



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CYPRUS PERMANENT COMMITTEE
FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES
FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

1st EDITION

LEFKOSIA
2002

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FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

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CYPRUS PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE
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The present publication was prepared by the *Cyprus Permanent Committee for the Standardization of Geographical Names*, Ministry of Education and Culture, according to the recommendations of the United Nations, hoping that will meet the needs of Map and Other Editors and any other publications in the use of geographical names.

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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

1.0. Languages

1.1. The official languages of the Republic of Cyprus are Greek and Turkish, used by the Greek and Turkish communities respectively. The Greek community amounts to 82% and the Turkish to 18% of the population. The religious groups of the Maronites and the Armenians, which amount to 2% of the population, belong to the Greek community. One of the four Maronite villages uses an oral Arabic idiom alongside Greek. The education of the Maronites is Greek. The Armenians receive their own education in the Armenian and the Greek language. The Latins are completely hellenized.

1.2. The Turkish language of Cyprus is standardized according to the standardization guidelines of names in Turkey.

1.3. Until 1979 names were rendered in the learned language. Since 1979 the standard Modern Greek Dimotiki (vernacular) was established as the official language of Cyprus.

The standardization of Greek names is done according to Dimotiki which does not bring about a change in the names, but in the accentuation, that is, the use of one accent (a monotonic accentuation system) instead of three and the modification of the ending in certain names.

The grammar of Dimotiki is standardized in the official *Modern Greek Grammar*, Educational Books Edition Organization, Athens 1976 (*Νεοελληνική Γραμματική*, Οργανισμός Εκδόσεως Διδακτικών Βιβλίων, Αθήναι 1976), and the vocabulary in the *Dictionary of the Modern Greek Language*, Athens, 1998 of Professor Georgios Bampiniotis (Γεωργίου Μπαμπινιώτη, *Λεξικό της Νέας Ελληνικής Γλώσσας*, Αθήνα 1998) and the *Dictionary of the Common Modern Greek*, “Manolis Triantafyllidis” Foundation, Thessaloniki, 1998 (*Λεξικό της Κοινής Νεοελληνικής*, Ίδρυμα «Μανόλη Τριανταφυλλίδη», Θεσσαλονίκη, 1998). The later dictionary includes the pronunciation in the International Phonetic Alphabet for each entry.

1.4. Following the resolution of the Council of Ministers and the House of Representatives, the official Greek language of Cyprus is the common Greek Dimotiki. This resolution reinforces a long standing tradition among the Greeks

of Cyprus, according to which common Greek is the language of educational and linguistic learning.

The Cypriot dialect, which has never been used in education, is the linguistic code used as the spoken language by the Greeks of Cyprus. There are also quite a few cases of the use of Cypriot dialect in poetry and theatre.

The standardization of Greek names of Cyprus is done in the common Greek language. The standardization does not mean a change in the names but a rendition of certain names according to the standard phonology and grammar, to which educated Cypriots refer to, when using the common language. The phonology and grammar of the Cypriot dialect are derived, historically and phonologically, from the phonology and grammar of the common language or, to put it in a better way, common Greek and the Cypriot dialect descend from an older type of common Greek.

2.0. Alphabet

2.1. Introductory note

The Greek alphabet has precisely the same twenty-four letters as Classical Greek:

A	α	(alfa)
B	β	(vita)
Γ	γ	(gama)
Δ	δ	(delta)
E	ε	(epsilon)
Z	ζ	(zita)
H	η	(ita)
Θ	θ	(thita)
I	ι	(giota)
K	κ	(kapa)
Λ	λ	(lamda)
M	μ	(mi)
N	ν	(ni)
Ξ	ξ	(ksi)
O	ο	(omikron)
Π	π	(pi)
P	ρ	(ro)
Σ	σ	(sigma) and s at the end of the word
T	τ	(taf)
Υ	υ	(ipsilon)
Φ	φ	(fi)
X	χ	(xi)
Ψ	ψ	(psi)
Ω	ω	(omega)

2.2. The transcription and pronunciation of the Greek alphabet according to the romanization system ELOT 743, as this was adopted by the Fifth Conference of the United Nations in Motreal, Canada in 1987 is given below:

28		HY, ηυ (4) (5)	IV, iv	<u>IV</u> , <u>iv</u> (2)	iv
29		HY, ηυ (4) (6)	IF, if	<u>IF</u> , <u>if</u> (2)	if
30		(HŸ, ηÿ) (3) (7)	IY, iy	<u>IY</u> , <u>iy</u> (2)	ii
31		(HŸ, ήυ) (3)	IY, iy	<u>IY</u> , <u>iy</u> (2)	ii
32	Θ, θ		TH, th (16)	TH, th	θ
33	I, ι		I, i	I, i	i
34	K, κ		K, k	K, k	k (17), c (18)
35	Λ, λ		L, l	L, l	l, λ (19)
36	M, μ		M, m	M, m	m, η (20)
37		MP, μπ (21)	B, b	B, b	b
38		(MP, μπ) (22)	MP, mp	MP, mp	mb
39	N, ν		N, n	N, n	n, η (23), η (24)
40		(NT, ντ) (3)	Nt, nt	Nt, nt	d (25), nd (26)
41	Ξ, ξ		X, x	X, x	ks
42	O, ο		O, o	O, o	o
43		OH, οη (1)	OĪ, oī	<u>OĪ</u> , <u>oī</u> (2)	oi
44		(OI, οι) (3)	OI, oi	OI, oi	i
45		(OĪ, oī) (3)	OĪ, oī	OĪ, oī	oi
46		(OĪ, όι) (1) (3)	OĪ, oī	OĪ, oi	oi
47		OY, ου	OU, ou	OU, ou	u
48		OŸ, οÿ (7)	OY, oy	OY, oy	oi
49		OŸ, όυ	OY, oy	OY, oy	oi
50	Π, π		P, p	P, p	p
51	P, ρ		R, r	R, r	r
52	Σ, σ, ς		S, s, s (27)	S, s, s (27)	s, z (28)
53	T, τ		T, t	T, t	t
54	Υ, υ		Y, y	Y, y	i
55		(YI, υι) (3)	YI, yi	YI, yi	i
56		(YĪ, yī) (3)	YĪ, yī	YĪ, yi	ii
57		(YĪ, ύι) (1) (3)	YĪ, yī	YĪ, yi	ii
58	Φ, φ		F, f	F, f	f
59	X, χ		CH, ch (16)	CH, ch	x (29), ç (30)
60	Ψ, ψ		Ps, ps (16)	PS, ps	ps
61	Ω, ω		O, o	<u>O</u> , <u>o</u> (2)	o
62		ΩH, ωη (1)	OĪ, oī	<u>OĪ</u> , <u>oī</u> (2)	oi
63		ΩI, ωι (1)	OĪ, oī	<u>OĪ</u> , <u>oī</u> (2)	oi

THE ROMAN ALPHABET FOR THE TRANSCRIPTION OF GREEK,
ADOPTED AS AN INTERNATIONAL BY THE
STANDARD UNITED NATIONS (ELOT 743/ISO 843.3)

GREEK LETTERS			ROMAN LETTERS		
	1	2	3	4	5
	Greek Letters	Combination of Letters	Transcription	Reversibility	Pronunciation
1	A, α		A, α	A, α	α
2		AH, αη (1)	AĪ, αī	AĪ, αī (2)	αi
3		(AI, αι) (3)	AI, ai	AI, ai	ε
4		(AĪ, αī) (3)	AĪ, αī	AĪ, αī	αi
5		(AĪ, αί) (1) (3)	AĪ, αī	AĪ, αī	αi
6		AY, αυ (4) (5)	AV, av	AV, av (2)	av
7		AY, αυ (4) (6)	AF, af	AF, af (2)	af
8		(Aÿ, αÿ) (3) (7)	AY, ay	AY, ay	αi
9		(Aÿ, άÿ) (3)	AY, ay	AY, ay	αi
10	B, β		V, v	V, v	v
11	Γ, γ		G, g	G, g	γ (8), j (9)
12		ΓΓ, γγ	NG, ng	Ng, ng (2)	g (10), j (11), ηg (12), ηj (13)
13		(ΓK, γκ) (3)	GK, gk	GK, gk	g (10), j (11), ηg (12), ηj (13)
14		ΓΞ, γξ	NX, nx	NX, nx (2)	ηks
15		ΓΧ, γχ	NCH, nch	NCH, nch (2)	ηx (14), ηç (15)
16	Δ, δ		D, d	D, d	ð
17	E, ε		E, e	E, e	ε
18		EH, εη (1)	EĪ, eī	EĪ, eī (2)	ei
19		(EI, ει) (3)	EI, ei	EI, ei	i
20		(EĪ, εī) (3)	EĪ, eī	EĪ, eī	ei
21		EĪ, έι) (1) (3)	EĪ, eī	EĪ, eī	ei
22		EY, ευ (4) (5)	EV, ev	EV, ev (2)	ev
23		EY, ευ (4) (6)	EF, ef	EF, ef (2)	ef
24		(Eÿ, εÿ) (3) (7)	EY, ey	EY, ey	ei
25		(Eÿ, έÿ) (3)	EY, ey	EY, ey	ei
26	Z, ζ		Z, z	Z, z	z
27	H, η		I, I	I, I (2)	i

Notes

1. The combinations AH, aη, EH, eη, OH, oη, ΩH, ωη, ΩI, ωι and άι, έι, όι, ύι are transcribed with diaeresis as AĪ, αï, EĪ, eï, OĪ, oï and αï, eï, oï, yï respectively, to avoid confusion with AI, ai, EI, ei, OI oi.

2. The underlining of letters, when transcribing, is necessary for full reversibility.

3. The combinations in parentheses are transcribed as in the above table, each letter separately.

4. When αυ, ευ, ηυ are accentuated, the accent is put above the vowel, when transcribing, as άυ, άφ, έν, έφ, ίν, ίφ.

5. Before vowels and voiced consonants β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

6. Before voiceless consonants θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ and in word final position.

7. The combinations with Y, υ are transcribed as each of their letters is separately transcribed on this table, if Y, υ is hyphenated or the preceding vowel is accentuated.

8. It is pronounced as [γ] before α, ο, ου.

9. It is pronounced as [j] before αι, ε, ει, η, ι, οι, υ, υι.

10. It is pronounced as [g] in word initial position before α, ο, ου.

10. It is pronounced as [j] in word initial position before αι, ε, ει, ι, οι, υ, υι.

12. It is pronounced as [ŋg] in word medial position before α, ο, ου and in word final position.

13. It is pronounced as [ŋʃ] in word medial position before αι, ε, ει, η, ι, οι,

14. It is pronounced as [ŋx] before α, ο, ου.

15. It is pronounced as [ŋç] before αι, ε, ει, η, ι, οι, υ, υι.

16. When the transcription of a Greek letter gives two roman capital letters as Θ = TH, X = CH, Ψ = PS, in small letters the second is written with a small letter, as Thalassa instead of THalassa, Chara instead of CHara, Psari instead of PSari.

17. It is pronounced as k before α, ο, ου.

18. It is pronounced as c before αι, ει, η, ι, οι, υ, υι.

19. It is pronounced as [ʎ] in cases of synizesis.

20. It is pronounced as [ŋ] before labial φ, β.

21. In word initial position. It is pronounced as [b].

22. In word medial position.

23. It is pronounced as [ɲ] in cases of synizesis and in the sequences γγ (=vγ), γγ, γκ, γχ + αι, ε, ει, η, ι, οι, υ, υι.

24. It is pronounced as [ŋ] in the sequences γγ (=vγ), γγ, γκ, γχ + α, ο, ου.

25. It is pronounced as d in word initial position.

26. It is pronounced as nd in word medial position.

27. The final ζ is transcribed as ς, as is σ in word initial position. The space between words or the punctuation mark is used as an indication to write the roman ς as final ς when transcribing in the Greek alphabet.

28. It is pronounced as z before voiced consonants β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

29. It is pronounced as x before α, ο, ου.

30. It is pronounced as [ç] before αι, ε, ει, η, ι, οι, υ, υι.

ARTICLE 4.1, ADOPTED AS A STANDARD ELOT 743/ISO 843.3

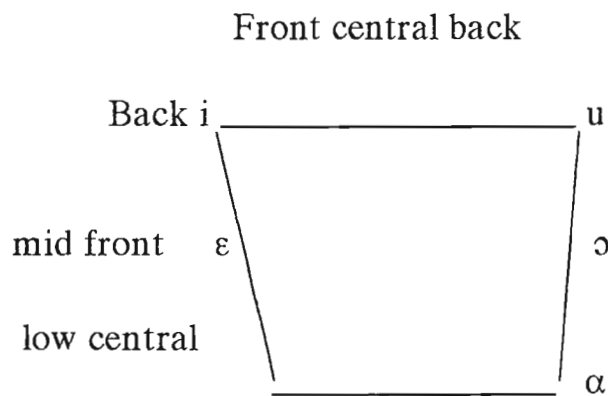
First names, surnames, toponyms and odonyms which are not of Greek origin are transcribed according to their Greek spelling, without taking into consideration their initial writing in roman characters.

2.3. The following table shows the respective phonemes and allophones of the common Greek language, under which the sounds of the Cypriot dialect are subsumed.

THE PHONEMES OF THE COMMON GREEK LANGUAGE

The phonemes of common Greek consist of five vowels and fifteen consonants, as follows:

1. Vowels



2. Consonants

	bilabial	Labiodental	dental	alveolar	velar
Stop	p			t	k
Nasal	m			n	
Flap				r	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	x γ
Lateral				l	

The phonemes may have different renditions depending on the environment in which they occur. The sounds of the Cypriot dialect are historically and phonologically related with the phonemes of common Greek. The phonemes are indicated with double inverted lines // and the allophones with brackets []. The phonemes and allophones of common Greek and those of the Cypriot dialect which are related are the following:

Common language		Cypriot dialect
Phoneme	Allophone	Allophone
/i:/	[i] δίκη [ðíci]	[i] δίκη [ðíci]
	[j] νεράιδα [nerájða] καράβια [karánja]	[j] καράβια [karánja] [j] [karánʃa] [dj] [karávdja] [tʃ] [karánja] [c] [karáfca]
	[ç] χωράφια [xɔráfça]	[ç] χωράφια [xɔráfça]
		[ç] [xɔráfça]
		[tç] [xɔráftça]
		[c] [xɔráfca]
/ε:/	[ε] τέλος [télos]	[ε] τέλος [télos]
/α:/	[α] χαρά [xará]	[α] χαρά [xará]
/ɔ:/	[ɔ] χορός [xɔrɔ's]	[ɔ] χορός [xɔrɔ's]
/u:/	[u] ακούω [akúɔ]	[u] ακούω [akúɔ]
	[w] φέουδο [féwðɔ]	

In a sequence of vowels the second vowel may become a semivowel and be pronounced more closed.

