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TERMINOLOGY IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Glossary of Toponymic Terminology - Version 4

Paper submitted by the United Nations Group of
Experts on Geographical Names, Working Group
on Toponymic Terminology**

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UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS
ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
WORKING GROUP ON TERMINOLOGY

GLOSSARY OF TOPONYMIC TERMINOLOGY

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PART 1: ENGLISH

Version 4.0

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Notes: Phonemic examples are shown between oblique slashes / /.
Phonetic examples are shown in square brackets [].
Cross references within definitions are indicated by ⇨ and printed in bold type.

001	acronym	Word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive or major parts of a composite term. Examples: Soweto (South West Townships); Radar; UNGEGN.
002	address	Computer location where a particular item is stored.
003	allograph	Each of the particular graphic representations of a ⇨grapheme. Examples: in English, ff, ph and gh are allographs of f, the grapheme for the /f/ ⇨phoneme; in German, ss = sz = ß, ä = ae.
004	allomorph	Each of two or more differing ⇨phonological manifestations of a given ⇨morpheme. Example: the <i>es</i> in <i>boxes</i> and the <i>en</i> in <i>oxen</i> are allomorphs of the plural morpheme.
005	allonym	Each of two or more toponyms employed in reference to a single ⇨topographic feature. Examples: Hull, Kingston upon Hull; Vesterhavet, Nordsee; Swansea, Abertawe; Johannesburg, Egoli.
006	allonym, standardized	Each of two or more ⇨standardized toponyms given to a single topographic feature. Examples: Biel and Bienne; Casablanca and Dār al-Bayḍā'; Kaapstad and Cape Town; Matterhorn and Monte Cervino.
007	allophone	A ⇨phone, one of two or more ⇨phonetic variants of a ⇨phoneme. Examples: allophones of the /t/ phoneme in English <i>Tyne</i> as distinct from American <i>water</i> ; allophones of the /r/ phoneme in Spanish <i>rio</i> as against in <i>Madrid</i> .
008	alphabet	Set of all ⇨letters of a language with ⇨alphabetic script, ordered in a specific sequence and provided with names for each letter.
009	alphabetic	Relating to an ⇨alphabet.
010	alphabet, conversion	An ⇨alphabet used in names ⇨conversion. Comprehensive term for ⇨transcription alphabet and ⇨transliteration alphabet.
011	alphabet, transcription	An ⇨alphabet that is employed in the process of ⇨transcription. Examples: using only z, not c, to represent the dental /ts/-⇨phoneme in transcription into German; or only k, not c, for transcribing the velar /k/ phoneme into English.

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- 012 alphabet, transliteration An **alphabet** that may include **diacritics**, employed in **transliteration**. Example: alphabets used in the romanization of non-Roman script, e.g. for classical Arabic omitting C, E, O, P, V and X, but including ' and other markers.
- 013 alphabetic script See script, alphabetic.
- 014 alphabetic sequence (a) The order in which the **letters** of an **alphabet** are customarily cited.
(b) A body of items listed in this order.
- 015 alphabetic sequence rules **Sequence rules for alphabetic script.**
- 016 alphanumeric Representation, e.g. in a computer, which employs not only numerals but also **letters**. In a wider sense, also employing punctuation marks and mathematical and other symbols.
- 017 anthroponym Personal name. Examples: Alfred; 'Alī; Everest.
- 018 article A **morpheme** that makes explicit the (usually) definite nature of a noun, and sometimes its gender, number and case. Examples: English the; Spanish el, los, las; French le, la, les; Arabic al-; Hebrew ha-; Romanian -ul.
- 019 articulation Physiological movements involved in modifying an airflow to produce speech sounds, using the vocal tract above the larynx.
- 020 batch processing Method by which items are coded and collected into groups and then processed sequentially in a computer, usually at a later time. Complementary term: **interactive processing**.
- 021 bilingualism The habitual use, e.g. by a person or a community, of two **languages**.
- 022 biscriptual Written or printed in two different kinds of **script**. See also **multiscriptual map**; **multiscriptual gazetteer**.
- 023 character Graphic symbol used as a unit in writing; more specifically, a graphic symbol in a non-alphabetic writing system. Examples: Chinese 中 (zhong); Amharic ሀ (hā); Japanese Hiragana の (no).
- 024 character, modified Comprehensive term for **simplified character** and **variant character**.
- 025 character, simplified Variant of a **character** which is graphically less complex than its original form. Example: Chinese simplified characters (Jiantizi) with fewer strokes than the corresponding traditional ones.
- 026 character, variant Each of two or more characters in a **writing system** representing the same **phonological** and/or **morphological** item (and if alphabetic – belonging to the same **typeface**) but differing in shape, e.g. according to its location in a word. Examples: Arabic ع = ع = ع; Hebrew ך = ך .
- 027 character, vowel In **alphabetic** or **syllabic** script, a **character**, not a **marker**, representing a **vowel**. Examples: Roman a; Thai ǎ (a); Korean ㅏ (a); Amharic ኀ (ā, first vowel character).
- 028 choronym **Toponym** applied to an areal feature.

029	class, feature	Grouping of topographic features with similar characteristics, to facilitate classification, search and retrieval. Example: river, creek, brook, wādī, etc., all classed under 'stream'.
030	coded representation	The representation of an item or of a feature class by an alphanumeric or graphic code; the result of applying a code to any member of a coded set. Examples: 0226 - main road; Λ - mountain.
031	colloquial language	See language, colloquial.
032	composite name	See name, composite.
033	compound name	See name, composite.
034	computer file	See file, computer.
035	computer program	See program, computer.
036	computer record	See record, computer.
037	consonant	One of the two main classes of speech sounds , produced by a constriction or closure at one or more points in the breath channel. Examples: /b/, /c/, /d/, /f/ sounds. Complementary term: vowel .
038	consonant letter	See letter, consonant.
039	consonant script	See script, defective alphabetic.
040	conventional name	See exonym. In English usage: the term for exonym .
041	conversion	In toponymy, the process of transferring the phonological and/or morphological elements of a particular language to another, or from one script to another. Conversion is effected by either transcription or transliteration .
042	conversion alphabet	See alphabet, conversion.
043	conversion table	Comprehensive term for transcription key and transliteration key . See also romanization key .
044	coordinates, geographical	(a) The (spheroidal) net or graticule of lines of latitude (parallels) numbered 0°-90° north and south of the equator, and lines of longitude (meridians) numbered 0°-180° east and west of the international zero meridian of Greenwich, used to define location on the Earth's surface (disregarding altitude) with the aid of angular measure (degrees, minutes and seconds of arc). (b) The value of a point referred to this graticule.
045	coordinates, rectangular	(a) Grid of plane coordinates consisting of two sets of straight lines at right angles to each other and with equal units of length on both axes, superimposed on a (chiefly) topographic map . See also UTM grid . (b) The values of a point referred to such a grid.
046	coordinates, topographic	See coordinates, rectangular.
047	creole	A stable form of speech, derived from a pidgin , which has become the sole or principal language of a speech community . Example: Haitian creole (derived from French).
048	cultural feature	See feature, man-made.

