Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda:
Activities relating to the Working Group
on Training Courses in Toponymy

World Gazetteer in Ukrainian

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WORLD GAZETTEER IN UKRAINIAN

Following the recommendations of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) concerning the propagation of standardized place names by publication of gazetteers, dictionaries and reference books, works on the creation of the World Gazetteer in Ukrainian have been accomplished. During the last decade Ukrainian publishing experienced a real boost. A great number of editions in Ukrainian appeared, and not only those dealing with Cartography, but a lot of printed products, in which geographical names occur frequently. Many new TV and radio channels with nationwide coverage, as well as publishing houses, newspapers and magazines had been founded. In this context it is very important to render each place name correctly and consistently. However, mass media often use different varieties of one and the same place name, e.g., Cape Town, Kaapstad, Le Cap… - all these names refer to one city. In view of the sprung up necessity in normalization and standardization of the system of world and national geographical names rendering into Ukrainian we worked out the Gazetteer. The concept of a gazetteer is quite new for Ukraine, and such work has been done for the first time in Ukrainian.

The gazetteer had been compiled on the basis of the place names from the *Atlas of the World* published by the SSPE *Kartographia* in 2005, official documents, geographical dictionaries and reference books, cartographic and referential materials from foreign countries. We assume that it will become the source of toponymic information to satisfy the needs of the state cartography and to fulfill the task of standardization of geographical names. The Gazetteer is aimed at:

- supplying of the state cartography with precise data regarding geographical names;
- supplying the consumer with the toponymic information;
- serving as means of composition of catalogues and dictionaries on standardized geographical names of certain world regions.

The Gazetteer was created stage by stage with each stage covering one of the continents.

A Program had been worked out in advance, which determined the main methodological principles of the Gazetteer's creation and its structure. The Gazetteer consists of six sections:

1. Place names of Greenland.
2. Place names of South America and Antarctica.
3. Place names of North America.
4. Place names of Africa, Australia and Oceania.
5. Place names of Europe.
6. Place names of Asia.

The overall number of the entries is about 110, 000.

The information is arranged into four columns.

The first column represents the standardized Ukrainian written form of a place name; the second column gives the national written form of the given geographical name. If the national written form is not in Roman alphabet, the second column gives its Roman written form. The third column gives the reference to the category of an object, namely: river, lake, glacier, mountain, ridge, sea, bay, strait, volcano, tourist object, national park, nature reserve, settlement, administrative unit and others. The fourth column gives the reference to the country the given geographical name belongs to. Each of the six sections is organized in the alphabet order and is a completed work. The integration of all the six sections into one World Place Names Gazetteer has been planned to be done in the near future.

The UNGEGN in its recommendations on the structure of a gazetteer suggests indication of the object's geographical coordinates. Due to the fact that our work was based

on the published atlases and maps, this Gazetteer has no indication of geographical coordinates. However, we plan to do this in future.

Below there ie an exemplary page of the Gazetteer.

? ???? ??????????	? ???? ??????????? ??? ????????	??????????	??????
??????	Gagal	???. ?????	???
??????	Gagere	???????. ?????	? ?????
?????????	Gadabedji, Reserve Totale de Faune de	?????? . ?????.	? ????
??????? ?????	Gadaisu	???. ?????	? ????-????
???????	Ghadamis	???. ?????	? ????
???????	Ghadduwah	???. ?????	? ????
?????	Gaji	?.	? ?????
????????	Gajiram	???. ?????	? ?????
??????	Gajos	????????	?????
?????	Gadzi	???. ?????	? ? ?
?????	Gay?ri	???. ?????	?????⁇?
????, ????????	Gaza	???. ???????	? ???? ? ⁇
??????	Gazawa	???. ?????	???????
???????	Ghazaouet	???. ?????	? ?? .
?????	Gairo	???. ?????	???????⁇
?????	Gaiab	???????. ?????	? ?? ⁇⁇
?????	Guyra	???. ?????	? ????????
???-????-? ????	Guy Fawkes River National Park ? ????????		???.????
????????	Gakarosa	?.	? ???. ??????
?????	Gakem	???. ?????	? ?????
??????	Galana	?.	?????
???????	Galangue	???. ?????	??????
???????	Galatea	???. ?????	? ??? ????????
???????	Gulgong	???. ?????	? ????????
??????	Galegu	???. ?????	?????
????????	Galeshewe	???. ?????	? ???. ??????
?????????	Galiwinku	???. ?????	? ????????
?????	La Galite	?.	?????
> ?????? ???????? ????? ??????			
?????	La Galite, Canal de	????.	?????
????????	Gallabat	???. ?????	?????
???? ?	Galma	???????. ?????	? ?????
????-??????	Gal Hareeri	???. ?????	??????
????????, ???.	Galguduud	???. ???????	??????
????????	Gaalkacyo	???. ?????	??????
????-?????	Gal Tardo	???. ?????	??????
???????-??????	Galtat Zemmour	???. ?????	???⁇?? ??????
????-? ⁇	Gal Shiikh	???. ?????	??????
??????	Gamawa	???. ?????	? ?????
?????????	Gamalakhe	???. ?????	? ???. ??????

