

SDI Days 2018 and
14th International Conference on
Geoinformation and Cartography
27–29 September 2018
Zagreb

**CROATIAN EXONYMS IN WORLD ATLASES PUBLISHED
FROM THE 1970s TO THE PRESENT**

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Zagreb

INTRODUCTION

- geographical names (toponyms or placenames) – geographical elements of maps
- maps reveal all inconsistencies related to writing, usage, treatment and status of toponyms
- depending on linguistic area and language community:
 - a) exonyms (adapted or domesticated names), e.g. *Beč, Budimpešta, Bugarska, Dunav, Jeruzalem, Prag, Bavarska, Galicija, Stjenjak*
 - b) endonyms (original names), e.g. Firenze, New Mexico, Roma, Venezia, Wien

INTRODUCTION

- writing of adapted names is inconsistent and uneven
- two aims:
 - a) to identify the characteristics of exonyms in Croatian atlases (writing, usage, treatment and status)
 - b) to outline the main open issues related to them
- time span: last forty years, since the international agreement on their reduction (1972)
- sources: world atlases in Croatian (for general use and school atlases)

WORLD ATLASES IN THE CROATIAN

- general atlases:
 - Atlas svijeta, 2008 (Mozaik knjiga – Readers Digest)
 - Atlas svijeta, 2006 (LZMK)
 - Veliki obiteljski atlas svijeta, 2004 (Ljevak)
 - Veliki atlas svijeta, 2003 (Leo Commerce)
 - Atlas svijeta za 21. stoljeće, 2003 (Naklada Fran – Trident Press Int.)
 - Atlas svijeta, 2000 (Mozaik knjiga – Bertelsmann)
 - Atlas svijeta, 1998 (Naklada Zadro)
 - Atlas svijeta, 1996 (Extrade)
 - Zemljopisni atlas svijeta, 1989 (Mladinska knjiga)
 - Atlas svijeta, 1988 (LZMK)
 - Zemljopisni atlas: svijet u brojkama..., 1985 (Mladinska knjiga)
 - Atlas svijeta: novi pogled na Zemlju, 1978 (Liber)
 - Veliki atlas svijeta, 1974 (Prosveta – Mladinska knjiga)

WORLD ATLASES IN THE CROATIAN

- school atlases:
 - Geografski atlas za osnovnu školu, 2017 (Hrvatska školska kartografija i Školska knjiga)
 - Veliki geografski atlas, 2017 (Alfa)
 - Zemlja i čovjek: geografski atlas za osnovnu školu, 2010 (Profil)
 - Geografski atlas svijeta, 2009 (Profil)
 - Geografski atlas za osnovnu i srednje škole, 2008 (Školska knjiga)
 - Atlas svijeta za školu i dom, 2008 (Marjan tisak)
 - Geografski atlas za gimnazije i strukovne škole, 2007 (Školska knjiga)
 - Geografski atlas svijeta: za škole i dom, 2005 (Europapress holding)
 - Atlas svijeta za školu i dom, 2004 (Mozaik knjiga)
 - Atlas svijeta, 2004 (VBZ)
 - Priručni atlas svijeta, 2003 (Mozaik knjiga)
 - Zemljopisni atlas za osnovnu školu, 2002 (Školska knjiga)
 - Veliki školski atlas, 2001 (Znanje)
 - Zemljopisni školski atlas, 2000 (Ljevak)
 - Školski atlas, 2000 (Alfa)
 - Atlas svijeta za školu i dom, 1991 (Cankarjeva založba – The Times)

OPEN ISSUES REGARDING EXONYMS

- inconsistent writing
- indistinct usage and variable treatment
- complex status in multilingual areas
- unclear boundary between historical and current exonyms

