

UNITED NATIONS

Group of Experts on
Geographical Names

Working Paper No. 72

Eighteenth Session
Geneva, 12-23 August, 1996


Agenda Item 14

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors

Slovak Republic

Presented by the East Central and Southeast Europe Division
on behalf of the Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadast-
er of The Slovak Republic



**GEOGRAFICKÉ NÁZVOSLOVNÉ ZOZNAMY OSN SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY
UNO GAZETTEERS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

Toponymic Guidelines
for map and other editors

06

BRATISLAVA 1996



Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster of the Slovak Republic

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Bratislava 1996

ISBN 80-85672-24-3

This publication was prepared in compliance with Resolution No. 4 of the 4th Conference (Geneva, 1982) and No. 14 of the 5th Conference (Montreal, 1987) of the United Nations on the standardization of geographical names

It is designed to meet the needs of editors of cartographic works and of other publications using geographical names

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Published by the Office of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster of the Slovak Republic, Institute of Geodesy and Cartography Bratislava, 1996

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INTRODUCTION

The Slovak Republic is a sovereign, democratic and law-abiding state.
The Slovak is the state language in the territory of the Slovak Republic.
Use of other than the state language in official proceedings is regulated by law.

(The Constitution of the Slovak Republic, 1st September 1992)

The Slovak Republic ranks among the countries with highly developed culture and a high level of social science disciplines. Transformation of economic and social relations has created conditions for the finalization of legislative framework for the standardization of geographical names. This framework is made up of laws of state language, of regional division of the Slovak Republic, and of geodesy and cartography, which were approved by the National Council of the Slovak Republic in the years 1995 and 1996.

1 LANGUAGES

1.1 General characteristics

In general, the Slovak Republic is a territory with a single-language population. Languages of national minorities and ethnic groups are of local importance, mainly used in order to maintain national and ethnic cultural traditions.

1.2 The Slovak language

The Slovak is the national language of Slovaks.

The Slovak is the state language on the territory of the Slovak Republic. The names of settlements, municipalities and parts thereof, names of streets, squares, public premises and other geographical names are recorded in the state language.

(National Council of the Slovak Republic's law No. 270/1995
of the state language of the Slovak Republic)

Cartographic materials use the Slovak language in its literary form. The Roman script is the only script used.

In cartographical works published in the Slovak Republic standardized geographical names are used on principle. Standardized geographical names are binding for editors of cartographic works, for use in the press and other mass media and in official activities of state agencies and municipalities.

(National Council of the Slovak Republic's law No. 215/1995
of geodesy and cartography)

Tourist and other publications issued in the Slovak Republic in foreign languages may use the applicable exonyms in addition to standardized names in their Slovak forms.

1.2.1 The Slovak alphabet

The Slovak language consists of 37 phonemes (including 4 dual phonemes: *ia, ie, iu, ô*), designated by 43 letters (including 6 digraphemes: *ia, ie, iu, dz, dž, ch*).

The table below shows the alphabet, and the principal pronunciation of individual phonemes of the literary Slovak:

Column 1 - alphabetical list of Slovak letters; Column 2 - sound transcription of the corresponding phonemes in the international phonetic transliteration; Column 3 - English graphic transcription.

1	2	3
a A	[a]	[a]
á Á	[a:]	[ah]
ä Ä	[ae]	[a]
b B	[b]	[b]
c C	[ts]	[ts]
č Č	[tʃ]	[ch]
d D	[d]	[d]
d' Ď	[dʲ]	[dy]
dz Dz	[dz]	[dz]
dž Dž	[dʒ]	[j] [dʒ]
e E	[e]	[e]
é É	[e:]	[eh]
f F	[f]	[f]
g G	[g]	[g]
h H	[h]	[h]
ch Ch	[x]	[kh]
i I	[i]	[i]
í Í	[i:]	[ee]
j J	[j]	[y]
k K	[k]	[k]
l L	[l]	[l]

l Ľ	[lj]	[ly]
í Ĺ	[i:]	[i]
m M	[m]	[m]
n N	[n]	[n]
ň Ň	[nj]	[ny]
o O	[o]	[o]
ó Ó	[o:]	[aw] [ooh]
ô Ô	[uo]	[uo]
p P	[p]	[p]
r R	[r]	[r]
ř Ř	[r:]	[r]
s S	[s]	[s]
š Š	[ʃ]	[sh]
t T	[t]	[t]
ť Ť	[tj]	[ty]
u U	[u]	[oo]
ú Ú	[u:]	[oo] [ooh]
v V	[v]	[v]
y Y	[i]	[i]
ý Ý	[i:]	[ee]
z Z	[z]	[z]
ž Ž	[ʒ]	[zh]
ia	[ja]	[ya]
ie	[je]	[ye]
iu	[ju]	[yu]

1.2.2 Basic rules of the Slovak graphics

Slovak orthography uses a phonematic and etymologic-morphematic principle of sound transcription. Each phoneme is as a rule designated by a single letter; two letters are used to designate the *ia*, *ie*, *iu* diphthongs and the *dz*, *dž*, *ch* consonants. These must not be divided when transcribed. Diacritical marks are used to designate soft consonants, i.e. by inverted circumflex (*d', t', ň, l', č, dž, š, ž*), long-signs to designate stressed vowels (*á, é, í/ý, ó, ú*) and syllabic consonants (*ř, ĺ*) while the *ô* diphthong uses a circumflex, and the *ä* vowel the

horizontal colon. Formal (non-diacritical) marks are the dots used as superscripts in the *i*, *j* graphemes.