- 049 data A representation of facts or concepts in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing by man or machine. Complementary term in computer usage: **program**.
- 050 data base (also database), digital Comprehensive, sometimes exhaustive, collection of **computer files** and/or **computer records** pertaining to a specific subject. Example: the collection of computer records for all hydrographic features in a country.
- 051 data base, digital toponymic A **digital data base** containing (all) **toponyms** in a specific region, with or without accompanying data, in computer-readable form.
- 052 data base management system A collection of **software** required for using a **digital data base** so as to enable independent users to access this data base.
- 053 data dictionary Catalog of definitions of the contents of a **digital data base**, including **data element** reference labels, **file formats**, internal reference codes and text entry, as well as their relationships.
- 054 data directory See data dictionary.
- 055 data element Description of a basic unit of identifiable and definable information to occupy a specific **data field** in a **computer record**. Example: 'Date of ratification of name by the names authority'.
- 056 data field Space for a specific **data element** in a **computer record**. Example: the fields for the coordinates in a place name computer record.
- 057 data interchange, trans-lingual Data exchange (especially by computer) via standardized codes and/or terminology not bound to a particular language.
- 058 data item Value or content of a particular **data element** in a specific **computer record**. Example: 01.01.97 in the **data field** for 'date'.
- 059 data portability The possibility of running and/or using the same data on different computer systems.
- 060 default value In computer processing, an option chosen by the computer automatically in the absence of explicit instructions by the human operator.
- 061 defective alphabetic script See script, defective alphabetic.
- 062 descriptive term A word (usually a common noun, an adjective or a phrase) e.g. printed in a map, which designates a **topographic feature** by its properties, but which does not constitute a **toponym**. Examples: airfield, canal; water tower; perennial, seasonal (for streams).
- 063 designation See descriptive term.
- 064 diacritic A sign, usually small, placed above, below or across a **letter** or group of letters in order to change the **phonemic** value of the original letter(s), or to denote stress or tone, or to distinguish between two words. Examples: German ä, ö, ü; š and č in the romanization of Russian Cyrillic; ħ in the romanization of Hebrew; Polish ł; Romanian ț; French où (where) as against ou (or). See also **marker**.
- 065 diacritical mark, diacritical sign See diacritic.

- 066 dialect Regionally or socially distinctive variety of a **language**, characterised and identified by a particular set of words, grammatical structures and pronunciation. The distinction between **dialect** and **language** is sometimes difficult to establish. See also **diglossia**; **vernacular**.
- 067 dictionary, geographical List of geographical terms and/or names, usually arranged in **alphabetical order**, providing definitions, explanatory information or descriptive data for each item.
- 068 digital data base See data base, digital.
- 069 digital toponymic data base See data base, digital toponymic.
- 070 diglossia A relatively stable linguistic situation in which two different varieties of a single **language** co-occur in a **linguistic community**, one (the 'high' variety) usually being the more formal and prestigious; the other (the 'low') variety being used in more informal settings, chiefly in conversation. Examples: Greek Katharévoussa ('high') and Dhimotiki ('low'); Arabic al-fuṣṣa and al-'ammīyah; in Swiss German: Hochdeutsch and Schwyzerdütsch. In a wider sense also a co-occurrence of two unrelated languages such as Spanish and Guarani in Paraguay.
- 071 diglossic Referring to **diglossia**.
- 072 digraph Sequence of two **letters**, which represent a single **phoneme**. Examples: for / f /, sj in Dutch, ch in French, sh in English. In some languages, certain digraphs are listed separately in the alphabetic sequence, e.g. ll in Spanish, ch in Czech and Slovak. See also **ligature**.
- 073 diphthong Combination of two (or three, in triphthong) vocalic elements in a single syllable. Examples: for /ai/, ei in German 'bei', i in English 'time'.
- 074 donor language See language, source.
- 075 donor script See script, source.
- 076 endonym Name of a geographical feature in one of the languages occurring in that area where the feature is situated. Examples: Vārānasī (not Benares); Aachen (not Aix-la-Chapelle); Krung Thep (not Bangkok); al-Uqṣur (not Luxor); Teverya (not Tiberias).
- 077 endonym, standardized **Endonym** sanctioned by a names authority. Example: among the **allonyms** Hull and Kingston upon Hull (England), the latter is the standardized form.
- 078 entity, topographic See topographic feature.
- 079 eponym Name of a person after or for whom a place is named. Examples: Iago (James) in Santiago; Everest in Mount Everest; Mūsa (Moses) in Wādī Mūsa.
- 080 epotonym A **toponym** which constitutes the basis or origin of a common noun. Examples: Jerez (for sherry); Olympía (for Olympiad); al-Burtuqhāl, the Arabic name of Portugal (for Burtuqāl, also Burtuqān, i.e. an orange in Arabic).

