B-122 **INTERNATIONAL ABBREVIATIONS**

The term 'international abbreviation' is used to identify those abbreviations which have been agreed internationally and are recommended for use on all nautical charts. Some of the abbreviations selected were already common to several languages. Alternatively, English language abbreviations were adopted or devised, in accordance with the long term policy of the IHO, and because the International Maritime Organization (IMO) suggests the use of English as the language of navigators. See also B-510.4.

B-122.1

International Abbreviations

Terminology and the webcourse

Ferjan Ormeling

A			
accom	Accommodation vessel	L 17	
† Aero	Aeronautical light	P 60, 61.1	
Aero RC	Aeronautical radiobeacon	S 16	
AIS	Automatic Identification System	S 17, S 18	
Al	Alternating	P 10.11	
ALC	Articulated Loading Column	L 12	
Am	Amber	P 11.8	
ASL	Archipelagic Sea Lane	M 17	

B		
B	Black	Q 2, 81
bk	Broken	J 33
Bn, Bns	Beacon(s)	P 4, 5, Q 80
BnTr, BnTrs	Beacon tower(s)	P 3, Q 110
Bo	Boulder(s)	J 9.2
Br	Breakers	K 17
Bu	Blue	P 11.4

C		
c	Coarse	J 32
ca	Calcareous	J 38
CALM	Catenary Anchor Leg Mooring	L 16

F		
FS	Flagstaff, flagpole	E 27
FSO	Floating Storage and Offloading	L 17
FSU	Floating Storage Unit	L 17
ft	Foot/feet	B 47

G		
G	Gravel	J 6
G	Green	P 11.3, Q 2
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System	
GPS	Global Positioning System	
grt	Gross Register Tonnage	
GT	Gross Tonnage	

H		
h	Hard	J 39
h	Hour	B 49
H	Helicopter	T 1.4
hor	Horizontally disposed	P 15

I		
illum	Illuminated	P 63

NAMRIA-UNGEGN international toponymy course, Manila 2018

Principal source: downloadable from the web: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/pdf/Glossary_of_terms_revised.pdf

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names

Glossaire de termes pour la normalisation des noms géographiques

Glosario de términos para la normalización de los nombres geográficos

Глоссарий терминов для стандартизации географических названий

地名标准化术语汇编

مسرد المصطلحات المستخدمة في توحيد الأسماء الجغرافية

United Nations

HYDROGRAPHIC DICTIONARY

Part I

Volume I, English

Special Publication No. 32

FIFTH EDITION

MONACO
1994

UNGEGN-Glossary: Geography

- Coordinates
- Geographical objects
- Topographical objects
  - Natural features
    - Mountains, rivers, seas
  - Cultural features
    - Towns, roads, regions (choronyms)
- Physical features
- Maritime features
- Undersea features
- Feature class

language

- Language
- Official language
- Dialect
- Minority language
- Indigenous language
- Phoneme (smallest unit of sound in a language that changes meaning)

Grammar:

Language is made up of Words:

- Nouns (names of specific things)
    - Proper names
    - Toponyms
    - Anthroponyms
- Verbs (describe action)
- Pronouns (substitute for noun)
- Adjectives (describing words)
- Articles (define nouns or sometimes toponyms)
- Adverbs (modify verbs)
- Prepositions (express spatial relations)
- Conjunctions (connect words or phrases)
- Interjections
- Morpheme (minimal distinctive unit in grammar)

pronunciation

- IPA

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (2005)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Epi-glottal	Glottal
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ			
Plosive	p b	ⱷ db		t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k g	q ɢ		ʡ	ʔ
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	ʜ ʢ	h ɦ
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ				
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		ʀ	
Tap, Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ						
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ				
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ				
Lateral flap				ɺ		ɺ						

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a modally voiced consonant, except for murmured ɦ.
Shaded areas denote articulations judged to be impossible. Light grey letters are unofficial extensions of the IPA.

Writing systems

- Alphabet
- Characters (graphic symbols)
- Vowels and consonants
- Grapheme (graphic representation of phoneme)
- Diacritical signs
- Capitals, lower case, hyphens, accents
- Digraphs, ligatures (fixed combinations of letters)

For toponyms we match specific topographical objects with specific names, from a specific language,using a specific grammar, written in a specific writing system

toponyms

- Composite and simplex names
- Specific part (= distinguishing part)
- Generic part (feature class)
- Allonym/variant name
- Homonym
- Exonym and Endonym
- Historical name
- Local name/official name
- Short and long form of a name

