

**Twenty-third Session  
Vienna, 28 March – 4 April 2006**

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**Item 14 of the Provisional Agenda:  
Activities relating to the Working Group  
on Exonyms**

**4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms  
Ljubljana, Slovenia, 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> May 2005**

Two items deserve to be highlighted among the activities conducted by the Working Group on Exonyms since its 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting in the framework of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of UNGEGN in New York in 2004:

(1) 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms in Ljubljana

(2) preparation of a book on exonyms

This two-day meeting was arranged by the UNGEGN Working Group (WG) on Exonyms and hosted by the Anton Melik Geographical Institute of the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Papers were presented by Mr Woodman on the relationship between man and his terrain, and how the geographical name provided the point of reference between them, Mr Jordan on the relative definition of exonym and endonym, Mr Raukko on the linguistic classification of exonyms, Mr Kadmon on the history of the definitions of endonym and exonym in UNGEGN and the current definitions as recorded in the "Glossary of Terms for the Standardisation of Geographical Names", Mr Pokoly on the history of the usage of Hungarian language geographical names and the current status of exonyms in Hungary, Mrs Burgess and Miss Cheetham on the planned creation of an UNGEGN toponymic database of country and major city names, Mr Kladnik on the historical usage of Slovene geographical names in texts and cartography, Mr Orožen-Adamič on the classification of geographical names in Slovenia and the recommended usage of Slovene exonyms, particularly with regard to maritime feature names, Mr Sievers on the EuroGeoNames database project, Mr Boháč on the list of Czech exonyms, Mr Päll on the principles and composition of Estonian exonyms, Mr Stani-Fertl on the possibility of standardised exonyms and Mr Choo on the subject of exonyms for non-roman script countries and considering the status of endonyms during foreign occupation, specifically the Japanese occupation of the Korean peninsula in the early twentieth century.

The two days of meeting were very well-organised and profitable, and provoked much interesting and fruitful discussion. The following outcomes and actions items emerged:

- The definitions of endonym and exonym from the 3<sup>d</sup> WG Meeting in New York (2004)<sup>1</sup> were accepted by consensus and will be presented to the next UNGEGN session and to the WG on Terminology.
- The inclusion of exonyms in the UNGEGN database was welcomed, and an outline of the discussion and conclusions would be presented to the UNGEGN Chair. The WG supported a reduction in the number of name category fields from three to two: Endonym and Variant.
- The EuroGeoNames database project was supported by the WG, and the question of furnishing it with exonyms was discussed.

The production of lists of exonyms in accordance with UN Resolutions was encouraged, especially to support the two database projects above.

<sup>1</sup> **Endonym** Name of a geographical feature in an official or well-established language occurring in that area where the feature is located.

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**Exonym** Name used in a specific language for a geographical feature situated outside the area where that language is spoken, and differing in its form from the name used in an official or well-established language of that area where the geographical feature is located.

**ad (2): Preparation of a book on exonyms**

It was found appropriate to collect papers presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms in Prague and prepared for the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting in Ljubljana augmented by other works in the field of exonyms and publish it as a book. This book is meant as a comprehensive reader on the different aspects and problems connected with exonyms from varying angles, but with an emphasis on what has been recommended by the United Nations Conferences on Geographical Names. The book is in the process of editing and will comprise the following contributions (not in the final order):

Paul Woodman: THE UNGEGN DEFINITIONS OF ENDONYM & EXONYM

Paul Woodman: EXONYMS AND UNGEGN: AN UNHAPPY HISTORY

Paul Woodman: EXONYMS: A STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION AND A FRESH APPROACH

Paul Woodman: MAN, HIS TERRAIN AND HIS TOPONYMS

Naftali Kadmon: THE EXONYM AND THE ENDONYM – ATTEMPTING TO DEFINE THE UNDEFINABLE?

P W Matthews and Peeter Päll: MAORI NAMES FOR COUNTRIES ENDONYMS OR EXONYMS?

Peter Jordan: CONSIDERATIONS ON THE DEFINITIONS OF "ENDONYM" AND "EXONYM"

Milan Orožen Adamic: THE USE OF EXONYMS IN SLOVENE LANGUAGE WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION ON THE SEA NAMES

Béla Pokoly: FURTHER TH OUGHTS ON EXONYMS OF THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE

Ferjan Ormeling: DUTCH EXONYM STANDARDIZATION

Sirkka Paikkala: EXONYMS OR ENDONYMS? HOW THE ORTHOGRAPHICAL NORMS OF FOREIGN PLACE NAMES BECAME ESTABLISHED IN FINNISH IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Drago Kladnik: TYPES OF EXONYMS IN SLOVENE LANGUAGE

Roman Stani -Fertl: WHAT IS AN EXONYM? PREMISES AND ELEMENTS OF DEFINITION

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1998, 2002): TEXTS OF RESOLUTIONS RELEVANT TO THE CONSIDERATION OF EXONYMS

Pavel Bohác: THE DISAPPEARANCE OF EXONYMS

Milan Orožen Adamic: EXONYMS AND THE TREATMENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN MULTILINGUAL AREAS