- 081 exonym Name used in a specific language for a **geographical feature** situated outside the area where that language has official status, and differing in its form from the name used in the official language or languages of the area where the geographical feature is situated. Examples: Warsaw is the English exonym for Warszawa; Londres is French for London; Mailand is German for Milano. The officially romanized endonym Moskva for Москва is no exonym, nor is the Pinyin form Beijing, while Peking is an exonym. The United Nations recommend minimizing the use of exonyms in international usage. See also **name, traditional**.
- 082 extraterrestrial feature See feature, extraterrestrial.
- 083 extraterrestrial name See name, extraterrestrial.
- 084 false generic element See generic element, false.
- 085 feature class See class, feature.
- 086 feature name See toponym.
- 087 feature, cultural See feature, man-made.
- 088 feature, extraterrestrial A **topographic feature** on any planet other than Earth, or on a satellite. Example: a crater on the moon.
- 089 feature, geographical **Topographic feature** on the surface of the Earth.
- 090 feature, hydrographic **Topographic feature** consisting of water, or associated mainly with water but not consisting of dry land. Examples: lake; underground reservoir; but not an island.
- 091 feature, man-made **Topographic feature** made, or significantly modified, by man. Examples: canal; road; populated place. Complementary term: **feature, natural**.
- 092 feature, natural **Topographic feature** not made or significantly modified by man. Examples: river (but not canal); forest (but not plantation). Complementary term: **feature, man-made**.
- 093 feature, physical Any **topographic feature** which can be observed visually. Examples: mountain; river; road; building; but not e.g. an unmarked political boundary.
- 094 feature, topographic A portion of the surface of the Earth or of any other planet or satellite that has recognizable identity.
- 095 feature, undersea A portion of that part of the Earth which lies beneath the surface of an ocean or a sea, and which has recognizable identity. Examples: Dogger Bank, Mariana Trench.
- 096 field, data See data field.
- 097 file format See format, file.
- 098 file, computer Organized, ordered and named collection of **computer records**.
- 099 firmware Computer **programs** and procedures programmed onto a card or board and inserted into or fixed in a computer. It is not changeable by **software commands**.
- 100 font A typeface of a specified type, style and size. Example: **12-point bold Times New Roman**; *10 cpi (character-per-inch) Brougham italic*.

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- 101 format Size and general arrangement of a written or printed document. See also **format, file**.
- 102 format, computer See format, file.
- 103 format, file The arrangement of data in a **computer file** (e.g. records and fields, numeric and **alphanumeric**, fixed or floating-point, etc.). Usually referred to simply as format.
- 104 full title See long form (of a name).
- 105 gazetteer List of **toponyms** arranged in alphabetic or other sequential order, with an indication of their location and preferably including variant names, type of **topographic feature** and other defining or descriptive information.
- 106 gazetteer, index Ordered list of **toponyms**, with or without additional data, serving as a guide to the source in which they appear. Example: index gazetteer appended to an atlas.
- 107 gazetteer, multilingual **Gazetteer** which, for a particular topographic feature, shows **allonyms** in different languages, not necessarily **standardized**. Examples: Athens (Athína); Moscou (Moskva).
- 108 gazetteer, multiscriptual **Gazetteer** which presents **toponyms** in two (biscrptual) or more different types of **script** or **writing system**. Examples: *Αθήνα*, Athina; נצרת, Nazareth; Владивосток, Vladivostok.
- 109 gazetteer, place names Term sometimes applied to a list of populated places. See also **name, place (b)**.
- 110 generic element That part of a **toponym** which consists of a **generic term**. Examples: Port-au-Prince; Sierra Nevada, Newport. The generic element does not necessarily indicate the type or class of feature of the item named. See also **false generic element**. Complementary term: **specific element**.
- 111 generic element, false **Generic element** which does not indicate the feature class of the item named. Examples: Mount Isa, 'Ayn as-Sultān, Redhill and Rio de Janeiro are all populated places, not a mountain, spring, hill or river, respectively.
- 112 generic term A common noun which describes a **topographic feature** in terms of its characteristics and not by its proper name. Examples: mountain, sierra, san, shan, dagh, jabal, har; river, wādī, gang. It may form part of a **toponym**; see **generic element**. See also **generic element, false**.
- 113 geographical dictionary See dictionary, geographical.
- 114 geographical entity See feature, geographical.
- 115 geographical feature See feature, geographical.
- 116 geographical name See name, geographical.
- 117 geographical names standardization See standardization, geographical names.
- 118 geographic information system (GIS) Computerized multi-purpose system combining input, processing and output of geographically-referenced **data**, which often includes maps and **toponyms**.
- 119 GIS See geographic information system.

- 120 glossary Specialized list of terms relating to a particular field of study or interest, which may contain explanatory or descriptive information on the items listed. Example: glossary of terms employed in the standardization of geographical names.
- 121 grammar The field of study dealing with the formal features of a **language** and the rules that govern their combination, reference and interpretation.
- 122 grapheme Graphic representation of a **phoneme** in a particular **language**. Examples: j is the **grapheme** for the /dʒ/ **phoneme** in English and for /ʒ/ in French.
- 123 graphic form Written or printed **character(s)**, including any **diacritics**, which represent a linguistic item such as a name. Distinct from spoken and digital form.
- 124 graticule See coordinates, geographical (a).
- 125 grid, topographic See coordinates, rectangular (a).
- 126 guidelines, toponymic Set of rules governing the **standardization** of a country's **toponyms** and their presentation in maps and **gazetteers**.
- 127 hardware Reference to the computer itself (central processing unit, CPU), as well as to all peripheral input and output devices such as monitors, disks, tape consoles, printers, plotters, digitisers, scanners, etc. Complementary term: **software**.
- 128 historical name See name, historical.
- 129 hodonym See odonym.
- 130 homonym Each of two or more identical **toponyms** denoting different **topographic features**. Example: Monacó (Principauté de) and Monaco (di Baviera), the Italian **exonym** for München.
- 131 hydrographic feature See feature, hydrographic.
- 132 hydronym **Toponym** applied to a **hydrographic feature**.
- 133 hyphenization, also hyphenation (a) In toponymy, joining two or more elements of a **composite name** by hyphens; this normally prevents change of word order in an **alphabetic listing** such as a **gazetteer**. Examples: Höhr-Grenzhausen; Tel-Aviv; Pointe-Sapin-Centre.

(b) Placing hyphens between the syllables of a word or between words.
- 134 ideogram (a) Graphic symbol which symbolizes a thing or an idea but not necessarily a particular word for it. Used by some writers for **logogram**.

(b) In Egyptian hieroglyphs, a determinative indicating the meaning of (clustered) **phonograms**.
- 135 ideographic script See script, logographic.
- 136 index, names See index, toponymic.
- 137 index, place names See index, toponymic. Sometimes applied to populated places only. See also **place name**.
- 138 index, toponymic Ordered list of **toponyms**, including data about location but little or no additional information.