The letters *i*, *y* designate the same vowel. Stress is a semanticizing factor in the vowels and must therefore be strictly observed. The literary Slovak language avoids using two stressed vowels in succession. Stressed syllables are those containing a stressed vowel or diphthong, or with stressed (syllable-forming) consonants *ř*, *ř*. In cases where two stressed syllables should follow in succession, the second is usually weakened (rhythmic abridgement).

Soft of consonants *d'*, *t'*, *ň*, *l'* is, as a rule, marked by inverted circumflex (ˇ, '̣). In position before vowels *e*, *i*, *í*, and before diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *iu* their soft is not marked, the above-mentioned consonants are marked only by letters *d*, *t*, *n*, *l*; *de*, *te*, *ne*, *le*; *dí*, *tí*, *ní*, *lí*; *día*, *tía*, *nía*, *lía*; *die*, *tie*, *nie*, *lie*; *diu*, *tiu*, *niu*, *liu*.

The consonants *d*, *t*, *n*, *l* are however not softened before these vowels and diphthongs in the pronunciation of certain proper names, particularly of non-Slavic origin, e.g. *Martin* [-*tin*], *Dechtáre* [*de-*], *Detrik* [*de-*], *Terňa* [*te-*], etc.

Terms created from personal names of foreign origin and partly from non-personal names of foreign origin may include the alien graphemes *ö*, *ü*, *q*, *x*, *w* for example *Töböréte*, *Müllerov mlyn*, *Bexapel*, *Weissovo kanál*, or other elements transferred from foreign orthographic systems, e.g. *Szontaghovo pleso* [*sz-*, *gh-*], *Szabóova skala* [*sz-*].

1.2.3 Pronunciation of Slovak phonemes

The vowel *ä* is pronounced as a broad *e*; instead of the broadly pronounced *ä*, the colloquial pronunciation uses the *e* vowel, e.g. *Bravácovo* (also *Bravecovo*);

The voiced paired consonants *b*, *d*, *d'*, *dz*, *dž*, *g*, *h*, *z*, *ž* are at the ends of words, and ends of syllables with unvoiced consonants following, pronounced as unvoiced *p*, *t*, *t'*, *c*, *č*, *k*, *ch*, *s*, *š*. Unvoiced paired consonants at the end of syllables before voiced consonants are pronounced voiced.

The *v* consonant has three pronunciation modes:

- a) As *f*, at the beginning of a word if an unvoiced consonant follows, e.g. *Včelín* [*fčelín*]; in prepositions, if they precede words beginning with an unvoiced consonant, e.g. *V krúžku* [*f krúšku*]; in the prefix *vz-* before an unvoiced consonant, e.g. *vzplanút'* [*fsplanút'*];

- b) As a bilabial *u* at the end of words, if it follows after a vowel, e.g. *Vranov* [*vranou*], *Šobov* [*šobou*]; inside of words at the end of syllables when preceding a suffix beginning with an unvoiced consonant, e.g. *Olešovka* [*olešouka*];
- c) As *v* in all other cases.

The consonants *l, r, ľ, ŕ* are syllabic if located between two consonants since in such cases they fulfil the function of vowels in the Slovak language, e.g. *Prestavky* or *Tŕnie*.

1.2.4 Capital letters in geographical names

Proper names are written with a capital letter at the beginning, also inside of multiword proper names.

(Rules of Slovak Orthography, 1991, pp. 49-73)

1.2.4.1 One-word geographical names

One-word geographical names are written with capital letters at the beginning.

1.2.4.2 Multiword geographical names

In multiword names capital letters are written according to the following principles:

In multiword names of administratively independent residential geographical objects (settlements and parts thereof) and in names of cadastral districts all full words are written with capital initials, e.g. *Banská Bystrica, Nová Dedinka, Suchá Hora, Čierna Voda, Kysucké Nové Mesto*. Exception is the name *Závada pod Čiernym vrchom*, which contains a multiword name of non-residential object (*Čierny vrch*). Prepositions in these names are written with small initials, e.g. *Brezová pod Bradlom, Nové Mesto nad Váhom, Čierna nad Tisou*.

In other multiword names, including those of administratively non-independent, minor residential objects (camps, isolated houses) a capital letter is usually only used in the first word, e.g. *Gerlachovský štít, Tichá dolina, Dolný mlyn, Zvolenský okres*. Short letters are used in generic names which were transformed into integral parts of a geographical name. The names of castles are exception (*Červený Kameň*).

If a different proper name is part of a multiword geographical name, it begins with a capital letter as well, e.g. *Malá Fatra, Čierny Váh, Vysoké Tatry*.

Prepositions begin with a capital letter if they stand at the beginning of geographical names, e.g. *Pod Križnou, Za potokom*.

1.2.5 Use of the hyphen

Hyphens are only used in names composed of two nouns which were originally independent names, e.g. *Nedožery-Brezany, Kráľovce-Krišov, Šaštín-Stráže*. The same rule applies to adjectives derived from such composite names, e.g. *nedožersko-breziarsky, kráľovsko-krišovský, šaštínsko-strážsky*.