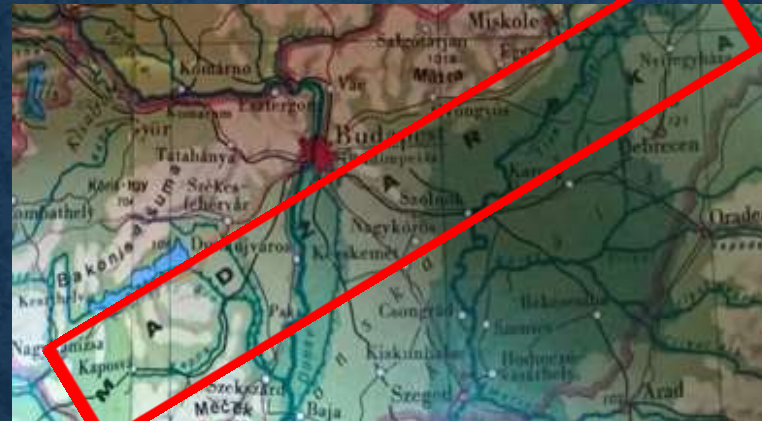
INCONSISTENT WRITING

- several adapted forms of names for a single geographical object, even for the names of countries:
- examples:
 - *Bahami, Bahama*
 - *Balhaš, Balhaško jezero, Balkaško jezero, Balqaško jezero*
 - *Moluci, Moluki, Molučki otoci, Začinski otoci, Mirodijski otoci*
 - *Kapverdski Otoci, Kabo Verde, Zelenortska Republika, Zelenortski Otoci*
 - *Mađarska, Madžarska*
 - *Mauretaniija, Mauritanija*
 - *Mianmar, Mjanmar, Mjanma*
 - *São Tomé i Príncipe, San Tome i Prinsipe, Sveti Toma i Prinsipe, Sveti Toma i Princip, Sveti Toma i Princ*

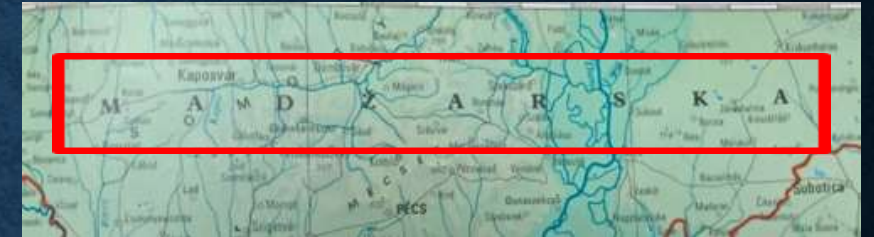
MAĐARSKA AND MADŽARSKA – GENERAL ATLASES



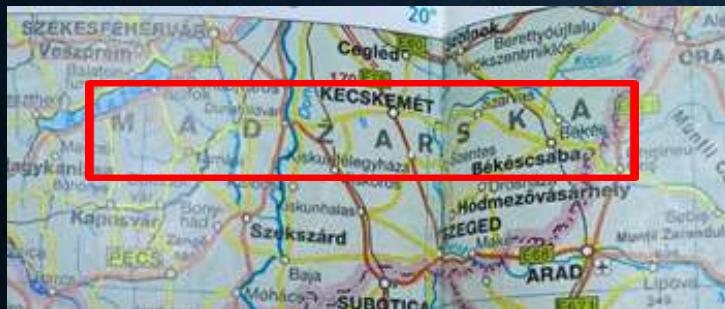
Veliki atlas svijeta, 1974.



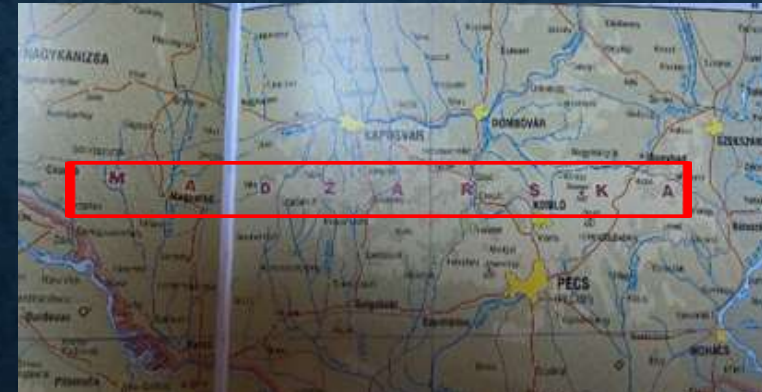
Atlas svijeta, 1985.



Atlas svijeta, 1988.



Atlas svijeta 2000, 1999.



Atlas svijeta, 2006.



Atlas svijeta, 2008.

MAĐARSKA AND MADŽARSKA – SCHOOL ATLASES



Zemljopisni atlas svijeta, 2002.



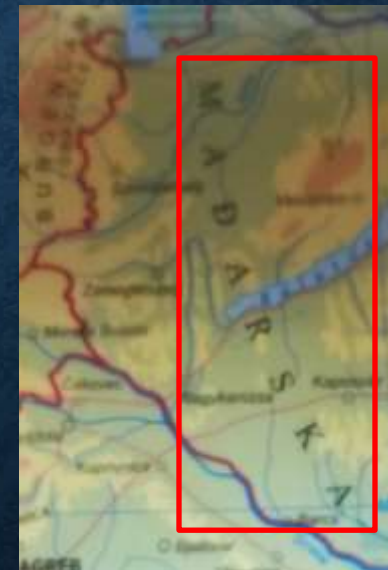
Priručni atlas svijeta, 2003.



