

# toponymy course

# 8. Multilingual areas

Ferjan Ormeling

# The power of names

- When in control over something, one can name it
- Naming things gives power over them
- Reversely, if the names are in your language, the area should be yours – at least such is the reasoning of 19<sup>th</sup> century nationalism

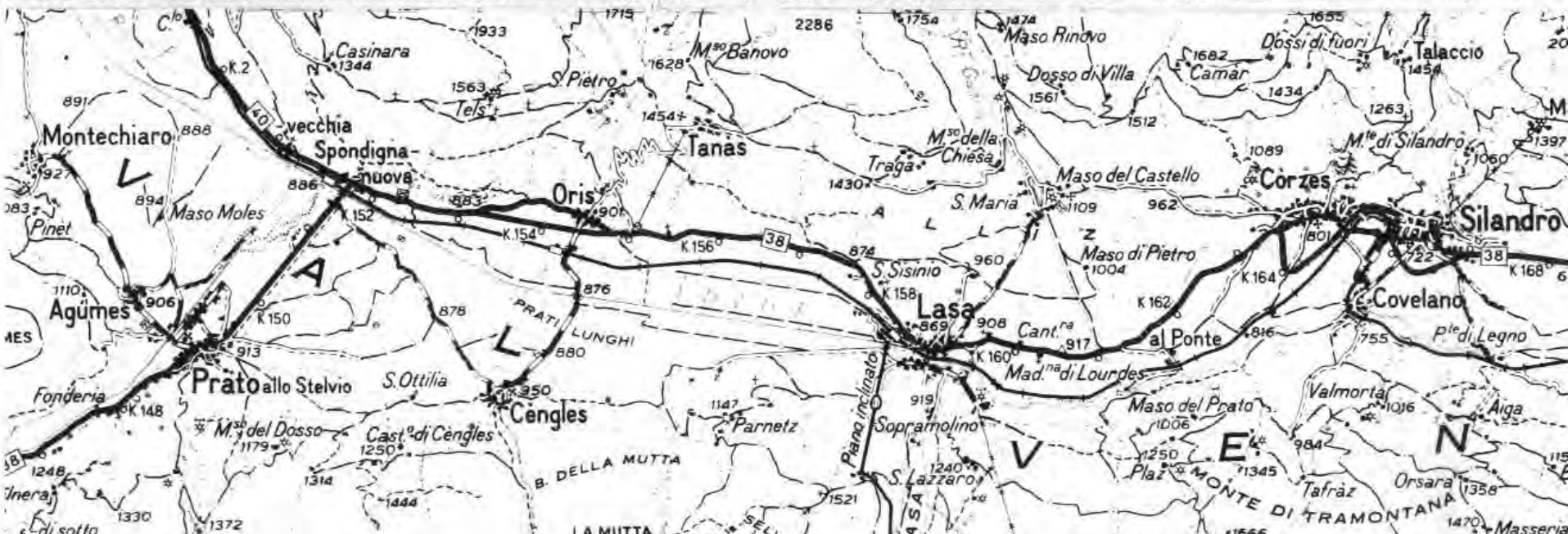
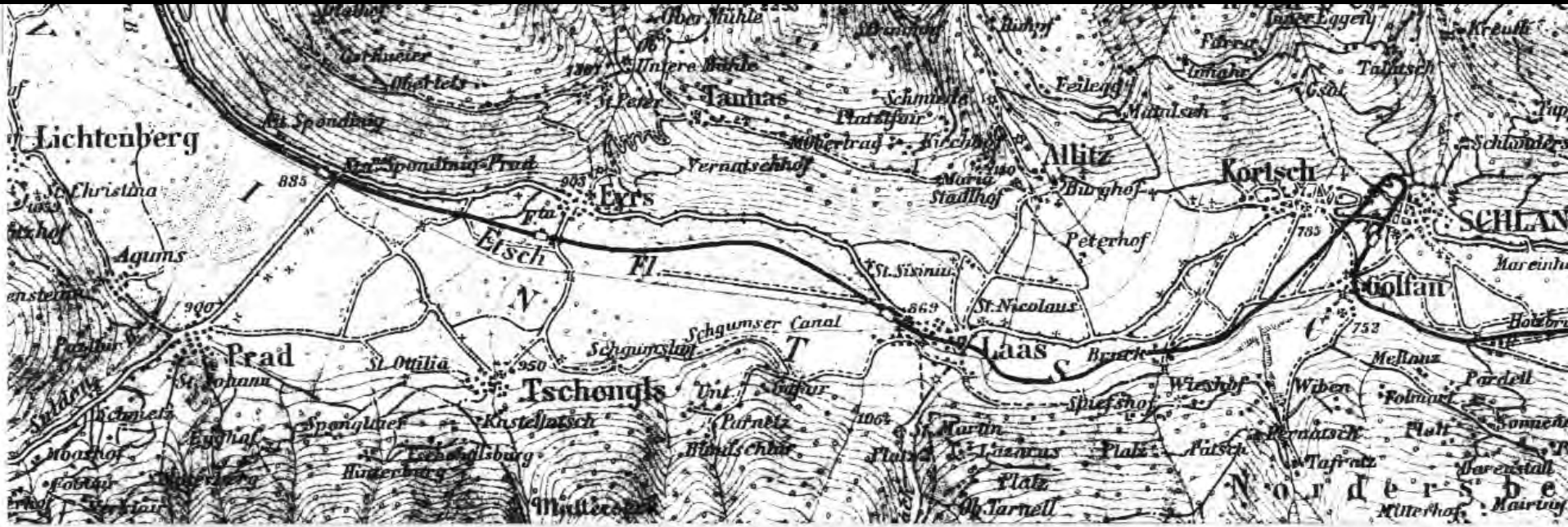
# South-Tirol: Bozen