Vowels adjacent to preceding ones may become diphthongs. But diphthongs in the common language are circumstantial.

/p/:	[p] πόνος [pónos] [b] έμπορος [émbɔrɔs] [é ^m bɔrɔs] [ébɔrɔs]	[p] πόνος [pónos] [ph:] μάππα [máph:a] [b] έμπορος [émbɔrɔs]
/t/:	[t] τόπος [tɔ́pɔs] [d] κοντός [kɔndɔ's]	[t] τόπος [tɔ́pɔs] [th:] ποτιέ [pɔth:é] [d] κοντός [kɔndɔ's]

	[kɔ ⁿ dɔ́s] [kɔdɔ́s]	
/k/:	[k] κόπος [kɔ́pɔs]	[k] κόπος [kɔ́pɔs]
		[kh:] λάκκος [lákh:ɔs]
	[x] νύχτα [níχta]	[x] νύχτα [níχta]
	[g] όγκος [ɔ́ŋgɔs] [ɔ ⁿ gɔs] [ɔ́gɔs]	[g] όγκος [ɔ́ŋgɔs]
	[c] κήπος [cípɔs]	[c] κήπος [cípɔs] [ch:] λάκκοι [lách:i] [č] συκιά [sičá] [č:] Λακκιά [lač:á]
	[j] άγγελος [ájɲelɔs] [á ⁿ jelɔs] [ájelɔs]	[j] άγγελος [ájɲelɔs] [j] άγγελος [ájɲelɔs]
/m/:	[m] λαμός [lemɔ́s] [m] συμφωνία [simfɔnía]	[m] λαμός [lemɔ́s] [m:] άμμος [ám:ɔ s]
/n/:	[n] νύχτα [níχta] [ɲ] νύχτα [ɲíχta] εννιά [ɛɲá] άγγελος [ájɲelɔs] [ŋ] όγκος [ɔ́ŋgɔs]	[n] νύχτα [níχta] [n:] πέννα [pén:α] [ɲ] άγγελος [ájɲelɔs] [ɲ:] εννιά [ɛɲ:ά] [ŋ] όγκος [ɔ́ŋgɔs]
/r/:	[r] κόρη [kɔ́ri]	[r] κόρη [kɔ́ri] [r:] ορρός [ɔr:ɔ́s] [r] έρκομαι [érkɔme]
/f/:	[f] φωνή [fɔní]	[f] φωνή [fɔní] [f:] νύφφη [níf:i]
/v/:	[v] βάθος [váθɔs]	[v] βάθος [váθɔs] [v:] συββαίννει [siv:én:i]
/θ/:	[θ] θέλω [θéɫɔ]	[θ] θέλω [θéɫɔ] [θ:] πεθθερά [peth:erá]
/ð/:	[ð] δέκα [ðéka]	[ð] δέκα [ðéka]
		[ð:] Σαδδουκαίοι [sað:ucéi]

/s/:	[s] δάσος [δάσɔs] [z] κόσμος [κόzɔs]	[s] δάσος [δάσɔs] [s:] έσσω [έs:ɔ] [z] κόσμος [κόzɔs]
/z/:	[z] φωνάζω [fɔνάzɔ]	[z:] φωνάζω [fɔνάz:ɔ]
/x/:	[x] έχω [έxɔ] [ç] έχει [έçi]	[x] έχω [έxɔ] [x:] συγχωρώ [six:ɔrɔ] [ç] έχει [έçi] [ç:] βήχχει [νίç:i] [ç] έχει [έçi] [ç:] νηχιά [niç:ά] [h] έχω [έhɔ] hέλω [hέlɔ]
/ɣ/:	[ɣ] γάμος [γάɔs]	[ɣ] γάμος [γάɔs] [ɣ:] αγ-γουδερόν [αγ:uðerɔ'n]
	[j] γέρος [jέrɔs]	[j] γέρος [jέrɔs] [j:] άγ-για [άj:α] [h] γάμος [hάɔs] γαμάλιν [hαμάlin]
/l/:	[l] λύπη [λίpi] [ɮ] λύπη [λίpi] ελιά [ελά]	[l] λύπη [λίpi] [l:] άλλος [άλ:ɔs] [ɮ:] ελιά [ελά]

2.4. The pronunciation of the common Greek language

Each language has a variety of pronunciations alongside the standard one. The standard pronunciation is either imposed by the use of the language itself or follows specific regulations. Dictionaries of Modern Greek cite directions to pronunciation. Professor Emmanuel Kriaras (*Νέο Ελληνικό Λεξικό της Σύγχρονης Δημοτικής Γλώσσας, γραπτής και προφορικής*) cites those words which are pronounced with a nasal cluster and those which undergo synizesis.

Manolis Triantafylidis Foundation's (*Λεξικό της Κοινής Νεοελληνικής*) cites the pronunciation of each entry. All these boil down to the fact that there exists a pronunciation of Modern Greek, which is considered to be the standard.

The common Greek language is an organic composition of the popular and the learned variety of language. Learned language has up to recent years been the standard language for Greek education. Owing to the coexistence of the popular and the learned language all the consonant clusters of the latter have become part of *dimotiki*. In the pronunciation of the learned language, the consonant cluster *κτ*, turned into *χτ* by the popular variety, is in use.

Common Greek takes from the learned language the nasal clusters *mb*, *nd*, *ŋg*, *ɲʃ* to be the standard ones, as imposed by their spelling *μπ*, *ντ*, *γγ* or *γκ*.

The old Athenian common language had the following standards:

1. Nasal clusters *mb*, *nd*, *ŋg*, *ɲʃ*.
2. Forms of learned origin, immune to synizesis.
3. Cases of synizesis with a semivowel, voiced after a voiced consonant, as in *καράβια*, *πόδια*, *μαγαζιά*, *νεράντζια*, *χωριά*, voiceless after a voiceless consonant, as in *καλάθια*, *κουπιά*, *κεράσια*, *αμάξια*, *παπούτσια*, *κλεψιά*, *σπίτια*, *χωράφια*.

Normal *λ* and *ν*, not palatal *ʎ* and *ɲ*, before the sound *ι*, as in *λύκος*, *νίκη*.

The current Athenian common has many varieties, such as:

1. The clusters *mb*, *nd*, *ŋg*, *ɲʃ*, are pronounced with a normal nasal, as *mb*, *nd*, *ŋg*, *ɲʃ* or with a simple nasalization, as ^{*m*}*b*, ^{*n*}*d*, ^{*ŋ*}*g*, ^{*ɲ*}*ʃ* or with no nasalization at all, as *b*, *d*, *g*, *ʃ*. The existence of a nasal or not in these cases does not mark a phonological distinction in the Greek language and the variety that the Greek speakers adopt is immaterial.

The regulators suggest:

- a) Prenasalized ^{*m*}*b*, ^{*n*}*d*, ^{*ŋ*}*g*, ^{*ɲ*}*ʃ*, in word medial position.
- b) Unnasalized *b*, *d*, *g*, *ʃ* in word initial position.
- c) Unnasalized *b*, *d*, *g*, *ʃ* in foreign words.

However, the pronunciation of unnasalized sounds in foreign words amounts to the introduction of foreign elements into the Greek language, which is not allowed by the rule that foreign words are borrowed according to the phonology of the Greek language. Speakers are not always aware of which words are Greek and which are foreign, so as to regulate their pronunciation accordingly. The pronunciation of these words may follow an optionality in use.

2. Spreading of synizesis in words of learned origin, such as *στρατιώτης*, *σωληνάριο*, *τροχιά*. The regulators define the pronunciation of each word, with or without synizesis. In certain cases pronunciation with or without synizesis bears a phonological significance as in *η άδεια του υπαλλήλου* and *η άδεια σακούλα*. This pronunciation also may follow a free optional use.

3. Cases of synizesis:

a) With a semivowel, voiced or voiceless according to each case as *μαγαζιά, νεράντζια, κουπιά, αμάξια, παπούτσια, κλεψιά, σπίτια*.

b) With voiced semivowel after a voiceless π and τ , as in *κουπιά, σπίτια*.

d) With depalatalization, as in *μαγαζά, νεράντζα, κεράσα, αμάξα, παπούτσα, κλεψά*.

The prevalent type is that of synizesis with a semivowel, voiced after voiced consonants and voiceless after voiceless.

4. λ and ν :

a) As normal before i , as in *λύκος, νίκη*.

b) Liquid before the sound i , as in *λύκος, ρίκη*.

This variety is not a phonological distinction marker in Greek and the pronunciation may follow a free optional use.

5. Recomposition of learned words according to their constituents, which produces clusters such as $\eta\gamma$ or $^{\eta}\gamma$, $\eta\lambda$ or $^{\eta}\lambda$, as in *έηγαμος, εηγράφω, εηγραφή, εηγαστρίμυθος, εηγλύφω, εηγεγραμμένη, παλιηγενεσία*.

These data give us the following standard pronunciation of the common language:

1. Pronunciation of the nasal clusters mb , nd , $\eta\eta$, $\eta\lambda$ in every position. This pronunciation is also Cypriot.

2. Restriction of synizesis to types of the popular language. The types derived from the learned language are pronounced without synizesis in Cyprus.

3. Types of synizesis with a semivowel, voiced after a voiced consonant, voiceless after a voiceless one.

4. Normal λ and ν , not liquid λ and ν before the sound i . This pronunciation is also Cypriot.

5. Pronunciation at recomposition. In Cyprus, the old pronunciation, as this prevailed from the learned language, is retained, such as *έηγαμος, εηγράφω, εηγραφή, εηγαστρίμυθος, εηγλύφω, εηγεγραμμένη, παλιηγενεσία*.

2.5. Rendition of foreign words in the common language

Each language possesses its own phonology. According to the tradition of the Greek language, foreign loans conform to Greek phonology. This tradition imposes a rule according to which the foreign words pouring into Greek should be pronounced according to the phonology of the Greek language. It is not possible for the Greek language to adopt the pronunciation of foreign words, which is neither feasible nor is it served by the Greek alphabet. The utterance of a foreign pronunciation in the Greek language means that foreign words are written with foreign letters within the Greek text.

Following the rule of the pronunciation of foreign words in Greek according to the phonology of the common language, Manolis Triantafyllidis Foundation's Lexicon (*Λεξικό της Κοινής Νεοελληνικής*) gives the pronunciation of foreign words in the phonology of the common language, according to the international phonetic alphabet as follows:

σαμποτάζ [sabo^táz]
σόου [sóu]
σόουμαν [sóuman]
σοφέρ [sof^ér]
σοκ [sók]
σοκάρο [sokáro]
μπαράζ [baráz]
χατζής [xadzís]
τσάρτερ [tsárter]
τσεκ [tsék]
τσεκάπ [tsekáp]

This basic principle for the pronunciation of foreign words also applies to the pronunciation of foreign geographical names. These names as published in geographical editions and maps as spoken in the classroom and written in the board should be rendered according to the phonology of the common language.

The rendition of foreign names in the dialects should not be taken to be a standard.

2. 6. Syllabification

According to the official «*Νεοελληνική Γραμματική*», Educational Books Edition Organization (Athens 1976) the syllabification of Greek words follows the rules below:

1. A consonant between two vowels is syllabified as onset of the following syllable *έ-χω, κα-λο-σύ-νε-ψε, πα-ρα-κα-λώ, πα-θή-μα-τα*.

2. A cluster of two consonants between two vowels are syllabified as onset of the following syllable if these consonants are also found in word initial position in a Greek word: *λά-σπη, (σπίθα), έ-βγα-λα (βγαίνω), κο-φτε-ρός (φτωχός), έ-θνος (θνητός), έ-τσι (τσαρούχι), τζί-τζι-κας (τζάμι), ύ-πο-πιος (πτώμα), Αι-σχύ-λος (σχολείο), α-τμός (τιμήμα), ά-φθο-νος (φθόγγος)*. If these clusters are not found in word initial position in a Greek word then they are separated within the word and they are syllabified as coda of the first and onset of the following syllable: *θά-ρ-ρος, άλ-λος, θά-λασ-σα, περ-πα-τώ, έρ-χο-μαι, δάφ-νη, βαθ-μός, τάγ-μα*.

3. A cluster of three or more consonants between two vowels is syllabified as onset of the following syllable if at least two of the consonants belonging to

the cluster can also be found in word initial position in a Greek word: *ά-στρο* (*στρώνω*), *σφν-ρί-χτρα* (*χτένι*), *αι-σχρός* (*σχέδιο*). If not they are separated and the first consonant is syllabified as coda of the preceding syllable, while the rest are syllabified as onset of the following: *άν-θρωπος*, *νε-ραν-τζιά*, *εκ-στρα-τεί-α*, *παν-στρα-τιά*.

4. The nasal two letter clusters *μπ*, *ντ*, *γκ* are not separated in the syllabification because they can also be found in word initial position in Greek words: *μπου-μπού-κι*, *μπα-μπάς*, *ντα-ντά*, *ντό-μπρος*, *ξε-μπλέ-κω*.

5. Compound words follow the same rules of syllabification: *προ-σέ-χω*, *υ-πεύ-θυ-νος*, *εί-σο-δος*, *πα-ρα-κού-ω*.

6. Vowels, diphthongs and the combinations *αν* and *εν* are not separated in the syllabification: *άί-μα*, *νε-ράι-δα*, *ά-πια-στος*, *ναύ-της*.

2.7. Voiceless letters

Some letters are written according to the historic orthography but are not pronounced, such as:

1. *υ* in *εν* when followed by *β* or *φ*: *εύφορος*, *ευφορία*, *Εύβοια*.
2. One out of two identical consonants: *αλλού*, *άμμος*.
3. *π* in the cluster *μπτ*: *άκαμπτος*, *άμεμπτος*, *Πέμπτη*, *πέμπτος*, *σύμπτωμα*.

2.8. Capital letters

Proper names, which include toponyms, are written with an initial capital in Greek: *Όμηρος*, *Κύπρος*, *Λευκωσία*.

National names are also written with an initial capital: *Κύπριος*, *Λευκωσιάτης*, *Άγγλος*.

Toponyms which are made of separate words, are written with an initial capital letter: *Πάνω Λεύκαρα*, *Κάτω Λεύκαρα*, *Έξω Μετόχι*, *Νέο Χωριό*.

Adjectives derived from proper names are written with a small letter: *ομηρικός*, *κυπριακός*, *αγγλικός*.

Types of article between words which constitute a toponym are written with a small initial letter: *Κόλπος της Αμμοχώστου*, *Ποταμός του Κάμπου*, *Λάρνακας της Λαπήθου*, *Παναγία των Αμπελιών*.

The article in macrotoponyms is usually dropped: *Κόλπος Αμμοχώστου*, *Ποταμός Κάμπου*, *Λάρνακας Λαπήθου*, *Παναγία Αμπελιών*.

