
United Nations
Group of Experts on
Geographical Names

Working Paper
No. 61

Eighteenth Session
Geneva, 12-23 August 1996

Item 7
of the Provisional Agenda

REPORTS OF THE WORKING GROUPS

DICTIONARY OF TOPONYMIC TERMINOLOGY
(Version 3.0)

Annex to the
Report of the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology
for the period 1994-1996

Presented by the Convenor/Editor*

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DICTIONARY OF TOPONYMIC TERMINOLOGY

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PART 1: ENGLISH

Version 3.0

Update: 1 July 1996

- Notes: Phonemic examples are shown between oblique slashes / /.
Phonetic examples are shown in square brackets [].
Cross references are printed in bold type.
* Term modified or revised relative to Version 2.0.
* New term introduced in Version 3.0.
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001	acronym*	Word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive or major parts of a composite term. Example: Soweto (South West Townships); Radar; UNGEFN.
002	address	Computer location where a particular item is stored.
003	allograph	Each of the particular graphic representations of a grapheme. Example: in English, ff, ph and gh are allographs of f, the graphemes for the /f/ phoneme; in German, ss = sz = ß, ß = ss.
004	allomorph*	Each of two or more differing phonological manifestations of a given morpheme. Example: the <i>es</i> in boxes and the <i>en</i> in oxen are allomorphs of the plural morpheme.
005	allonym*	Each of two or more toponyms employed in reference to a single topographic feature. Example: 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-Bayḡā'; Kaspstad and Cape Town; Matterhorn and Monte Cervino.
007	allophone*	A phonetic variant of a phoneme, usually written between square brackets. Example: allophones of the /t/ phoneme in English <i>Dnemouth</i> (tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge) as distinct from <i>Newcastle-upon-Tyne</i> (tip of tongue against back of upper front teeth); allophones of the /b/ phoneme: [b] in Spanish <i>Barceloaa</i> as against [β] in <i>saber</i> . See also phone.
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	alphabet, conversion*	An alphabet used in names conversion. Comprehensive term for alphabet, transcription and alphabet, transliteration.
010	alphabet, international phonetic	See IPA.

- 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.
- 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** See sequence, alphabetic.
- 015 **alphabetic sequence rules*** Sequence rules for alphabetic script.
- 016 **alphabetization** Putting into alphabetic order. See also sequence rules, alphabetic.
- 017 **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 symbols.
- 018 **anthroponym*** Personal name. Examples: Alfred; 'Alf.
- 019 **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*.
- 020 **articulation** Physiological movements involved in modifying an airflow to produce speech sounds, using the vocal tract above the larynx.
- 021 **authority, names*** (a) A body such as a person, board or commission, assigned advisory function and/or power of decision in toponymic matters by a legally constituted entity such as a state.
(b) An authority charged with issuing standardized toponyms.
- 022 **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.
- 023 **bilingualism** The habitual use, e.g. by a person or a community, of two languages.
- 024 **biscriptual** Written or printed in two different kinds of script. See also map, multiscriptual; gazetteer, multiscriptual.
- 025 **category, topographic** See class, feature.
- 026 **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, *ha*; Japanese Hiragana の, *no*.
- 027 **character, modified** Comprehensive term for character, simplified and character, variant.