Toponyms 2

- Maritime names
- Oronyms
- Odonyms
- Choronyms
- Hydronyms
- Anoikonyms/microtoponymy
- Hagionyms
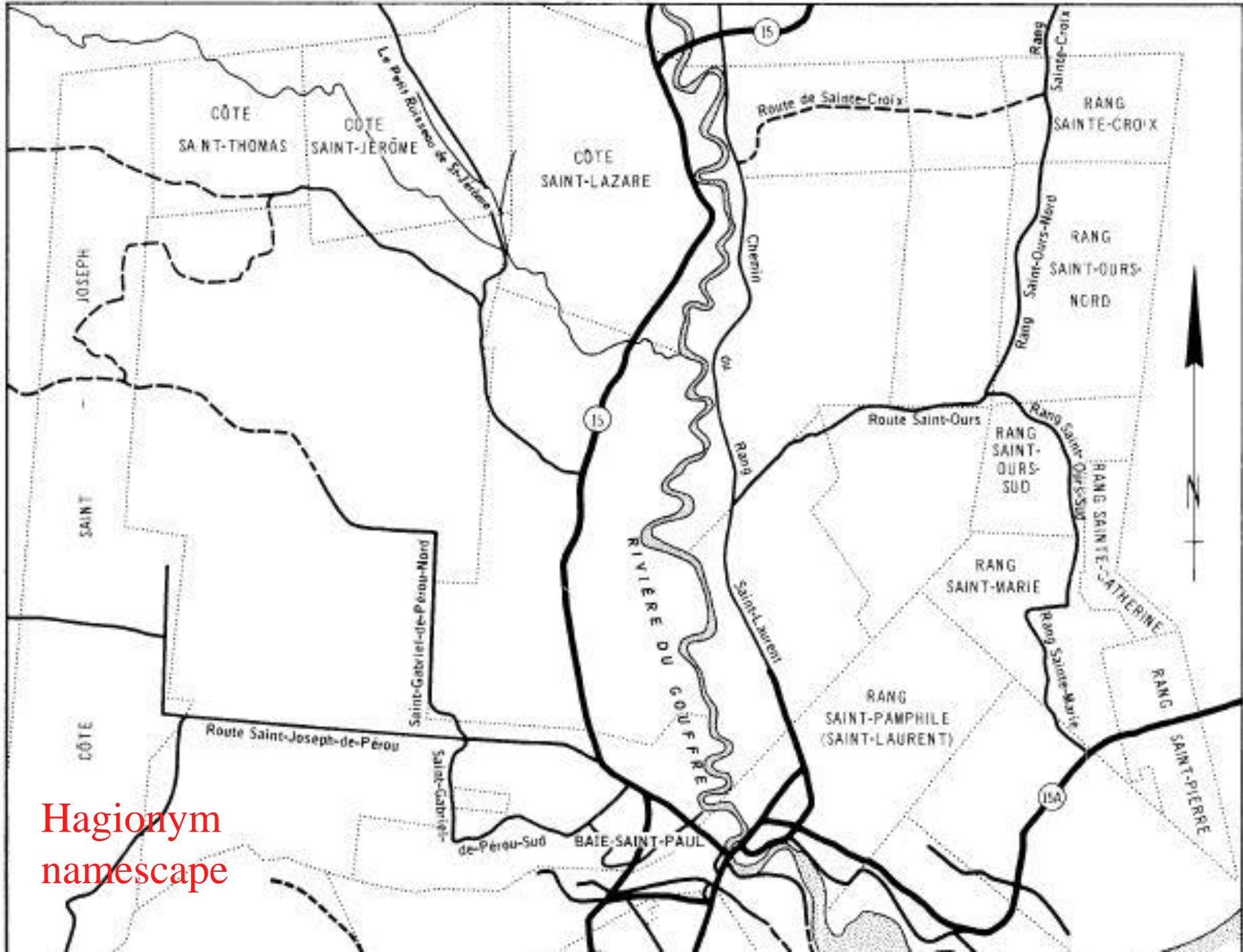
Hagionym namescape

maps

- Toponyms
- lettering
- Fonts / typeface
- Descriptive terms
- Multilingual maps
- Multiscriptual maps

Title of Map Series
Title of Map Sheet

S
Toponym

Toponym

S
Toponym

Toponym with generic term

S

Abb.
Generic term

S

S

Abb.

Generic term
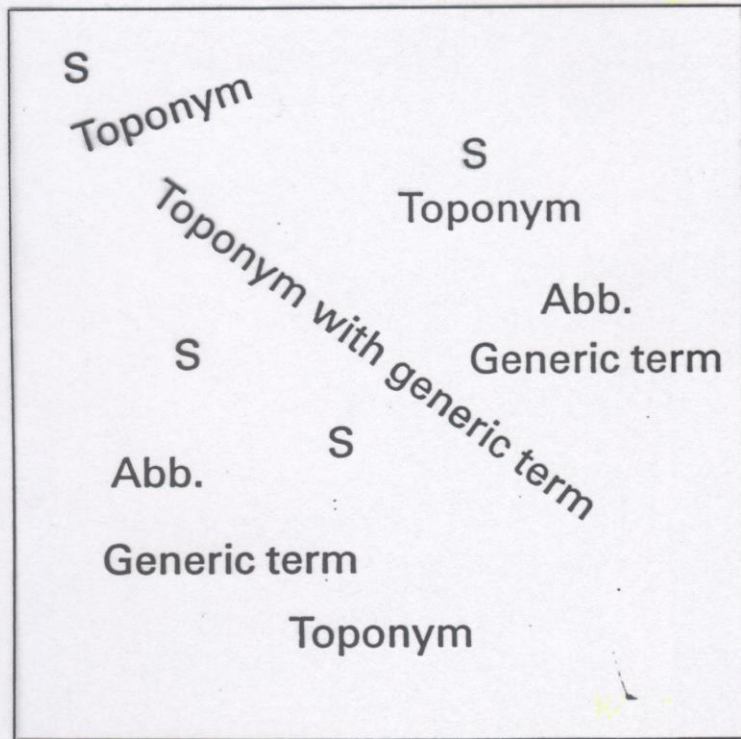
Toponym

Marginal information —— Map legend
— Scale
— Impressum
— Reliability diagram
— Other marginal
information