HINC CETEROS EXCOLUMUS LINGVA LEGIBUS  
ARTIBUS



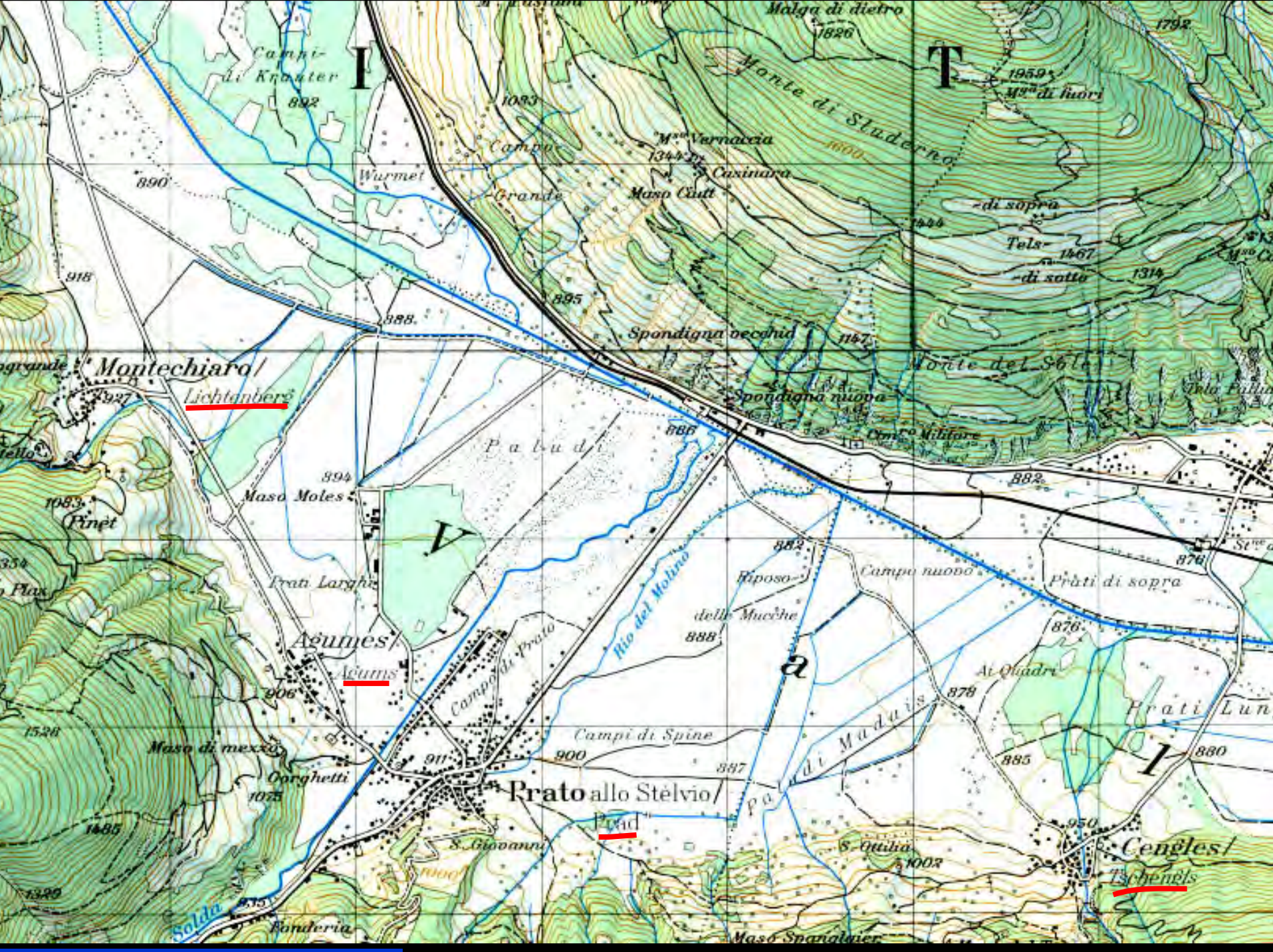
# Vintschgau-Val Venosta



# Italian, German and Ladin name versions in Northeastern Italy



ORTISEI  
St. ULRICH  
URTIJEI



Montechiara/Lichtenberg

Acumes

Prato allo Stelvio

Cengles/Tschengls

I

T

V

a

I

Solda

Prato

Tschengls

Campi di Kroat

Campo Grande

M. Vernaccia  
Cassinara  
Maso Cuit

M. di fuori

Spondigna vecchia

Spondigna nuova

Monte del Sole

Maso Moles

Paludi

Riposo

Campo nuovo

Prati di sopra

Prati Larghe

Acumes

Campoli Prato

Campi di Spine

delle Mucche

Al Quadri

Prati Lun

Maso di mezzo

Orghetti

S. Giovanni

S. Giulia

Cengles

Fonderia

Maso Spagnolier



Language map of Europe, 1914: language boundaries and state boundaries do not coincide > multilingual areas and minorities

geographical





# Current linguistic minorities in Western Europe

and Geographical  
mes

# Linguistic minorities

- Spatially concentrated autochthonous groups within a state, that do not have the same mother tongue as the official state language.
- Linguistic minorities can or cannot have official status in education, law, administration, etc

# Minority name/toponym

- Name locally used to designate a geographical object situated in an area where minority language speakers are concentrated

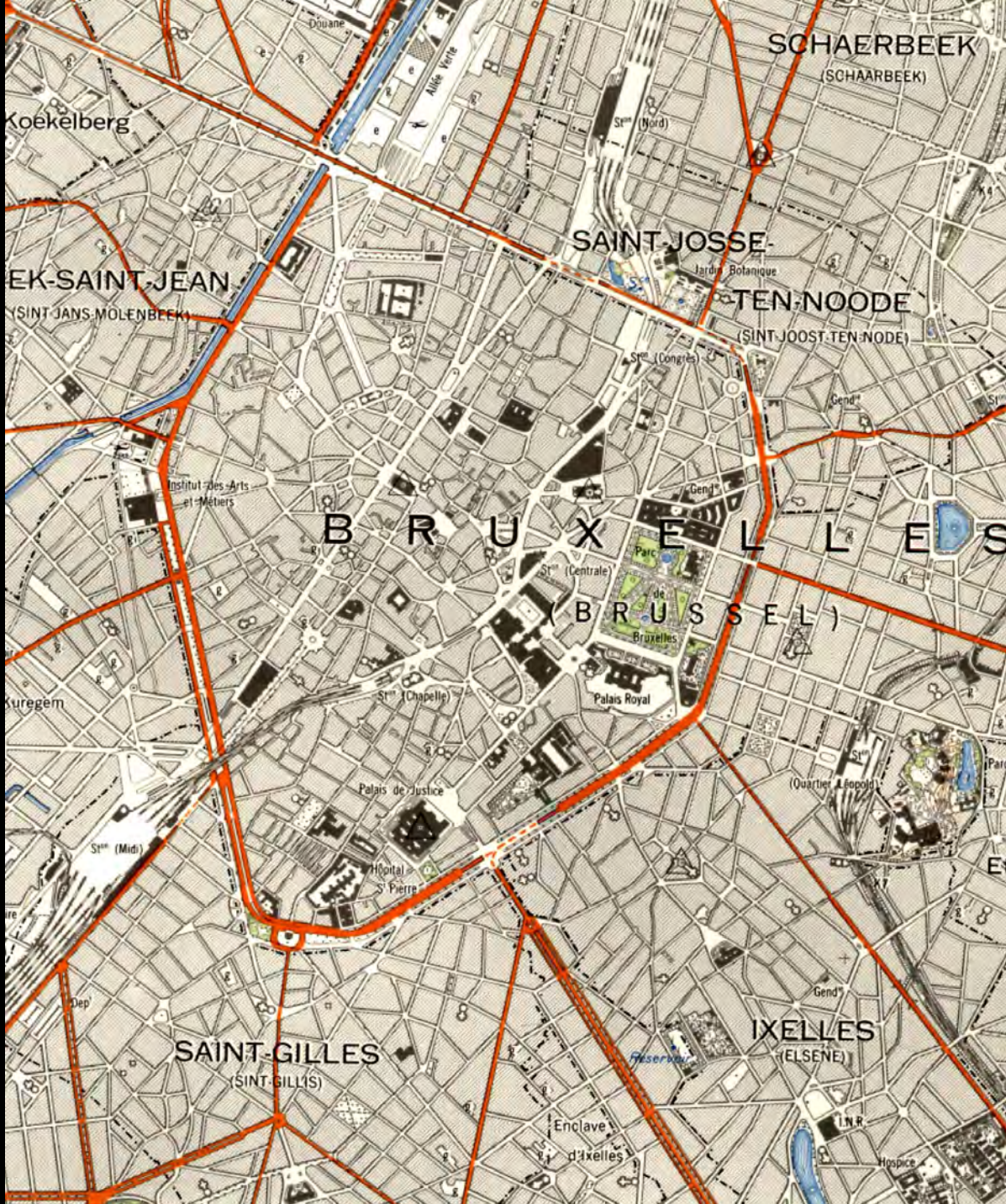
# Linguistic minorities might disappear through assimilation or being swamped



# Linguistic minorities might disappear through assimilation or being swamped



1930: Language act: Dutch names to be used in Dutch-speaking part  
1950: First maps with Dutch names added (in parentheses)