- 028 character, simplified* Variant of a character which is graphically less complex than its original form. Examples: Chinese simplified characters with fewer strokes than the corresponding traditional ones; modern straightlined Japanese Kanji characters; 'Grottesque' vs. 'Roman' typeface.
- 029 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 $\text{ع} = \text{ا} = \text{ا}$; Hebrew $\text{א} = \text{א}$.
- 030 character, vowel* In alphabetic or syllabic script, a character, not a marker, representing a vowel. Examples: Roman *a*, Thai า (a); Amharic አ (ä, first vowel character).
- 031 choronym Toponym applied to an areal feature.
- 032 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'.
- 033 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; \wedge - mountain.
- 034 colloquial language See language, colloquial.
- 035 community, linguistic A group of people who communicate with relative ease in a common language or dialect.
- 036 community, speech A group of people who communicate orally with relative ease in a common language or dialect.
- 037 composite name See name, composite.
- 038 compound name See name, composite.
- 039 computer file See file, computer.
- 040 computer format See format, computer.
- 041 computer record See record, computer.
- 042 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/, /t/ sounds. Complementary term: vowel.
- 043 consonant letter See letter, consonant.
- 044 consonant script See script, defective alphabetic.
- 045 conventional name See exonym.
- 046 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.
- 047 conversion alphabet See alphabet, conversion.
- 048 conversion table* Comprehensive term for transcription key and transliteration key. See also key, romanization.

- 049 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 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 in this graticule.
- 050 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 in such a grid.
- 051 coordinates, topographic See coordinates, rectangular.
- 052 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).
- 053 cultural feature See feature, cultural.
- 054 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.
- 055 data base (also database), digital Comprehensive, sometimes exhaustive, collection of computer files and records pertaining to a specific subject. Example: the collection of computer records for all hydrographic features in a country.
- 056 data base, digital toponymic A digital data base containing (all) toponyms in a specific region, with or without accompanying data, in computer-readable form.
- 057 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.
- 058 data dictionary* Catalog of definitions of the contents of a digital data base, including data element reference labels, formats, internal reference codes and text entry, as well as their relationships.
- 059 data directory See data dictionary.
- 060 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'.
- 061 data field Space for a specific data element in a computer record. Example: the field for the coordinates in a place name computer record.
- 062 data interchange, trans-lingual Data exchange (especially by computer) via standardized codes and/or terminology not bound to a particular language.
- 063 data item Value or content of a particular data element in a specific computer record. Example: 01.01.94 in the data field for 'date'.
- 064 data portability* The possibility of running and/or using the same data on different computer systems.

- 065 default value In computer processing, an option chosen by the computer automatically in the absence of explicit instructions by the human operator.
- 066 defective alphabetic script See script, defective alphabetic.
- 067 descriptive term See term, descriptive.
- 068 designation See term, descriptive.
- 069 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 ě in the romanization of Russian Cyrillic; ḥ in the romanization of Hebrew; Polish ı; Romanian Ț; French où (where) as against ou (or). See also marker.
- 070 diacritical mark, diacritical sign See diacritic.
- 071 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.
- 072 dictionary, geographical List of geographical terms and/or names, usually arranged in alphabetical order, providing definitions, explanatory information or descriptive data for each item.
- 073 digital data base See data base, digital.
- 074 digital toponymic data base See data base, digital toponymic.
- 075 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-fuṣḥā 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 Guaraní in Paraguay.
- 076 diglossic Referring to diglossia.
- 077 digraph* Sequence of two characters, e.g. letters, which represent a single phoneme. Examples: for /j/, 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.
- 078 diphthong Combination of two (or three, in triphthong) vocalic elements in a single syllable. Examples: for /au/, ei in German 'bei', i in English 'time'.
- 079 donor language See language, source.
- 080 donor script See script, source.

