nad Váhom./

2. In the names of small non-autonomous residential formations and in the names of non-residential formations, the second word is written with a capital initial letter if it is also a proper name / e. g. Králický Sněžník, Malá Fatra, Čierny Váh/. If the name contains a generic designation, the latter is written with a minuscule initial letter /e. g. Lysá hora/ /hora = mountain/, Gerlachovský štít /štít = peak/, Tichá dolina /dolina = valley/, Štrbské pleso /pleso = mountain lake//.

Geographical names consisting of several words are usually written without a hyphen.

Hyphen is used in writing double names consisting of two original geographical names /e. g. Frýdek-Místek/.

In writing the geographical names consisting of several words, individual words may not be omitted.

The abbreviation may be used only in geographical names made up of several words, provided the abbreviation cannot result in the confusion of names.

1. Names of the communities and their parts can be abbreviated by abbreviating one of their components /e. g. Nové Mesto nad Váhom: N. Mesto n. Váh.; České Budějovice: Čes. Budějovice, Č. Budějovice; Ústí nad Labem: Ústí n. Lab., Ústí n. L./.

2. Names of small non-autonomous residential formations and names of non-residential formations may be abbreviated in these cases:

a/ if the second word is a proper noun, according to the same rule as in the case of the names of communities and their parts /Čierny Váh: Č. Váh; Králický Sněžník: Král. Sněžník; Malá Fatra: M. Fatra/.

b/ if the second word is a generic noun /constituting part of the name/, this word is abbreviated /Lysá hora: Lysá h.; Tichá dolina: Tichá dol.; Štrbské pleso: Štrbské pl.; Studený potok: Studený p./.

Geographical names consisting of one word are not abbreviated.

If the names are used in the text written in a foreign language, grammatical rules of the respective language must be observed.

Foreign variants of the geographical names from the territory of the CSSR are recommended to be used only with respect to the capital cities as exonyms /Praha, Bratislava/ and in the names of large physico-geographical formations, especially those that exceed the state boundaries, as recommended by the 29th Resolution adopted at the 2nd United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names /London, 1972/

- territorial technical units /cadastral territories/ for the Federal Statistical Office which published them in 1980 in the "Unified Register of Territorial Units",
- protected territories declared by the national ministries of culture,

- higher geomorphological units, CSSR,
- main geological units of the CSR.

The standardization of the above formations is taking place with the participation of authorities which administer the respective formations.

Another field of intensive activities was the international standardization, in which the commissions on terminology focused in particular on the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 3rd UN Conference and related conferences of the regional UN group on the standardization of geographical terminology.

The most important project was the publication of the list of "Names of the States and their Territorial Parts" which was compiled in 1980-1981 and published in 1982.

The work on the exonyms continued and the "List of Habitual Czech Proper Geographical Names" was prepared for the publication in 1982.

With respect to the territories of other countries, the standardization concerns only those that use other than Roman alphabet with an internationally adopted transcription into the Roman alphabet. In the recent period we worked on the list of the names from territory of China, Turkey, India and Bulgaria.

In 1982, work on the publication "Geographical Names in the CSSR" was undertaken. This publication is to be used primarily abroad and will contain the rules for the formation and use of the Czech and Slovak geographical names. The selection

of the names will correspond to the degree of detailedness of the map charted at the 1:750 000 scale.

Results of the standardization activity will be, beginning in 1982, published in the new terminological series "Geografické názvoslovné zoznamy OSN-ČSSR" /Geographical Terminological Lists UN-CSSR/ the principle of which were laid down in 1981 in agreement with the Resolution No. 2 of the Athens conference.

In the period 1977-78, the CSSR took an active part in the sessions of the 10th Regional UN Group /4th session in Warsaw in 1979, 5th session in Warsaw in 1981/ and in the international cooperation of countries associated within this group.

After the clarification of the questions concerning the scope and the arrangement of the International Glossary of Geographical Terms used in the general geographical maps, the number of the items was reduced to 961. The final version of draft glossary with the definitions of geographical terms in the Russian language was distributed in 1980 to the geodetic services for comments.