Second  
version: all  
names  
doubled

graphical





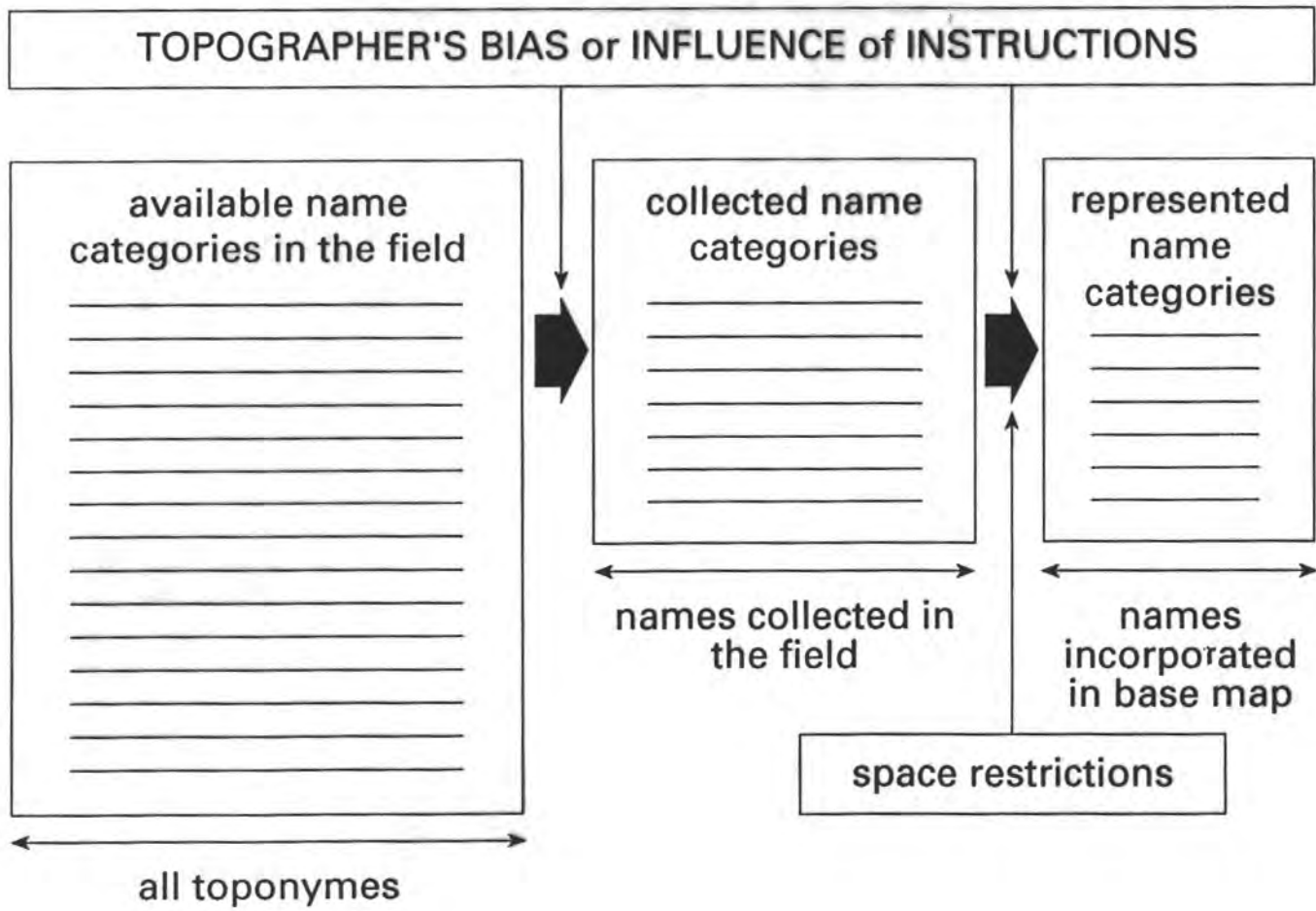
# Transformation of minority names

1. Adherence to minority language orthography
2. Addition or omission of diacritical marks
3. Addition of articles in majority language
4. Addition of name elements (+generics) in majority language
5. Phonetic rendering in majority language
6. Adaptation of toponym proper to majority language structure
7. Translation into majority language
8. Substitution by new name in majority language
9. Removal of named object

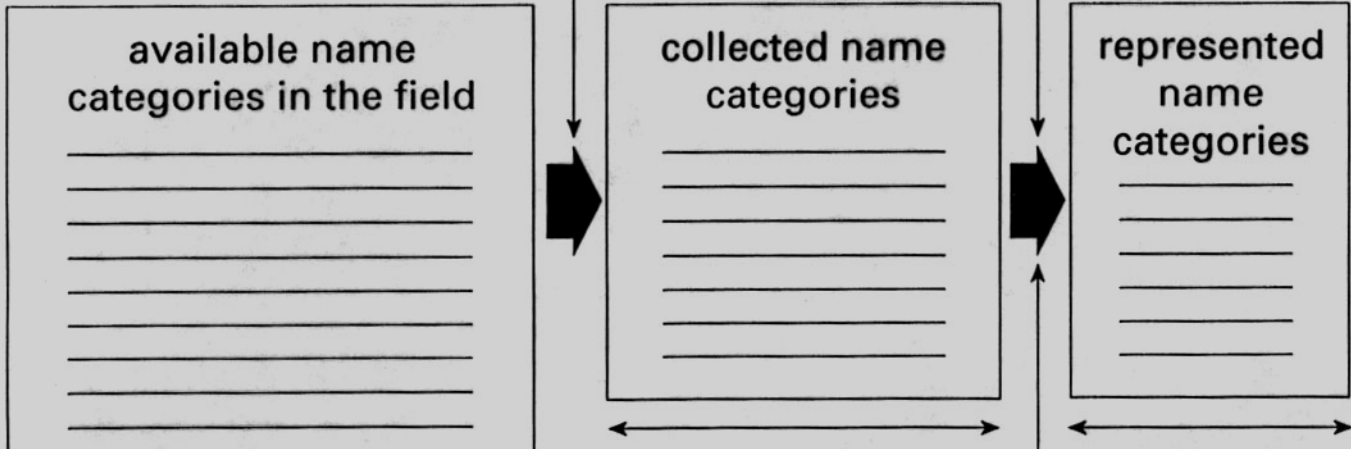
# Institutionalised approaches towards geographical names in multilingual situations

- Traditional usage principle
- Juridical principle
- Territorial principle
- Personal principle