Multiword names composed of an adjective and a noun, or prepositional names are principally written without a hyphen.

Adjectives formed from multiword geographical names are one-word adjectives, such as *Banská Bystrica - banskobystrický, Dunajská Streda - dunajskostredský, Stará Turá - staroturiansky, Nízke Tatry - nízkotatranský, Malé Karpaty - malokarpatský*.

1.2.6 Abbreviation of names

In writing multiword names single words cannot be omitted from the name.

Multiword geographical names may be only abbreviated, provided the result cannot create identity mistakes. Names of administratively independent residential objects can be shortened in their attributive parts, e.g. *Nové Mesto nad Váhom - N. Mesto n. Váhom, Spišská Nová Ves - Spiš. N. Ves*. The names of minor non-independent residential objects, and those of non-residential object types may be abbreviated as follows: if a proper name is the second word in a multiword name, it can be shortened similarly to that of settlements and parts thereof, e.g. *Čierny Váh - Č. Váh, Malá Fatra - M. Fatra*; if the second word in the multiword name is the original appellative (generic term used for the object), its abbreviation may be used, e.g. *Tichá dolina - Tichá dol., Studený potok - Studený p.*

1.2.7 Non-toponymic text

Unless a non-toponymic text in maps, e.g. a generic object designation is part of the applicable toponyms, it must be distinguishable by its position or mode of writing, particularly by the form of lettering. Such word is also marked by its short first letter if used preceding a toponym or between toponyms (if such information is not shown by abbreviation or a

cartographic symbol), e.g. vodopád *Skok*, vodná nádrž *Orava*, dolina *Nefcerka*, jaskyňa *Mažarná*.

1.2.8 Grammatical aspects of geographical names

Geographical names used to designate unique objects have the characteristics of nouns, although from verbal type viewpoints they may represent both substantives and adjectives; multiple-worded designations primarily adjective - substantive links as well as prepositional constructions. From the grammatical gender aspect they are usually applied in the singular (*singularia tantum*) form, in some cases in the plural (*pluralia tantum*), i.e. singular designations have no plural forms, and vice versa. All geographical names have a corresponding grammatical number, and a corresponding grammatical gender; these grammatical categories are lexical items which means that a change of category results in new names, e.g. *Kratina* - *Kratiny*, *Dlhá* - *Dlhé* (singular) - *Dlhé* (plural). The case forms of nouns are also creative of new geographic (prepositional) designations, e.g. *Výhon* - *Za Výhonom*, *Starý mlyn* - *Pri Starom mlyne*.

1.2.9 Literary Slovak and Slovak dialects

The literary Slovak language is genetically linked to the Central Slovak dialectal base. The richly articulated Slovak dialects can be categorized in three essential groups: West Slovak, Central Slovak and East Slovak. Older maps, particularly large - scale ones show geographical names both in their literary and dialectal forms; many of them reflect regional dialectal lexical items. Recent cartographic materials always use standardized geographical names in their literary Slovak form. Any dialectal lexicals and wordforming dialectal types were retained in the standardization process; standardized geographical names were adjusted in accordance with the current codification of the literary Slovak from its orthographical, phonemical and grammatical aspects.

1.2.10 General linguistic characteristics of geographical names

The prevailing majority of Slovak geographical names is of Slovak (West Slavonic) nature and origin. However, pre-Slav or more recent alien elements can be detected by linguistic analyses in the geographical names used in the territory of the Slovak Republic:

German, Hungarian, Ruthenian (in regions inhabited by these national minorities) and Polish (in areas where the goral dialect of Polish origin has been used). This is the result of settlement and migration relations, as well as of developments in the field of statehood, social order and administrative arrangements related to the territory.

1.3 Languages of national minorities and ethnic groups

The Hungarian, German, Romany, Ruthenian and the Ukrainian are used as the languages of national minorities in the Slovak Republic territory.

1.3.1 The Hungarian language

in the Slovak Republic is a language of Hungarian national minority living in the southern part of the territory. Characteristics of the language, pronunciation and orthography of geographical names is included in the Toponymic Guidelines for Hungary (1981).

1.3.2 The German language

in the Slovak Republic is that of the German national minority who lives prevailingly dissipated over the Slovak Republic territory, with a certain continuous settlement pattern in the former Spiš (Zipser comitat).

Standardized geographical names in German form are not used in maps related to the Slovak Republic territory.

1.3.3 The Romany language

in the Slovak Republic is that of the Romany (gipsy) ethnic group, dissipated virtually all over the Slovak Republic territory.

Standardized geographical names in Romany form are not used in maps related to the Slovak Republic territory.

1.3.4 The Ruthenian language

in the Slovak Republic is that of the Ruthenian national minority living in the north-eastern area of the Slovak Republic.

Standardized geographical names in Ruthenian form are not used in maps of the territory of Slovakia.

1.3.5 The Ukrainian language

in the Slovak Republic is that of the Ukrainian national minority living in the north-eastern area of the Slovak Republic.

Standardized geographical names in Ukrainian form are not used in maps related to the Slovak Republic territory.