(S = letter / character with Symbol Function)
(Abb. = Abbreviation)
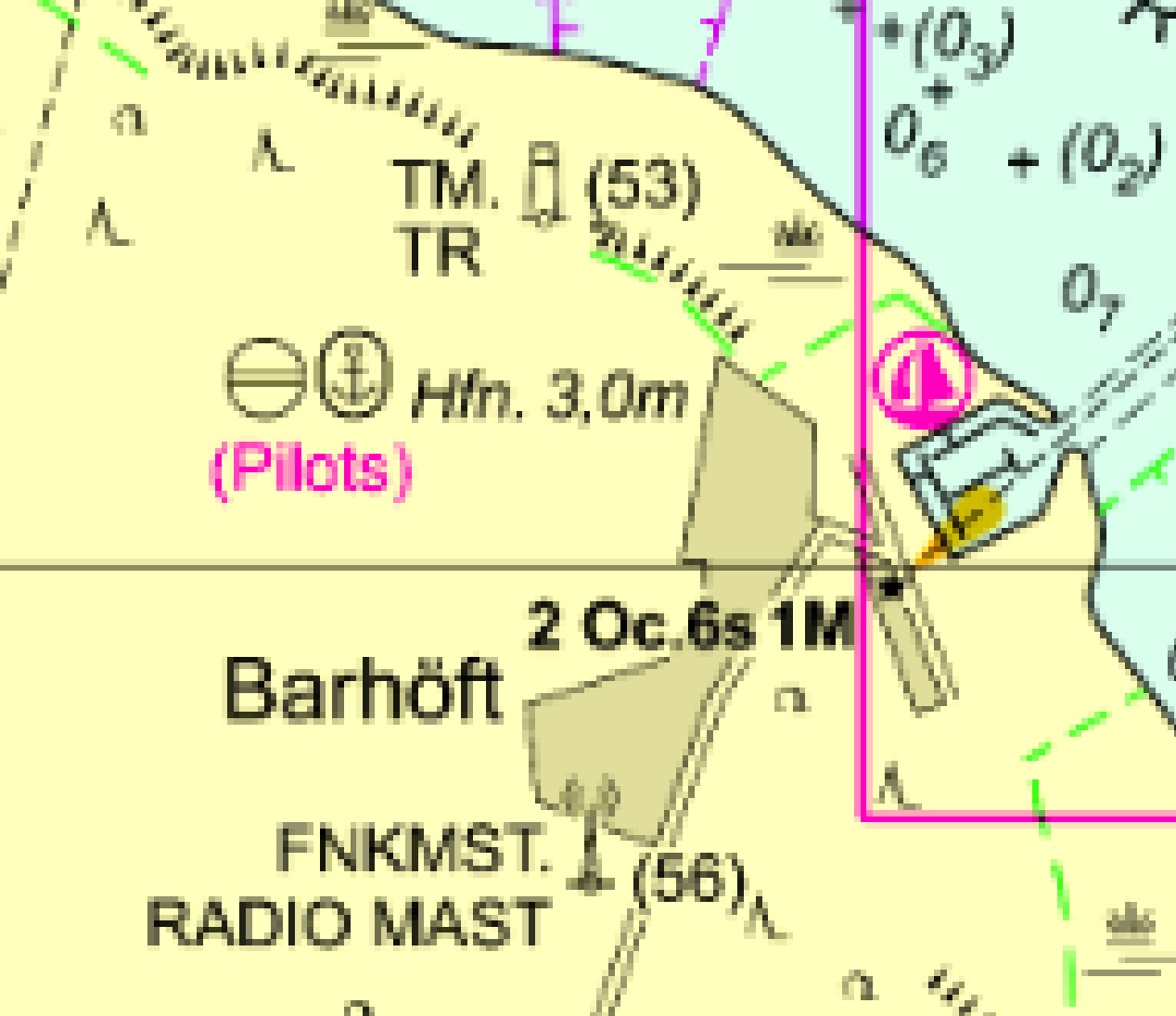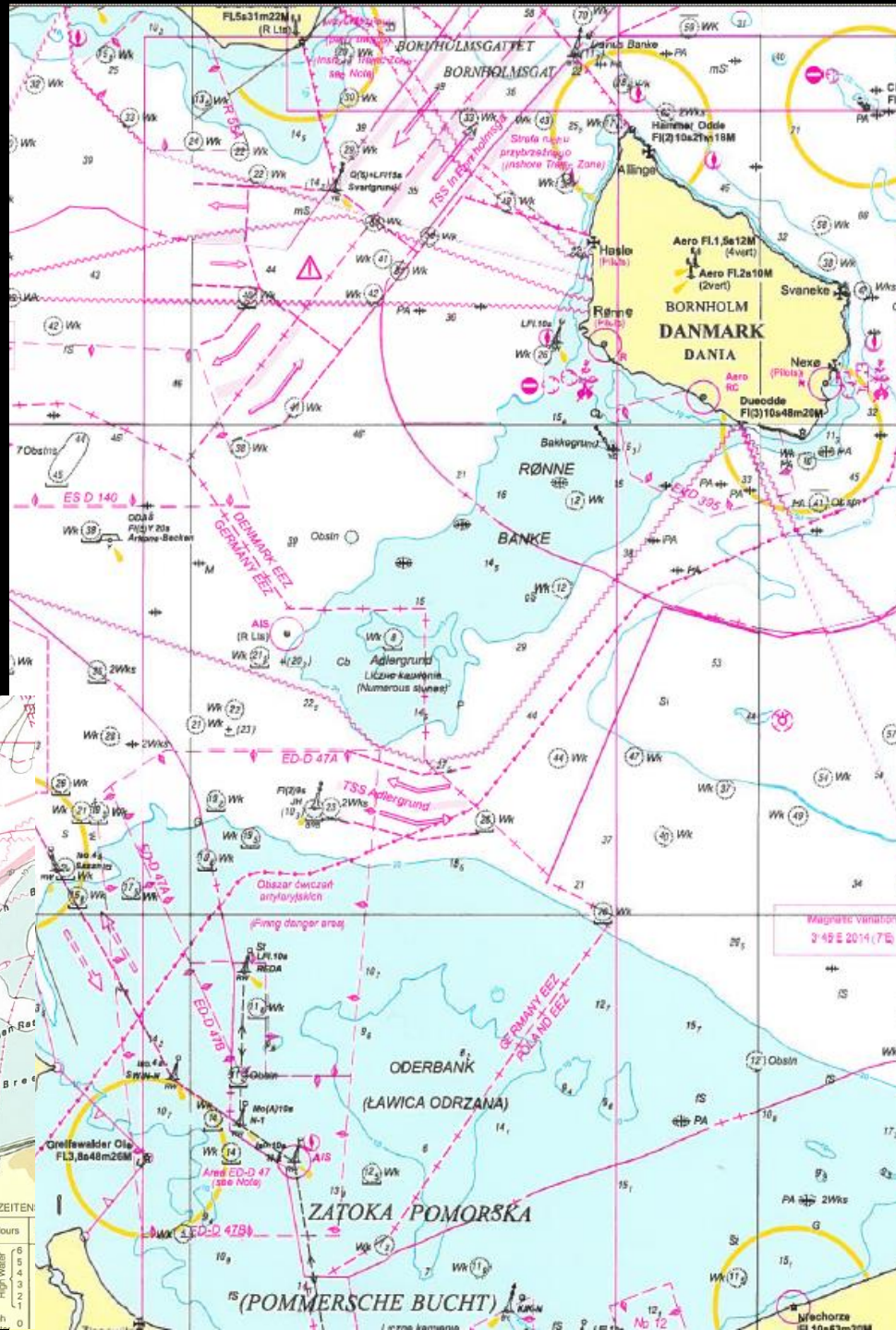