Small-scale mapping with focus on naming

• The map
First rule

If there is a German exonym in the list then use it (at first position)!

Example from the „Recommendations“:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bangladesch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landschaften:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bengalen (End)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Siedlungen:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tschittagong (Ex), Chottogam (End)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Dhaka (End) |
“Bengalen“ is an endonym in Bangladesh but an exonym in India.

“Brahmaputra“ is an endonym in Bangladesh and India but an exonym in China/Tibet.
Second rule

For places add the endonym between parentheses.
For rivers add the endonym if given in the list.

Rivers: If a river touches different countries add the endonym within the corresponding language area.

Places: Exonym (Endonym)
Rivers: Exonym  (Endonym1)  (Endonym2)  ......
Exception: For „Thimphu“ no endonym is given („Taschi Tschö Dsong“) because there is not enough space!

Problem: The list gives „Chottogam“ but this seems to be no correct form. BGN has „Chittagong“ as native form! The official UN system would produce

\[-\rightarrow\]

Chattagram
Show all other names only with their endonym.

Endonym: Name of a geographical object in a certain language and romanization system as defined by the recommendations.

- **Bangladesh**
  - L: Bengali
  - R: as BGN

- **Bhutan**
  - L: Dzongkha
  - R: as BGN

- **India**
  - L: Hindi, English
  - R: prefer the English form as used in official documents

- **Burma (Myanmar)**
  - L: Burmese
  - R: as BGN

- **China/Tibet**
  - L: Tibetan.
  - R: as written in the official Pinyin

- **Nepal**
  - L: Nepali
  - R: as BGN
Recommendations: Romanization rules

Different types of romanization systems (status as in March 2006, not yet finalized):

- official systems as recommended by the UN: Khmer, Bulgarian, Macedonian Cyrillic, Serbian
- traditional systems, e.g. Hepburn for Japanese, McCune-Reischauer für Korean, Hunterian for Hindi
- systems of BGN (U.S. Board on Geographic Names), e.g. Nepalese, Burmese
- DUDEN systems: Dari, Greek, Hebrew
- adapted German systems: most languages with cyrillic alphabets, Arabic, Armenian, Georgian
Main differences between German and English romanization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>dsch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>ch</td>
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<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>sch</td>
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<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to get an endonym

1. Transcribing directly: source material?, editorial know-how?, time and costs?
2. Using sources which show the wanted romanized names: often not possible, many sources use English romanization systems
3. Using a common intermediate source with romanized names: Original -> intermediate source -> adaptation rules -> own romanization

-> GEOnet Names Server (GNS) by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names with 5,5 Mio. names
  (http://earth-info.nga.mil/gns/html/)
Map + Exonyms + Endonyms