- 139 indigenous language See language, indigenous.
- 140 indigenous name See name, indigenous.
- 141 interactive processing In a computer system, the process of interacting directly with a **program** and/or **data** for immediately modifying, retrieving and/or displaying information. This is usually done on a computer screen. Complementary term: **batch processing**.
- 142 interface A common boundary at which two different computer systems or portions thereof join or intersect. It can be mechanical or electronic, and can also refer to the interaction between man and computer.
- 143 International Phonetic Alphabet, IPA An internationally recognized set of symbols for **phonetic transcription**. Some examples of IPA notation: [ŋ] for the 'ng' sound in English 'sing'; [ʃ] for the English 'sh' sound; [a] for 'a' in 'art' but [ɛ] for a in 'any'; [ʁ] for consonantic 'u' in French 'Suisse'.
- 144 international standardization See standardization, international, geographical names.
- 145 language In the context of this glossary, a means of verbal communication used by a large community, including the words, their pronunciation and the methods of combining them.
- 146 language, colloquial Form of **language** used in informal **speech**, differing noticeably from that used in formal speech and writing. See also **dialect**; **diglossia**.
- 147 language, donor See language, source.
- 148 language, indigenous **Language** native to a given region.
- 149 language, literary Written form of a **language**, regarded as the desirable standard for works of literature. May also form the basis of formal speech. Example: Arabic Naḥwī as against colloquial dialects. See also **diglossia**.
- 150 language, minority In a specific region, a **language** which is different from the **official language** of state administration and which is spoken by a national minority. It may or may not have official status. Examples: Swedish in Finland, Breton in France, Frisian in the Netherlands.
- 151 language, national **Language** in widespread and current use throughout a specific country or in parts of its territory, and often representative of the identity of its speakers. It may or may not have the status of an **official language**. Example: Rhaeto-Romance (Rätoromanisch) in parts of Switzerland.
- 152 language, non-official or unofficial **Language** which, though relatively widely used, lacks officially sanctioned status in a particular legally constituted political entity. Example: French in Lebanon; English in Israel.
- 153 language, official A **language** which has legal status in a particular legally constituted political entity such as a state or part of a state, and which serves as a language of administration. Examples: Spanish in Chile; Italian and German in Alto Adige (Italy).
- 154 language, principal In a **linguistic community** where more than one **language** is in use, that language which has the most adherents. Example: German, not Italian, in Alto Adige (Italy); English, not Welsh, in Wales.
- 155 language, receiver See language, target.

- 156 language, source **↔**Language from which a name is transformed to, or adopted by, another language, the **↔**target language. Example: in **↔**conversion from Russian to Chinese, the former is the source language.
- 157 language, standard That form of speech and/or writing of a language which is specified as correct by an officially appointed or widely recognized authority, or, in the absence of such an authority, which is generally accepted as correct in a **↔**linguistic community. Examples: Hochdeutsch in German; Algemeen Beschaafd Nederlands in the Netherlands.
- 158 language, target Language in terms of which a toponym may be adopted or transformed from its **↔**source language. Example: in **↔**conversion from Arabic to French, the latter is the target language.
- 159 language, vehicular Language which serves communication between members of different **↔**linguistic communities. Example: English is the vehicular language of civil aviation throughout most of the world.
- 160 letter Graphic symbol serving as unit **↔**character in an **↔**alphabet.
- 161 letter, basic Fundamental form of a **↔**letter without **↔**diacritics. Examples: Polish l as against ł; Icelandic D as against Ð.
- 162 letter, consonant **↔**Letter of an **↔**alphabet representing a consonant. Examples: Roman b, d; Greek β, δ; Thai บ , ด ; Arabic ب , د ; Korean ㅂ , ㄷ .
- 163 letter, vowel **↔**Letter of an **↔**alphabet representing a vowel. Examples: Roman a, e, i, o, u; Greek α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω; Russian а, е, и, о, у; Hebrew ו ; Thai อ , Korean ㅏ , ㅓ .
- 164 lettering, map (a) **↔**Map script in an **↔**alphabetic writing system. In a wider sense, map script.

(b) Activity of inserting (**↔**alphabetic) script in a map.
- 165 lettering, multilingual **↔**Map lettering in a **↔**multilingual map.
- 166 lettering, multiscriptual **↔**Map lettering in a **↔**multiscriptual map.
- 167 letters, cardinal Those **↔**letters of a **↔**script which are contained in most **↔**alphabets that use this script. Examples: the Roman alphabet excluding e.g. the letters K, Q, X; the traditional Arabic letters of the Persian (Farsi) alphabet. Complementary term: **↔**letters, special.
- 168 letters, special Those **↔**letters of the **↔**alphabet of a particular language which are characteristic of, or unique to, this language, being absent in all or most other alphabets using the same script. Examples: Danish ø; Icelandic þ, ð; German ß; Persian ﺱ . Complementary term: **↔**letters, cardinal.
- 169 lexicon (a) A dictionary or **↔**glossary relating to a particular language or sphere of interest.

(b) The vocabulary of an individual person, an occupational group or a professional field.
- 170 lexicon, logographic An ordered list of the **↔**characters of a **↔**logographic script; the counterpart of an **↔**alphabet in **↔**alphabetic script and of a **↔**syllabary in **↔**syllabic script.

- 171 *ligature* A graphic stylized combination of two **≡**letters, or a connecting line or stroke, indicating that successive sounds are to be pronounced as one. Examples: *œ* (derived from *o* + *e*); *kh*, pronounced as **≡**IPA /x/ or German *ch* in *ach*.
- 172 *lingua franca* Auxiliary language used for communication between groups of people with different native languages. Examples: Swahili in East Africa, Quechwa in the Andean regions. See also **≡**pidgin.
- 173 *linguistic area* See linguistic region.
- 174 *linguistic community* A group of people who communicate with relative ease in a common **≡**language or **≡**dialect.
- 175 *linguistic region* Region or area where a particular language constitutes the **≡**official or **≡**principal language. Example: the Flemish and Walloon regions in Belgium.
- 176 *linguistics* The scientific study of human language in all its aspects, including, **≡**phonetics, **≡**phonology, **≡**morphology, **≡**syntax and **≡**semantics.
- 177 *literary language* See language, literary.
- 178 *local name* See name, local.
- 179 *logogram* Graphic symbol or combination of symbols which represents an entire free **≡**morpheme such as a word, without separately representing its constituent **≡**phonemes or **≡**syllables. Examples: Chinese **中** for *zhong* (middle); Japanese Kanji **山** for *san* or *yama* (mountain).
- 180 *logographic* Consisting of or relating to **≡**logograms.
- 181 *logographic lexicon* See lexicon, logographic.
- 182 *logographic script* See script, logographic.
- 183 *long form (of a name)* Complete form of a toponym (in particular the name of a country), including all components. Examples: Al-Mamlakah al-Hāshimīyah al-Urdunīyah (The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan); Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo (People's Republic of China). Complementary term: **≡**short form; in the above examples – Al-Urdun (Jordan); Zhongguo (China).
- 184 *lunar name* See name, lunar.
- 185 *man-made feature* See feature, man-made.
- 186 *map lettering* See lettering, map.
- 187 *map, multilingual* Map which, for a particular topographic feature, shows **≡**allonyms in different **≡**languages, not necessarily **≡**standardized. Examples: Athens, Athina; Moscou, Moskva.
- 188 *map, multiscriptual* Map which presents toponyms in two (biscrptual) or more different types of **≡**script or **≡**writing systems. Examples: Αθήνα, Athens; נצרת, Nazareth; Владивосток, Vladivostok.
- 189 *map script* **≡**Toponyms and other verbal and numerical items such as descriptive terms and spot and contour elevations in a map. See also **≡**lettering, map.
- 190 *map script, multilingual* **≡**Map script in a **≡**multilingual map.