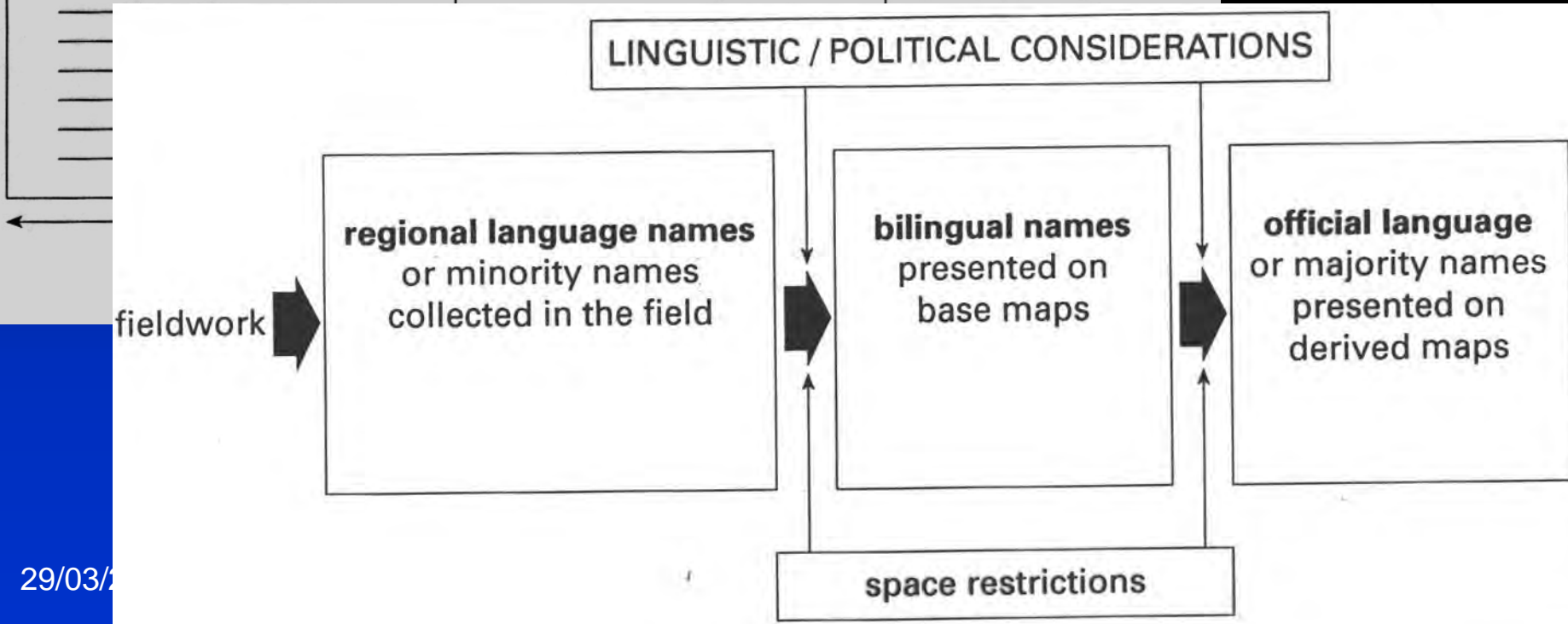
as



**TOPOGRAPHER'S BIAS or INFLUENCE of INSTRUCTIONS**



**LINGUISTIC / POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS**



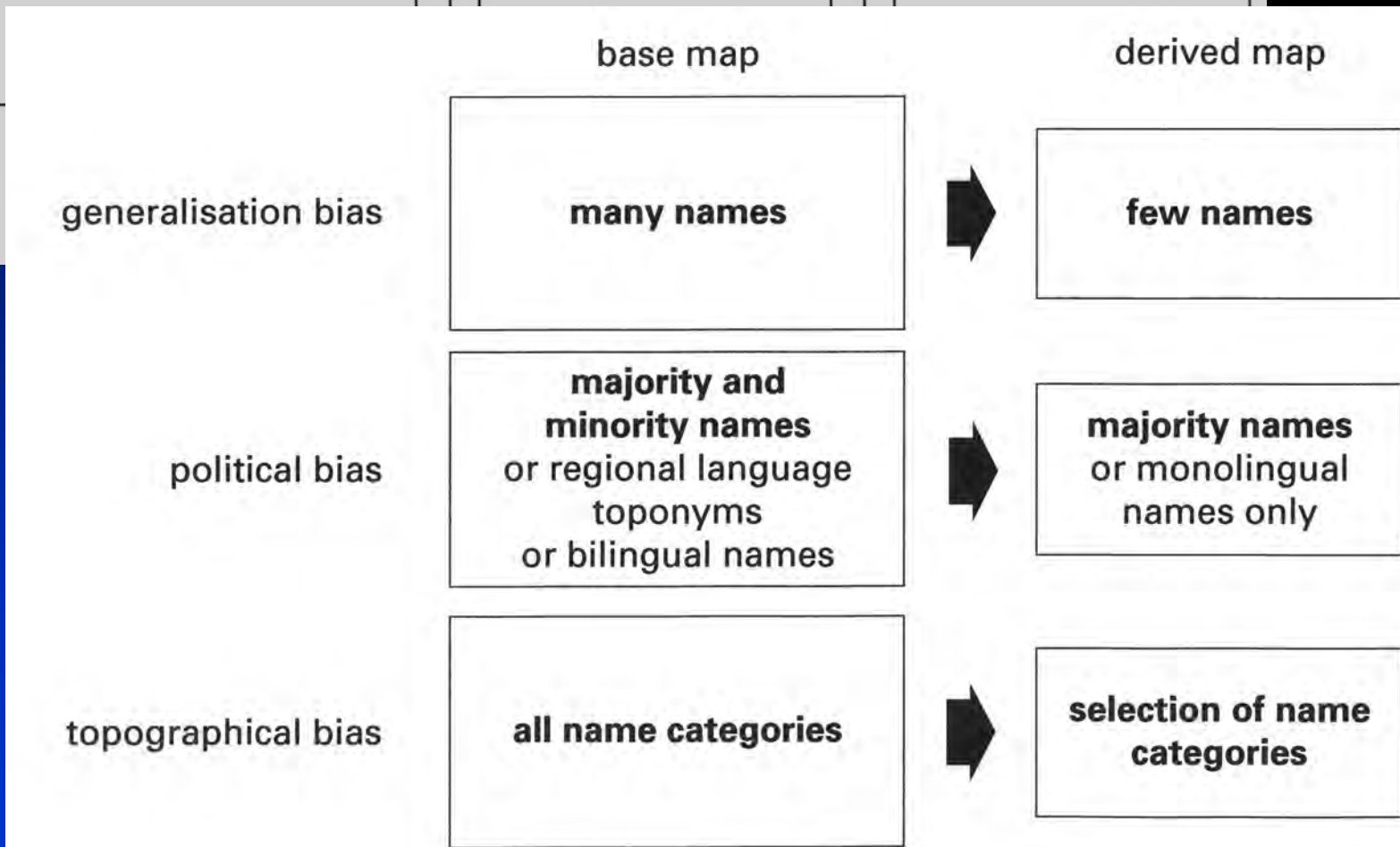
LINGUISTIC / POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

fieldwork

**regional language names**  
or minority names  
collected in the field

**bilingual names**  
presented on  
base maps

**official language**  
or majority names  
presented on  
derived maps



# Influences on the rendering of minority toponyms on topographic maps

- Government regulations
- Historical influences
- Geographical influences
- Cartographical influences





29/03/2006


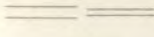

8th UN Conf Stand (C)  
Names



# Possibilities for study of attitudes towards minority names

- Attitudes of different countries towards the same minorities (Basques, Same, Celts, Catalans, Slavs)
- Attitudes of specific state towards different minorities
- Attitudes of different states regarding the same area (Istria)
- Comparison of attitudes towards internal and external minorities (Austria, Hungary)
- Changes in attitudes over time

# ZEICHENERKLÄRUNG WUJASNJENJE ZNAMJEŠKOW

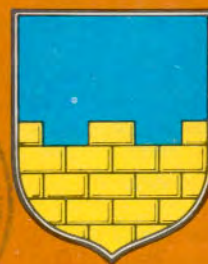
	Stadtgemeindegrenze · Meščanska hranica
	Grenze des Landschaftsschutzgebietes Hranica krajoškitneho wobwoda
	Eisenbahn mit Bahnhof · Zeleznica z dwórnišcom
	Autobahn · Atowa dróha
	Durchgangs- bzw. Fernverkehrsstraße Přechadna dróha resp. dróha dalinoweho wobchada
	Hauptstraße · Hłowna dróha
	Nebenstraße · Pódlanska dróha
	Fahrweg; Feld- und Waldweg Jězdny puć; pólny abo lěsny puć
	Fußweg; Treppe · Sćežka; schody
	Fußgängerbereich, Stadtmauer Cona pěškow; měščanske murje
	Buslinie mit Haltestelle und Endhaltestelle Awtobusowa čara ze zastanišcom a skónčnym zastanišcom
	Öffentl. Gebäude; bebaute Fläche Zjawne twarjenje; potwarjena přestrěn
	Wald, Park; Garten · Lěs, park; zahroda
	Friedhof, Wiese · Pohrjebniščo; luka
	Kirche; Museum · Cyrkej; muzej
	Hotel; Restaurant · Hotel; restawracija
	Café; Ausflugsgaststätte · Kofejownja; wulětniščo
	Post; öffentl. Fernsprecher · Póst; zjawny telefon
	Theater; Filmtheater · Dziwadle; kino
	Mahnmal; Denkmal · Pomnik; statni pomnik
	Krankenhaus, Poliklinik; Apotheke Chorownja, poliklinika; apoteka
	Jugendherberge; Campingplatz Młodžinownja; campingowe městno
	Parkplatz; Taxihalteplatz Parkowniščo; zastaniščo taksow
	Informationsbüro; Reisebüro Informaciski běrow; pućowanski běrow
	Tankstelle; Bad · Tankownja; kupjele
	Busbahnhof; Bootsverleih Busowe dwórniščo; wupožčowanja čotmow
	Aussichtspunkt; Böschung · Wuhladniščo; skłónina