2 GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AUTHORITIES AND STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

On the territory of the Slovak Republic authorities for geographical names are National Council of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Internal Affairs of SR, the Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of SR, cadastral offices and municipalities. Competence of the authorities for geographical names are implied in the laws of National Councils of the Slovak Republic No. 517/1990 of regional and administrative division of the Slovak Republic, No. 215/1995 of geodesy and cartography and No. 162/1995 of real estate register and record of ownership and other real rights to real estate (cadastral law).

2.1 Names of higher and lower regional administrative units

Names of higher and lower regional administrative units (regions, districts) are established by National Council of the Slovak Republic.

2.2 Names of settlements

Names of settlements are established by Government of the Slovak Republic following a proposal of Ministry of the Internal Affairs of SR.

2.3 Names of settlements' parts

Names of the parts of settlements are established and modified by Ministry of Internal Affairs of SR and all decisions are subject to the approval of pertinent municipality.

2.4 Names of non-residential geographic objects from the SR territory and residential and non-residential geographic objects outside the territory of the Slovak Republic

Names of non-residential geographic objects referring to the territory of the Slovak Republic on basic state map series of a scale 1:10 000 and smaller, conventional forms of Slovak names for residential and non-residential geographical objects from the area outside the Slovak Republic and names for extra-terrestrial objects are established and modified by the Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic with consent of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic.

2.5 Names of cadastral districts and non-residential objects

Names of cadastral areas and names of non-residential geographic objects from the territory of the Slovak Republic on basic state map series of a scale 1:5 000 and bigger are established and modified by cadastral offices.

2.6 Names of streets and other public areas

Names of streets and other public areas are established by municipalities after having been discussed with local residents and after the expert commission for geographical names, established by a district office, have submitted their comment on the matter.

2.7 Expert advisory boards

Important role in the process of standardization is played by expert advisory boards functioning on central and district levels of state administration. Active co-operation of institutions interested is provided by means of advisory boards and at the same time these boards guarantee highly professional completion of the standardization of geographical names.

On central level Commission for Geographical Names at Ministry of Internal Affairs of SR and Commission for Geographical Names at the Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of SR (ÚGKK SR) work. On district level district commissions for geographical names at district offices and district boards for geographical names come under cadastral offices work.

There exists mutual co-operation between expert advisory boards on central and district levels.

3 SOURCES

3.1 Maps

Basic map of the Slovak Republic, 1:50 000, 137 sheets (1970 -1971)
Basic map of the Slovak Republic, 1:10 000, 2820 sheets (1970 -1986)
Hydrological map of the Slovak Republic, 1:50 000, 137 sheets, 2nd edition (1987 - 1992)

3.2 Gazetteers

3.2.1 Cartographic Information Edition

Over the 1974-1981 period has the Slovak Office of Geodesy and Cartography published the following gazetteers in the Cartographic Information Edition:

1. List of Slovak Mountains (1974)
2. List of Slovak Exonyms of Flows and Water Surfaces of the World (1974)
3. List of States and Countries of the World (1974)
4. List of Slovak Exonyms of World Cities (1974)

5. List of Slovak Exonyms for Formations in Horizontal Dissection of the Earth Surface (1975)
6. List of Slovak Exonyms for Formations in Vertical Dissection of the Earth Surface (1975)
7. List of Slovak Exonyms for Extraterrestrial Objects (1976)
8. Geographical Names in the Basic Map of the ČSSR, 1:50 000 (Slovakia). Names of Non-Residential Geographical Objects - The East Slovak Region. (1976)
9. Geographical Names in the Basic Map of the ČSSR, 1:50 000 (Slovakia). Names of Non-Residential Geographical Objects - The Central Slovak Region (1977)
10. Geographical Names in the Basic Map of the ČSSR, 1:50 000 (Slovakia). Names of Non-Residential Geographical Objects - The West Slovak Region (1979)
11. Geographical Names in the Basic Map of the ČSSR, 1:50 000 (Slovakia). Names of Settlement Type Geographical Objects (1981)
12. List of Caves and Gorges in Slovakia (1979)

3.2.2 UN - SR Geographical Gazetteers Edition

The following UN - SR Geographical Gazetteers (UN - ČSFR to 1993) were published from 1982, Series A (except for the title A17):

- A1 Geographical Names of District of Bratislava-vidiek (1983)
- A2 Names of Land Preservations of Slovak Socialist Republic (1985)
- A3 Geographical Names of Trnava District (1985)
- A4 Geographical Names of Topoľčany District (1985)
- A5 Geographical Names of Žiar nad Hronom District (1986)
- A6 Names of Mounts and Valleys of Slovak Socialist Republic (1987)
- A7 Geographical Names of Banská Bystrica District (1987)
- A8 Geographical Names of Poprad District (1988)
- A9 Geographical Names of Nitra District (1988)
- A10 Geographical Names of Stará Ľubovňa District (1989)
- A11 Geographical Names of Senica District (1989)
- A12 Geographical Names of Liptovský Mikuláš District (1990)
- A13 Geographical Names of Districts Košice and Košice-vidiek (1990)
- A14 Geographical Names of Rožňava District (1990)
- A15 Names of Castles and Mansion Houses in the Slovak Republic (1990)
- A16 Geographical Names of Vranov nad Topľou District (1990)
- A17 Geographical Names of the ČSFR (1990)
- A18 Names of Watercourses and Water Areas of the Slovak Republic - River Basin of Bodrog and Tisa (1990)
- A19 Geographical Names of Trenčín District (1991)
- A20 Geographical Names of Komárno District (1991)
- A21 Geographical Names of Veľký Krtíš District (1991)
- A22 Geographical Names of Trebišov District (1991)
- A23 Geographical Names of Bardejov District (1992)
- A24 Geographical Names of Rimavská Sobota District (1992)
- A25 Geographical Names of Lučenec District (1992)
- A26 Geographical Names of Prešov District (1992)
- A27 Geographical Names of Dunajská Streda District (1992)