- 191 map script, multiscr-
ptual ⇨Map script in a ⇨multiscrptual map.
- 192 map, thematic Any geographical map devoted to a special subject and not showing only the surface configuration of the Earth. Examples: geological map, historical map, airways chart. Complementary term: ⇨topographic map.
- 193 map, topographic A map having as its object the representation of the surface of the Earth or the Moon or of a planet or its satellites, and its ⇨topographic features – natural and man-made. Complementary term: ⇨map, thematic.
- 194 maritime name See name, maritime.
- 195 marker Graphic symbol representing a ⇨phoneme, ⇨morpheme or other element of a language and used only in combination with an independent ⇨letter or ⇨syllabogram. Example: Arabic shaddah (doubling marker).
- 196 marker, vowel A ⇨marker employed in ⇨defective alphabetic script to represent a ⇨vowel. Examples: Arabic $\overset{\sim}{\text{ا}}$, $\overset{\sim}{\text{ا}}$, $\overset{\sim}{\text{ا}}$ (a, i, u); Hebrew $\overset{\sim}{\text{א}}$, $\overset{\sim}{\text{א}}$, $\overset{\sim}{\text{א}}$, $\overset{\sim}{\text{א}}$, $\overset{\sim}{\text{א}}$ (a, e, i, o, u), Thai $\overset{\sim}{\text{อ}}$, $\overset{\sim}{\text{อ}}$, $\overset{\sim}{\text{อ}}$ (a, i, u).
- 197 menu, computer List of options available to an operator, usually displayed in graphic or ⇨alphanumeric form on the computer screen.
- 198 minority language See language, minority.
- 199 minority name See name, minority.
- 200 modified character See character, modified.
- 201 morpheme The minimal distinctive unit in ⇨grammar; the smallest functioning unit in the composition of words. Example: 'names' consists of the free morpheme 'name' and the bound plural morpheme 's'.
- 202 morphological Relating to ⇨morphology.
- 203 morphology The branch of ⇨grammar which studies the structure and form of words in a language.
- 204 mother tongue The first language acquired within one's family.
- 205 multilingual gazetteer See gazetteer, multilingual.
- 206 multilingual map See map, multilingual.
- 207 multiscrptual gazetteer See gazetteer, multiscrptual.
- 208 multiscrptual map See map, multiscrptual.
- 209 name (a) See noun, proper.

(b) In the specific context of this glossary: a ⇨toponym.
- 210 name, alternative See allonym.
- 211 name, approved See name, standardized.
- 212 name, composite ⇨Toponym consisting of a ⇨generic element and a ⇨specific element, or of a specific element consisting of more than one word. Examples: Mount Cook; Newport; Newfoundland; Kemijoki; Rostov na Donu; Sierra Nevada Oriental; Stoke on Trent. Complementary term: ⇨name, simplex.

- 213 name, compound See name, composite.
- 214 name, conventional See exonym.
- 215 name, extraterrestrial **☞**Toponym applied to an **☞**extraterrestrial feature. Example: Nix Olympica (on Mars).
- 216 name, geographical **☞**Name applied to a feature on Earth; a special case of a **☞**topographic name or **☞**toponym.
- 217 name, historical **☞**Toponym found in historical document(s) and being no more in current use. Examples: Eboracum (for York, England); Mediolanum (for Milano, Italy); New Amsterdam (for New York, USA); Edo (for Tokyo, Japan).
- 218 name, indigenous Toponym in, or derived from, an **☞**indigenous language. Examples: Culabah (Aboriginal, Australia), Empangeni (Zulu, South Africa).
- 219 name, local **☞**Toponym applied by a geographically limited sector of a **☞**linguistic community to a feature within its area. It may differ from the **☞**standardized name.
- 220 name, lunar **☞**Toponym applied to a feature on the surface of the Moon. Examples: Gagarin; Mare Tranquillitatis.
- 221 name, maritime Name of a **☞**hydrographic feature associated with the sea. Examples: Estrecho de Magallanes, Bottenhavet/Selkämeri, English Channel.
- 222 name, minority Toponym in a **☞**minority language.
- 223 name, official **☞**Toponym sanctioned by a legally constituted (e.g. national) **☞**names authority and applied within its jurisdiction.
- 224 name, place (a) See toponym.
(b) Synonym used by some writers for name of populated place.
- 225 name, primary Descriptive name expressed in local terms and language. Examples: Ar-Rub' al-Khālī (the empty quarter, Saudi Arabia); Dasht-e Kavir (big desert, Iran).
- 226 name, proper See noun, proper.
- 227 name, simplex Single-word **☞**toponym, usually consisting of a specific component only. Examples: Kyiv; Temuko; Malaŵi. Al-Qāhīrah (Cairo) is also a simplex name, since in the original Arabic the article al-constitutes a bound **☞**morpheme, i.e. an integral unhyphenated prefix. Complementary term: **☞**name, composite.
- 228 name, standardized Name sanctioned by a **☞**names authority as the preferred name from among a number of **☞**allonyms for a given feature. However, a single feature may have more than one standardized name. Example: Kaapstad and Cape Town (but not Capetown).
- 229 name, topographic See toponym.
- 230 name, traditional An **☞**exonym in relatively widespread use by a particular **☞**linguistic community and usually found in its tradition and literature. Examples: Alexandrie (French) for al-Iskandariyah (Arabic); Jerusalén (Spanish) for Yerushalayim (Hebrew); Peking (English) for Beijing (Chinese).
- 231 name, variant See allonym.