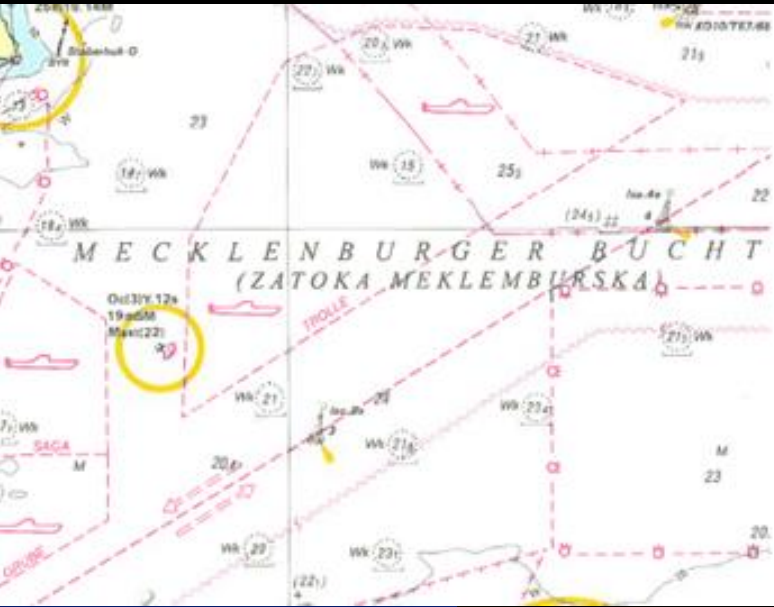
Multilingual maps
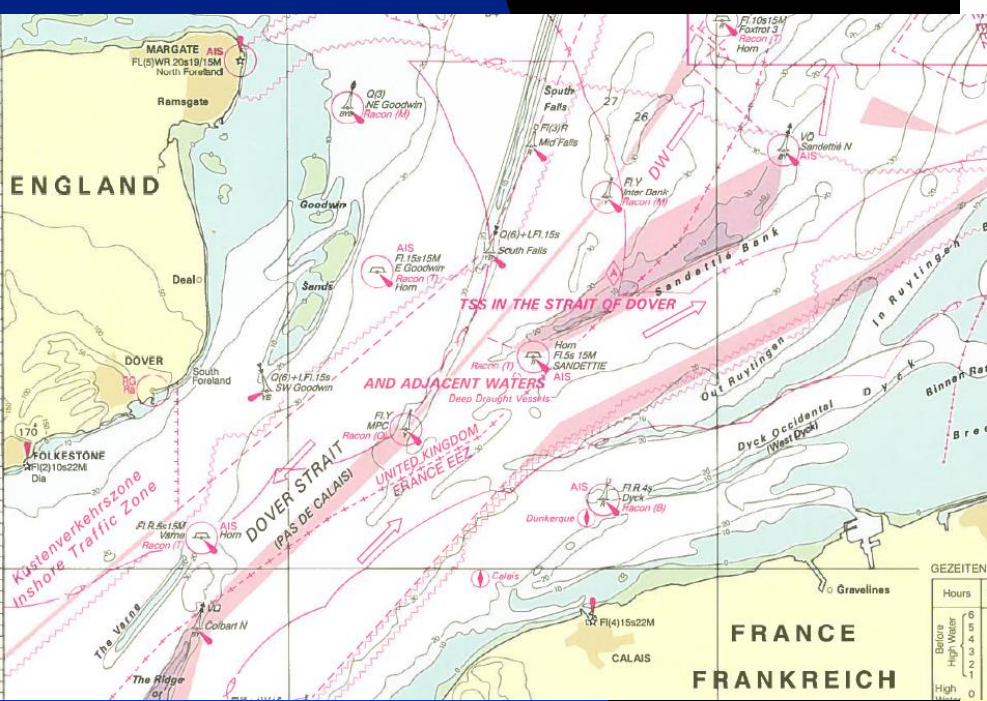
Multiscriptual maps
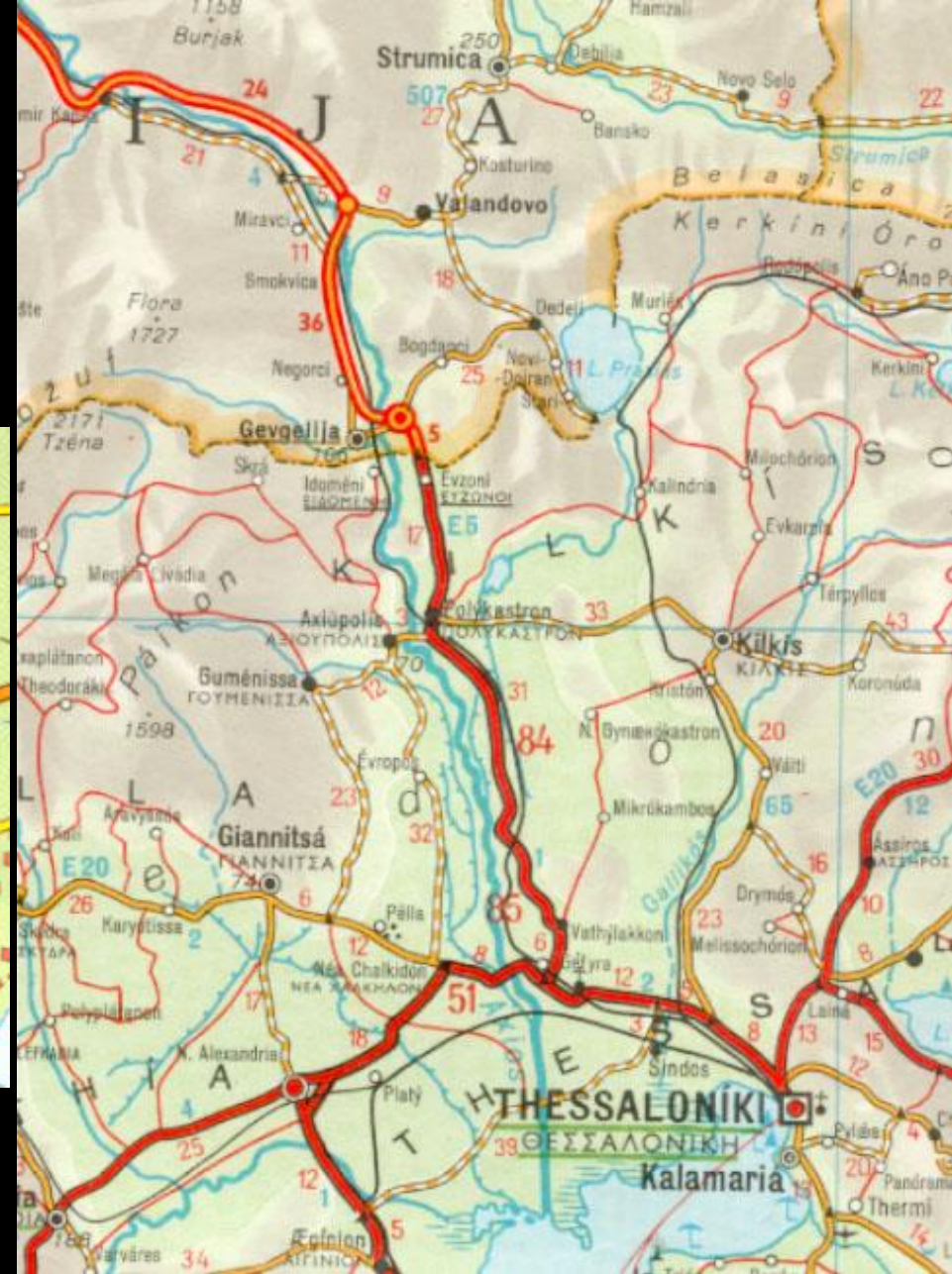
toponymy