DDR 1:50 M

## Stadtplan

# Bautzen Budyšin

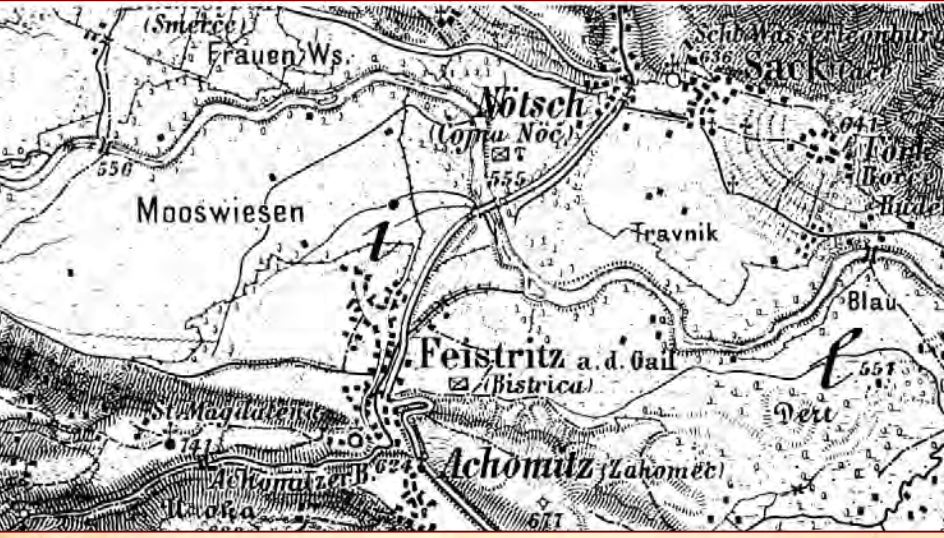


Maßstab ca. 1:10 000

# Disappearance of minority names because of plebiscites 1918-1920



# Verdwijnen minderheidsnamen oiv plebisciten





# Reactions by linguistic minorities

- Difference between linguistic groups becomes marked
- A hierarchy between linguistic groups is established
- A process of awakening of regional consciousness takes place
- Self-recognition
- Experience of discrimination occurs
- Action is undertaken
- This may lead to accommodation of minority language

# Options for rendering multilingual situations

1. Adopting minority language names
2. Adapting minority language names to majority language
3. Exchanging minority language names for majority language names
4. Bilingual representation
5. id + Bilingual marginal information and legends