- 232 names authority (a) A body such as a person, board or commission, assigned advisory function and/or power of decision in matters of **☞**toponymy by a legally constituted entity such as a state.
(b) An authority charged with issuing **☞**standardized toponyms.
- 233 names conversion See conversion.
- 234 names index See index, toponymic.
- 235 names survey See survey, toponymic.
- 236 names transformation See transformation, names.
- 237 national language See language, national.
- 238 national standardization, geographical names See standardization, national, geographical names.
- 239 natural feature See feature, natural.
- 240 noise, graphic That which hinders, obstructs or obscures the clear transmission or reception of a graphic message. Examples: 'snow' on a television screen; cluttering of a map with too dense graphic information; fuzzy map script.
- 241 non-official language See language, non-official.
- 242 non-vocalized A written word or text which does not include **☞**vocalization.
- 243 non-vowelled See non-vocalized.
- 244 normalization See standardization.
- 245 noun, common A word designating any one of a particular kind of being, place or thing. Examples: toponym, gazetteer, city.
- 246 noun, proper A word which uniquely identifies an individual person, place or thing. Examples: Albert, Beijing, Budapest.
- 247 odonym **☞**Proper noun of a traffic route feature. Examples: Via Appia (historical road); Airway Amber (air traffic route); M4 (motorway); Fleet Street; Piccadilly Circus; Darb al-Ḥājj (pilgrims' route).
- 248 official language See language, official.
- 249 onomastics (a) The science that has as its object the study of **☞**names.
(b) The activity or process of giving names.
- 250 oronym Name applied to a feature of topographic elevation such as a mountain or a hill. Examples: Matterhorn; Gaurīśankar; Fuji San; Sierra Madre.
- 251 orthography Spelling of words according to the prescribed rules of a given linguistic tradition.
- 252 phone In **☞**phonetics, the smallest perceptible unit of sound in the stream of speech, usually symbolized by square brackets. A specific **☞**phoneme can be realized by different phones called **☞**allophones. Examples: [β] for the 'b' sound in Spanish *saber* as against [b], the 'b' sound in Spanish *Barcelona*.

- 253 **phoneme** The smallest unit of sound in the **☞**phonological structure of a **☞**language which changes meaning, usually symbolized by oblique slashes. Examples: /b/; /p/; /ʃ/ (for English sh). In practice a phoneme is realized by variants called **☞**allophones, usually symbolized by square brackets, such as [b] in Spanish *Barcelona* and [β] in *saber* for the /b/ phoneme, or [e], [ē], [ɛ] and [ē̃] for different realizations of the /e/ phoneme. See also **☞**phone.
- 254 **phonemic** Relating to **☞**phonemes.
- 255 **phonetic, phonetical** Relating to **☞**phonetics.
- 256 **phonetics** The study and classification of sounds made in spoken language. The minimal phonetic unit is the **☞**phone.
- 257 **phonogram** (a) Graphic **☞**character representing sound(s).

(b) In particular, a **☞**pictogram representing not the meaning of its object but the sound of its name in a particular language. Examples: pictograms of Egyptian hieroglyphs when used to represent phonetic values, e.g. □ (a seat) for p, the initial sound of the word for 'seat'.
- 258 **phonological** Relating to **☞**phonology.
- 259 **phonology** The study of speech sounds and their functions in a specific **☞**language or in two or more languages considered together for comparative purposes.
- 260 **physical feature** See feature, physical.
- 261 **pictogram** Graphic symbol which represents an object via graphic-visual similarity in order to convey either its meaning or the sound of its name. See also **☞**phonogram.
- 262 **pidgin** A relatively stable form of speech developed as an auxiliary language, whose vocabulary and sphere of employment are narrowly limited and whose **☞**grammar, **☞**phonological structure and style are simpler than those of the **☞**language(s) from which it was evolved. Examples: Tok Pisin (Neo-Melanesian) based on English; Bazaar Malay in Malaysia-Indonesia; Petit Mauresque (French-based, in North Africa); Fanagaló (mainly from Zulu, South Africa). A pidgin which becomes the **☞**mother tongue of a **☞**linguistic community is said to be creolized. See also **☞**creole.
- 263 **pixel** **☞**Acronym for 'picture element'; the unit of storage and display in **☞**raster mode.
- 264 **place name** See toponym; name, place (b).
- 265 **place name index** See index, place names.
- 266 **portability, data** See data portability.
- 267 **principal language** See language, principal.
- 268 **program, computer** A set of instructions directing the computer which operations to perform. Complementary term: **☞**data; these can be operated upon by a program.
- 269 **proper name** See noun, proper.
- 270 **proper noun** See noun, proper.

- 271 radical, radix Basic form of a **logographic character**. Example: one of the approximately 240 Chinese basic **characters** which represent categories of sense, such as the character for 'wood' on the basis of which the logograms for specific kinds of woods, trees etc. are constructed.
- (b) See root.
- 272 raster mode In a computer, storage and display of data on a dense grid of **pixels** arranged in columns and rows. Example: Satellite images are normally stored in raster mode. Complementary term: **vector mode**.
- 273 receiver language See language, target.
- 274 receiver script See script, target.
- 275 record, computer Computer-readable collection of related **data** pertaining to a single topical item and treated as a unit. Example: a single toponym and its related data such as coordinates, date of ratification and origins.
- 276 rectangular coordinates See coordinates, rectangular.
- 277 retranscription Re-conversion of a result of **transcription** into the **source language**.
- 278 retransliteration Re-conversion of a result of **transliteration** into the **source script**. See also **reversibility**.
- 279 reversibility A characteristic of **transliteration** which permits a written item to be converted from one **script** or **writing system** into another, and subsequently to be reconverted back into the **source script**, the result being identical with the original.
- 280 romanization **Conversion** from non-Roman into Roman **script**. Examples: Αθήνα → Athina; Москва → Moskva; بيروت → Bayrūt; תל-אביב → Tel-Aviv; 日本 → Nihon or Nippon.
- 281 romanization key Table listing the **characters** of a non-Roman **script** together with corresponding **letters** of a Roman **alphabet**, including **diacritics** as required. Examples: Roman šč for Russian Cyrillic Ш; Roman ps for Greek Ψ. Special case of **transliteration key**.
- 282 root Reference to a basic item in **linguistics**. Example: the stem from which a word is derived, such as the cluster of three consonants in Semitic words, e.g. n z l for nazala (Arabic 'descend') or y r d for yarad ('descend' in Hebrew) and all their derivatives.
- 283 script A set of graphic symbols employed in writing or printing a particular language, differing from another set not only by **typeface** or **font**. Groups of different scripts form **writing systems**. Examples: Roman, Greek, Cyrillic, Arabic, Korean, Thai and Hebrew scripts belong to the **alphabetic writing system**; Amharic, Japanese Kana and Inuktitut (Eskimo) to the **syllabic**; Chinese Han and Japanese Kanji to the **logographic**.
- 284 script, alphabetic Script belonging to the **alphabetic writing system** in which a single **letter** or **di-** or **trigraph** in principle represents a single **phoneme** or **diphthong**. Examples: Roman, Greek, Cyrillic, Thai, Arabic and Hebrew are alphabetic, but the latter two are **defective**, i.e. mainly **consonant scripts**. In (alphabetic) Korean (Hangül), letters are graphically organized in roughly square syllabic units.