- 081 dot matrix printer* Computer-linked printing device which prints text, and in many cases graphics, as a series of small dots and not as lines or areas. See also raster mode.
- 082 element, data See data element.
- 083 element, generic* 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: element, specific.
- 084 element, specific 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.
- 085 endonym* Name used in the region in which the feature is located, regardless of the script in which it is expressed in writing. Examples: Vārānasi (not Benares); Aachen (not Aix-la-Chapelle); Krung Thep (not Bangkok); al-Uqsur (not Luxor); Yerushalayim (not Jerusalem).
- 086 endonym, standardized Endonym sanctioned by a names authority. Example: among the allonyms Hull and Kingston-upon-Hull (England), the latter is the standardized form.
- 087 entity, topographic See feature, topographic.
- 088 eponym In toponymy, an anthroponym which constitutes the origin, or part, of a toponym. Examples: Iago (James) in Santiago; Everest in Mount Everest; Kruger in Krugersdorp.
- 089 epotponym* Toponym which constitutes the basis or origin of a common noun. Examples: Jerez (for sherry); Olympia (for Olympiad); al-Burtughāl, the Arabic name of Portugal (for Burtuqāl, also Burtuqān, i.e. an orange in Arabic).
- 090 exonym* According to United Nations usage: name used in a specific language for a topographic feature situated outside the area where that language has official status, and differing from the endonym not only through conversion or the omission of diacritics. 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 Sao Paolo for São Paolo or Pinyin Beijing, while Peking is an exonym. The United Nations recommend minimizing the use of exonyms in international usage.
- A differing view holds that a name given by a particular linguistic community to a place which formerly belonged to a political entity (e.g. a country) where the language of this community had official status, and which differs from the official endonym, or to a place in an area where this language, while having no official status, is still widely spoken – does not constitute an exonym.
- See also traditional name.
- 091 exonymization* substitution of an exonym for an endonym. See also names transformation.

092	extraterrestrial feature	See feature, extraterrestrial.
093	extraterrestrial name	See name, extraterrestrial.
094	false generic element	See generic element, false.
095	feature class	See class, feature.
096	feature name	See toponym.
097	feature, cultural	See feature, man-made.
098	feature, extraterrestrial	A topographic feature on any planet other than Earth, or on a satellite. Example: a crater on the moon.
099	feature, geographical	Topographic feature on the surface of the Earth.
100	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.
101	feature, man-made	Geographical feature made, or significantly modified, by man. Examples: canal; road; populated place. Complementary term: feature, natural.
102	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.
103	feature, physical	Any topographic feature which can be observed visually. Examples: mountain; river; road; building; but not e.g. an unmarked political boundary.
104	feature, topographic	A portion of the surface of the Earth or of any other planet or satellite that has recognizable identity.
105	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.
106	field, data	See data field.
107	file, computer	Organized, ordered and named collection of computer records.
108	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.
109	font	A typeface of a specified type, style and size. Example: 12-point Times Roman; 10 cpi (<i>character-per-inch</i>); <i>Brougham italic</i> .
110	form, graphic	Written or printed character(s), including any diacritics, which represent a linguistic item such as a name. Distinct from spoken and digital form.
111	format	Size and general arrangement of a written or printed document. See also format, file.
112	format, computer	See format, file.

- 113 **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.
- 114 **full title*** See long form (of a name).
- 115 **gazetteer, index** Ordered list of toponyms, with or without additional data, serving as a guide to the source in which they appear. See also gazetteer, toponymic. Example: index gazetteer appended to an atlas.
- 116 **gazetteer, multilingual*** Gazetteer which, for a particular topographic feature, shows allo-nyms in different languages, not necessarily standardized. Examples: Athens (Athina); Moscou (Moskva).
- 117 **gazetteer, multi-scriptual*** Gazetteer which presents toponyms in two (biscrptual) or more different types of script or writing systems. Examples: Αθήνα, Athens; נָצְרָת, Nazareth; Тбилиси, Tbilisi.
- 118 **gazetteer, place names*** Term sometimes applied to a list of populated places. See also name, place (b).
- 119 **gazetteer, toponymic** Ordered list of toponyms with information about location, type of feature and possibly other relevant data for each item.
- 120 **generic element** See element, generic.
- 121 **generic element, false*** Generic element which does not indicate the feature class of the item named. Examples: Mount Isa, 'Ayn as-Sultān and Rio de Janeiro are all populated places, not a mountain, spring or river, respectively.
- 122 **generic term** See term, generic.
- 123 **geographical dictionary** See dictionary, geographical.
- 124 **geographical entry** See feature, geographical.
- 125 **geographical feature** See feature, geographical.
- 126 **geographical name** See name, geographical.
- 127 **geographical names standardization** See standardization, geographical names.
- 128 **geographic information system (GIS)*** Computerized multi-purpose system combining input, processing and output of geographically-referenced data, which often includes maps and toponyms.
- 129 **GIS*** See geographic information system.
- 130 **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.
- 131 **grammar** The field of study dealing with the formal features of a language and the rules that govern their combination, reference and interpretation.
- 132 **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.