2.9. *Breathings and accents*

Until 1979 the Greek language used two breathings the smooth breathing (̂) and the rough breathing (̃) and three accents, the grave (̀), the acute (´) and the circumflex (˘). The linguistic reform brought about the addition of breathings and the restriction of the three accents to only one (´).

The accent in the monotonic system is placed:

1. Over the stressed vowel: *Κύπρος, Λευκωσία.*
 2. Over the second vowel in the clusters *αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου, υι*: *αίμα, αύξηση, εκστρατεία, χορεύω, οίκος, ούτε, μυία.*
 3. Before an initial capital: *Όμηρος, Ήπειρος.*
- Monosyllabic words are not stressed: *μα, και.*

2.10. *Diaeresis*

Diaeresis (¨) is placed above the second vowel in the clusters *αι, ει, οι, υι, ου* and *αυ, ευ*, in order to indicate that these are spelled separately as *αϊ, εϊ, οϊ, υϊ, οϋ* and *αϋ, εϋ* and not as simple vowels *ε, ι, ι, ι, υ* and clusters *αν, αφ, εν, εφ*. An accent above the first vowel in a cluster of vowels also indicates a separate pronunciation as: *Μάιος = Μά-ι-ος.*

2.11. *Conjunction mark*

The conjunction mark is not used between words of a toponym, which is composed of more than one word: *Πάνω Λεύκαρα, Κόλπος Αμμοχώστου.*

It is used to denote the joining of two communities into a unified administrative area: *Στατός-Άγιος Φώτιος, Πέρα Χωρίο-Νήσου.*

A special conjunction mark is used to indicate the route: *Λευκωσία-Λεμεσός.*

2.12. *Other diacritics*

The comma can be used after a toponym to denote a larger community under which it is subsumed:

Άγιος Νικόλαος, Πάφος

Αγία Μαρίνα, Κελοκέδαρα

The same meaning is expressed through the use of the genitive:

Άγιος Νικόλαος Πάφου

Αγία Μαρίνα Κελοκεδάρων

Inverted commas (« ») are used in special publications in order to distinguish a name from the accompanying noun: Ξενοδοχείο «Όλυμπος», Στάδιο «Τα Παγκύπρια», Όρος «Τρόδος».

As a rule inverted commas are not used in cartography.

Brackets () are sometimes used to denote a parallel type: Λακκιά (Λατσιά).

Square brackets are sometimes used to denote an ancient name used alongside the new toponym: Δάλι [Ιδάλιον].

An inverted line (/) is used to denote equivalent names in different languages: Κύπρος / Cyprus, or two streets leading to a common corner: Ονασαγόρου / Ιπποκράτους.

2.13. Abbreviations

In the official maps of Cyprus, usually, abbreviations are not so much in use. The official maps of Greece and Cyprus use respectively some of the following abbreviations, for the purpose of uniformity.

Abbreviation	Term	Roman transcription	English
Άγ	Άγιος, Αγία	Agios, Agia	Saint
Αερ	Αεροδρόμιο	Aerodromio	Airfield
Άκ	Άκρα, Άκρο	Akra, Akro	Point, Cape
Ακρ	Ακρωτήριο	Akrotirio	Cape
Ά	Άμμος	Ammos	Sand
Αρχ	Αρχαίος, Αρχαία, Αρχαίο	Archaios, Archaia, Archaio	Ancient
Β	Βράχος	Vrachos	Rock
Βρ	Βρύση	Vrysi	Fountain
Γέφ	Γέφυρα	Gefyra	Bridge
Ερ	Ερείπια	Ereipia	Ruins
Ιχθ	Ιχθυοτροφείο	Ichthyotrofeio	Fishfarm
Κλβ	Καλύβες	Kalyves	Huts
Κ	Κόλπος	Kolpos	Gulf
Κο	Κοράλλια	Korallia	Coral
Κορ	Κορυφή	Koryfi	Peak
Λ	Λίμνη	Limni	Lake
Λθ	Λίθοι	Lithoi	Stones
Μ	Μονή	Moni	Monastery
Μεγ	Μεγάλος, Μεγάλη, Μεγάλο	Megalos, Megali, Megalo	Great
Μλ	Μύλος	Mylos	Mill
Μν	Μνημείο	Mnimeio	Monument

Μτλ	Μεταλλείο	Metalleio	Mine
N	Νήσος	Nisos	Island
N	Νομός	Nomos	Department
Όρ	Όρος	Oros	Mountain
Όρμ	Όρμος	Ormos	Bay
Π	Ποταμός	Potamos	River
Παλ	Παλαιός, Παλαιά, Παλαιό	Palaios, Palaia, Palaio	Old
Πγδ	Πηγάδι	Pigadi	Well
Πέλ	Πέλαγος	Pelagos	Sea
Προφ	Προφήτης	Profitis	Prophet
P	Ρέμα	Rema	Stream
Σ.Σ.	Σιδηροδρομικός Σταθμός	Sidirodromikos Stathmos	Railroad Station
Σ.Στ.	Σιδηροδρομική Στάση	Sidirodromiki Stasi	Railroad Halt
Σπ	Σπήλαιο	Spilaio	Cave
Συν	Συνοικισμός	Synoikismos	Settlement
Φ	Φύκια	Fykia	Seaweed
Χμ	Χείμαρρος	Cheimarros	Stream

Abbreviations for the points of the compass and for winds are the following:

- A Ανατολικός (East)
- B Βόρειος (North)
- Δ Δυτικός (West)
- N Νότιος (South)
- BA Βορειοανατολικός (Northeast)
- ΒΔ Βορειοδυτικός (Northwest)
- ΝΑ Νοτιοανατολικός (Southeast)
- ΝΔ Νοτιοδυτικός (Southwest)

2.14. *Geographical terms*

The geographical terms of the maps of Greece and Cyprus are the same. Some of them are the following:

Greek term	Roman transcription	English
Άγιος, Αγία	Agios, Agia	Saint
Αεροδρόμιο	Aerodromio	Airfield
Αιγιαλός	Aigialos	Beach. Seashore
Άκρα, Άκρο	Akra, Akro	Point, Cape
Ακρωτήριο	Akrotirio	Cape

Άμμος	Ammos	Sand
Αμμόλοφος	Ammolofos	Sandhill
Αμμώδης	Ammodis	Sandy
Άνω	Ano	Upper
Αρχαίος, Αρχαία, Αρχαίο	Archaios, Archaia, Archaio	Ancient
Βράχος	Vrachos	Rock
Βρύση	Vrysi	Fountain
Γέφυρα	Gefyra	Bridge
Ερείπια	Ereipia	Ruins
Ιχθυοτροφείο	Ichthyotrofeio	Fishfarm
Καλύβες	Kalyves	Huts
Κάτω	Kato	Lower
Κόλπος	Kolpos	Gulf
Κοράλλια	Korallia	Coral
Κορυφή	Koryfi	Peak
Λίθοι	Lithoi	Stones
Λίμνη	Limni	Lake
Μεγάλος, Μεγάλη, Μεγάλο	Megalos, Megali, Megalo	Great
Μακρύς	Makrys	Long
Μεταλλείο	Metalleio	Mine
Μικρός, Μικρή, Μικρό	Mikros, Mikri, Mikro	Small
Μνημείο	Mnimeio	Monument
Μονή	Moni	Monastery
Μύλος	Mylos	Mill
Νέος, Νέα, Νέο	Neos, Nea, Neo	New
Νήσος	Nisos	Island
Νομός	Nomos	Department
Όρμος	Ormos	Bay
Όρος	Oros	Mountain
Παλαιός, Παλαιά, Παλαιό	Palaios, Palaia, Palaio	Old
Πέλαγος	Pelagos	Sea
Πηγάδι	Pigadi	Well
Πλατύς	Platys	Wide
Πόλις, Πόλη	Polis, Poli	City
Ποταμός	Potamos	River
Προφήτης	Profitis	Prophet
Ράχη	Rachi	Side

Ρέμα	Rema	Stream
Σιδηροδρομικός Σταθμός	Sidirodromikos Stathmos	Railroad Station
Σιδηροδρομική Στάση	Sidirodromiki Stasi	Railroad Halt
Σπήλαιο	Spilaio	Cave
Συνοικισμός	Synoikismos	Settlement
Φύκια	Fykia	Seaweed
Χείμαρρος	Cheimarros	Stream

3.0. Grammar

3.1. *Introductory note*

Toponyms belong to the nominal grammatical system. Greek toponyms thus bear all the characteristics of the nouns of the Greek language, that is gender, number and case. Gender is masculine, feminine and neuter. Number is singular and plural. Cases are nominative, genitive and accusative in the singular and plural.

As a rule Greek toponyms are in the nominative singular and in restricted cases in the nominative plural. Certain toponyms which denote a relationship are given in the genitive. The genitive is used in toponyms which receive a specific characterization such as:

Αργάκι των Αοράτων

Ποταμός του Αροδαμνιού

Μούττη του Αετού

Λαξί της Εκκλησίας

The ending of toponyms is not always indicative of their gender. The ending *-ος* in singular indicates both masculine and feminine names. A certain ambiguity is to be found in the plural. The ending *-ες* indicates masculine and feminine names. The ending *-α* may also indicate feminine singular names as well as neuter plural ones.

Therefore the Cyprus National Toponymic Dictionary should state next to each entry the gender, *ο*=masculine singular, *η*=feminine singular, *το*=neuter singular, *οι*=masculine plural, *αι*=feminine plural, *τα*=neuter plural, and the declination.

The classification and the declination of the Greek language is given in the *Grammar of Modern Greek*, Christou Klairi and Georgiou Bampinioti (Athens 1996), as follows:

TABLE OF THE DECLINATION OF SUBSTANTIVES

		Substantives with three endings			Substantives with two endings		
		Singular			Singular		
		Plural			Plural		
		Nominative	Accusative	Genitive	Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Pari- sylla- bles	Masc.	(ο) φίλο	φίλο	φίλ άνθρωπο	φίλ άνθρωπ είσοδ	φίλ άνθρωπ είσοδ	φίλ άνθρωπ είσοδ
	Fem.	-ς	ο	-ου	-οι	-ους	-ων
Pa- risylla- bles	Masc.	κανόνα	κανόνα	κανόνα	κανόν	κανόν	κανόν
		ταμιά	ταμιά	ταμιά	ταμί	ταμί	ταμί
	Fem.	εργάτη	εργάτη	εργάτη	εργάτ	εργάτ	εργάτ
		φοιτητή	φοιτητή	φοιτητή	φοιτητ	φοιτητ	φοιτητ
	Neut.	αποστολέα	αποστολέα	αποστολέα	αποστολ	αποστολ	αποστολ
		σελίδα	σελίδα	σελίδα	σελίδ	σελίδ	σελίδ
Fem.	θάλασσα	θάλασσα	θάλασσα	θάλασα	θάλασα	θάλασα	
	βρύση	βρύση	βρύση	βρύσ	βρύσ	βρύσ	
Neut.	πρόσωπο	πρόσωπο	πρόσωπο	πρόσωπ	πρόσωπ	πρόσωπ	
	ξέφωτο	ξέφωτο	ξέφωτο	ξέφωτ	ξέφωτ	ξέφωτ	
Neut.	ποσό	ποσό	ποσό	ποσ	ποσ	ποσ	
	ψωμί	ψωμί	ψωμί	ψωμι	ψωμι	ψωμι	
Neut.	λάθος	λάθος	λάθος	λάθ	λάθ	λάθ	
	γαλατά	γαλατά	γαλατά	γαλατά	γαλατά	γαλατά	
Masc.	βαρκάρη	βαρκάρη	βαρκάρη	βαρκάρη	βαρκάρη	βαρκάρη	
	παππού	παππού	παππού	παππού	παππού	παππού	
Masc.	καναπέ	καναπέ	καναπέ	καναπέ	καναπέ	καναπέ	
	μαμά	μαμά	μαμά	μαμά	μαμά	μαμά	
Fem.	αλεπού	αλεπού	αλεπού	αλεπού	αλεπού	αλεπού	
	λέξι	λέξι	λέξι	λέξ	λέξ	λέξ	
Fem.	σώμα	σώμα	σώμα	σώμα	σώμα	σώμα	
	κρέας	κρέας	κρέας	κρέα	κρέα	κρέα	
Neut.	καθήκον	καθήκον	καθήκον	καθήκον	καθήκον	καθήκον	
	δέσιμο	δέσιμο	δέσιμο	δεσίμα	δεσίμα	δεσίμα	

TABLE OF ENDINGS

Substantives with three endings							
Singular			Plural				
Pari-syll.	Masc./Fem.	Nominative	Accusative	Genitive	Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
		-ς	-όν	-ου	-οι	-ους	-ων
Substantives with two endings							
Singular			Plural				
		Nominative	Accusative	Genitive	Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Pari-syllables	Masc.	-ς	-όν	-όν	-ες	-εις	-ων -ών -έων
	Fem.	-ή	-ή	-ς	-ες	-εις	-ων -ών
	Neut.	-όν	-όν	-ου -ού -ου	-α -ά -η	-α -ά -η	-ων -ών
Impari-syllables	Masc.	-ς	-όν	-όν	-δες	-εις	-δων
	Fem.	-ή	-ή	-ς	-δες	-εις	--δων -εων
	Neut.	-όν	-όν	-τους	-α	-α	-των

TABLE OF ENDINGS

Substantives with three endings						
Singular			Plural			
	Nominative	Accusative	Genitive	Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Pari-syll. Masc. /Fem.	-ς	-όν	-ου	-οι	-ους	-ων
Substantives with two endings						
Singular			Plural			
	Nominative	Accusative	Genitive	Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Pari-syll. Masc.	-ς	-όν			-ες -ές -είς	-ων -ών -έων
Fem.			-ς		-ες	-ων
Neut.		-όν	-ου -ού -ους		-α -ά -η	-ών
Masc.	-ς	όν			-δες	-δων
Fem.	-όν		-ς		-δες	-δων
Neut.		-όν	-ως		-εις	-ων
			-τος		-τα	-των

DECLENSION TABLES

Substantives with two endings

Masculines	
Parisyllables	
Singular	Singular
ο κανόνα ς	ο ταμιά ς
του κανόνα	του ταμιά
τον κανόνα	τον ταμιά
Plural	Plural
οι κανόν ες	οι ταμί ες
των κανόν ων	των ταμι ών
τους κανόν ες	τους ταμί ες
Imparisyllables	
Singular	Singular
ο γαλατά ς	ο βαρκάρη ς
του γαλατά	του βαρκάρη
τον γαλατά	τον βαρκάρη
Plural	Plural
οι γαλατά δες	οι βαρκάρη δες
των γαλατά δων	των βαρκάρη δων
τους γαλατά δες	τους βαρκάρη δες
Substantives with three endings	
Parisyllables	
Masculines	
Singular	Singular
ο φίλο ς	ο άνθρωπο ς
του φίλ ου	του ανθρώπ ου
τον φίλο	τον άνθρωπο
Plural	Plural
οι φίλ οι	οι άνθρωπ οι
των φίλ ων	των ανθρώπ ων
τους φίλ ους	τους ανθρώπ ους