In 1979, the geodetic service of the CSSR prepared the draft activity rules for the linguistic-geographical regional group of the UNO. The draft rules were submitted to all members of the regional group for comments.

In the period following 1980, increased attention was paid to the revision of the technical regulations and to the preparation of legal standards for the area of the standardization

of geographical terminology carried out by the sectors of geodesy and cartography. These measures aim at improving the existing activities and ensuring the global and compulsory application of the standardization results.

Using the results obtained over more than ten years, the conception of the standardization of geographical terminology in the CSSR was formulated, according to which the sectors of geodesy and cartography will be concluding, in the period to come, intersectorial agreements on cooperation in this field with the selected central bodies of the CSSR.

Czech letter	Slovak	international	English	German	Russian
a A, á Á	a A, á Á	[a] [a:]	[ʌ] [ah]	[a]	[a]
- -	ä Ä	[e]	[e]	[e]	[e]
b B	b B	[b]	[b]	[b]	[б]
c C	c C	[ts]	[ts] [tz]	[z] [tz]	[ц]
č Č	c Č	[tʃ]	[ch]	[tsch]	[ч]
d D, d̂ Ď	d D, d̂ Ď	[d] [dj]	[d] [dj]	[d] [dj]	[д] [дь]
- -	dz DZ	[dz]	[dz]	[ds]	[дз]
- -	dz DŽ	[dʒ]	[dj]	[dzsch]	[дж]
e E, é É	e E, é É	[e] [e:]	[e] [eh]	[e]	[э]
ě Ě	- -	[e] [je]	[e] [je]	[e] [je]	[э] [e]
f F	f F	[f]	[f]	[f] [v]	[ф]
g G	g G	[g]	[g] [gh]	[g]	[г]
h H	h H	[h]	[h]	[h]	[х]
ch CH	ch CH	[x]	[kh]	[ch]	[х]
i I, í Í	i I, í Í	[i] [i:]	[i] [ee]	[i]	[и]
j J	j J	[j]	[iy]	[j]	[й]
k K	k K	[k]	[k]	[k]	[к]
l L	l L, l̂ Ľ	[l] [lj]	[l] [lj]	[l] [lj]	[л] [ль]
- -	í Í	[l:]	[l]	[l]	[л]
m M	m M	[m]	[m]	[m]	[м]
n N, ň Ň	n N, ň Ň	[n] [nj]	[n] [nj]	[n] [nj]	[н] [нь]
o O, ó Ó	o O, ó Ó	[o] [o:]	[o] [aw]	[o]	[о]
- -	ô Ô	[uo]	[uo]	[uo]	[yo]
p P	p P	[p]	[p]	[p]	[п]
q Q	q Q	[kv]	[q]	[q]	[кв]
r R	r R	[r]	[r]	[r]	[р]
- -	ř Ř	[r:]	[r]	[r]	[р]
ř Ř	- -	[rʒ] [rj]	[rsh]	[rzscht] [rscht]	[рж] [рш]
s S	s S	[s]	[s]	[s]	[с]
š Š	š Š	[ʃ]	[sh]	[sch]	[ш]
t T, t̂ Ť	t T, t̂ Ť	[t] [tj]	[t] [tj]	[t] [tj]	[т] [ть]
u U, ú Ú, ů Ů	u U, ú Ú	[u] [u:]	[ö] [oo]	[u]	[y]
v V	v V	[v]	[v] [w]	[w]	[в]
w W	w W	[v]	[v] [w]	[w]	[в]
x X	x X	[ks]	[ks] [x]	[x]	[кс]
y Y, ý Ý	y Y, ý Ý	[i] [i:]	[i] [ee]	[i]	[и]
z Z	z Z	[z]	[z]	[s]	[з]
ž Ž	ž Ž	[ʒ]	[zh]	[zsch]	[ж]
- -	ia, IA	[ja]	[ja]	[ja]	[ья]
- -	ie, IE	[je]	[je]	[je]	[я]