- A28 Geographical Names of Spišská Nová Ves District (1992)
- A29 Geographical Names of Galanta District (1993)
- A30 Geographical Names of Zvolen District (1993)
- A31 Geographical Names of Svidník District (1993)
- A32 Geographical Names of Humenné District (1993)
- A33 Geographical Names of Nové Zámky District (1993)
- A34 Geographical Names of Michalovce District (1993)
- A35 Geographical Names of Levice District (1993)
- A36 Names of Cadastral Areas of the Slovak Republic (1993)
- A37 Geographical Names of Dolný Kubín District (1994)
- A38 Geographical Names of Žilina District (1994)
- A39 Geographical Names of Považská Bystrica District (1994)
- A40 Geographical Names of Čadca District (1994)
- A41 Geographical Names of Martin District (1994)
- A42 Geographical Names of Prievidza District (1994)
- A43 Geographical Names of Bratislava District (1994)

Names of geographical objects situated in foreign countries were published in the gazetteers in the B Series as follows:

- B1 Names of States and their Territorial Parts, 1st edition (1982)
2nd updated edition (1988)
(both editions with the Czech Office of Geodesy and Cartography)

In the C Series work related to the general issue of geographical names has been published as follows:

- C1 Toponymic Guidelines for Use of Geographical Names in the ČSSR Territory (joint ČÚGK edition) (1984)
- C4 International Glossary of Geographical Terms Used in General Geographic Maps (joint ČÚGK edition) (1991)
- C5 Toponymic Guidelines for Map and other Editors (1993)

3.3 Statistical lexicon, list of settlements

3.3.1 Statistical Lexicon of Settlements of the Slovak Republic 1992

This lexicon, published in 1994 shows the list of municipalities, and parts thereof, as well as the principal units of settlements in a breakdown by the districts as in force to the 30th June, 1992.

3.3.2 List of Settlements and Parts thereof Forming Single Districts in the Slovak Republic

(Legal provision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Slovak Republic, dated 24th November 1995 - publication of the list of settlements forming the administrative districts of the Slovak Republic, SR Digest No. 28/1966)

4 GLOSSARY OF WORDS FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

The words listed below are as a rule elementary ones shown with no derivatives, or only with those essential, most widely used ones.

<i>bán, bán</i>	forest clearing
<i>baňa</i>	1. mine, 2. quarry
<i>beskyd</i>	rocky hill
<i>biely</i>	white
<i>bor</i>	1. pinery, 2. peat moor
<i>borník</i>	pinery
<i>bralo, bradlo</i>	towery rock
<i>brdo</i>	mountain ridge
<i>breh</i>	1. river bank, 2. slope
<i>breza</i>	birch tree
<i>brezina</i>	birch forest
<i>brište</i>	field, used to cultivate <i>Setaria Italica</i> („bar“)
<i>brod</i>	ford
<i>bučina</i>	beech forest
<i>buk</i>	beech tree
<i>cesta</i>	road
<i>čelo</i>	front, face
<i>červený</i>	red
<i>čierny</i>	black
<i>čierťaz</i>	place created by deforestation
<i>črchľa</i>	place created by deforestation
<i>debra</i>	gorge
<i>diel</i>	1. part, 2. hill
<i>diera</i>	hole
<i>dlhý</i>	long
<i>dlžina</i>	oblong field
<i>dolina</i>	valley
<i>dolný</i>	lower
<i>draha</i>	1. cattle pathway, 2. road
<i>dub</i>	oak tree
<i>dubina</i>	oak forest
<i>grapa</i>	steep slope
<i>grúň</i>	1. hill, 2. hillside, hanger
<i>háj</i>	grove