- Glossary
- Gazetteer
- Place name index
- Toponym Standardization
- Official name
- Toponymic guidelines
- Names authority

GLOSSÁRIO DOS
TERMOS GENÉRICOS
DOS NOMES
GEOGRÁFICOS
UTILIZADOS NO
MAPEAMENTO
SISTEMÁTICO
DO BRASIL

VOLUME 1

ESCALA 1:1 000 000
BASE CARTOGRÁFICA
CONTÍNUA DO
BRASIL AO
MILIONÉSIMO - BCIM

IBGE
Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística

glossary

NAMR
topor

U

Usina – Estabelecimento industrial equipado com máquinas, onde se processa a transformação de matéria-prima em produtos finais ou semiacabados; fábrica; estabelecimento industrial em zona canavieira (HOUAISS, 2006).

Usina Energética – Conjunto de instalações destinadas à geração e aproveitamento de energia (HOUAISS, 2006).

Usina Hidrelétrica – Mesmo que usina energética, com a especificidade de que a obtenção da energia elétrica advém da energia liberada por ocorrências hidrográficas da superfície terrestre.

Usina Nuclear – Mesmo que usina energética, com a especificidade de que a obtenção da energia elétrica advém da emissão de calor liberada a partir de reação nuclear.

V

Valão – Termo genérico regional, com ocorrências na Região Norte Fluminense, próximo aos Municípios de Italva, Itaperuna e São José do Ubá, e em alguns municípios capixabas da vizinhança. Em largura, os valões são maiores que os córregos da região e, em alguns casos, devido ao desmatamento, não existe fluxo de água corrente, gerando uma depressão seca no terreno.

Figura 10 – Valão

Domingos Andreoni – IBGE, Agência de Itaperuna (RJ)

Vazante – Termo regional, com ocorrências na região do Pantanal Mato-Grossense. Denominação dada aos pequenos riachos temporários que ligam as baías, pois os riachos permanentes chamam-se de corixos (GUERRA, 1987).