- 285 script, consonant See script, defective alphabetic.
- 286 script, defective alphabetic **⇒**Alphabetic script in which the letters exclusively or predominantly represent **⇒**consonants, **⇒**vowels being exclusively or primarily represented by non-letter **⇒**markers in the form of dots or bars above, below or within the **⇒**consonant letters. Examples: Arabic and Hebrew. See also **⇒**vowel marker.
- 287 script, donor See script, source.
- 288 script, ideographic See script, logographic.
- 289 script, logographic A **⇒**script consisting of **⇒**logograms and belonging to the **⇒**logographic **⇒**writing system. Examples: Chinese; Japanese Kanji.
- 290 script, map See map script.
- 291 script, original See script, source.
- 292 script, receiver See script, target.
- 293 script, source A **⇒**script in terms of which a **⇒**toponym is produced, and on the basis of which it may be converted for use in another script called **⇒**target script.
- 294 script, syllabic A **⇒**script belonging to the **⇒**syllabic **⇒**writing system in which all, or the majority of, **⇒**characters each represent an entire syllable. Examples: Ethiopian Amharic; Japanese Katakana and Hiragana; Inuktitut **⇒**syllabics. Korean (Hangül), though alphabetic, is graphically and visually syllabic.
- 295 script, target A **⇒**script into which a **⇒**toponym may be converted from its **⇒**source script. See also **⇒**transliteration. Example: Roman script in the **⇒**romanization of Greek.
- 296 segment In **⇒**linguistics, any discrete unit which can be identified in the stream of speech. Examples: **⇒**phonemes; **⇒**consonants; **⇒**vowels.
- 297 semantics That branch of **⇒**linguistics which deals with meaning.
- 298 sequence rules Rules that indicate in which order words (e.g. **⇒**toponyms in a gazetteer) should be arranged with respect to the sequence of their **⇒**letters, **⇒**syllabograms or **⇒**logograms. Problems may arise especially with letters omitted in the conventional way of citing the **⇒**alphabet or letters with **⇒**markers or **⇒**diacritics such as ä, ö, ü, ß in German; ll or ñ in Spanish as well as with hyphenated words.
- 299 short form (of a name) In toponymy, the abbreviated or short version of a name. Examples: China, for People's Republic of China; Jordan, for The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Complementary term: **⇒**long form.
- 300 short title See short form (of a name).
- 301 sign, diacritical See diacritic.
- 302 simplex name See name, simplex.
- 303 simplified character see character, simplified.
- 304 software **⇒**Programs, procedures and **⇒**data associated with the operation of a computer system. Complementary term: **⇒**hardware.
- 305 source language See language, source.
- 306 source script See script, source.

- 307 specific element That part of a **toponym** which does not constitute a **generic term** and which distinguishes it from others of the same **feature class**. It may include an **article** and/or other linguistic elements. Examples: Port Elizabeth; Rio Negro; Cape of Good Hope.
- 308 speech An oral manifestation of **language**.
- 309 speech community A group of people who communicate orally with relative ease in a common **language** or **dialect**.
- 310 standard language See language, standard.
- 311 standardization (a) The establishment, by an appropriate authority, of a specific set of standards or norms, e.g. for the uniform rendering of **toponyms**.

(b) Rendering an item such as a **toponym** in accordance with such norms.
- 312 standardization, geographical names The prescription by a **names authority** of one or more particular **names**, together with their precise written form, for application to a specific **geographical feature**, as well as the conditions for their use. In a wider sense, standardization of **toponyms**.
- 313 standardization, international, geographical names Activity aimed at reaching maximum practical uniformity in the rendering – oral and written – of all **geographical names** on Earth (and in a wider sense, of **toponyms** of **extraterrestrial features**), by means of (1) **national standardization**, and/or (2) international convention, including the correspondence between different languages and writing systems.
- 314 standardization, national, geographical names **Standardization** of **geographical names** within the area of a national entity such as a state.
- 315 standardized allonym See allonym, standardized.
- 316 standardized name See name, standardized.
- 317 standardized toponym See name, standardized.
- 318 survey, names See survey, toponymic.
- 319 survey, toponymic The entire spectrum of activities involved in the collection, recording and processing of **toponyms** in a specified area.
- 320 syllabary An ordered set of **syllabograms** representing all **syllables** of a particular language which uses **syllabic script**. Example: the set of syllabograms of Japanese Katakana – ア, カ, サ, タ, ハ, マ for a, ka, sa, ta, na, ha, ma, respectively, etc.; Inuktitut ∧, >, <, ▽, ▷, ◁ for pi, pu, pa, ti, tu, ta, etc.
- 321 syllabic (as a noun) See syllabogram. Predominantly used in the plural as syllabics.
- 322 syllabic (as an adjective) Consisting of or relating to **syllables**.
- 323 syllabic script See script, syllabic.
- 324 syllabification Division of a word into **syllables**. Examples: Val-pa-ra-i-so; O-ban.
- 325 syllable Unit of **speech** including (or consisting of) a single **vowel sound** or vowel function, or a **diphthong** or a triphthong; the first division of a word. Examples: Ge-no-va in Genova; Hci-del-berg in Heidelberg; Br-no in Brno.