?????	Gamba	???. ?????	?????
???????	Gambela	???. ?????	? ? ????
???????	Gambela National Park	???. ????	? ? ????
???????, ????	Gambela	???. ???????	? ? ????
?????'??	Gambier Islands	?-??	? ???????
??????	The Gambia	??????	??????
??????	Gambia	??????	??????

The Gazetteer includes the names of geographical objects of the world, selected according to certain criteria. The names of the following ranks had been used:

- names of the existing states;
- names of the administrative units of these countries (republics, regions, areas, autonomous regions, provinces, districts);
- names of settlements, which have an official status of a city (town), and names of settlements, which are put on the same footing as towns;
- names of orographic objects (tablelands, plains, highlands, mountains, ridges, hills), seas, rivers, salt pans, islands, capes, peninsulas, channels, straights, bays, glaciers, etc.;
- names of big national (regional) parks, nature preserves, reservations, well-known tourist objects.

Rendering of the world place names had been carried out in accordance with the Instructions on Rendering of Geographical Names of the appropriate countries. The 19 of such Instructions had been worked out by now, namely, on such languages as English, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Spanish, French, Polish, German, Hungarian, Russian, Swedish, Italian, Slovakian, Serbian, Croatian, Romanian, Lithuanian, Czech, Finnish, Norwegian and Danish. The material worked out for the Gazetteer creates the necessary prerequisites for creation, approval and implementation of new instructions.

The instructions in force use phonetic principle of rendering of geographical names in combination with the graphical principle. However, we should note that there are certain contradictions of the above -mentioned Instructions and the Ukrainian Spelling Rules in force now. The Ukrainian Spelling Rules give very generalized and brief examples only to illustrate the foreign geographical names without clear provisions referring to rendering of geographical names, leaving many questions unanswered as far as rendering of foreign geographical names is concerned. Besides, the Ukrainian Spelling Rules attempts to *ukrainize* the *alien* geographical names, which often leads to the loss of the original phonation (sounding) and graphic form. For example, if we followed the Ukrainian Spelling Rules' regulations, we should have written *? ? ? ? (Kriti), ? ? ?? ? ? ? ?? (Mauritania), ? ? ? ? ?? (Madrid), ? ? ? ? ? (Tibet), ? ? ? ? ? ?? (Sicilia)*, etc., the forms, which are indeed used in our school atlases and maps, where foreign geographical names are rendered in accordance with the regulations of the Ukrainian Spelling Rules. However, we base our work on the appropriate Instructions on Rendering of Geographical Names when preparing for print other cartographic products. We hope that our new Spelling Rules, working out of which is going to be resumed in the nearest future, will pay proper attention to geographical names, consider all the contradictory issues and assume one general approach to the problem of foreign geographical names rendering.

It should be specified, that there are no and can never be any ideal principles of interlingual rendering (transliteration, transcription) of geographical and proper names due to the different phonetic composition of different languages. Ukrainian does not at times possess the sounds found in some of the foreign langua ges, and vice versa. The source we used for the

determination of the correct phonetic transcription was Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary, third edition, 1977. In case when the correct phonetic transcription couldn't be determined, we used the method of transliteration, which allowed us to preserve the graphic visual form of the name. The general policy we pursued while working at the Gazetteer implied the use of the local name forms, officially recognized by the governments of the given countries. However, we also used traditional forms of the most widely known place names, which have become common in Ukrainian. Traditional names (exonymes) often become the subject of a dispute and occupy a special place among the world geographical names. When the name has become deeply rooted in the language, e.g., *??? (Roma), ?????? (Wien), ? ? ?? (Athinai) ??????? (Istanbul), ???????? (Bucuresti), ????? (Kraków), ??????? ? (Bialystok), ?????? (Košice), ? ?????? (? ? ????y), ???????? (? ?????)*, etc., we have to deviate from the recommendations of UNO GE GN stating "One object – one name" and not to break the existing tradition. The main principle we abided by while compiling the Gazetteer was not to coin new exonymes, and not to remove forcibly those existing and widely used in speech and in writing. Altogether the Gazetteer will contain about 1, 200 traditional names. Certainly, the biggest number (600 entries) of traditional names is found in Europe, especially in bordering countries: Russia, Belorus, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Moldova.

At present time the Gazetteer is available on CD-ROM. In future it will be available in Internet on our Website and printing of paper copy is planned.

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