

**Twenty-sixth session
Vienna, 2-6 May 2011**

Item 10 of the Provisional Agenda

Activities relating to the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology

**COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS ABOUT
THE UNGEGN GLOSSARY OF TOPONYMIC TERMINOLOGY
(Arabic part)**

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**COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS ABOUT
THE UNGEGN GLOSSARY OF TOPONYMIC TERMINOLOGY
(Arabic part)**

From Lebanon:

The following are proposals extracted from the paper presented by Mr Abdallah ARRAYHANI during the 5th acgn that I tried to translate as accurately as possible from Arabic:

- ✓ The omission of the “hamza, ء ‘ when writing the letter " أ ‘ . (see 081 exonym, اسم أجنبي- اسم دخيل),
- ✓ Error in the translation of some terms to the Arabic language exp :
 - In the translation of « allomorph (004)» the term « morpheme » was translated in arabic by : وحدة صوتية فارقة instead of وحدة صرفية فارقة , although the translation of the term « morpheme (201) » is correctly translated to the arabic.
 - The term « data portability (59) » must be in arabic, « قابلية البيانات » instead of « قابلية البيانات للتحويل » ,
- ✓ Translating some terms by non arabic ones like : « Pixel (263)» it should be in arabic, « عنصر صورة » instead of « بيكسل »,
- ✓ Bad choice of « radar » as an example in explaining the term « acronym(001) » , the term radar could be an exonym,
- ✓ The lack of use of arabic examples in the term « allonym (005)», (دمشق/الشام) could be a good example,
- ✓ For the term “ideogram (134)”, There is no example, although there many writing symbols in the Egyptian hieroglyphs,
- ✓ In many terms like: “hyphenization (133)”, “unofficial language (152)”, “Romanization (280)”, “transliteration (352)”, and “vocalization (368)”, the examples given are geographical names, written in Hebrew and imposed by Israelis.
- ✓ In the 2007 amendment, the toponym “طبريا” was cancelled from the examples given to the term “endonym (076)”. Why?

- ✓ In the definition of terms, it is needed to focus on existing Arabic examples, not only on examples from other countries,
- ✓ Order the Arabic glossary part according to the Arabic alphabets to facilitate the terms research for the Arabic user.

From Tunisia:

- ✓ For the term “choronym (028)”, check the translation to Arabic and English. If we consider that the correct meaning in French is “toponyme qui identifie un espace géographique”, I propose that it should be in English” toponym that identifies a geographic area” instead of “toponym applied to an areal feature” and in Arabic ” “اسم طبغرافي يطلق على معلم جوي” instead of ” اسم طبغرافي يطلق على فضاء جغرافي ”,
- ✓ I agree with Mr Arrayhani about The term « data portability (59) » which must be in arabic, « قابلية البيانات للحمل » .instead of « قابلية البيانات للتحويل » ,
- ✓ For the term “diacritic (064)”, add the following examples for the Arabic letters: " ح: h, ه: h " and « د: dh , ض: d , ظ: dh »
- ✓ Add the terms :

- " خريطة بحرية " : خريطة متضمنة لمعطيات الملاحة البحرية كخطوط تساوي أعماق البحر: " وخطوط السواحل والمسارات ومناطق الخطر:،

" carte marine" :
" navy chart":

- " خريطة الملاحة الجوية": خريطة تبين مختلف علامات الطرق، ومسارات الخطوط الجوية، وأماكن الهبوط، ومحطات الراديو التي تبث الإشارات الملاحة للطائرة

"carte de navigation aérienne " :
"navigation map " :

- " خريطة فضائية": خريطة طبوغرافية أو موضوعية خلفيتها صور فضائية تضاف إليها معطيات جغرافية حسب الاستعمال

“ spatio-carte”:
“Spatial map ”:

From Jordan: the following are general proposals to review and verify the content and accuracy of the UNGEGN Toponymic Terminology Glossary, submitted by the expert of Jordan, the vice chair of the ADEGN Toponymic Terminology Committee, that I tried to translate from Arabic as accurately as possible:

- ✓ Many Arabic terms in the glossary need to be more clarified and detailed ,
- ✓ In the definition of terms, it is needed to focus on existing Arabic examples, not only on examples from other countries,
- ✓ Order the Arabic glossary part according to the Arabic alphabets. Putting it according to the English order may distract the user and thus lose the Arabic glossary many of its objectives and make it therefore not easy to use. The Arab user uses the Arabic alphabetical order in its research and it is not necessary that the English term becomes the basis for his esearch. The English index or French index or both can be put at the end of the Arab Index.