Substantives with two endings
 Masculines
 Parisyllables

Singular	Singular	Singular
ο εργάτη ς	ο φοιτητή ς	ο αποστολέα ς
του εργάτη	του φοιτητή	του αποστολέα
τον εργάτη	τον φοιτητή	τον αποστολέα
Plural	Plural	Plural
οι εργάτ ες	οι φοιτητ ές	οι αποστολ είς
των εργατ ών	των φοιτητ ών	των αποστολ έων
τους εργάτ ες	τους φοιτητ ές	τους αποστολ είς

Imparisyllables

Singular	Singular
ο παππού ς	ο καναπέ ς
του παππού	του καναπέ
τον παππού	τον καναπέ
Plural	Plural
οι παππού δες	οι καναπέ δες
των παππού δων	των καναπέ δων
τους παππού δες	τους καναπέ δες

Substantives with two endings
 Feminines
 Parisyllables

Singular	Singular	Singular
η σελίδα	η θάλασσα	η βρύση
της σελίδα ς	της θάλασσα ς	της βρύση ς
την σελίδα	τη θάλασσα	τη βρύση
Plural	Plural	Plural
οι σελίδ ες	οι θάλασσ ες	οι βρύσ ες
των σελίδ ων	των θαλασσ ών	των βρυσ ών
τις σελίδ ες	τις θάλασσ ες	τις βρύσ ες

Feminines
Imparisyllables

Singular	Singular	Singular
η μαμά	η αλεπού	η λέξη
της μαμά ς	της αλεπού ς	της λέξη ς της λέξ εως
τη μαμά	την αλεπού	τη λέξη
Plural	Plural	Plural
οι μαμά δες	οι αλεπού δες	οι λέξ εις
των μαμά δων	των αλεπού δων	των λέξ εων
τις μαμά δες	τις αλεπού δες	τις λέξ εις

Substantives with three endings
Feminines
Pariyllables

Singular
η είσοδο ς
της εισόδ ου
την είσοδο
Plural
οι είσοδ οι
των εισόδ ων
τις εισόδ ους

Substantives with two endings
Neuters
Parisyllables

Singular	Singular
το πρόσωπο	το ξέφωτο
του προσώπ ου	του ξέφωτ ου
το πρόσωπο	το ξέφωτο
Plural	Plural
τα πρόσωπ α	τα ξέφωτ α
των προσώπ ων	των ξέφωτ ων
τα πρόσωπ α	τα ξέφωτ α

Imparisyllables

Singular	Singular
το σώμα	το κρέας
του σώμα τος	του κρέα τος
το σώμα	το κρέας
Plural	Plural
τα σώμα τα	τα κρέα τα
των σωμά των	των κρεά των
τα σώμα τα	τα κρέα τα

Substantive with two endings

Neuters Parisyllables

Singular	Singular	Singular
το ποσό	το ψωμί	το λάθος
του ποσ ού	του ψωμι ού	του λάθ ους
το ποσό	το ψωμί	το λάθος
Plural	Plural	Plural
τα ποσ ά	τα ψωμι ά	τα λάθ η
των ποσ ών	των ψωμι ών	των λαθ ών
τα ποσ ά	τα ψωμι ά	τα λάθ η

Impariyllables

Singular	Singular
το καθήκον	το δεσίμο
του καθήκον τος	του δεσίμα τος
το καθήκον	το δεσίμο
Plural	Plural
τα καθήκον τα	τα δεσίμα τα
των καθηκόν των	των δεσιμά των
τα καθήκον τα	τα δεσίμα τα

Greek toponyms of Cyprus present forms which do not exist in other names / substantives. These special forms are due to their way of formation. For example *Ξυλοφάγου*, a name in genitive case was formed from *Ξυλοφάγος* (=nominative case), which means a place where ships are “eaten”, destroyed by the tempest when this was used in phrases such as “the village of *Ξυλοφάγου*” (=genitive case). In a further development the genitive form *Ξυλοφάγου* became a village name

and therefor was used in the nominative case *το Ξυλοφάγου*. This toponym was then changed to feminine in analogy to other feminine toponyms and became *η Ξυλοφάγου*. On a similar way the feminine toponym *η Πάφος* was changed to *η Πάφου* in everyday language because of the disappearance of feminine names with the ending *-ος*. Feminine names ending in *-ο* formed a new nominative form ending in *-ος*, as in *Πάφο > Πάφος*, *Λεμεσό > Λεμεσός*. Because of these formations we have feminine and neuter toponyms ending in *-ου* while this ending does not exist in other names. Some masculine toponyms form a new nominative for the masculine or neuter based on the genitive form. Examples of this formation are *του Σκαρίνου-η Σκαρίνου*, *του Ακάκη-το Ακάκι*, *του Αληθινού-το Αληθινού*. Some neuter ending in *-ο* form a new nominative ending in *-ος*. Such names are *το Πέργαμο-το Πέργαμος*. Some toponyms don't have a standard gender. The inhabitants call their villages *η Κατύδατα*, *η Κελοκέδαρα*, *η Μέσανα* but others call the same villages *τα Κατύδατα*, *τα Κελοκέδαρα*, *τα Μέσανα*. *Χλώρακας* is masculine when referred to by its inhabitants (*ο Χλώρακας*) but feminine when referred to by others (*η Χλώρακα*). When Greek toponyms are standardized their gender must be also standardized.

Greek toponyms of Cyprus have the following features:

α) Masculine toponyms

α1) Singular

Masculines ending in *-ος*: *Αγρός, Πομός, Στρογγυλός, Κάμπος, Οίκος, Πύργος, Κορνόκηπος, Πολύστυπος, Πρόδρομος, Στρόβολος*.

Masculines ending in *-ης*: *Αστρομερίτης, Καλοπαναγιώτης, Λιμνάτης, Μονιάτης*.

Masculines ending in *-ας*: *Αρακαπάς, Ασκάς, Καραβάς, Αναλιόντας, Αυθορόδοντας, Βαθύλακας, Τράχωνας, Ύψωνας, Φοίνικας*.

Masculines in genitive case: *Γούρρη, Σκούλλη, Χόλη, Μόρφου, Φικάρδου*.

α2) Plural

Masculines ending in *-οι*: *Αγιοί, Δύο Ποταμοί, Στύλλοι, Τρούλλοι, Άγιοι Ηλιόφωτοι*.

Masculines ending in *-ες*: *Εργάτες, Καπέδες, Σοφτάδες, Καραμούλληδες, Μότηδες*.

The toponyms *Άγιος Μάμας, Άγιος Θεράπων, Άγιος Συμεών, Άγιος Τύχων, Άγιος Χαρίτων* are declinated according to the ancient language.

β) Feminine toponyms

β1) Singular

Feminines ending in *-α*: *Αγλαγγιά, Απεσιά, Βυζακιά, Δωρά, Κουκά, Μαλιά, Μηλιά, Μοναργά, Σιά, Αγγαστίνα, Αθαλάσσα, Αιγιαλούσα, Αναφωτίδα, Διερώνα, Κυνούσα, Λεύκα, Λευκωσία, Πεντάγεια, Σωτήρα, Χοιροκοιτία, Άλασσα, Αλέκτορα, Άσκεια, Δεκέλεια, Λακατάμεια, Κερύνεια, Μακράσυκα, Μελάναργα, Συκόπετρα, Τραχυπέδουλα*.

Feminines ending in *-η*: *Γαλήνη, Κορφή, Μονή, Αγία Ειρήνη, Αμαργέτη, Βώνη, Ερήμη, Κοίλη, Μελίνη, Μεσόγη, Βορόκληνη, Αυθράγκωμη, Μαμούνταλη, Τριμήκληνη*.

Feminines ending in *-ου*: *Ακανθού, Ακαπνού, Κανναβιού, Οδού, Χρυσοχού, Αθιένου, Αζύλου, Αραδίππου, Αχερίτου, Ξυλοφάγου, Τερσεφάνου.*

Feminines ending in *-ο*: *Ελεδιό, Επιχώ.*

Feminines ending in *-ος*: *Ακουρσός, Αλαμινός, Καλαβασός, Λεμεσός, Πάφος, Αμμόχωστος, Λάπηθος.*

b2) Plural

Feminines ending in *-ες*: *Αμμαδιές, Γερακιές, Αγγλίσίδες, Γούφες, Δύμες, Μάνδρες, Πλάτρες, Κέδαρες.*

c) Neuter toponyms

c1) Singular

Neuters ending in *-ο*: *Αλεθρικό, Καπηλειό, Πολιτικό, Νέο Χωριό, Δίκωμο, Λευκόνοικο, Παλαίκυθρο, Ριζοκάρπασο.*

Neuters ending in *-ι*: *Αρναδί, Βουνί, Καμπί, Αγριδάκι, Ακρωτήρι, Απλίκι, Γέρι, Ζύγι, Μονάγρι, Άρτεμι, Καζάφани, Καράκουμι.*

Neuters ending in *-ος*: *Αναβαργός, Άρσος, Κιάδος, Σιναόρος, Τέμπλος, Διόριος, Κοιλάνεμος, Όβγορος, Όμοδος, Πέργαμος, Φρέναρος.*

Neuters ending in *-ου*: *Αληθινού, Αμπελικού, Αρεδιού, Μενεού, Χρυσηλιού, Αυγόρου.*

c2) Plural

Neuters ending in *-α*: *Γαστριά, Καζιβερά, Καμπιά, Κελλιά, Λακκιά, Λιμνιά, Καλιάνα, Πέρα, Γέναγρα, Καλυβάκια, Καμινάρια, Λεύκαρα, Λιβάδια, Πιγένια, Σπήλια, Φροδίσια, Χολέτρια.*

Neuters ending in *-η*: *Κούρδαλη, Μάμμαρη, Μάσαρη.*

4.0. Cyprus Toponyms

4.1. Introductory note

In the following tables the names of towns and villages of Cyprus are shown as they appear on the Greek, the international romanized and the Turkish map of Cyprus which have been submitted to the 5th United Nations Conference at Montreal Canada in which the Roman System of transcription of the Greek alphabet was approved.

The Greek name is listed in the first column, the International Romanized name in the second and the Turkish in the third column.

NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF CYPRUS

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
A		
ΑΒΔΕΛΛΕΡΟ	AVDELLERO	AVDELLERO
ΑΓΓΑΣΤΙΝΑ	ANGASTINA	ANGASTINA
ΑΓΓΟΛΕΜΙ	ANGOLEMI	ANGOLEM
ΑΓΙΑ	AGIA	AYA KEBİR
ΑΓΙΑ ΑΝΝΑ	AGIA ANNA	AYANNA
ΑΓΙΑ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΑ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	AGIA VARVARA LEFKOSIAS	AYVARVARA LEFKOŞA
ΑΓΙΑ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΑ ΠΑΦΟΥ	AGIA VARVARA PAFΟΥ	AYVARVARA BAF
ΑΓΙΑ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΚΕΡΥΝΕΙΑΣ	AGIA EIRINI KERYNEIAS	AYİRİNİ GİRNE
ΑΓΙΑ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	AGIA EIRINI LEFKOSIAS	AYİRİNİ LEFKOŞA
ΑΓΙΑ ΜΑΡΙΝΑ ΚΕΛΟΚΕΔΑΡΩΝ	AGIA MARINA KELOKEDARON	AYMARINA CELOCERA
ΑΓΙΑ ΜΑΡΙΝΑ ΞΥΛΙΑΤΟΥ	AGIA MARINA XYLIATOU	AYMARINA KSİLYATO
ΑΓΙΑ ΜΑΡΙΝΑ ΣΚΥΛΛΟΥΡΑΣ	AGIA MARINA SKYLLOURAS	AYMARINA ŞİLLURA
ΑΓΙΑ ΜΑΡΙΝΑ ΧΡΥΣΟΧΟΥΣ	AGIA MARINA CHRYSOCHOUS	AYMARINA HİRŞOFU
ΑΓΙΑ ΜΑΡΙΝΟΥΔΑ	AGIA MARINOUDA	AYMARİNUDA
ΑΓΙΑ ΝΑΠΑ	AGIA NAPA	AYNAPA
ΑΓΙΟ ΓΕΩΡΓΟΥΔΙ	AGIO GEORGOUDI	AYYORGUYİ
ΑΓΙΟΙ ΒΑΒΑΤΣΙΝΙΑΣ	AGIOI VAVATSINIAS	AYVAVAÇINYA
ΑΓΙΟΙ ΗΛΙΟΦΩΤΟΙ	AGIOI ILIOFOTOI	ALİFOTES
ΑΓΙΟΙ ΤΡΙΜΙΘΙΑΣ	AGIOI TRIMITHIAS	AYTRİMITYA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ	AGIOS ATHANASIOS	AYATANAS
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΜΒΡΟΣΙΟΣ ΚΕΡΥΝΕΙΑΣ	AGIOS AMVROSIOS KERYNEIAS	AYKURUŞ GİRNE
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΜΒΡΟΣΙΟΣ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	AGIOS AMVROSIOS LEMESOU	AYAVROŞIYO LEYMOŞUN
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ	AGIOS ANDRONIKOS	AYANDRONİKO
ΑΓΙΟ ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΥΔΙ	AGIO ANDRONIKOUDI	AYANDRONİKUYİ
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ	AGIOS VASILEIOS	AYVASİL
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	AGIOS GEORGIOS AMMOCHOSTOU	AYYORGİ MAĞUSA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΚΑΥΚΑΛΛΟΥ	AGIOS GEORGIOS KAFKALLOU	AYYORGİ KAFKALLU
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΚΕΡΥΝΕΙΑΣ	AGIOS GEORGIOS KERYNEIAS	AYYORGİ GİRNE
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	AGIOS GEORGIOS LEMESOU	AYYORGİ LEYMOŞUN
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΛΕΥΚΑΣ	AGIOS GEORGIOS LEFKAS	AYYORGİ LEFKE
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΠΑΦΟΥ	AGIOS GEORGIOS PAFΟΥ	AYYORGİ BAF
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑΝΟΣ	AGIOS DIMITRIANOS	AYDİMİTRİYANO
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ	AGIOS DIMITRIOS	AYDİMİTRİ
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΔΟΜΕΤΙΟΣ	AGIOS DOMETIOS	AYDEMET
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤΟΣ	AGIOS EPIKTITOS	AYBİHTİTO
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΙΟΣ ΟΡΕΙΝΗΣ	AGIOS EPIFANIOS OREINIS	AYBİFAN DAĞ
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΙΟΣ ΣΟΛΕΑΣ	AGIOS EPIFANIOS SOLEAS	AYBİFAN SOLYA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΕΡΜΟΛΑΟΣ	AGIOS ERMOLAOS	AYİRMOLA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΕΥΣΤΑΘΙΟΣ	AGIOS EFSTATHIOS	AYİSTAT
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΗΛΙΑΣ	AGIOS ILIAS	AYİLİYA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	AGIOS THEODOROS AMMOCHOSTOU	AYTOTORO MAĞUSA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΣ	AGIOS THEODOROS LARNAKAS	AYTOTORO LARNAKA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	AGIOS THEODOROS LEMESOU	AYTOTORO LEYMOŞUN
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΣΟΛΕΑΣ	AGIOS THEODOROS SOLEAS	AYTOTORO SOLYA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΤΙΛΛΙΡΙΑΣ	AGIOS THEODOROS TILLIRIAS	AYTOTORO TİLLİRYA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΘΕΡΑΠΩΝ	AGIOS THERAPON	AYTERAPON
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΘΩΜΑΣ	AGIOS THOMAS	AYTUMA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΙΑΚΩΒΟΣ	AGIOS IAKOVOS	AYNAKOFO