Vazantinha – Termo regional, utilizado na região do Pantanal Mato-Grossense como diminutivo de Vazante, sem alteração conceitual

IHO Hydrographic dictionary

- Sailing terms + weather terms
- Technical terms for ships
- Navigational terms
- Cartographic terms + projections
- Morphology = terrestrial and submarine land forms
- https://www.iho.int/iho_pubs/standard/S-32/S-32-eng.pdf

Morphological terms:

- Anchorage, archipelago, atoll, bank, bar, bay, beach, bight, breakwater, canal, channel, cape, cay, cliff, coast, continental shelf, cordillera, cove, dam, delta, dike, dock, elbow, escarpment, estuary, fjord, foreland, gap, gorge, gulf, gully, gut, haven, headland, hill, island, isle, islet, isthmus, jetty, lagoon, lake, ledge, mount, mountain, mouth, neck, ocean, pass, passage, peak, pier, peninsula, plain, polder, port, reef, river, roadstead, sea, sea channel, shoal, shore, sound, strand, trench, valley, wadi

questions

- What is difference between a port and a harbour?

- What is the difference between an canal and a channel?

- What is the difference between a bay, a gulf and a cove?

UNGEGN-ICA webcourse on Toponymy
(First release July 2012)
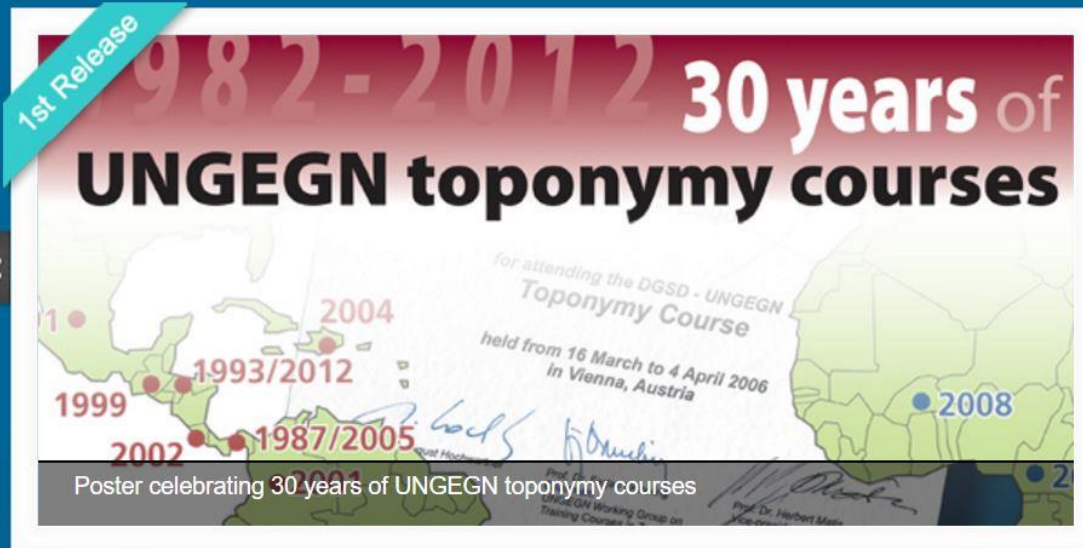
Click here to enter course

UNGEGN-ICA webcourse on Toponymy - PROGRAM

COURSE MODULES	SELF STUDY	EXERCISE(S)	DOCUMENT(S)
1 Introduction	S01	E01	D01
2 The naming Process	S02	E02	D02
3 Functions of geographical names	S03	E03	D03
4 National Agencies	S04	E04	D04
5 Field collection systems	S05	E05	D05
6 Reference systems	S06	E06	D06
7 Office processing, standardization	S07	E07	D07
8 Multilingual areas, minority names	S08	E08	D08
9 Languages	S09	E09	D09
10 Writing systems	S10	E10	D10
11 Conversion systems	S11	E11	D11
12 UN Role	S12	E12	D12
13 Exonyms	S13	E13	D13
14 Toponymical Guidelines	S14	E14	D14
15 Toponymical data files	S15	E15	D15
16 Names placement	S16	E16	D16
17 Legal status of names	S17	E17	D17
18 Editorial issues (atlases)	S18	E18	D18
19 Toponymical Planning	S19	E19	D19
20 Names as cultural heritage	S20	E20	D20

HOME

PROGRAM

SELF STUDY

EXERCISES

DOCUMENTS

ICA
ACI

LINKS

CONTACT

Home
Program
Self study
Exercises
Documents
Links
Contact
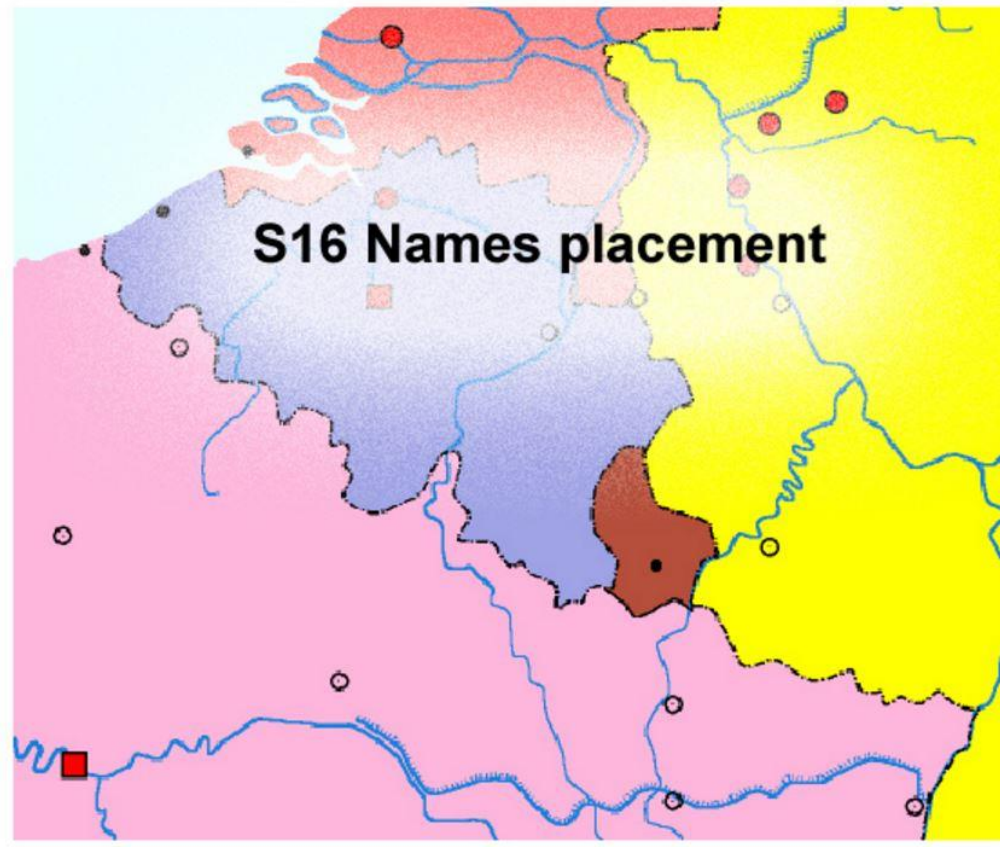
S16 Names placement