- 133 **graphic form** See form, graphic.
- 134 **graticule** See coordinates, geographical (a).
- 135 **grid, topographic** See coordinates, rectangular (a).
- 136 **guidelines, toponymic** Set of rules governing the standardization of a country's toponyms and their presentation in maps and gazetteers.
- 137 **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.
- 138 **historical name** See name, historical.
- 139 **hodonym** See odonym.
- 140 **homonym*** Each of two or more identical toponyms denoting different topographic items. Example: Monaco (Principauté de) and Monaco (di Baviera), the Italian exonym for München.
- 141 **hydrographic feature** See feature, hydrographic.
- 142 **hydroym** Toponym applied to a hydrographic feature.
- 143 **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: Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Höhr-Grenzhausen; Tel-Aviv.

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

(b) See logogram.
- 145 **ideographic script** See script, logographic.
- 146 **index, names** See index, toponymic.
- 147 **index, place names** See index, toponymic. Sometimes applied to populated places only. See also place name.
- 148 **index, toponymic** Ordered list of toponyms, including data about location but little or no additional information.
- 149 **indigenous language*** See language, indigenous.
- 150 **indigenous name*** See name, indigenous.
- 151 **interactive processing*** In a computer system, the process of interacting directly with a program and/or a data base for immediately modifying, retrieving and/or displaying information. This is usually done on a computer screen. Complementary term: batch processing.
- 152 **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.
- 153 **international standardization** See standardization, international, geographical names.

- 154 **IPA, International Phonetic Alphabet*** An internationally recognized set of symbols for phonemic transcription. Examples of IPA notation: /ŋ/ for the 'ng' sound in English 'sing'; /ʃ/ for the English 'sh' sound; /e/ for 'e' in 'bet'; /u/ for consonantic 'u' in French 'Suisse'.
- 155 **key, romanization*** Table listing the characters of a non-Roman script together with corresponding letters of a Roman alphabet, including diacritics as required. Examples: Roman Æ for Russian Cyrillic III; Roman ps for Greek Ψ. Special case of transliteration key.
- 156 **key, transliteration*** Table listing the 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 n for Thai ฟ .
- 157 **language*** In the context of this dictionary, a means of verbal communication used by a large community, including the words, their pronunciation and the methods of combining them.
- 158 **language, colloquial** Form of language used in informal speech, differing noticeably from that used in formal speech and writing. See also dialect, diglossia.
- 159 **language, donor** See language, source.
- 160 **language, indigenous** Language native to a given region.
- 161 **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 Nahawi as against colloquial dialects. See also diglossia.
- 162 **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.
- 163 **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 (Rätoromansch) in parts of Switzerland.
- 164 **language, non-official** Language which, though relatively widely used, lacks officially sanctioned status in a particular legally constituted political entity. Example: French in Lebanon; English in Israel.
- 165 **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: Afrikaans and English in South Africa; Italian and German in South Tirol; Spanish in Chile.
- 166 **language, principal** In a linguistic community where more than one language is in use, that language which has the most adherents. Example: German in South Tirol; English in Wales.
- 167 **language, receiver** See language, target.