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΣ	AGIOS ISIDOROS	AYSİDERO
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	AGIOS IOANNIS LEMESOU	AYYANNİ LEYMOŞUN
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	AGIOS IOANNIS LEFKOSIAS	AYYANNİ LEFKOŞA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΠΑΦΟΥ	AGIOS IOANNIS PAFΟΥ	AYYANNİ BAF
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΣΕΛΕΜΑΝΗ	AGIOS IOANNIS SELEMANI	AYYANNİ SELEMANİ
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ	AGIOS KONSTANTINOS	AYKOSTANDİNO
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΜΑΜΑΣ	AGIOS MAMAS	AYMAMA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΜΕΡΚΟΥΡΙΟΣ	AGIOS MERKOURIOS	AYMERKUR
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	AGIOS NIKOLAOS AMMOCHOSTOU	AYNİKOLA MAĞUSA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	AGIOS NIKOLAOS LEFKOSIAS	AYNİKOLA LEFKOŞA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΠΑΦΟΥ	AGIOS NIKOLAOS PAFΟΥ	AYNİKOLA BAF
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΠΑΥΛΟΣ	AGIOS PAVLOS	AYPAVLO
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΣΕΡΓΙΟΣ	AGIOS SERGIOS	AYSERGİ
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΣΥΜΕΩΝ	AGIOS SYMEON	AYSIMYO
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΣΩΖΟΜΕΝΟΣ	AGIOS SOZOMENOS	AYSOZOMENO
ΑΓΙΑ ΤΡΙΑΣ ΑΙΓΙΑΛΟΥΣΗΣ	AGIA TRIAS AIGIALOUSIS	AYTRİYADA YALUSA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΤΥΧΩΝ	AGIOS TYCHON	AYTİHONA
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΧΑΡΙΤΩΝ	AGIOS CHARITON	AYHARİTA
ΑΓΙΡΔΑ	AGIRDA	AGIRDAG
ΑΓΓΛΙΣΙΔΕΣ	ANGLISIDES	ANGLİSİYA
ΑΓΛΑΓΓΙΑ	AGLANGIA	EYLENCE
ΑΓΡΙΔΑΚΙ	AGRIDAKI	AĞRIDAKİ
ΑΓΡΙΔΙΑ	AGRIDIA	AĞRIDYA
ΑΓΡΟΚΗΠΙΑ	AGROKIPIA	AĞROCİPYA
ΑΓΡΟΣ	AGROS	AĞRO
ΑΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ	ATHALASSA	ATALASSA
ΑΘΙΕΝΟΥ	ATHIENOU	ATİYENU
ΑΘΡΑΚΟΣ	ATHRAKOS	ATRAKO
ΑΙΓΙΑΛΟΥΣΑ	AIGIALOUSA	YALUSA
ΑΚΑΚΙ	AKAKI	AKACA
ΑΚΑΝΘΟΥ	AKANTHOU	AKATU
ΑΚΑΠΝΟΥ	AKAPNOU	AKAPNU
ΑΚΟΥΡΣΟΣ	AKOURSOS	AKURSO
ΑΚΡΟΥΝΤΑ	AKROUNTA	AKRUNDA
ΑΚΡΩΤΗΡΙ	AKROTIRI	AĞROTUR
ΑΛΑΜΙΝΟΣ	ALAMINOS	ALAMİNO
ΑΛΑΜΠΡΑ	ALAMPRA	ALAMBRA
ΑΛΑΣΣΑ	ALASSA	ALASA
ΑΛΕΘΡΙΚΟ	ALETHRIKO	ALETİRKE
ΑΛΕΚΤΟΡΑ	ALEKTORA	ALEHTORA
ΑΛΕΥΓΑ	ALEVGA	ALEVGA
ΑΛΗΘΙΝΟΥ	ALITHINOU	ALİTİNU
ΑΛΟΔΑ	ALODA	ALODA
ΑΛΩΝΑ	ALONA	ALONA
ΑΜΑΡΓΕΤΗ	AMARGETI	AMARGET
ΑΜΜΑΔΙΕΣ	AMMADIES	AMADYES
ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΣ	AMMOCHOSTOS	MAĞUSA
ΑΜΠΕΛΙΚΟΥ	AMPELIKOU	AMBELİKU
ΑΝΑΒΑΡΓΟΣ	ANAVARGOS	ANAVARGO
ΑΝΑΓΕΙΑ	ANAGEIA	ANAYA
ΑΝΑΔΙΟΥ	ANADIU	ANADYU
ΑΝΑΛΙΟΝΤΑΣ	ANALIONTAS	ANALYONDA
ΑΝΑΡΙΤΑ	ANARITA	ANARİTA
ΑΝΑΦΩΤΙΔΑ	ANAFOTIDA	ANAFOTİYA
ΑΝΔΡΟΛΙΚΟΥ	ANDROLIKOU	ANDROLİKU
ΑΝΩΓΥΡΑ	ANOGYRA	ANOYİRA
ΑΞΥΛΟΥ	AXYLOU	AKSİLU

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΑΠΕΣΙΑ	APESIA	APESA
ΑΠΛΑΝΤΑ	APLANTA	APLĀNDA
ΑΠΛΙΚΙ	APLIKI	APLĪCĪ
ΑΡΑΔΙΠΠΟΥ	ARADIPPOU	ARADĪP
ΑΡΑΚΑΠΑΣ	ARAKAPAS	ARAKĀPA
ΑΡΓΑΚΑ	ARGAKA	ARGĀKA
ΑΡΓΑΚΙ	ARGAKI	ARGĀCA
ΑΡΔΑΝΑ	ARDANA	ARDĀNA
ΑΡΕΔΙΟΥ	AREDIOU	AREDYU
ΑΡΜΕΝΟΧΩΡΙ	ARMENOCHORI	ARMENOHOR
ΑΡΜΙΝΟΥ	ARMINOU	ARMĪNOY
ΑΡΜΟΥ	ARMOU	ARMU
ΑΡΝΑΔΙ	ARNADI	ARNAYĪ
ΑΡΣΟΣ ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΣ	ARSOS LARNAKAS	ARSOS LARNAKA
ΑΡΣΟΣ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	ARSOS LEMESOU	ARSOS LEYMOŠUN
ΑΡΤΕΜΙ	ARTEMI	ARTEMĪ
ΑΣΓΑΤΑ	ASGATA	AZGATA
ΑΣΚΑΣ	ASKAS	ASKA
ΑΣΚΕΙΑ	ASKEIA	AŠSA
ΑΣΠΡΟΓΙΑ	ASPROGIA	AŠPROYA
ΑΣΤΡΟΜΕΡΙΤΗΣ	ASTROMERITIS	ASTROMERĪT
ΑΣΩΜΑΤΟΣ ΚΕΡΥΝΕΙΑΣ	ASOMATOS KERYNEIAS	ASOMATO ĞİRNE
ΑΣΩΜΑΤΟΣ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	ASOMATOS LEMESOU	ASOMATO LEYMOŠUN
ΑΥΓΟΛΙΔΑ	AVGOLIDA	AVGALĪDA
ΑΥΓΟΡΟΥ	AVGOROU	AVGORU
ΑΥΔΗΜΟΥ	AVDIMOU	EVDĪM
ΑΥΛΩΝΑ	AVLONA	AVLONA
ΑΦΑΝΤΕΙΑ-ΟΡΝΙΘΙ	AFANTEIA-ORNITHI	AFANYA-ORNUTA
ΑΧΕΛΕΙΑ	ACHELEIA	AŠELYA
ΑΧΕΡΙΤΟΥ	ACHERITOU	AŠERĪTU
ΑΧΝΑ	ACHNA	AHNA
ΑΨΙΟΥ	APSIU	APŠU
B		
ΒΑΒΑΤΣΙΝΙΑ	VAVATSINIA	VAVAÇĪNYA
ΒΑΒΛΑ	VAVLA	VAVLĀ
ΒΑΡΙΣΕΙΑ	VARISEIA	VARIŠA
ΒΑΣΑ ΚΕΛΛΑΚΙΟΥ	VASA KELLAKIOU	VASA ÇELLACĪ
ΒΑΣΑ ΚΟΙΛΑΝΙΟΥ	BASA KOILANIOU	VASA CĪLAN
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ	VASILEIA	VASĪLYA
ΒΑΣΙΛΙ	VASILI	VASĪLĪ
ΒΑΤΙΛΗ	VATILI	VADĪLĪ
ΒΙΚΛΑ	VIKLA	VĪKLA
ΒΙΤΣΑΔΑ	VITSADA	VĪTSADA
ΒΟΘΥΛΑΚΑΣ	VOTHYLAKAS	VOTĪLAKA
ΒΟΚΟΛΙΔΑ	VOKOLIDA	VOKOLĪDA
ΒΟΡΟΚΛΗΝΗ	VOROKLINI	VOROKLĪNĪ
ΒΟΥΝΙ	VOUNI	VUNĪ
ΒΟΥΝΟ	VOUNO	VUNO
ΒΡΕΤΣΙΑ	VRETSIA	VREÇÇA
ΒΥΖΑΚΙΑ	VYZAKIA	VIZAÇA
ΒΩΝΗ	VONI	VONĪ
Γ		
ΓΑΪΔΟΥΡΑΣ	GAÏDOURAS	GAYĪDURA

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΓΑΛΑΤΑ	GALATA	GALATA
ΓΑΛΑΤΑΡΙΑ	GALATARIA	GALATARYA
ΓΑΛΑΤΕΙΑ	GALATEIA	GALATYA
ΓΑΛΗΝΗ	GALINI	GALİNİ
ΓΑΛΗΝΟΠΩΡΝΗ	GALINOPORNI	KALEBURNU
ΓΑΣΤΡΙΑ	GASTRIA	GASTRİYA
ΓΕΝΑΓΡΑ	GENAGRA	YENAGRA
ΓΕΡΑΚΙΕΣ	GERAKIES	YERACES
ΓΕΡΑΝΙ	GERANI	YERANİ
ΓΕΡΑΣΑ	GERASA	YERASA
ΓΕΡΙ	GERI	YERİ
ΓΕΡΜΑΣΟΓΕΙΑ	GERMASOGEIA	YERMASOYA
ΓΕΡΟΒΑΣΑ	GEROVASA	YEROVASA
ΓΕΡΟΛΑΚΚΟΣ	GEROLAKKOS	YEROLAKKO
ΓΕΡΟΣΚΗΠΟΥ	GEROSKIPOU	YEROSİBU
ΓΙΑΛΙΑ	GIALIA	YALYA
ΓΙΟΛΟΥ	GILOU	YOLU
ΓΟΥΔΙ	GOUDI	VUDİ
ΓΟΥΡΡΗ	GOURRI	GURRİ
ΓΟΥΦΕΣ	GOUFES	KUFEZ
ΓΥΨΟΥ	GYSOU	YIPSOS
Δ		
ΔΑΛΙ	DALI	DALİ
ΔΑΥΛΟΣ	DAVLOS	DAVLOS
ΔΕΚΕΛΕΙΑ	DEKELEIA	DEKELYA
ΔΕΛΙΚΗΠΟΣ	DELIKIPOS	DELİCİBO
ΔΕΝΕΙΑ	DENEIA	DENYA
ΔΕΡΥΝΕΙΑ	DERYNEIA	DERİNYA
ΔΙΕΡΩΝΑ	DIERONA	DIYERONA
ΔΙΟΡΙΟΣ	DIORIOS	YORGOS
ΔΡΑΠΕΙΑ	DRAPEIA	DRAPYA
ΔΡΟΜΟΛΑΞΙΑ	DROMOLAXIA	MORMENEKŞE
ΔΡΟΥΣΕΙΑ	DROUSEIA	TRUŞA
ΔΡΥΜΟΥ	DRYMOU	DRİMU
ΔΥΜΕΣ	DYMES	DİMES
ΔΥΟ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΙ	DYO POTAMOİ	DİYOPOTAMO
ΔΩΡΑ	DORA	DORA
ΔΩΡΟΣ	DOROS	DOROS
Ε		
ΕΓΚΩΜΗ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	EGKOMI AMMOCHOSTOU	ENGOMİ MAĞUSA
ΕΓΚΩΜΗ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	EGKOMI LEFKOSIAS	ENGOMİ LEFKOŞA
ΕΛΕΔΙΟ	ELEDIO	ELEDYO
ΕΛΙΑ ΚΕΡΥΝΕΙΑΣ	ELIA KERYNEIAS	ELYA GİRNE
ΕΛΙΑ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	ELIA LEFKOSIAS	ELYA LEFKOŞA
ΕΜΠΑ	EMPA	EMBA
ΕΞΩ ΜΕΤΟΧΙ	EXO METOCHI	EKSOMETOŞ
ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΕΙΟ	EPISKOPEIO	EPİSKOPYO
ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	EPISKOPİ LEMESOU	PİSKOBU LEYMOSUN
ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗ ΠΑΦΟΥ	EPISKOPİ PAFOU	EPİSKOPİ BAF
ΕΠΙΧΟ	EPICHO	ABOHOR
ΕΠΤΑΓΩΝΕΙΑ	EPTAGONEIA	EPTAGONYA
ΕΠΤΑΚΩΜΗ	EPTAKOMI	EPTAKOMİ
ΕΡΓΑΤΕΣ	ERGATES	ERGATES