**Bolsward**  
**Boalsert**

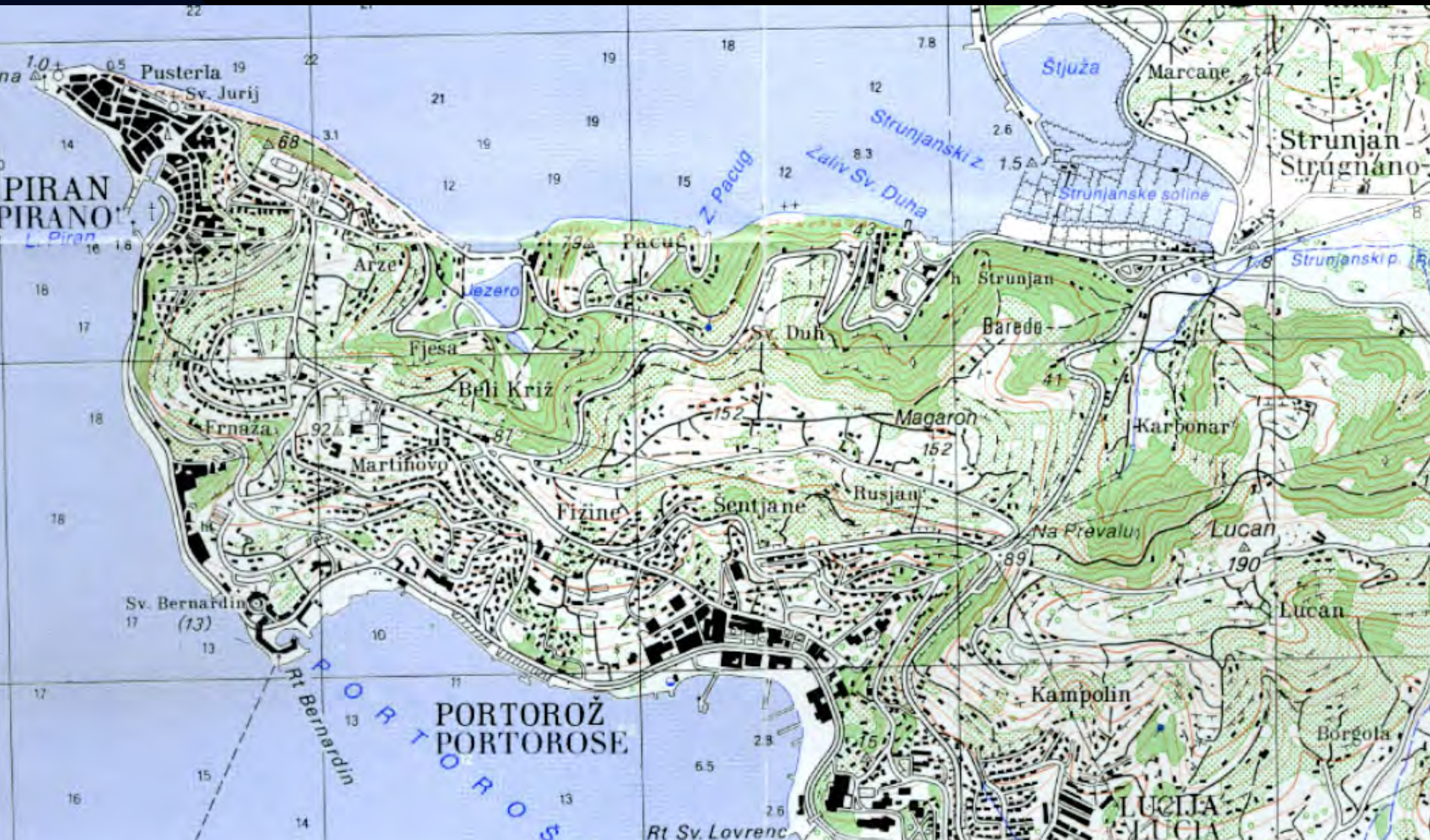
**Sneek**  
**Snits**

**Bilingual presentation**

WYMBRITSERADEEL  
WYMBRITSERADIEL  
Gemeentehuis te Sneek



# slovenia



# Faeroer: minority names subordinated







# Incorporation of minority toponyms



# Incorporation of minority toponyms











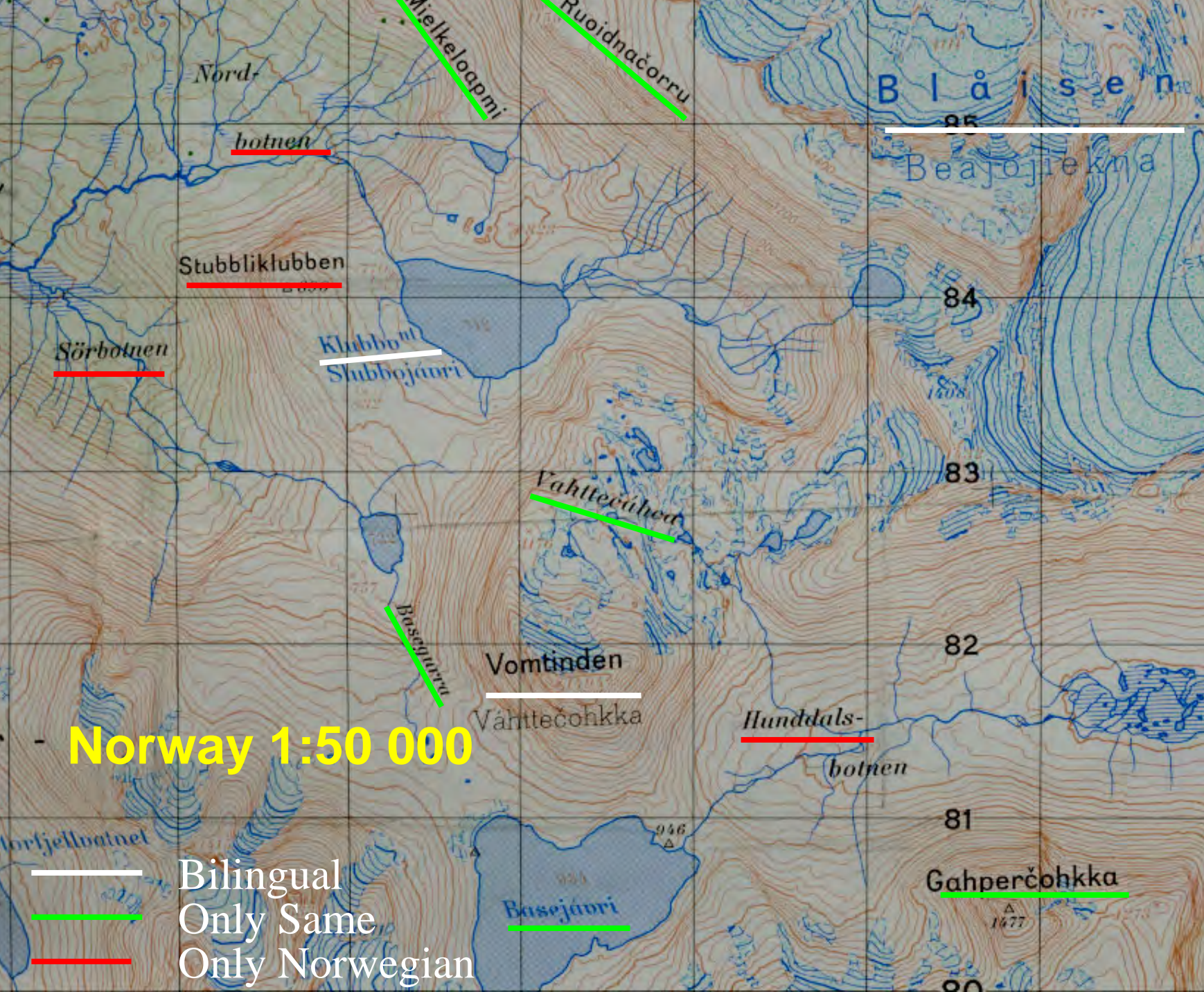


Norway

Finland

Norway

Sweden



Same (Finland)

Finnish

Same (Norway)

oai'vi

NORJA  
NORGE  
NORGA

v a

Spalloai'vi

Spállaivi

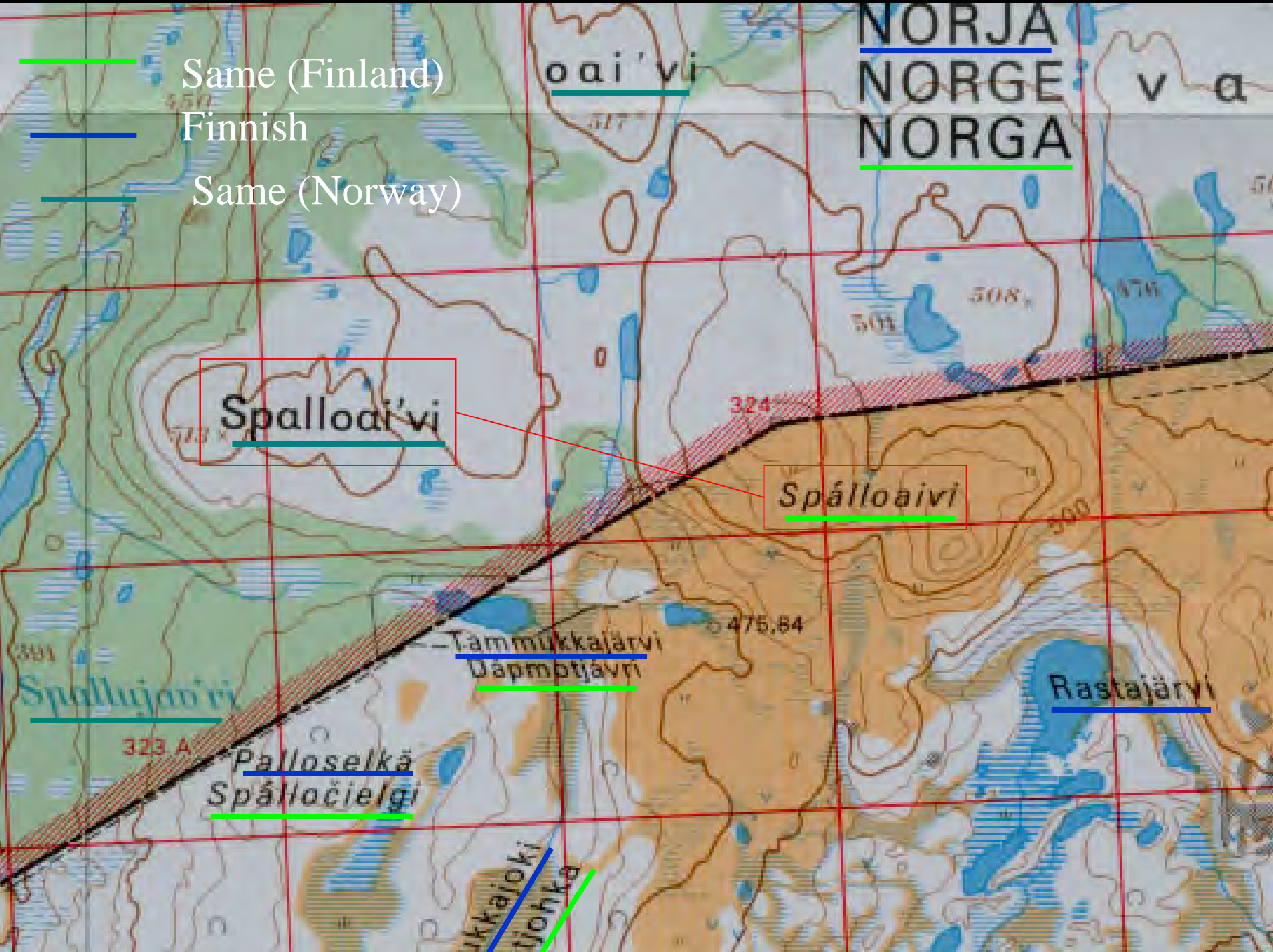
Spallujarvi

Tammukkaajärvi  
Däpmotjávri

Rastajärvi

Palloselkä  
Spállačielgi

Ukkajoki  
Uohka





# Åland

MARIEHAMN  
MAARIANHAMINA

Slemmern

Österhamn

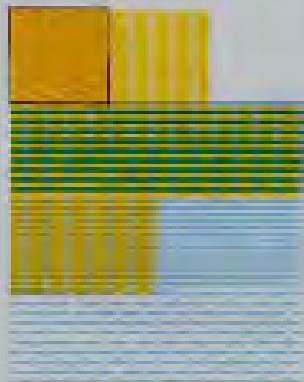
Rättgrundet

Vattenreservat

Camping



## Maasto Terräng



peitto, avoin maa, metsäinen alue  
åker, öppen mark, skogbevuxet område

vaikakuinen tai ylipääsemätön avosu  
svår- eller oframkomlig, öppen myr

helpokukuinen suo, puuton ja metsäinen  
beträddbar myr, öppen och skogbevuxen

soistuma  
försumpningsmark



kallioita, louhikko tai kivikko, hietikko  
berg, block- eller stenfält, sandfält



sorakuoppa, turvetuotantoalue  
grustag, torvproduktionsområde



rantaviiva, vesialue, vedenpinnan korkeusluku  
strandlinje, vattenområde, höjdsiffror för vattenyta

epämääräinen rantaviiva, maatuva vesialue, tulva-alue  
obestämd strandlinje, uppländning, översvåmningsområde



kiviä, allas stenar, bassäng

Åland Isles:  
bilingual legend  
and bilingual  
marginal  
information on  
Finnish  
topographic maps