<i>hlboč</i>	deep gorge, ravine
<i>hlboký</i>	deep
<i>hlina</i>	clay
<i>hliník</i>	location with clayey soil
<i>hoľa</i>	deforested hill
<i>hon</i>	strip of land
<i>hora</i>	1. forest, 2. mountain
<i>horáreň</i>	gamekeepers lodge
<i>horný</i>	upper
<i>hrad</i>	castle
<i>hradište, hradisko</i>	fortified settlement site
<i>hrádok</i>	redoubt
<i>hrb</i>	hill
<i>hrebeň</i>	ridge
<i>hrubý</i>	thick
<i>chata</i>	chalet, cottage
<i>chmelnica</i>	hop-field
<i>chodník</i>	pathway
<i>chrast'</i>	thicket
<i>chrib</i>	small hill
<i>jama</i>	hollow
<i>jarok</i>	1. ravine, 2. creek
<i>jaskyňa</i>	cave
<i>jazero</i>	lake
<i>kameň</i>	stone
<i>kanál</i>	canal, channel
<i>konopisko</i>	hemp-field
<i>kopanica</i>	1. hoed field, 2. solitary house
<i>košiar</i>	sheep-fold
<i>kratina</i>	short
<i>krátky</i>	short
<i>krivý</i>	crooked
<i>kršľa</i>	place created by deforestation
<i>kúpele</i>	spa
<i>kýčera</i>	forested hill
<i>lán</i>	field, expanse
<i>laz</i>	1. deforested space, 2. solitary house
<i>lehota</i>	settlement of freeholders, freed from serfdom
<i>les</i>	forest
<i>luh</i>	forest in inundated areas
<i>lúka</i>	meadow
<i>magura</i>	hill
<i>majer</i>	agricultural estate
<i>malý</i>	small
<i>medokýš</i>	mineral spring
<i>mesto</i>	town
<i>mlyn</i>	mill
<i>močiar</i>	moor
<i>modrý</i>	blue
<i>mokrý</i>	wet
<i>most</i>	bridge
<i>nad</i>	above
<i>námestie</i>	city square
<i>niva</i>	field
<i>nízky</i>	low
<i>nižný</i>	lower
<i>novina</i>	newly cultivated location

<i>nový</i>	new
<i>ortáš</i>	deforested place
<i>ostredok</i>	field, strip of land
<i>paseka</i>	clearing
<i>pasienok</i>	pasture
<i>pažiť</i>	grassland
<i>pleso</i>	tarn
<i>pod</i>	below
<i>podhradie</i>	settlement below a castle
<i>poľana</i>	mountain meadow
<i>pole</i>	field
<i>polom</i>	forest area, damaged by wind
<i>potok</i>	creek
<i>prameň</i>	well, spring
<i>predný</i>	front, former
<i>prieloh</i>	fallow
<i>priepasť</i>	gorge, abyss
<i>príslop</i>	mountain saddle
<i>prosisko</i>	millet field
<i>prt', pirt'</i>	animal trail
<i>pustatina</i>	wasteland
<i>pút, pút'</i>	road
<i>raľa</i>	1. field, 2. common
<i>rameno</i>	arm, river branch
<i>ráztoka</i>	river fork
<i>rieka</i>	river
<i>rígel'</i>	hill at the end of a valley
<i>roľa</i>	cultivated field
<i>roveň</i>	flat location
<i>rovný</i>	straight
<i>rúbaň</i>	cleared forest area
<i>rybník</i>	pond
<i>sad</i>	orchard
<i>salaš</i>	sheep farm
<i>sedlo</i>	mountain saddle
<i>selo</i>	farm
<i>sihoť</i>	location between river branches
<i>skala</i>	rock
<i>skalka</i>	rocky outcrop
<i>skotňa</i>	cattle range
<i>slaný</i>	salty
<i>slatina, slatvina</i>	1. moor, 2. mineral spring
<i>smrečina</i>	spruce forest
<i>stádlo</i>	place where cuttle was standing around noon hour
<i>starý</i>	old
<i>stávka, staveneč</i>	new forest stand, with felling prohibited
<i>stráň</i>	hillside
<i>studený</i>	cold
<i>studňa</i>	well
<i>studnička</i>	spring
<i>suchý</i>	dry
<i>ščob</i>	hill
<i>širava</i>	wide open area
<i>široký</i>	wide
<i>štit</i>	mountain peak
<i>tabuľa, tabla</i>	mountain table
<i>teplica</i>	thermal spring

<i>teplý</i>	warm
<i>tlstý</i>	stout
<i>tmavý</i>	dark
<i>tráť</i>	route
<i>trávnik</i>	lawn
<i>úboč, úbočie</i>	hillside
<i>údol, údol'</i>	valley
<i>úhor</i>	fallow field
<i>ulica</i>	street
<i>úplaz</i>	steep slope
<i>úvoz</i>	farm track in a hollow
<i>úzky</i>	narrow
<i>veľký</i>	large
<i>ves</i>	village
<i>vinica, vinohrad</i>	vineyard
<i>voda</i>	water
<i>voľa</i>	settlement of freeholders
<i>vrch</i>	hill
<i>výhon</i>	cattle grazing area
<i>vysoký</i>	high
<i>vyšný</i>	upper
<i>zadný</i>	back, rear
<i>záhrada</i>	garden
<i>zámčisko</i>	castle hill
<i>zámok</i>	castle
<i>závoz</i>	farm track in a hollow
<i>zelený</i>	green
<i>zráz</i>	steep slope
<i>žiar, ždiar</i>	forest clearing with burned-off overgrowth

5. GENERIC NAMES OF GEOGRAPHICAL OBJECTS IN SLOVAKIA

and their abbreviations used in maps:

<i>aleja</i>	alley
<i>arborétum</i>	arboretum
<i>baňa</i>	mine
<i>brána</i>	gate
<i>brázda</i>	furrow
<i>cesta</i>	road
<i>cintorín; cint.</i>	cemetery
<i>dolina; dol.</i>	valley
<i>gejzír; g.</i>	geyser
<i>háj</i>	1. sparse forest, 2. young forest
<i>halda; hal.</i>	dump
<i>hon</i>	strip of land
<i>hora; h.</i>	forest
<i>horareň; hor., horár.</i>	gamekeepers lodge
<i>hornatina</i>	hills
<i>horský hotel</i>	mountain hotel
<i>hospodársky objekt</i>	farm building
<i>hotel</i>	hotel