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΕΡΗΜΗ ΕΥΡΕΤΟΥ ΕΥΡΥΧΟΥ	ERIMI EVRETOU EVRYCHOU	ERIMI EVRETU EVRIHU
Ζ		
ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑ ΖΥΓΙ ΖΩΟΠΗΓΗ	ZACHARIA ZYGI ZOOPIGI	ZAHARYA ZİYİ ZOPIYİ
Θ		
ΘΕΛΕΤΡΑ ΘΕΡΜΕΙΑ ΘΡΙΝΙΑ	THELETRA THERMEIA THRINIA	TELETRA TERMYA DRİNYA
Ι		
ΙΝΕΙΑ	INEIA	İNYA
Κ		
ΚΑΖΑΦΑΝΙ ΚΑΖΙΒΕΡΑ ΚΑΘΙΚΑΣ ΚΑΚΟΠΕΤΡΙΑ ΚΑΛΑΒΑΣΟΣ ΚΑΛΙΑΝΑ ΚΑΛΛΕΠΕΙΑ ΚΑΛΟ ΧΩΡΙΟ ΚΑΠΟΥΤΗ ΚΑΛΟ ΧΩΡΙΟ ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΣ ΚΑΛΟ ΧΩΡΙΟ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ ΚΑΛΟ ΧΩΡΙΟ ΛΕΥΚΑΣ ΚΑΛΟ ΧΩΡΙΟ ΟΡΕΙΝΗΣ ΚΑΛΟΓΡΑΙΑ ΚΑΛΟΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ ΚΑΛΟΨΙΔΑ ΚΑΛΥΒΑΚΙΑ ΚΑΜΙΝΑΡΙΑ ΚΑΜΠΙ ΚΑΜΠΙΑ ΚΑΜΠΟΣ ΚΑΜΠΥΛΗ ΚΑΝΛΙ ΚΑΝΝΑΒΙΑ ΚΑΝΝΑΒΙΟΥ ΚΑΝΤΟΥ ΚΑΠΕΔΕΣ ΚΑΠΗΛΕΙΟ ΚΑΡΑΒΑΣ ΚΑΡΑΒΟΣΤΑΣΙ ΚΑΡΑΚΟΥΜΙ ΚΑΡΑΜΟΥΛΛΗΔΕΣ ΚΑΡΜΙ ΚΑΡΠΑΣΕΙΑ ΚΑΤΑΛΙΟΝΤΑΣ ΚΑΤΥΔΑΤΑ	KAZAFANI KAZIVERA KATHIKAS KAKOPETRIA KALAVASOS KALIANA KALLEPEIA KALO CHORIO KAPOUTI KALO CHORIO LARNAKAS KALO CHORIO LEMESOU KALO CHORIO LEFKAS KALO CHORIO OREINIS KALOGRAIA KALOPANAGIOTIS KALOPSIDA KALYVAKIA KAMINARIA KAMPI KAMPİA KAMPOS KAMPYLI KANLI KANNAVIA KANNAVIΟΥ KANTOU KAPEDES KAPILEIO KARAVAS KARAVOSTASI KARAKOUMI KARAMOULLIDES KARMI KARPASEIA KATALIONTAS KATYDATA	KAZAFANA GAZIVERAN KATİKA KAKOPETRIYA KALAVASON KALYANA KALLEPYA KALOHORYO KAPUTİ KALOHORYO LARNAKA KALOHORYO LEYMOSUN KALOHORYO LEFKE KALOHORYO DAĞ KALOĞREYA KALAPANAYOT KALOPSIDA KALAVAÇ KAMINARYA KAMBI KAMBYA KAMBO KAMBİLİ KANLI KANNAVYA KANNAVYU KANDU KAPEDES KAPILYO KARAVA KARAVOSTASI KARAKUM KARAMULLİYES KARMI KARPAŞA KATALYONDA KATİDATA

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΚΑΤΩ ΑΚΟΥΡΔΑΛΕΙΑ	KATO AKOURDALEIA	KATO AKURDALYA
ΚΑΤΩ ΑΜΙΑΝΤΟΣ	KATO AMIANTOS	KATO AMIYANDO
ΚΑΤΩ ΑΡΟΔΕΣ	KATO ARODES	KATO ARODES
ΚΑΤΩ ΓΙΑΛΙΑ	KATO GIALIA	KATO YALYA
ΚΑΤΩ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ	KATO DEFTERA	KATO DEFTERA
ΚΑΤΩ ΔΙΚΟΜΟ	KATO DIKOMO	KATO DİKOMO
ΚΑΤΩ ΔΡΥΣ	KATO DRYΣ	KATO DRİS
ΚΑΤΩ ΖΩΔΕΙΑ	KATO ZODEIA	KATO ZODYA
ΚΑΤΩ ΚΙΒΙΔΕΣ	KATO KIVIDES	KATO CİVİYA
ΚΑΤΩ ΚΟΥΤΡΑΦΑΣ	KATO KOYTRAFAS	KATO KUTRAFA
ΚΑΤΩ ΛΑΚΑΤΑΜΕΙΑ	KATO KAKATAMEIA	KATO LAKATAMYA
ΚΑΤΩ ΛΕΥΚΑΡΑ	KATO LEFKARA	KATO LEFKARA
ΚΑΤΩ ΜΟΝΗ	KATO MONI	KATO MONİ
ΚΑΤΩ ΜΥΛΟΣ	KATO MYLOS	KATO MILO
ΚΑΤΩ ΠΛΑΤΡΕΣ	KATO PLATRES	KATO PLATRES
ΚΑΤΩ ΠΟΛΕΜΙΔΙΑ	KATO POLEMIDIA	KATO POLEMİDYA
ΚΑΤΩ ΠΥΡΓΟΣ	KATO PYRGOS	KATO PİRGO
ΚΑΤΩΚΟΠΙΑ	KATOKOPIA	KATOKOPYA
ΚΕΔΑΡΕΣ	KEDARES	CIYARES
ΚΕΛΛΑΚΙ	KELLAKI	CELLACI
ΚΕΛΛΙΑ	KELLIA	CELYA
ΚΕΛΟΚΕΔΑΡΑ	KELOKEDARA	CELOCERA
ΚΕΡΥΝΕΙΑ	KERYNEIA	GİRNE
ΚΙΑΔΟΣ	KIADOS	ÇATOZ
ΚΙΒΙΣΙΑΙ	KIVISIL	ÇİVİSİL
ΚΙΔΑΣΙ	KIDASI	ÇİYAS
ΚΙΟΣ	KIOS	İSTİNCO
ΚΙΟΜΟΥΡΤΖΟΥ	KIOMOYRTZOU	KÖMÜRÇÜ
ΚΙΟΝΕΛΙ	KIONELI	GONYELİ
ΚΙΣΣΟΝΕΡΓΑ	KISSONERGA	ÇİSONERGA
ΚΙΣΣΟΥΣΑ	KISSOUSA	ÇİSSUSA
ΚΙΤΙ	KITI	ÇİTE
ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ	KLAVDIA	KLAVYA
ΚΛΕΠΙΝΗ	KLEPINI	KLEPİNİ
ΚΛΗΡΟΥ	KLIROU	KLİRÜ
ΚΛΩΝΑΡΙ	KLONARI	KLONARİ
ΚΝΩΔΑΡΑ	KNODARA	KONEDRA
ΚΟΙΛΑΝΕΜΟΣ	KOILANEMOS	ÇİLANEMO
ΚΟΙΛΑΝΙ	KOILANI	ÇİLAN
ΚΟΙΛΗ	KOILI	ÇİLİ
ΚΟΙΛΙΝΕΙΑ	KOILINEIA	ÇİLİNYA
ΚΟΚΚΙΝΑ	KOKKINA	KOÇÇINA
ΚΟΚΚΙΝΟΤΡΙΜΙΘΙΑ	KOKKINOTRİMİTHIA	KOÇÇİNÖTRİMİTYA
ΚΟΛΟΣΣΙ	KOLOSSI	KOLOS
ΚΟΛΩΝΗ	KOLONI	KOLONİ
ΚΟΝΙΑ	KONIA	KONYA
ΚΟΝΤΕΑ	KONTEA	KONDEYA
ΚΟΝΤΕΜΕΝΟΣ	KONTEMENOS	KÖRDEMEN
ΚΟΡΑΚΟΥ	KORAKOU	KORAKU
ΚΟΡΜΑΚΙΤΗΣ	KORMAKITIS	KORMACİT
ΚΟΡΝΟΚΗΠΟΣ	KORNOKIPOS	KORNEÇ
ΚΟΡΝΟΣ	KORNOS	KORNO
ΚΟΡΟΒΕΙΑ	KOROVEIA	KOROVYA
ΚΟΡΦΗ	KORFI	KORFİ
ΚΟΤΣΙΑΤΗΣ	KOTSIATIS	KOCCAT
ΚΟΥΚΑ	KOUKA	KUKA
ΚΟΥΚΛΙΑ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	KOUKLIA AMMOCHOSTOU	KUKLA MAĞUSA

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΚΟΥΚΛΙΑ ΠΑΦΟΥ	KOUKLIA PAFΟΥ	KUKLA BAF
ΚΟΥΡΔΑΚΑ	KOURDAKA	KURDAKA
ΚΟΥΡΔΑΛΗ	KOURDALI	KURDALI
ΚΟΥΡΟΥ ΜΟΝΑΣΤΗΡΙ	KOUROU MONASTIRI	KURU MANASTIR
ΚΟΥΤΣΟΒΕΝΤΗΣ	KOUTSOVENTIS	KUTSOVENTI
ΚΟΦΙΝΟΥ	KOFINOU	KOFUNYE
ΚΟΧΗ	KOCHI	GOŞŞI
ΚΡΕΜΜΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΜΗΛΟΥ	KREMMIMA TΟΥ KAMILΟΥ	KREMMİMA TU KAMILU
ΚΡΗΝΙ	KRINI	KRİNİ
ΚΡΙΔΕΙΑ	KRIDEIA	KRIDYA
ΚΡΙΤΟΥ ΜΑΡΟΤΤΟΥ	KRITΟΥ MAROTTΟΥ	GİRİT MAROT
ΚΡΙΤΟΥ ΤΕΡΑ	KRITΟΥ TERA	GİRİT TERA
ΚΥΘΡΕΑ	KYTHREA	KİTREYA
ΚΥΝΟΥΣΑ	KYNOUSA	CİNUSA
ΚΥΠΕΡΟΥΝΤΑ	KYPEROUNTA	CİPERUNDA
ΚΥΡΑ	KYRA	CİRA
ΚΩΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΓΙΑΛΟΥ	KOMA TΟΥ GIALΟΥ	KOMYALIK
ΚΩΜΗ	KOMI	KOMİ KEBİR
Α		
ΛΑΓΕΙΑ	LAGEIA	LAYA
ΛΑΓΟΥΔΕΡΑ	LAGOUDERA	LAGUDERA
ΛΑΖΑΝΙΑΣ	LAZANIAS	LAZANYA
ΛΑΚΚΙΑ	LAKKIA	LAÇÇA
ΛΑΝΕΙΑ	LANEIA	LANYA
ΛΑΠΑΘΟΣ	LAPATHOS	LAPATOS
ΛΑΠΗΘΙΟΥ	LAPITHIΟΥ	LAPİTYU
ΛΑΠΗΘΟΣ	LAPITHOS	LAPTA
ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑ	LARNAKA	LARNAKA
ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΣ ΛΑΠΗΘΟΥ	LARNAKAS LAPITHΟΥ	LARNAKA LAPTA
ΛΑΣΑ	LASA	LASA
ΛΕΜΕΣΟΣ	LEMESOS	LEYMOSUN
ΛΕΜΙΘΟΥ	LEMITHOU	LEMİTU
ΛΕΜΠΑ	LEMPA	LEMBA
ΛΕΜΩΝΑ	LEMONA	LEMONA
ΛΕΟΝΑΡΙΣΣΟ	LEONARISSO	LIYONARİSSO
ΛΕΤΥΜΒΟΥ	LETYMBΟΥ	LETİMBU
ΛΕΥΚΑ	LEFKA	LEFKE
ΛΕΥΚΟΝΟΙΚΟ	LEFKONOIKO	LEFKONİKO
ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ	LEFKOSIA	LEFKOŞA
ΛΗΝΟΥ	LINOU	LİNÜ
ΛΙΒΑΔΙΑ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	LIVADIA AMMOCHOSTΟΥ	LİVADYA MAĞUSA
ΛΙΒΑΔΙΑ ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΣ	LIVADIA LARNAKAS	LİVADYA LARNAKA
ΛΙΒΑΔΙΑ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	LIVADIA LEFKOSIAS	LİVADYA LEFKOŞA
ΛΙΒΕΡΑ	LIVERA	LİVERA
ΛΙΜΝΑΤΗΣ	LIMNATIS	LİMNAT
ΛΙΜΝΙΑ	LIMNIA	LİMYA
ΛΙΜΝΙΤΗΣ	LIMNITIS	LİMNİTİ
ΛΙΟΠΕΤΡΙ	LIOPETRI	LİYOPETRİ
ΛΟΥΒΑΡΑΣ	LOUVARAS	LUVARA
ΛΟΥΚΡΟΥΝΟΥ	LOUKROUNΟΥ	LUKRUNU
ΛΟΥΡΟΥΚΙΝΑ	LOYROYKINA	LURUCİNA
ΛΟΥΤΡΟΣ	LOUTROS	LUTRO
ΛΟΦΟΥ	LOFOU	LOFU
ΛΥΘΡΑΓΚΩΜΗ	LYTHRAGKOMI	LİTRANGOMİ
ΛΥΘΡΟΔΟΝΤΑΣ	LYTHRODONTAS	LİTRODONDA