- 326 syllabogram Graphic character representing a syllable in syllabic script.
- 327 synonym Each of two or more words which have approximately the same meaning.
- 328 syntax That part of linguistics which deals with the mutual relations between, and correct arrangement of, words in a sentence.
- 329 target language See language, target.
- 330 target script See script, target.
- 331 tetragraph Four letters employed together in a particular order to represent a single phonological or graphical element in a specific language. Examples: German tsch for the /tʃ/ phoneme as in Tschad, the German transcription of Chad; English shch for Russian ШЧ.
- 332 thematic map See map, thematic.
- 333 topographic category See feature class.
- 334 topographic feature See feature, topographic.
- 335 topographic map See map, topographic.
- 336 topographic name See toponym.
- 337 topography (a) The surface configuration of the Earth or of another planet or a satellite, or of a portion thereof, including the planimetric and altimetric aspects, i.e. the situation in the map plane and the relief.
(b) Description and graphic representation of the above.
- 338 toponomastics The activity or process of conferring toponyms.
- 339 toponym Proper noun applied to a topographic feature. Comprehensive term for geographical names and extraterrestrial names.
- 340 toponym, standardized See name, standardized.
- 341 toponym, variant See allonym.
- 342 toponymic guidelines See guidelines, toponymic.
- 343 toponymic index See index, toponymic.
- 344 toponymy (a) The science which has as its object the study of toponyms in general and of geographical names in particular.
(b) The totality of toponyms in a given region.
- 345 traditional name See name, traditional.

- 346 transcription (a) A method of phonetic names ⇔ conversion between different languages, in which the sounds of a ⇔ source language are recorded in terms of a specific ⇔ target language and its particular ⇔ script, normally without recourse to additional ⇔ diacritics.
- (b) A result of this process. Examples: Turkish Ankara → Greek *Αγκαρα*; Russian Щукино → English Shchukino; Arabic *جيبليّة* → French Djabaliya.
- Transcription is not normally a reversible process. ⇔ Retranscription (e.g. by computer) might result in a form differing from the original, for example in the above cases in Turkish Agkara, Russian Щчукино, Arabic *جيبليّة*.
- However, Pinyin romanization of Chinese, although being a conversion between scripts, but being phonetic and non-reversible, is also regarded as transcription and not as ⇔ transliteration. See also ⇔ transcription key.
- 347 transcription alphabet See alphabet, transcription.
- 348 transcription key Table listing the characters of a particular ⇔ source language with the corresponding characters of a specific ⇔ target language. Examples: English sh for Hungarian s; German sch for Dutch sj; but also Roman bei for Chinese 贝,北,跛,卑,背,倍,碑 . See also ⇔ transcription.
- 349 transformation, names In toponymy, general term covering the ⇔ translation, ⇔ transcription and ⇔ transliteration of toponyms. The two latter terms constitute ⇔ conversion.
- 350 translation (a) The process of expressing meaning, presented in a ⇔ source language, in the words of a ⇔ target language.
- (b) A result of this process. In toponymy it is sometimes applied only to the ⇔ generic element of a name. Examples: Mer Noire (French for Russian Čornoje More); Casablanca (Spanish for Arabic Dār al-Bayḡā'); Lake Como (English for Italian Lago di Como); Mount Fuji (English for Japanese Fuji San).
- 351 translingual data interchange See data interchange, translingual.
- 352 transliteration (a) A method of ⇔ names conversion between different ⇔ alphabetic scripts and ⇔ syllabic scripts, in which each ⇔ character or ⇔ di-, tri- and tetragraph of the ⇔ source script is represented in the ⇔ target script in principle by one character or di-, tri- or tetragraph, or a ⇔ diacritic, or a combination of these. Transliteration, as distinct from ⇔ transcription, aims at (but does not necessarily achieve) complete ⇔ reversibility, and must be accompanied by a ⇔ transliteration key.
- (b) A result of this process. Examples (with English ⇔ exonyms in parentheses): القاهرة → al-Qāhirah (Cairo); Владивосток → Vladivostok; חיפה → Hefa (Haifa); አዲስ አበባ → Adis Abeba (Addis Abbeba).
- 353 transliteration alphabet See alphabet, transliteration.

- 354 transliteration key Table listing the **source** characters of a particular **source script** together with the corresponding characters of a specific **target script**. Also called **conversion table**. Examples: Roman po (and not bo) for Japanese Katakana ぽ; Russian Cyrillic д for Roman d; Hebrew ו and not ן for Thai ๖.
- 355 trigraph Sequence of three letters which represent a single **phoneme**. Example: for /ʃ/, sch in German.
- 356 typeface Style or design of a set of all print **characters** of an **alphabet**, regardless of size. Examples: Times New Roman; *Univers bold italic*. See also **font**.
- 357 undersea feature See feature, undersea.
- 358 UNGEGN **Acronym** for United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
- 359 unvocalized See vocalization.
- 360 unvowelled See vocalization.
- 361 UTM grid Universal Transverse Mercator grid, a plane grid of **rectangular coordinates** overprinted on maps to assist defining location. It covers the entire globe in 60 meridional zones with a width of 6 degrees longitude each, these zones being numbered 1 - 60 from the International Date Line eastwards.
- 362 variant character See character, variant.
- 363 variant name See allonym.
- 364 vector mode In a computer, storage and display of graphic information (points, lines, polygons) with the aid of points defined and addressed by their (usually rectangular) coordinates. Complementary term: **raster mode**.
- 365 vehicular language See language, vehicular.
- 366 vernacular **Language** or **dialect** native to a region, as distinct from the **standard language**.
- 367 vocabulary (a) List of words of a language.

(b) Repertory of words of a particular individual. See also **lexicon**.
- 368 vocalization The inclusion or insertion of **vowel markers** in an item or a text written in **defective alphabetic script** such as in Arabic or Hebrew. Excepting instructory texts, only sacred texts and difficult or foreign words such as **toponyms** are usually vocalized in print. Examples: 'Alī - عَلِيّ (vocalized) as against عَلِي (unvocalized); Carmel - כַּרְמֶל (vocalized) as against כרמל (unvocalized).
- 369 vocalized See vocalization.
- 370 vowel One of the two main classes of speech sounds (which also includes **diphthongs** and **triphthongs**) in the articulation of which the breath channel is not blocked and not restricted so as to cause friction. A vowel is the most prominent part in a **syllable**. Examples: /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/. Complementary term: **consonant**.
- 371 vowel letter See letter, vowel.
- 372 vowel marker See marker, vowel.

- 373 vowel point See vowel marker.
- 374 vowelled See vocalization.
- 375 writing system Method of representing the elements of **☞**phonology and **☞**morphology of a language by a set of graphic symbols which make up an **☞**alphabet, a **☞**syllabary or a **☞**logographic lexicon, respectively for an **☞**alphabetic, **☞**syllabic or **☞**logographic writing system. A writing system is composed of **☞**scripts.