<i>hrad; hr.</i>	castle
<i>hradisko</i>	redoubt
<i>hrádok</i>	redoubt
<i>hrebeň</i>	ridge
<i>chata; ch.</i>	cottage
<i>chmelnica</i>	hop-field
<i>chodník</i>	path
<i>chránené územie</i>	protected area
<i>chránený objekt</i>	protected object
<i>chrbát</i>	mountain crest
<i>jaskyňa; jask., j.</i>	cave
<i>jaskynná priepasť</i>	abbyss (in a cave)
<i>jazero; jaz., j.</i>	lake
<i>kalvária</i>	calvary
<i>kameňolom</i>	quarry
<i>kanál</i>	canal, channel
<i>kaplnka</i>	chapel
<i>kaštieľ</i>	country manor
<i>katastrálne územie; k. ú.</i>	cadastral area
<i>kláštor</i>	monastery
<i>kolónia; kol.</i>	housing estate
<i>kopec; kop.</i>	hillock
<i>kostol; kost.</i>	church
<i>kotlina</i>	hollow
<i>kras</i>	karst
<i>kríž</i>	cross
<i>kúpalisko</i>	swimming pool
<i>kúpele; kúp.</i>	spa
<i>les</i>	forest
<i>liečebný ústav; lieč. ústav</i>	medical institution
<i>lúka; l.</i>	meadow
<i>majer</i>	agricultural estate
<i>medzihorie</i>	lower highlands
<i>mesto</i>	town
<i>miestna časť</i>	part of a settlement
<i>mlyn; ml.</i>	mill
<i>močarisko</i>	swamp
<i>močiar; moč.</i>	moor
<i>most</i>	bridge
<i>mŕtve rameno</i>	ded river arm
<i>minerálny prameň</i>	mineral spring
<i>nemocnica; nem.</i>	hospital
<i>nížina; níž.</i>	lowlands
<i>obec</i>	municipality
<i>okres; okr.</i>	district
<i>osada</i>	settlement
<i>ostrov; ostr., o.</i>	island
<i>pahorkatina</i>	hills, downs
<i>pamätník</i>	memorial
<i>panva</i>	basin
<i>park</i>	park
<i>pasienok</i>	pastureland
<i>pevnosť</i>	fort
<i>piesčina; pies.</i>	sandbank
<i>planina</i>	plain, flat country
<i>pleso; pl.</i>	tarn
<i>plošina</i>	plateau

<i>podolie</i>	valley
<i>pohorie; poh.</i>	mountains
<i>pole</i>	field
<i>polesie</i>	forest district
<i>poľovnícka chata</i>	hunting chalet
<i>pomník</i>	monument
<i>potok; p.</i>	creek
<i>prameň; prm.</i>	well
<i>predhorie</i>	continuous piedmont area
<i>priepasť; priep.</i>	gorge, abyss
<i>priesmyk; priesm.</i>	pass
<i>prírodná rezervácia; rez.</i>	natural preserve
<i>pustatina</i>	wasteland
<i>pútnické miesto</i>	place of pilgrimage
<i>rameno rieky</i>	river branch
<i>rašelinisko; raš.</i>	peat-bog
<i>rázsocha</i>	mountain branch (of the main ridge)
<i>rekreačná oblasť; rekr. oblasť</i>	recreation area
<i>rekreačný objekt; rekr. objekt</i>	recreation building
<i>rieka; r.</i>	river
<i>roľnícke družstvo</i>	farming cooperative
<i>rovina; rov.</i>	plain, flat area
<i>rudohorie</i>	ore mountains
<i>rybník; rybn., ryb.</i>	pond
<i>sad</i>	orchard
<i>salaš</i>	sheep farm
<i>samota</i>	secluded house
<i>sedlo; sed.</i>	mountain saddle
<i>sídliisko; s.</i>	settlement
<i>skala; sk.</i>	rock
<i>stena</i>	sheer vertical slope, steep rock
<i>stráň</i>	hillside, descending into the plains
<i>stredohorie</i>	highlands
<i>strž</i>	ravine
<i>studňa</i>	well
<i>studnička</i>	spring
<i>svah</i>	slope, mountain gradient
<i>šachta</i>	shaft
<i>štôľňa; št.</i>	tunnel, gallery
<i>tabuľa</i>	table; extensive flatland area
<i>televízny vysielateľ</i>	television transmitter
<i>tiesňava</i>	narrow, dark, tight place; a defile
<i>trstinový porast</i>	growth of reed
<i>úboč</i>	hillside
<i>úval</i>	broad valley
<i>vinica</i>	vineyard
<i>vodná nádrž; vod. nádrž, v. n.</i>	water reservoir
<i>vodopád; vdp.</i>	waterfall
<i>vrch; v.</i>	hill
<i>vrchovina; vrch.</i>	highlands
<i>vrchy</i>	hills
<i>vysočina</i>	uplands
<i>vyvieračka</i>	outflow; spring
<i>záhrada; záhr.</i>	garden
<i>zámok; zám.</i>	castle
<i>zjazdovka</i>	ski piste
<i>zotavovňa; zot.</i>	recreation lodge

zrúcanina; zrúcn., zr.
železničná stanica; žel. stan., ž. st.
železničná zastávka; žel. zast.
žľab

ruin
railway station
railway stop
glen; gully

6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF SLOVAKIA

The territory of the Slovak Republic is divided into the following 38 administrative districts:

Banská Bystrica
Bardejov
Bratislava
Bratislava-vidiek
Čadca
Dolný Kubín
Dunajská Streda
Galanta
Humenné
Komárno
Košice
Košice-vidiek
Levice
Liptovský Mikuláš
Lučenec
Martin
Michalovce
Nitra
Nové Zámky

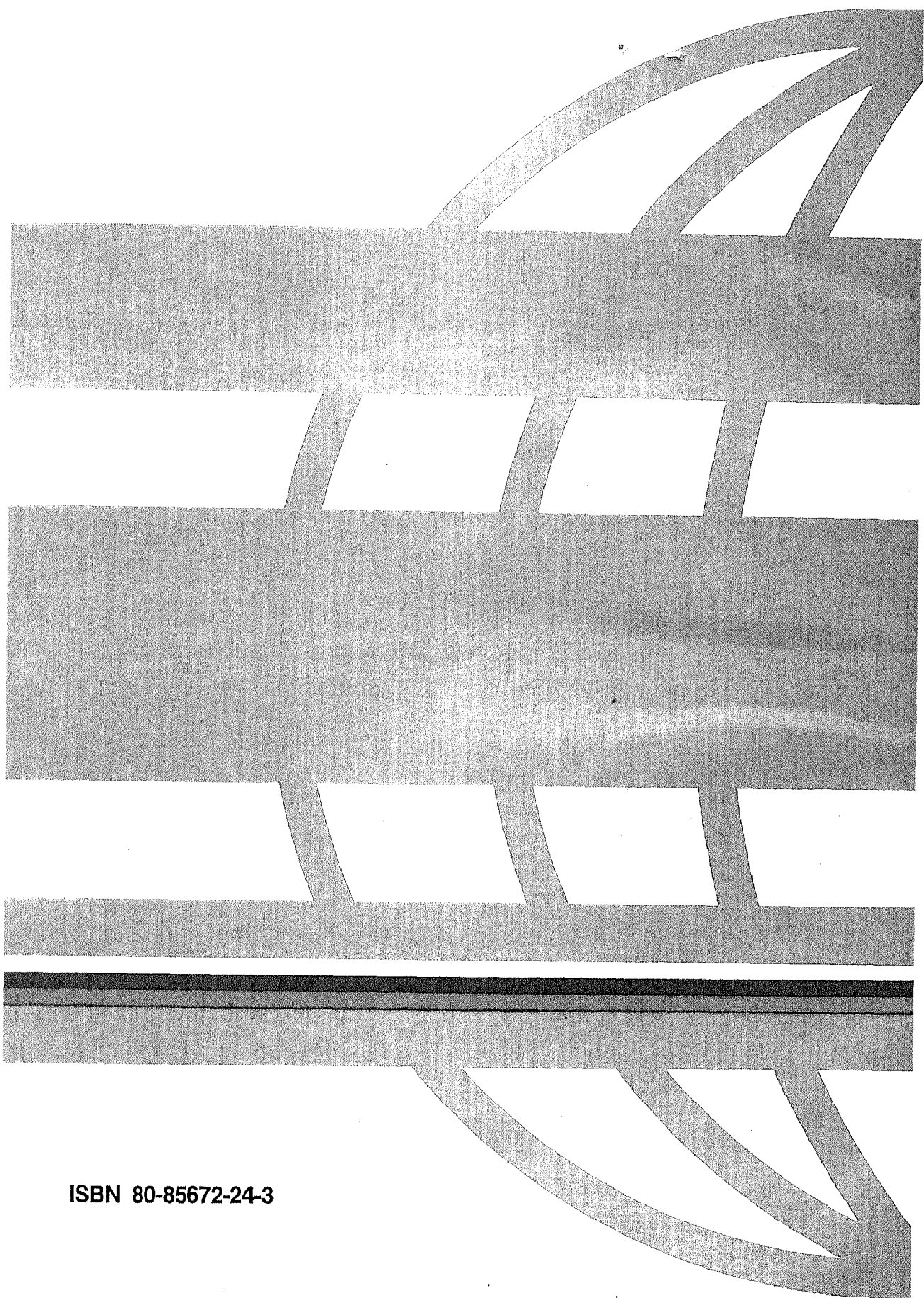
Poprad
Považská Bystrica
Prešov
Prievidza
Rimavská Sobota
Rožňava
Senica
Stará Ľubovňa
Spišská Nová Ves
Svidník
Topoľčany
Trebíšov
Trenčín
Trnava
Veľký Krtíš
Vranov nad Topľou
Zvolen
Žiar nad Hronom
Žilina

UN Gazetteers of Geographical Names of the Slovak Republic

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

2nd updated edition

Published by the Office of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster of the Slovak Republic at the Institute of Geodesy and Cartography in Bratislava, 1996. Printed by the Department of Mapping and Land Design Faculty of Civil Engineering, Slovak Technical University, Bratislava



ISBN 80-85672-24-3