- 168 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.
- 169 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: King's/Queen's English; Hochdeutsch in German; Algemeen Beschaafd Nederlands in Netherlands.
- 170 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.
- 171 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.
- 172 letter Graphic symbol serving as unit character in an alphabet.
- 173 letter, basic Fundamental form of a letter without diacritics. Examples: Polish I as against i; Icelandic D as against Ð.
- 174 letter, consonant* Letter of an alphabet representing a consonant. Examples: Roman b, d; Greek β, δ; Thai В, Д; Arabic ب, د; Korean Б, D.
- 175 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 א; Thai อ.
- 176 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.
- 177 lettering, multilingual* Map lettering in a multilingual map.
- 178 lettering, multiscriptual* Map lettering in a multiscriptual map.
- 179 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.
- 180 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 S. Complementary term: letters, cardinal.
- 181 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.
- 182 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.

- 183 **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: *æ* (derived from *o* + *e*); *kh*, pronounced as IPA /x/ or German *ch* in *ach*.
- 184 **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. English is the most widely used lingua franca. See also pidgin.
- 185 **linguistic area** See region, linguistic.
- 186 **linguistic community** See community, linguistic.
- 187 **linguistic region** See region, linguistic.
- 188 **linguistics** The scientific study of human language in all its aspects, including, phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics.
- 189 **literary language** See language, literary.
- 190 **local name** See name, local.
- 191 **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: Japanese Kanji III for *yama* or *san* (mountain); Chinese 中 for *zhong* (middle).
- 192 **logographic lexicon** See lexicon, logographic.
- 193 **logographic script** See script, logographic.
- 194 **long form (of a name)*** Complete form of a toponym (in particular the name of a country), including all components. Examples: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; *Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo*. Complementary term: short form (in the above examples - Jordan; *Zhongguo* [China]).
- 195 **lunar name** See name, lunar.
- 196 **man-made feature** See feature, man-made.
- 197 **map lettering** See lettering, map.
- 198 **map, multilingual*** Map which, for a particular topographic feature, shows allonyms in different languages, not necessarily standardized. Examples: Athens (Athina); Moscow (Moskva).
- 199 **map, multiscriptual*** Map which presents toponyms in two (biscrptual) or more different types of script or writing systems. Examples: Αθήνα, Athens; נצרת, Nazareth; Тбилиси, Tbilisi.
- 200 **map script** Toponyms and other verbal and numerical items such as descriptive terms and spot and contour elevations in a map. See also map lettering.
- 201 **map script, multilingual*** Map script in a multilingual map.
- 202 **map script, multiscriptual*** Map script in a multiscriptual map.

- 203 **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.
- 204 **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.
- 205 **maritime name*** See name, maritime.
- 206 **marker*** Graphic symbol representing a phoneme, morpheme or other element of a language and used only in combination with an independent letter or syllabogram. Examples: Amharic syllabic modifiers, Arabic shaddah (doubling marker).
- 207 **marker, vowel*** A marker employed in defective alphabetic script to represent a vowel. Examples: Arabic $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}$, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}$, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}$ (a, l, u); Hebrew $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}$, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}$, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}$, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}$, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}$ (a, e, i, o, u).
- 208 **menu, computer** List of options available to an operator, usually displayed in graphic form on the computer screen.
- 209 **minority language** See language, minority.
- 210 **minority name** See name, minority.
- 211 **modified character** See character, modified.
- 212 **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'.
- 213 **morphological** Relating to morphology.
- 214 **morphology** The branch of grammar which studies the structure and form of words in a language.
- 215 **mother tongue** The first language acquired within one's family.
- 216 **multilingual gazetteer** See gazetteer, multilingual.
- 217 **multilingual map** See map, multilingual.
- 218 **multiscriptual gazetteer** See gazetteer, multiscriptual.
- 219 **multiscriptual map** See map, multiscriptual.
- 220 **name** (a) See name, proper.
(b) In the specific context of this glossary: a toponym.
- 221 **name; alternative** See allonym.
- 222 **name, approved** See name, standardized.
- 223 **name, composite*** Toponym consisting of a generic and a specific component, or of a specific component 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.