- avoid crossing names with horizontal lines (e.g. map grid)

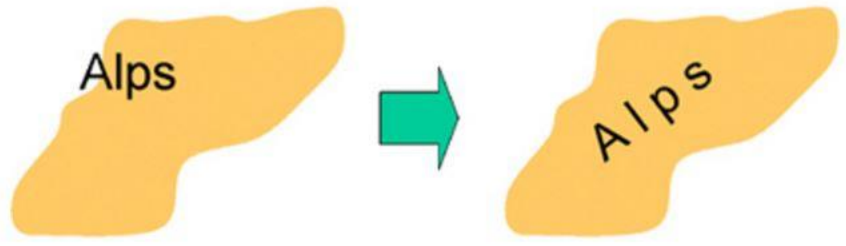- where possible, avoid crossing of lines (especially black and high density)
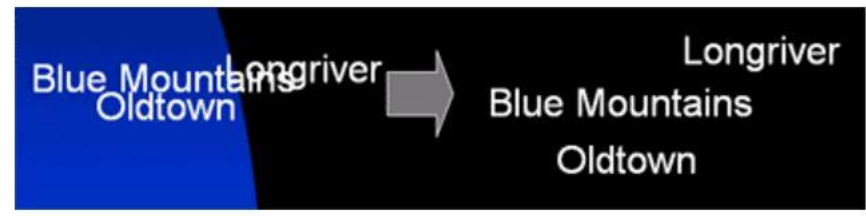

- avoid erroneous (wrong) association
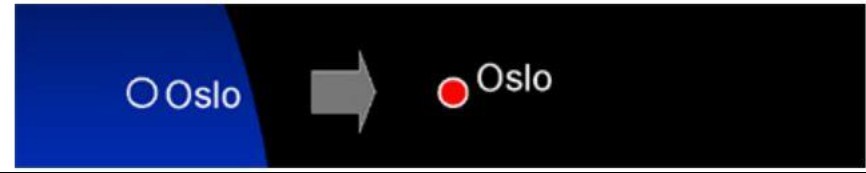

- Size represents hierarchy

■ CAPITAL   ⦿ Town   • Village

- Names must not overlap each other

- Text should not obscure relevant map information

- avoid confusion of symbols and text

- take care of unwanted associations - e.g. border-crossing areas, take care that the complete geograpical object is named

TOPONYMY TRAINING MANUAL

UNITED NATIONS
GROUP OF EXPERTS
ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

11 Setting one's course with a nautical chart

Michel Huet, Monaco

11.1 Introduction

On land, even those with a good sense of direction can get lost in a location with few landmarks or direction indicators. At sea, you cannot just follow the signs, the road or the rail track. Unless they remain close to the shore, mariners may find themselves in the middle of a body of water with few reference points and no way of knowing where the safe water lies. To be able to navigate at sea, mariners need nautical charts, which show information such as the depth of the water and the position of known but invisible underwater obstructions. Being able to use nautical charts is essential to save a mariner the time and embarrassment of getting lost and can certainly save lifes by avoiding the hazards that lie under the surface of the sea.

Like a map, a nautical chart is a graphical representation of part of the earth's surface. Unlike a map, a nautical chart is a biased representation. It emphasises areas of water and features that allow mariners to determine position, to avoid hazards and to find a safe route to a destination. It is the mariner's road map. Whilst a map tries to depict as much as possible of the land area, roads, landmarks, etc., the nautical chart conveys a selection of information specifically designed to assist in safely navigating the area that the chart covers. It identifies navigable areas, shorelines and areas not suitable for navigation. Such information includes the depth of the water, the shoreline of adjacent land, rocks and other hazards, and buoys and beacons. Details about the land areas are less important on a nautical chart