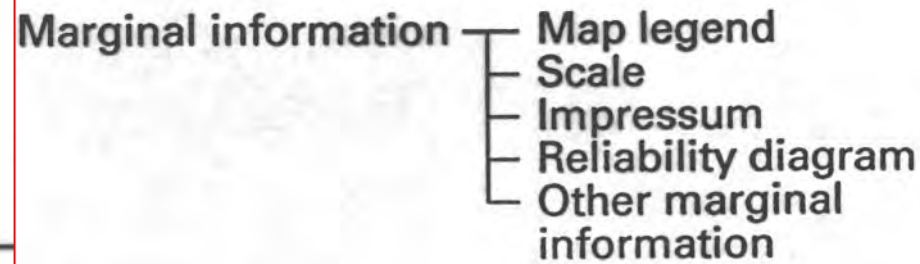
# Map use criteria: When we look for specific spatial information on the area where we live, in order to get the required map that can be read we need:

- Title in our own language
- Legend and marginal information in our own language
- Place names in our own language
- Generics, abbreviations and letter symbols in our own language

The cartographic point of view is that toponyms are only for identification, not for politics

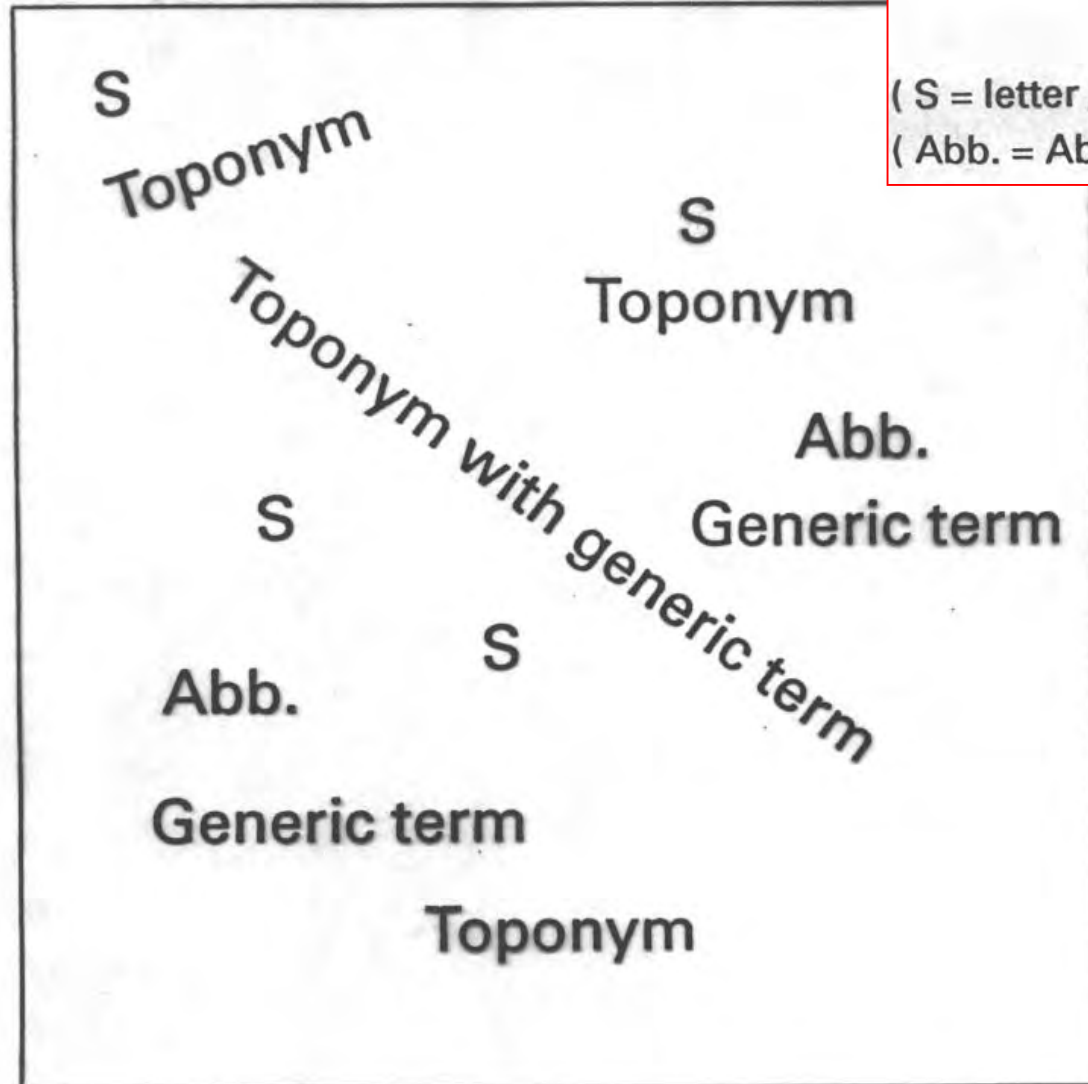
# Title of Map Series

## Title of Map Sheet



( S = letter / character with Symbol Function )

( Abb. = Abbreviation )



Are these name categories also available in your own Language?



# Cultural criteria

- Preservation of the cultural heritage of a people
- Inhabitants also pay taxes

# Current trends

- Increased bilingual representation or monolingual minority or regional names presentation.
- Marginal information translation more available