- 224 name, compound See name, composite.
- 225 name, extraterrestrial* Toponym applied to an extraterrestrial feature. Example: Nix Olympica (on Mars).
- 226 name, geographical* Name applied to a feature on Earth: a special case of a topographic name or toponym.
- 227 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).
- 228 name, indigenous* Toponym in, or derived from, an indigenous language. Examples: Culabah (Aboriginal, Australia), EMakozini (Zulu, South Africa).
- 229 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 endonym.
- 230 name, lunar Toponym applied to a feature on the surface of the moon. Examples: Gagarin; Mare Tranquillitatis.
- 231 name, maritime* Name of a hydrographic feature associated with the sea.
- 232 name, minority Toponym in a minority language.
- 233 name, official Toponym sanctioned by a legally constituted (e.g. national) names authority and applied within its jurisdiction.
- 234 name, place (a) See toponym.
(b) Synonym used by some writers for name of populated place.
- 235 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).
- 236 name, proper A word which designates an individual being or object. Examples: Albert; Beijing.
- 237 name, simplex Single-word toponym, usually consisting of a specific component only. Examples: Kijev; Temuko; Malawi. Al-Qāhirah (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.
- 238 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).
- 239 name, topographic See toponym.
- 240 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).
- 241 name, variant See allonym.

- 242 names authority See authority, names.
- 243 names conversion* See conversion.
- 244 names index See index, toponymic.
- 245 names survey* See survey, toponymic.
- 246 names transformation See transformation, names.
- 247 national language See language, national.
- 248 national standardization, geographical names See standardization, national, geographical names.
- 249 natural feature See feature, natural.
- 250 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.
- 251 non-official language See language, non-official.
- 252 non-vocalized A written word or text which does not include vocalization.
- 253 non-vowelled See non-vocalized.
- 254 normalization See standardization.
- 255 noun, proper See name, proper.
- 256 odonym Proper name of a traffic route feature. Examples: *Via Appia* (historical road); *Airway Amber* (air traffic route); *M4* (motorway); *Fleet Street*; *Picadilly Circus*; *Darb al-Hājj* (pilgrims' route).
- 257 official language See language, official.
- 258 onomastics (a) The science that has as its object the study of proper names.
(b) The activity or process of giving names.
- 259 oronym* Name applied to a feature of topographic elevation such as a mountain or a hill. Examples: *Matterhorn*; *Gaurīśankar*; *Fuji San*; *Sierra Madre*.
- 260 orthography Spelling of words according to the prescribed rules of a given linguistic tradition.
- 261 phone In phonetics, the smallest perceptible unit of sound in the stream of speech. A specific phoneme can be realized by different phones called allophones.
- 262 phoneme* A functionally indivisible unit of sound in the phonological structure of a language, 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 [e], [ɛ], [e̞] and [ɛ̞] for the /e/ phoneme.
- 263 phonemic Relating to phonemes.
- 264 phonetic, phonetical Relating to phonetics.

- 265 phonetics The study and classification of sounds made in spoken language. The minimal phonetic unit is the phone.
- 266 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 hieroglyphics when used to represent phonetic values, e.g. □ ('seat') for p, the initial sound of the word for 'seat'.
- 267 phonological Relating to phonology.
- 268 phonology The study of speech sounds and their functions in a specific language or in two or more languages considered together for comparative purposes.
- 269 physical feature See feature, physical.
- 270 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.
- 271 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.
- 272 pixel Acronym for picture element; the unit of storage and display in raster mode.
- 273 place name See toponym; name, place (b).
- 274 place name index See index, place names.
- 275 portability, data See data portability.
- 276 principal language See language, principal.
- 277 program, computer A set of instructions directing the computer which operations to perform. Complementary term: data; these can be operated upon by a program.
- 278 proper name See name, proper.
- 279 radical, radix (a) Basic form of a logographic character. Example: one of the 214 Chinese basic characters which represent categories of sense, such as the character for 'tree' on the basis of which the logograms for specific kinds of trees are constructed.
(b) See root.
- 280 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.