unless they are useful as reference elements for navigation and to help the mariner know where he or she is.
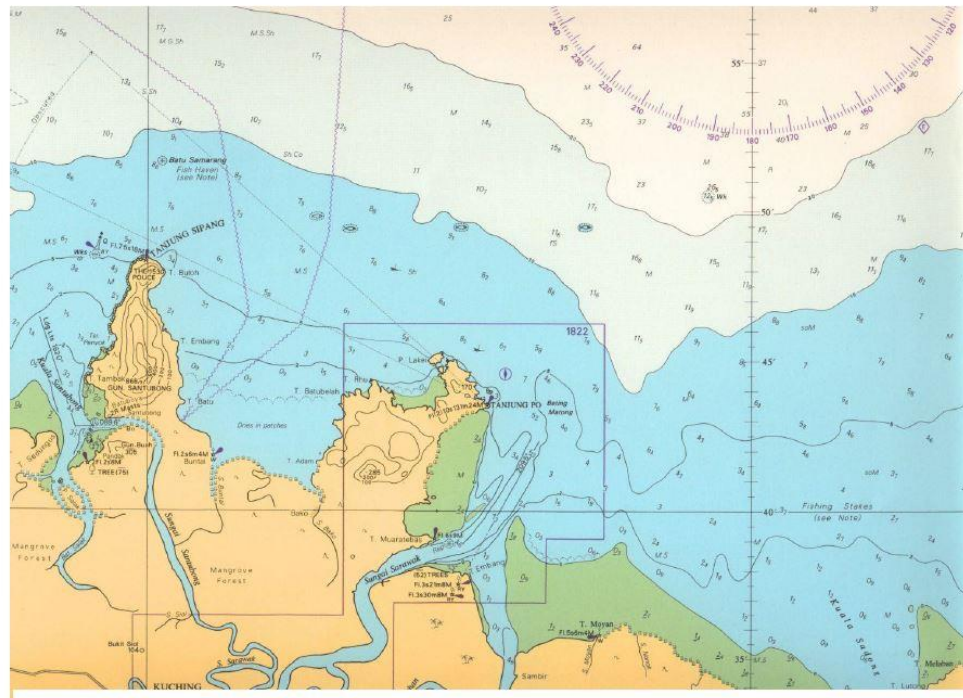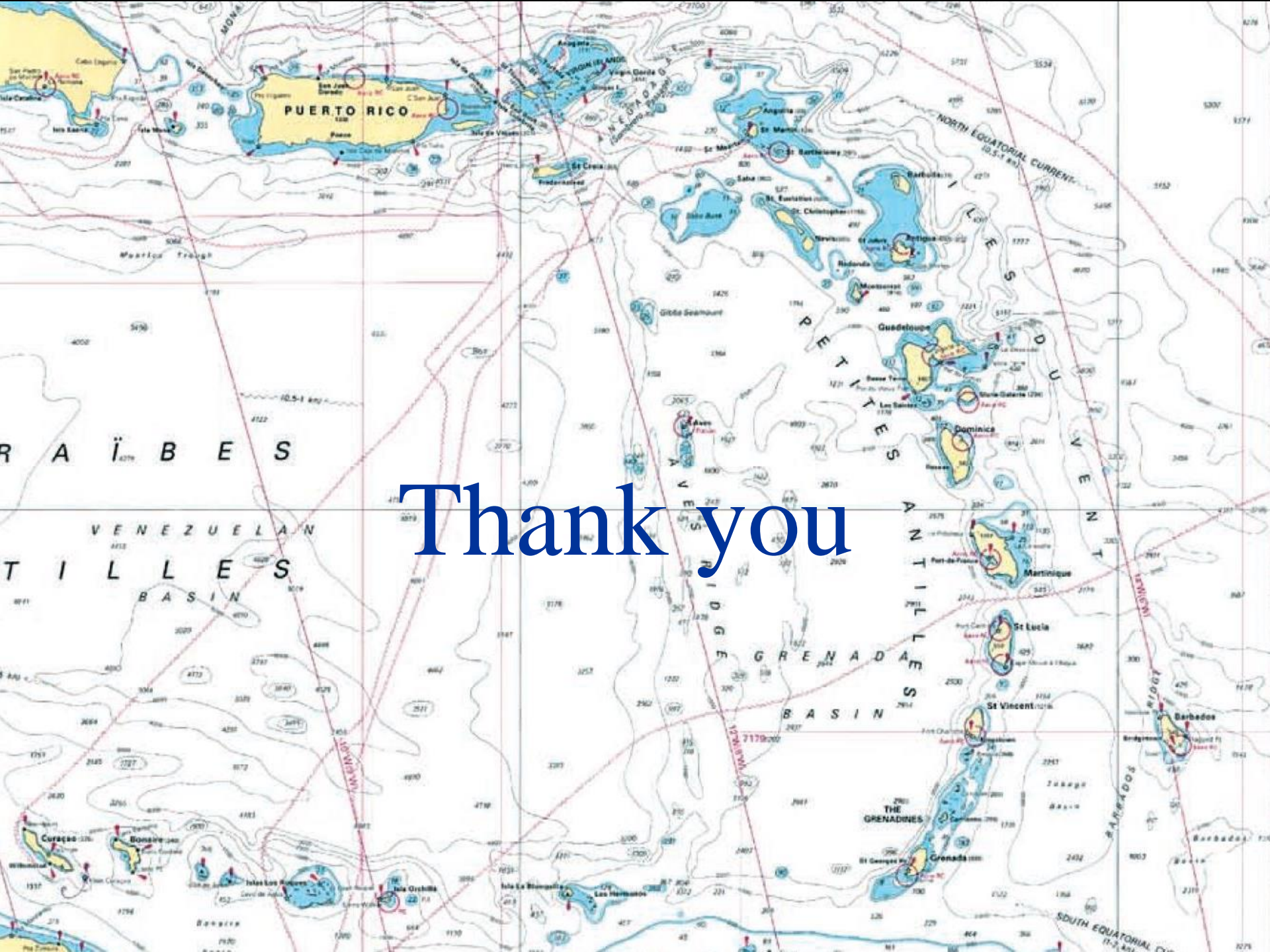

Figure 11.1. Example of a nautical chart: Approaches to Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. Source: United Kingdom Hydrographic Office.

Thank you