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΛΥΜΠΙΑ	LYMPIA	LIMBYA
ΛΥΣΗ	LYSI	LİSİ
ΛΥΣΟΣ	LYSOS	LİSO
M		
ΜΑΖΩΤΟΣ	MAZOTOS	MAZOTO
ΜΑΘΙΑΤΗΣ	MATHIATIS	MATYAT
ΜΑΘΙΚΟΛΩΝΗ	MATHIKOLONI	MATİKOLONİ
ΜΑΚΟΥΝΤΑ	MAKOUNTA	MAGUNDA
ΜΑΚΡΑΣΥΚΑ	MAKRASYKA	MAKRASIKA
ΜΑΛΙΑ	MALIA	MALYA
ΜΑΛΟΥΝΤΑ	MALOUNTA	MALUNDA
ΜΑΜΜΑΡΗ	MAMMARI	MAMMARI
ΜΑΜΟΥΝΤΑΛΗ	MAMOUNTALI	MAMUNDALİ
ΜΑΜΩΝΙΑ	MAMONIA	MAMONYA
ΜΑΝΔΡΕΣ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	MANDRES AMMOCHOSTOU	MANDRES MAĞUSA
ΜΑΝΔΡΕΣ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	MANDRES LEFKOSIAS	MANDRES LEFKOSA
ΜΑΝΔΡΙΑ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	MANDRIA LEMESOU	MANDRIYA LEYMOSUN
ΜΑΝΔΡΙΑ ΠΑΦΟΥ	MANDRIA PAFOU	MANDRIYA BAF
ΜΑΝΣΟΥΡΑ	MANSOURA	MANSURA
ΜΑΡΑΘΑ	MARATHA	MARATA
ΜΑΡΑΘΟΒΟΥΝΟΣ	MARATHOVOUNOS	MARATOVUNO
ΜΑΡΑΘΟΥΝΤΑ	MARATHOUNTA	MARATUNDA
ΜΑΡΓΙ	MARGI	MARGİ
ΜΑΡΓΟ	MARGO	MARGO
ΜΑΡΙ	MARI	TATLISU
ΜΑΡΩΝΑΣ	MARONAS	MARONA
ΜΑΡΩΝΙ	MARONI	MARONİ
ΜΑΣΑΡΗ	MASARI	MASARI
ΜΕΛΑΝΑΡΓΑ	MELANARGA	MELANARGA
ΜΕΛΑΝΔΡΑ	MELANDRA	MELANDRA
ΜΕΛΑΔΕΙΑ	MELADEIA	MELADYA
ΜΕΛΑΜΙΟΥ	MELAMIU	MELAMYU
ΜΕΛΙΝΗ	MELINI	MELİNİ
ΜΕΛΟΥΝΤΑ	MELOUNTA	MELUNDA
ΜΕΛΟΥΣΕΙΑ	MELOUSEIA	MELUŞA
ΜΕΝΕΟΥ	MENEU	MENEVİ
ΜΕΝΙΚΟ	MENIKO	MENİKO
ΜΕΝΟΓΕΙΑ	MENOGEIA	MENOYA
ΜΕΣΑ ΓΕΙΤΟΝΙΑ	MESA GEITONIA	MESAYİTONYA
ΜΕΣΑ ΧΩΡΙΟ	MESA CHORIO	MESAHORYO
ΜΕΣΑΝΑ	MESANA	MESANA
ΜΕΣΟΓΗ	MESOGI	MESOYİ
ΜΗΛΙΑ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	MILIA AMMOCHOSTOU	MİLYA MAĞUSA
ΜΗΛΙΑ ΠΑΦΟΥ	MILIA PAFOU	MİLYA BAF
ΜΗΛΙΟΥ	MILIU	MİLYU
ΜΙΑ ΜΗΛΙΑ	MIA MILIA	MYAMİLYA
ΜΙΡΜΙΚΟΦΟΥ	MIRMIKOFU	MİRMİKOF
ΜΙΤΣΕΡΟ	MITSERO	MİTSERO
ΜΟΝΑΓΡΙ	MONAGRI	MONAĞRI
ΜΟΝΑΓΡΟΥΛΛΙ	MONAGROULLI	MONAĞRULLI
ΜΟΝΑΡΓΑ	MONARGA	MONARGA
ΜΟΝΗ	MONI	MONİ
ΜΟΝΙΑΤΗΣ	MONIATIS	MONYAT
ΜΟΡΑ	MORA	MORA
ΜΟΡΦΟΥ	MORFOU	OMORFO

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΜΟΣΦΙΛΙ	MOSFILI	MOSFILI
ΜΟΣΦΙΛΩΤΗ	MOSFILOTI	MOSFILOTI
ΜΟΤΗΔΕΣ	MOTIDES	MOTIDES
ΜΟΥΣΕΡΕ	MOUSERE	MUSERE
ΜΟΥΣΟΥΛΙΤΑ	MOUSOULITA	MUSULITA
ΜΟΥΤΟΥΛΛΑΣ	MOUTOULLAS	MUTULLA
ΜΟΥΤΤΑΓΙΑΚΑ	MOUTTAGIACA	MUTTAYAKA
ΜΠΕΪΚΙΟΪ	BEİKIOİ	BEYKÖY
ΜΠΕΛΑΠΑΪΣ	BELAPAİS	BALABAYİS
ΜΠΟΓΑΖΙ	BOGAZI	BOĞAZ
ΜΥΛΙΚΟΥΡΙ	MYLIKOURI	MİLİGUR
ΜΥΡΤΟΥ	MYRTOU	MİRTİ
N		
ΝΑΤΑ	NATA	NATA
ΝΕΑ ΔΗΜΜΑΤΑ	NEA DIMMATA	NEYA DİMMATA
ΝΕΟ ΧΩΡΙΟ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	NEO CHORIO LEFKOSIAS	NEYOHORYO LEFKOŞA
ΝΕΟ ΧΩΡΙΟ ΠΑΦΟΥ	NEO CHORIO PAFΟΥ	NEYOHORYO BAF
ΝΕΤΑ	NETA	NETA
ΝΙΚΗΤΑΡΙ	NIKITARI	NİKİTARİ
ΝΙΚΗΤΑΣ	NIKITAS	NİKİTA
ΝΙΚΟΚΛΕΙΑ	NIKOKLEIA	NİKOKLA
Ξ		
ΞΕΡΟΒΟΥΝΟΣ	XEROVOUNOS	KSEROVUNO
ΞΥΛΙΑΤΟΣ	XYLIATOS	KSİLYATO
ΞΥΛΟΤΥΜΒΟΥ	XYLOTYMVΟΥ	KSİLOTİMBU
ΞΥΛΟΦΑΓΟΥ	XYLOFAGOU	KSİLOFAGU
Ο		
ΟΒΓΟΡΟΣ	OVGOROS	OVGOROS
ΟΔΟΥ	ODOU	ODU
ΟΙΚΟΣ	OIKOS	NİKO
ΟΜΟΔΟΣ	OMODOS	OMODOS
ΟΡΑ	ORA	ORA
ΟΡΓΑ	ORGA	ORGA
ΟΡΜΙΔΕΙΑ	ORMIDEIA	ORMİDYA
ΟΡΟΥΝΤΑ	OROUNTA	ORUNDA
ΟΡΤΑΚΙΟΪ	ORTAKIOİ	ORTAKÖY
Π		
ΠΑΛΑΙΚΥΘΡΟ	PALAIKYTHRO	PALİKİTRE
ΠΑΛΑΙΟΜΕΤΟΧΟ	PALAIOMETOCHO	PALYOMETOHO
ΠΑΛΑΙΟΜΥΛΟΣ	PALAIOMYLOS	PALYOMİLO
ΠΑΛΑΙΟΣΟΦΟΣ	PALAIOSOFOS	PALYOSOFO
ΠΑΛΑΙΧΩΡΙ ΜΟΡΦΟΥ	PALAICHORI MORFOU	PALEHOR OMORFO
ΠΑΛΑΙΧΩΡΙ ΟΡΕΙΝΗΣ	PALAIOCHORI OREINIS	PALEHOR DAĞ
ΠΑΛΙΑΜΠΕΛΑ	PALIAMPELA	PALYAMBELA
ΠΑΛΟΔΕΙΑ	PALODEIA	PALODYA
ΠΑΝΑΓΡΑ	PANAGRA	PANAGRA
ΠΑΝΩ ΑΚΟΥΡΔΑΛΕΙΑ	PANO AKOURDALEIA	PANO AKURDALYA
ΠΑΝΩ ΑΜΙΑΝΤΟΣ	PANO AMIANTOS	PANO AMİYANDO

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΠΑΝΩ ΑΡΟΔΕΣ	PANO ARODES	PANO ARODES
ΠΑΝΩ ΑΡΧΙΜΑΝΔΡΙΤΑ	PANO ARCHIMANDRITA	PANO ARHIMANDRITA
ΠΑΝΩ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ	PANO DEFTERA	PANO DEFTERA
ΠΑΝΩ ΔΙΚΟΜΟ	PANO DIKOMO	PANO DIKOMO
ΠΑΝΩ ΖΩΔΕΙΑ	PANO ZODEIA	PANO ZODYA
ΠΑΝΩ ΚΙΒΙΔΕΣ	PANO KIVIDES	PANO CIVIYA
ΠΑΝΩ ΚΟΥΤΡΑΦΑΣ	PANO KOYTRAFAS	PANO KUTRAFA
ΠΑΝΩ ΛΑΚΑΤΑΜΕΙΑ	PANO LAKATAMEIA	PANO LAKATAMYA
ΠΑΝΩ ΛΕΥΚΑΡΑ	PANO LEFKARA	PANO LEFKARA
ΠΑΝΩ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ	PANO PANAGIA	PANO PANAYA
ΠΑΝΩ ΠΛΑΤΡΕΣ	PANO PLATRES	PANO PLATRES
ΠΑΝΩ ΠΟΛΕΜΙΔΙΑ	PANO POLEMIDIA	PANO POLEMIDYA
ΠΑΝΩ ΠΥΡΓΟΣ	PANO PYRGOS	PANO PIRGO
ΠΑΡΑΛΙΜΝΙ	PARALIMNI	PARALIM
ΠΑΡΑΜΑΛΙ	PARAMALI	PARAMAL
ΠΑΡΑΜΥΘΑ	PARAMYTHA	PARAMITA
ΠΑΡΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ	PAREKKLISIA	PAREKLIŞA
ΠΑΡΣΑΤΑ	PARSATA	PARSATA
ΠΑΤΡΙΚΙ	PATRIKI	PATRIC
ΠΑΦΟΣ	PAFOS	BAF
ΠΑΧΝΑ	PACHNA	PAHNA
ΠΑΧΥΑΜΜΟΣ	PACHYAMMOS	PAŞINAMMO
ΠΕΓΕΙΑ	PEGEIA	PEYA
ΠΕΔΟΥΛΑΣ	PEDOULAS	PEDULA
ΠΕΛΑΘΟΥΣΑ	PELATHOUSA	PELATUSA
ΠΕΛΕΝΔΡΙ	PELENDRI	PELENDRI
ΠΕΝΤΑΓΕΙΑ	PENTAGEIA	PENDAYA
ΠΕΝΤΑΚΩΜΟ	PENTAKOMO	PENDAKOMO
ΠΕΝΤΑΛΙΑ	PENTALIA	PENDALYA
ΠΕΡΑ	PERA	PERA
ΠΕΡΑ ΠΕΔΙ	PERA PEDI	PERAPEDI
ΠΕΡΑ ΧΩΡΙΟ-ΝΗΣΟΥ	PERA CHORIO-NISOU	PERAHORYO-NISU
ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΣ	PERGAMOS	PERGAMA
ΠΕΡΙΒΟΛΙΑ ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΣ	PERIVOLIA LARNAKAS	PERIVOLYA LARNAKA
ΠΕΡΙΒΟΛΙΑ ΤΡΙΚΩΜΟΥ	PERIVOLIA TRIKOMOU	PERIVOLYA TRIKOMO
ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΩΝΑ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	PERISTERONA AMMOCHOSTOU	PERISTERONA MAĞUSA
ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΩΝΑ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	PERISTERONA LEFKOSIAS	PERISTERONA LEFKOŞA
ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΩΝΑ ΠΑΦΟΥ	PERISTERONA PAFOU	PERISTERONA BAF
ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΩΝΑΡΙ	PERISTERONARI	PERISTERONAR
ΠΕΤΡΑ	PETRA	PETRA
ΠΕΤΡΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΓΕΝΗ	PETRA TOU DIGENI	YENİCEKÖY
ΠΕΤΡΟΦΑΝΙ	PETROFANI	PETROFAN
ΠΗΓΗ	PIGI	PİYİ
ΠΗΓΕΝΙΑ	PIGENIA	PİYENYA
ΠΙΛΕΡΙ	PILERI	PILERİ
ΠΙΣΣΟΥΡΙ	PISSOURI	PİSSURİ
ΠΙΤΑΡΓΟΥ	PITARGOU	PİTARGU
ΠΛΑΤΑΝΙ	PLATANI	BLADAN
ΠΛΑΤΑΝΙΣΣΟΣ	PLATANISSOS	PLATANİSSO
ΠΛΑΤΑΝΙΣΤΑΣΑ	PLATANISTASA	PLATANİSTASA
ΠΛΑΤΑΝΙΣΤΕΙΑ	PLATANISTEIA	PLATANİSYA
ΠΟΛΕΜΙ	POLEMI	POLEM
ΠΟΛΙΣ	POLIS	POLİ
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟ	POLITIKO	POLİTİKÖ
ΠΟΛΥΣΤΥΠΟΣ	POLYSTYPOS	POLİSTİPO
ΠΟΜΟΣ	POMOS	POMO
ΠΟΤΑΜΙ	POTAMI	POTAMİ

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΠΟΤΑΜΙΑ	POTAMIA	POTAMYA
ΠΟΤΑΜΙΟΥ	POTAMIU	POTAMYU
ΠΟΤΑΜΙΤΙΣΣΑ	POTAMITISSA	POTAMİTISSA
ΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΜΠΟΥ	POTAMOS TΟΥ KAMΠΟΥ	POTAMO TU KAMBU
ΠΡΑΙΤΩΡΙ	PRAITORI	PRETORİ
ΠΡΑΣΤΙΟ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	PRASTIO AMMOCHOSTOU	PRASTYO MAĞUSA
ΠΡΑΣΤΙΟ ΑΥΔΗΜΟΥ	PRASTIO AVDIMOU	PRASTYO EVDİM
ΠΡΑΣΤΙΟ ΚΕΛΛΑΚΙΟΥ	PRASTIO KELLAKIOU	PRASTYO CELLACI
ΠΡΑΣΤΙΟ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	PRASTIO LEFKOSIAS	PRASTYO LEFKOŞA
ΠΡΑΣΤΙΟ ΠΑΦΟΥ	PRASTIO PAFΟΥ	PRASTYO BAF
ΠΡΟΔΡΟΜΙ	PRODROMI	PRODROMİ
ΠΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΣ	PRODROMOS	PRODROMO
ΠΥΛΑ	PYLA	PİLE
ΠΥΡΓΑ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ	PYRGA AMMOCHOSTOU	PİRGA MAĞUSA
ΠΥΡΓΑ ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΣ	PYRGA LARNAKAS	PİRGA LARNAKA
ΠΥΡΓΟΣ	PYRGOS	PİRGO
ΠΥΡΟΓΙ	PYROGI	PİROYİ
P		
ΡΙΖΟΚΑΡΠΑΣΟ	RIZOKARPASO	DİPKARPAZ
Σ		
ΣΑΛΑΜΙΟΥ	SALAMIU	SALAMYU
ΣΑΝΙΔΑ	SANIDA	SANIDA
ΣΑΝΤΑΛΑΡΗΣ	SANTALARIS	SANTALAR
ΣΑΡΑΜΑ	SARAMA	SARAMA
ΣΑΡΑΝΤΙ	SARANTI	SARANDI
ΣΕΛΛΑΔΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΠΗ	SELLADI TΟΥ APPI	SELLAYI TU APPİ
ΣΙΑ	SIA	ŞA
ΣΙΧΑΡΙ	SICHARI	ŞIHARI
ΣΙΛΙΚΟΥ	SILIKOU	SİLIKU
ΣΙΜΟΥ	SIMOU	SİMU
ΣΙΝΑΟΡΟΣ	SINAOROS	SİNAYORO
ΣΙΝΤΑ	SINTA	SİNDE
ΣΚΑΡΙΝΟΥ	SKARINOU	SKARİNU
ΣΚΟΥΛΛΗ	SKOULLI	SKULLI
ΣΚΟΥΡΙΩΤΙΣΣΑ	SKOURIOTISSA	SKURYOTİSSA
ΣΚΥΛΛΟΥΡΑ	SKYLLOURA	ŞİLLURA
ΣΟΥΝΙ-ΖΑΝΑΚΙΑ	SOUNI-ZANAKIA	SUNİ-ZANACA
ΣΟΥΣΚΙΟΥ	SOUSKIOU	SÜSKÖY
ΣΟΦΤΑΔΕΣ	SOFTADES	SOFTALAR
ΣΠΑΘΑΡΙΚΟ	SPATHARIKO	SPATARİKO
ΣΠΗΛΙΑ	SPILIA	SPİLYA
ΣΠΙΤΑΛΙ	SPITALI	SPİTALI
ΣΤΑΤΟΣ-ΑΓΙΟΣ ΦΩΤΙΟΣ	STATOS-AGIOS FOTIOS	STATO-AYFOTİ
ΣΤΑΥΡΟΚΟΝΝΟΥ	STAVROKONNOU	STAVROKONNO
ΣΤΕΝΗ	STENI	STENİ
ΣΤΡΟΒΟΛΟΣ	STROVOLOS	STROVOLO
ΣΤΡΟΓΓΥΛΟΣ	STRONGYLOS	STRONCILO
ΣΤΡΟΥΜΠΙ	STROUMPI	STRUMBİ
ΣΤΥΛΛΟΙ	STYLLOI	ŞTİLLOS
ΣΥΓΚΡΑΣΗ	SYGKRASI	SİNGRASI
ΣΥΚΟΠΕΤΡΑ	SYKOPETRA	SİKOPETRA
ΣΥΡΙΑΝΟΧΩΡΙ	SYRIANOCHORI	SİRYANOHORO
ΣΥΣΚΛΗΠΟΣ	SYSKLIPOS	SİSKLİP