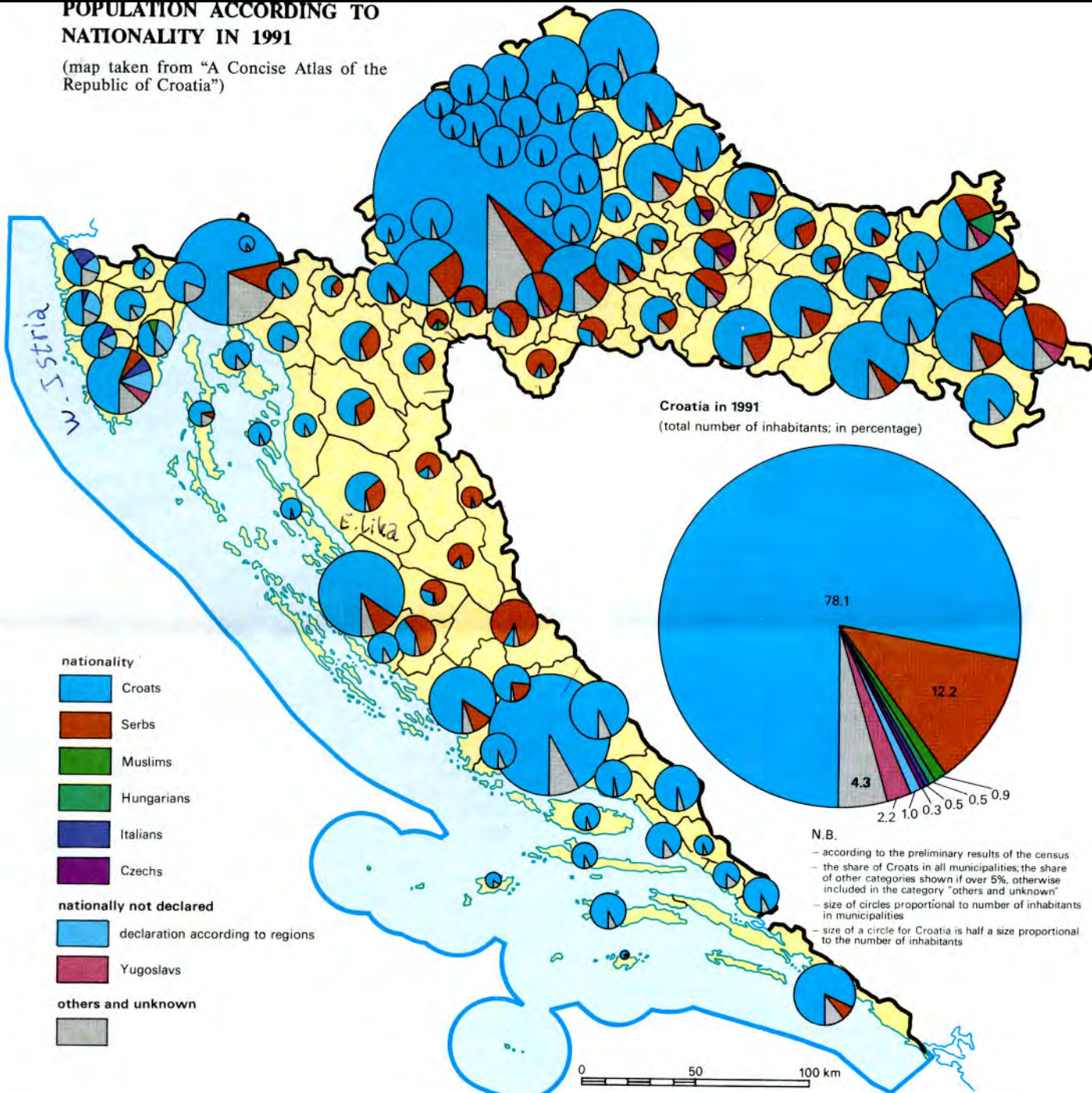
# Procedure:

- Delimitation of minority or regional language areas
- Introduction of bilingual transitional periods on the map
- Restoration of minority language names
- Exclusive minority language rendering
- Accompanied with bilingual marginal information rendering

## Tools needed: language maps

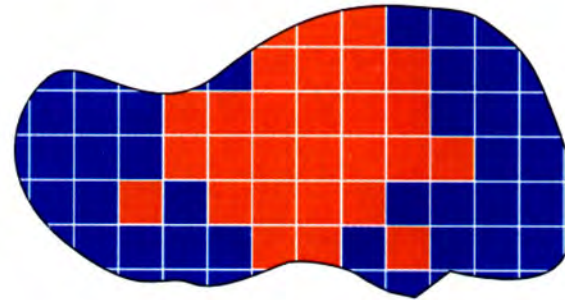
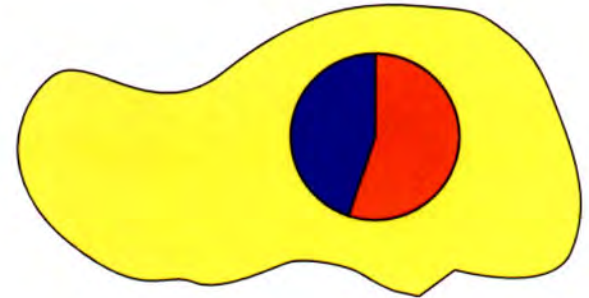
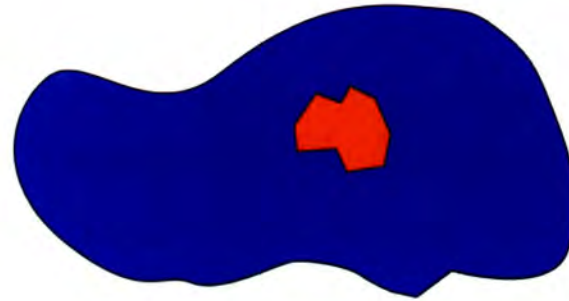
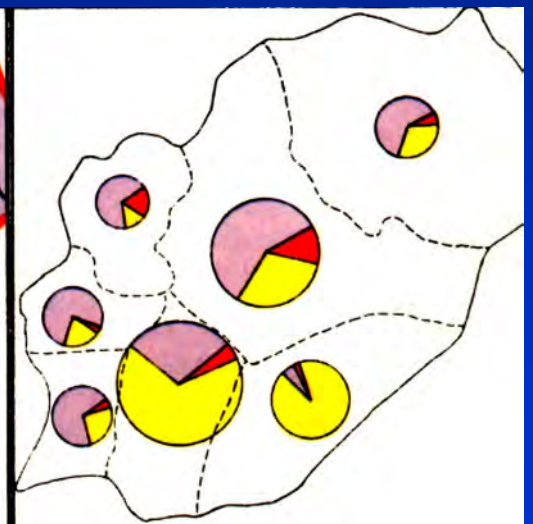
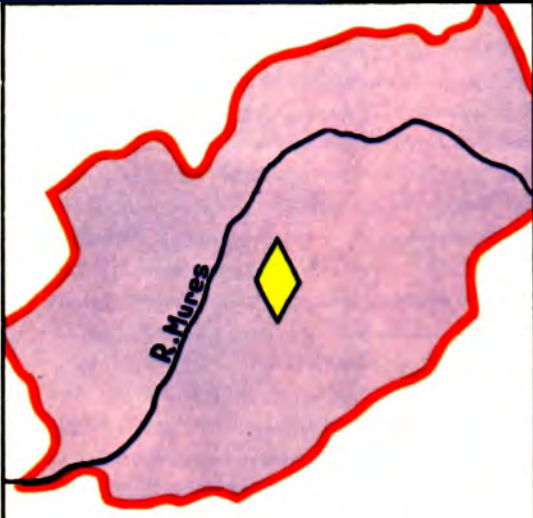
# POPULATION ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY IN 1991

(map taken from "A Concise Atlas of the Republic of Croatia")



# Area statistics/aggregation level

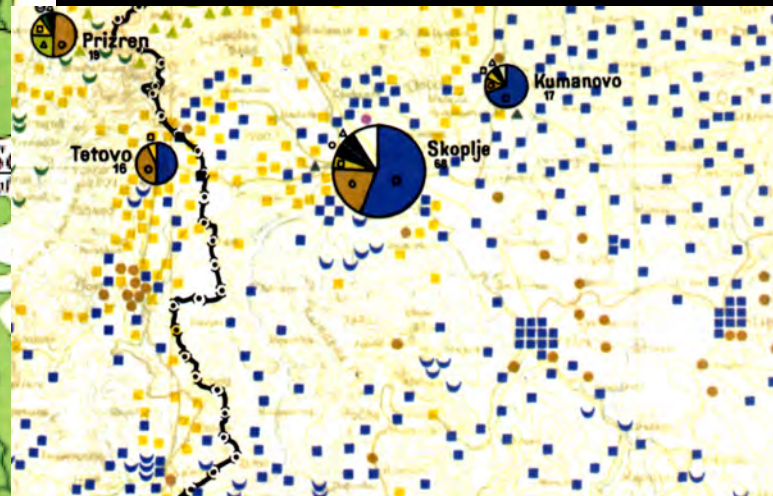
## Hungarian-Romanian map war



 Slovakian

 Hungarian

# Uninhabited areas: patches or dots?



^ Krallert – Weltkarte  
1:1 Mill.  
Sonderausgabe  
Volkstum, Blatt K34,  
Sofia. Wien 1943

Geographical