- 281 receiver language See language, target.
- 282 receiver script See script, target.
- 283 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.
- 284 region, linguistic Region or area where a particular language constitutes the official or principal language. Example: the Flemish and Walloon regions in Belgium.
- 285 retranscription Re-conversion of a result of transcription into the source language.
- 286 retransliteration Re-conversion of a result of transliteration into the source script. See also reversibility.
- 287 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.
- 288 romanization* Conversion from non-Roman into Roman script. For the following, single romanization systems have been approved by United Nations Conferences up to the time of writing: Amharic; Bulgarian, Macedonian, Russian and Serbo-Croatian Cyrillic; Chinese; Devanagari; Farsi; Greek; Hebrew; Khmer; Thai.
Examples: Αθήνα → Athina; Москва → Moskva; תל-אביב → Tel-Aviv; ニ 本 ノ → Nipon.
- 289 romanization key See key, romanization.
- 290 root Reference to a basic linguistic item. 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.
- 291 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 Inuit (Eskimo) to the syllabic; Chinese Han and Japanese Kanji to the logographic.
- 292 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 (Hangul), letters are graphically organized in roughly square syllabic units.
- 293 script, consonant See script, defective alphabetic.
- 294 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.
- 295 script, donor See script, source.

- 296 script, ideographic See script, logographic.
- 297 script, logographic A script consisting of logograms and belonging to the logographic writing system. Examples: Chinese; Japanese Kanji.
- 298 script, map See map script.
- 299 script, original See script, source.
- 300 script, receiver See script, target.
- 301 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.
- 302 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; Inuit (Eskimo) syllabics. Korean (Han'gul), though alphabetic, is graphically and visually syllabic. See also alphabetic script.
- 303 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.
- 304 segment* In linguistics, any discrete unit which can be identified in the stream of speech. Examples: phonemes; consonants; vowels.
- 305 semantics That branch of linguistics which deals with meaning.
- 306 sequence, alphabetic (a) The order in which the letters of an alphabet are customarily cited.
(b) A body of items listed in this order.
- 307 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.
- 308 short form (of a name)* In toponymy, the abbreviated or short version of a name. Example: China, for The People's Republic of China. Complementary term: long form.
- 309 short title* See short form (of a name).
- 310 sign, diacritical See diacritic.
- 311 simplex name See name, simplex.
- 312 simplified character see character, simplified.
- 313 software Programs, procedures and data associated with the operation of a computer system. Complementary term: hardware.
- 314 source language See language, source.
- 315 source script See script, source.
- 316 specific element See element, specific.

- 317 speech An oral manifestation of Language.
- 318 speech community See community, speech.
- 319 standard language See language, standard.
- 320 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.
- 321 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.
- 322 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 on extraterrestrial bodies), by means of (1) national standardization, and/or (2) international convention, including the correspondence between different languages and writing systems.
- 323 standardization, national, geographical names Standardization of geographical names within the area of a national entity such as a state.
- 324 standardized allonym See allonym, standardized.
- 325 standardized name See name, standardized.
- 326 standardized toponym See toponym, standardized.
- 327 survey, names See survey, toponymic.
- 328 survey, toponymic The entire spectrum of activities involved in the collection, recording and processing of toponyms in a specified area.
- 329 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 = カ , キ , ク , ケ , コ , サ , シ , ス , セ , ソ for a, ka, sa, ta, na, ha, ma, etc.; Inuktitut (Eskimo) A , B , C , D , E for pi, pu, pa, ti, tu, ta, etc.
- 330 syllabic (as a noun) See syllabogram. Predominantly used in the plural as syllabics.
- 331 syllabic script See script, syllabic.
- 332 syllabification Division of a word into syllables. Examples: Val-pa-ra-i-so; O-ban.
- 333 syllable* Unit of speech including (or consisting of) a single vowel sound or vowel function, a diphthong or a triphthong; the first division of a word. Examples: Ge, no, va in Genova; Hei, del, berg in Heidelberg; Br, no in Brno.
- 334 syllabogram Graphic character representing a syllable in syllabic script.
- 335a synonym* Each of two or more words which have approximately the same meaning.
- 336 syntax That part of linguistics which deals with the mutual relations between, and correct arrangement of, words in a sentence.