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΣΩΤΗΡΑ ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΑ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	SOTIRA AMMOCHOSTOU SOTIRA LEMESOU	SOTIRA MAĞUSA SOTIRA LEYMOSUN
T		
ΤΑΛΑ	TALA	TALA
ΤΑΥΡΟΥ	TAVROU	TAVROS
ΤΕΜΒΡΙΑ	TEMVRIA	TEMBRİYA
ΤΕΜΠΛΟΣ	TEMPLOS	TEMBLOS
ΤΕΡΑ	TERA	TERA
ΤΕΡΣΕΦΑΝΟΥ	TERSEFANOU	TERSEFAN
ΤΙΜΗ	TIMI	TİMİ
ΤΟΧΝΗ	TOCHNI	DOHNI
ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ	TRAPEZA	TRAPEZA
ΤΡΑΧΥΠΕΔΟΥΛΑ	TRACHYPEDOULA	TRAŞİPEYULA
ΤΡΑΧΩΝΑΣ	TRACHONAS	TRAHONA
ΤΡΑΧΩΝΙ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	TRACHONI LEMESOU	TRAHONİ LEYMOSUN
ΤΡΑΧΩΝΙ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ	TRACHONI LEFKOSIAS	TRAHONİ LEFKOSA
ΤΡΕΙΣ ΕΛΙΕΣ	TREIS ELIES	TRİSELYES
ΤΡΕΜΕΤΟΥΣΙΑ	TREMETOUSIA	TREMESE
ΤΡΕΜΙΘΟΥΣΑ	TREMITHOUSA	TREMITUSA
ΤΡΙΚΩΜΟ	TRIKOMO	TRİKOMO
ΤΡΙΜΗΚΛΗΝΗ	TRIMIKLINI	TRİMİKLİNİ
ΤΡΙΜΙΘΙ	TRIMITHI	TRİMİTİ
ΤΡΙΜΙΘΟΥΣΑ	TRIMITHOUSA	TRİMİTUSA
ΤΡΟΖΕΝΑ	TROZENA	TROZENA
ΤΡΟΥΛΛΟΙ	TROULLOI	TRULLİ
ΤΡΥΠΗΜΕΝΗ	TRYPIMENI	TİRMEN
ΤΣΑΔΑ	TSADA	ÇADA
ΤΣΑΚΙΣΤΡΑ	TSAKISTRA	ÇAKİSTRA
ΤΣΕΡΙ	TSERI	İSERİ
ΤΣΕΡΚΕΖΟΙ	TSERKEZOI	CERKEZ
ΤΥΜΒΟΥ	TYMVOU	TİMBU
Υ		
ΥΨΩΝΑΣ	YPSONAS	İPSONA
Φ		
ΦΑΛΕΙΑ	FALEIA	FALYA
ΦΑΡΜΑΚΑΣ	FARMAKAS	FARMAKA
ΦΑΣΛΙ	FASLI	FASLI
ΦΑΣΟΥΛΑ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ	FASOULA LEMESOU	FASULA LEYMOSUN
ΦΑΣΟΥΛΑ ΠΑΦΟΥ	FASOULA PAFOU	FASULA BAF
ΦΙΚΑΡΔΟΥ	FIKARDOU	FİĞARDU
ΦΙΛΟΥΣΑ ΚΕΛΟΚΕΔΑΡΩΝ	FILOUSA KELOKEDARON	FİLUSA CELOCERA
ΦΙΛΟΥΣΑ ΧΡΥΣΟΧΟΥΣ	FILOUSA CHRYSOCHOUS	FİLUSA HİRİSOFU
ΦΛΑΜΟΥΔΙ	FLAMOUDI	FLAMUDİ
ΦΛΑΣΟΥ	FLASOU	FLASU
ΦΟΙΝΙ	FOINI	FİNİ
ΦΟΙΝΙΚΑΡΙΑ	FOINIKARIA	FİNİKARYA
ΦΟΙΝΙΚΑΣ	FOINIKAS	FİNİKA
ΦΟΤΑ	FOTA	FOTA
ΦΡΕΝΑΡΟΣ	FRENAROS	FRENARO
ΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΑ	FRODISIA	VROYİŞA
ΦΤΕΡΙΚΟΥΔΙ	FTERIKOUDI	FTERİKUDİ

GREEK NAME	ROMANIZED NAME	TURKISH NAME
ΦΤΕΡΙΧΑ	FTERICHA	FTERIHA
ΦΥΛΛΙΑ	FYLLIA	FILYA
ΦΥΤΗ	FYTI	FITI
X		
ΧΑΛΛΕΡΙ	CHALLERI	HALLERİ
ΧΑΝΔΡΙΑ	CHANDRIA	HANDRİYA
ΧΑΡΚΕΙΑ	CHARKEIA	HARCA
ΧΛΩΡΑΚΑΣ	CHLORAKAS	HLORAKA
ΧΟΙΡΟΚΟΙΤΙΑ	CHOIROKOITIA	HIROKİTİYA
ΧΟΛΕΤΡΙΑ	CHOLETRIA	HOLETRİYA
ΧΟΛΗ	CHOLI	HOLİ
ΧΟΥΛΟΥ	CHOULOU	HULU
ΧΡΥΣΗΛΙΟΥ	CHRYSILIOU	HRİSİL YU
ΧΡΥΣΙΔΑ	CHRYSIDA	HRİSİDA
ΧΡΥΣΟΧΟΥ	CHRYSOCHOU	HİRİSOFU
Ψ		
ΨΑΘΙ	PSATHI	PSATI
ΨΕΜΑΤΙΣΜΕΝΟΣ	PSEMATISMENOS	PSEMATİZMENO
ΨΕΥΔΑΣ	PSEVDAS	PSEVDA
ΨΙΜΟΛΟΦΟΥ	PSIMOLOFOU	PSOMOLOF
ΨΥΛΛΑΤΟΣ	PSYLLATOS	ISPİLLAT

5.0. Odonyms (Street Names)

5.1. *Introductory note*

The toponyms in Cyprus are subject to the Municipal and Communal Authorities. Every Authority has the right to give to its town or community the wished toponym. The toponyms given however by the Community Authorities are under the approval of the respective District Officer, Ministry of Interior. All the names given are referred to the Cyprus Permanent Committee for the Standardization of Geographical names, for any grammatical corrections and for uniformity all over the island.

The Greek toponyms as these are expressed with the terms ODOS (street), LEOFOROS (avenue), PLATEIA (square) are all in genitive case. For the Greek toponyms of Cyprus the following principles are applied:

a) All the given names are complete to identify the persons in favour of whom these are given.

b) The names of the ancient language are recorded to the ancient type of the genitive type as it happens to the surnames of citizens too. The names of the modern language are recorded to the modern form of the genitive case.

c) The transcription to the approved Roman system where it is applicable is obligatory.

d) On the road signs the Greek names are written on the upper and the roman type of the names on the lower level. The roman type constitutes the transliteration of Greek names. The same principle covers the foreign names too. Foreign writing of foreign names is not used on road signs.

6.0. Maps of Cyprus

6.1. The official maps of Cyprus are published by the National Map Agency, the Department of Lands and Surveys. Some of them are the following:

i) Administration and Road Maps at the scale of 1:250,000, in the languages Greek, Turkish and English. The names which appear on the maps' English edition are standardized and transcribed according to the approved romanization system of the Greek alphabet ΕΛΟΤ 743.

ii) Topographical maps of various scales.

iii) Tourist maps.

iv) Hydrographic maps.

v) Aeronautical charts.

vi) Odonym (Street Names) maps etc.

7.0. Standardization of Geographical Names Authority

7.1. The only competent and official Authority for the Standardization of Geographical Names and officially appointed according to the recently amended law 146 (1) of 2001 and the regulations No 443 of 2001 about the proceedings for the Standardization of Geographical Names by the Ministry of Education and Culture, is the *Cyprus Permanent Committee for the Standardization of Geographical Names*.

Among the works done by this Committee are the following:

1. The compilation of the Gazetteers:

i) *A Concise Gazetteer of Cyprus*.

ii) *A Complete Gazetteer of Cyprus*.

2. *Οδηγός Τυποποίησης Γεωγραφικών Ονομάτων (Booklet/Guide for the Standardization of Geographical Names)*.

3. *Toponymic Guidelines for Map and other Editors*.

4. *Names of Countries and Capitals*.

5. *The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, promotional brochure in the Greek language*.

6. The contribution to the Standardization, grammatical corrections and transcription to the approved Roman system of the Greek alphabet of the Odonyms for uniformity all over the island.

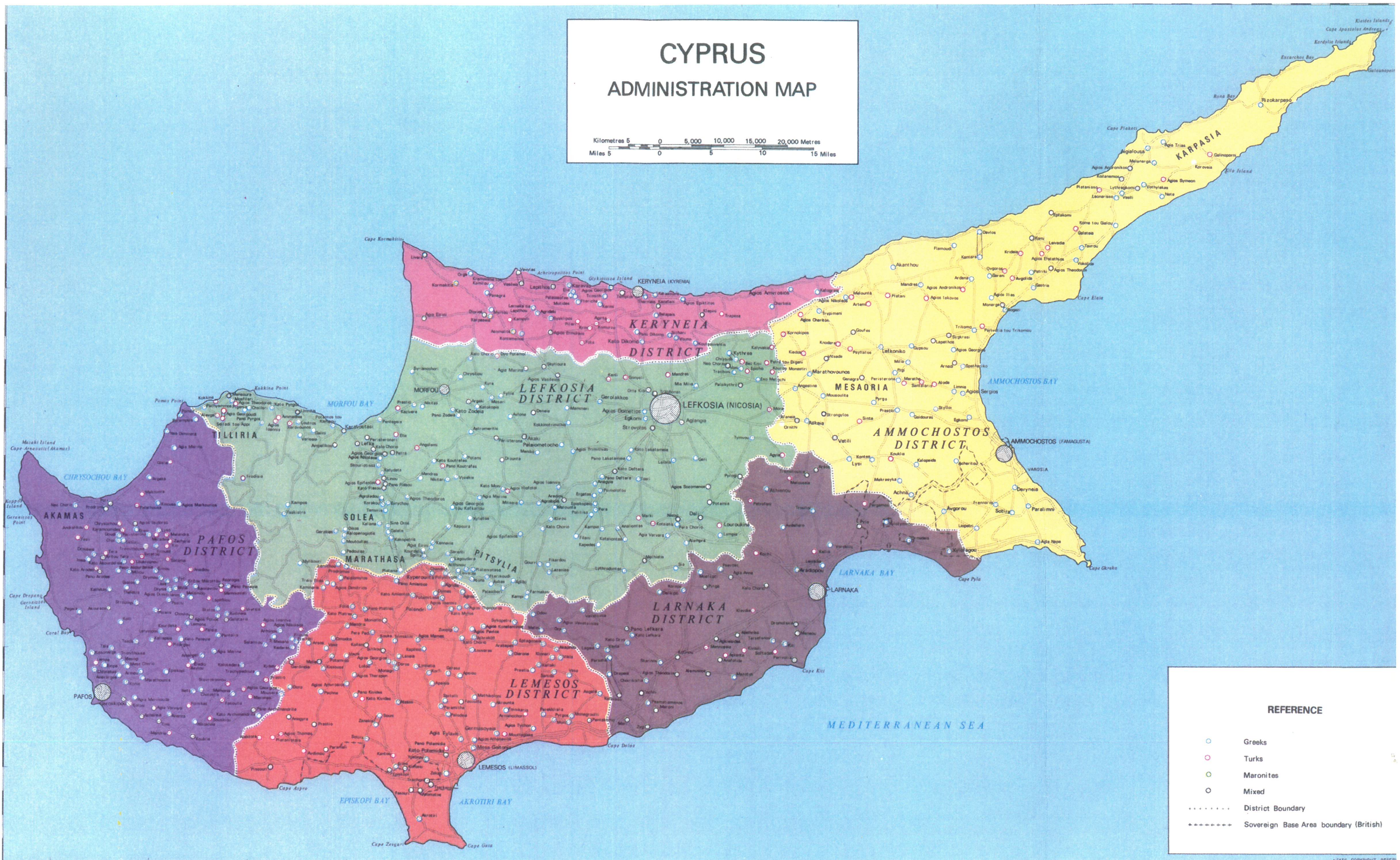
7. The contribution to the compilation of Maps and Charts, for the standardization of Geographical Names and the transliteration of the Greek alphabet to the Roman alphabet.

The address of the *Cyprus Permanent Committee for the Standardization of Geographical Names* is:

Cyprus Permanent Committee
for the Standardization of Geographical Names
Ministry of Education and Culture
Lefkosia (Nicosia), TT 1434
Kypros (Cyprus)
Telephone No: 00357-22-800600
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CYPRUS ADMINISTRATION MAP

Kilometres 5 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 Metres
Miles 5 0 5 10 15 Miles



REFERENCE

- Greeks
- Turks
- Maronites
- Mixed
- District Boundary
- Sovereign Base Area boundary (British)