- 337 target language See language, target.
- 338 target script See script, target.
- 339 term, descriptive* A word (usually a common noun, an adjective or a phrase) 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).
- 340 term, generic* A common noun which describes a topographic feature in terms of its characteristics and not by its proper name. Examples: mountain, sierra, san, yama, dagh, jabal, har; river, wādī, gang. It may form part of a toponym; see element, generic. See also false generic element.
- 341 tetragraph* Four characters (especially letters) employed together in a particular order to represent a single phonological element in a specific language. Examples: German tsch for the /tʃ/ phoneme as in Tschester, the German transcription of English Chester.
- 342 thematic map See map, thematic.
- 343 topographic feature See feature, topographic.
- 344 topographic map See map, topographic.
- 345 topographic name See toponym.
- 345 topography (a) The surface configuration of the Earth or of a planet or 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.
- 347 toponomastics The activity or process of conferring toponyms.
- 348 toponym Proper name applied to a topographic feature. Comprehensive term for geographical and extraterrestrial names.
- 349 toponymic index See index, place names.
- 350 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.
- 351 toponym, standardized* See name, standardized.
- 352 toponym, variant See allonym.
- 353 traditional name See name, traditional.

- 354 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 *Αγκυρα*; Russian ШУКИНО → English Sochukino; Arabic *دجالييا* → 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 *Aγκυρα*, Russian *ШУКИНО*, Arabic *دجالييا*.
- However, conversion from logographic into alphabetic or syllabic script, such as the Pinyin romanization of Chinese *Han*, being phonetic and non-reversible, is also regarded as transcription.
- 355 transcription alphabet See alphabet, transcription.
- 356 transformation, names In toponymy, general term covering the translation, exonymization, transcription and transliteration of toponyms. The two latter terms constitute conversion.
- 357 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-Bayḏā'*); Lake Como (English for Italian Lago di Como); Mount Fuji (English for Japanese Fuji San or Fuji Yama).
- 358 translingual data interchange See data interchange, translingual.
- 359 transliteration* (a) A method of names conversion between different alphabetic 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- or trigraph, 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 → *Qāhirah* (Cairo); ТБИЛИСИ → *Tbilisi*; חיפה → *Hefa* (Haifa); አዲስ አበባ → *Adis Ababa* (Addis Abbeba).
- 360 transliteration alphabet See alphabet, transliteration.
- 361 transliteration key See key, transliteration.
- 362 trigraph Sequence of three characters, e.g. letters, which represent a single phoneme. Example: for /ʃ/, sch in German.
- 363 typeface Style or design of a set of all print characters of an alphabet, regardless of size. Examples: Times Roman; *Univers bold italic*.

- 364 undersea feature See feature, undersea.
- 365 UNGEGN Acronym for United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
- 366 unvocalized See vocalization.
- 367 unvowelled See vocalization.
- 368 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.
- 369 variant character See character, variant.
- 370 variant name See allonym.
- 371 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.
- 372 vehicular language See language, vehicular.
- 373 vernacular* Language or dialect native to a region, as distinct from the standard language.
- 374 vocabulary (a) List of words of a language.
(b) Repertory of words of a particular individual. See also lexicon.
- 375 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).
- 376 vocalized See vocalization.
- 377 vowel One of the two main classes of speech sounds, 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.
- 378 vowel letter See letter, vowel.
- 379 vowel marker See marker, vowel.
- 380 vowel point* See vowel marker.
- 381 vöwelled See vocalization.
- 382 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.