Zemlja i čovjek, 2010.



Veliki geografski atlas, 2017.



Geografski atlas za OŠ, 2017.

BALHAŠ, BALHAŠKO JEZERO, BALKAŠKO JEZERO AND BALQAŠKO JEZERO – GENERAL ATLASES



Veliki atlas svijeta, 1974.



Atlas svijeta, 1985.



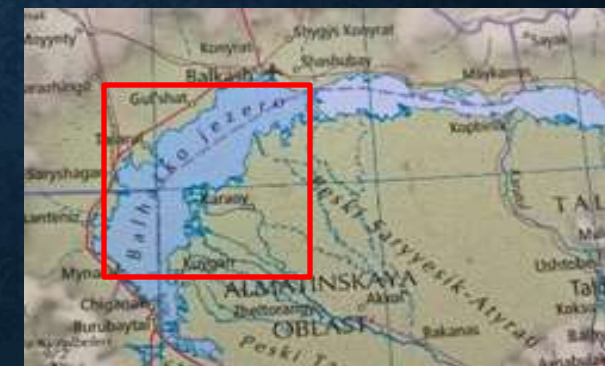
Atlas svijeta, 1988.



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Atlas svijeta, 2008.

BALHAŠ, BALHAŠKO JEZERO, BALKAŠKO JEZERO AND BALQAŠKO JEZERO – SCHOOL ATLASES



Zemljopisni atlas svijeta, 2002.



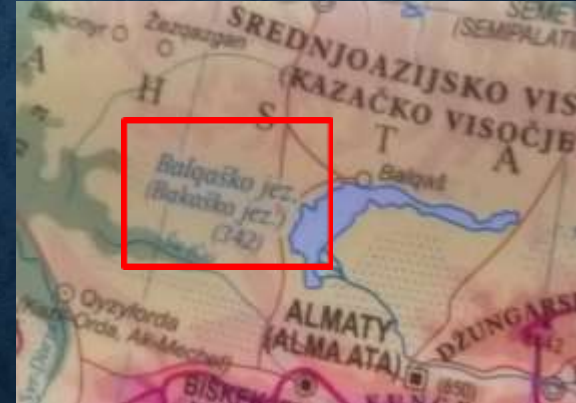
Priručni atlas svijeta, 2003.



Zemlja i čovjek, 2010.



Veliki geografski atlas, 2017.



Geografski atlas za OŠ, 2017.

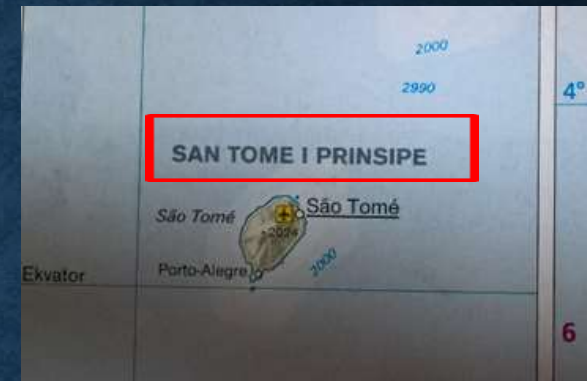
SÃO TOMÉ I PRÍNCIPE, SAN TOME I PRINSIPE, SVETI TOMA I PRINSIPE AND SVETI TOMA I PRINCIP – GENERAL ATLASES



Atlas svijeta, 1985.



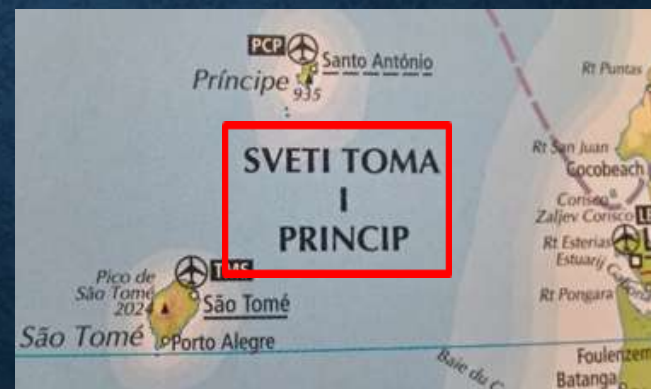
Atlas svijeta, 1988.



Atlas svijeta 2000, 1999.

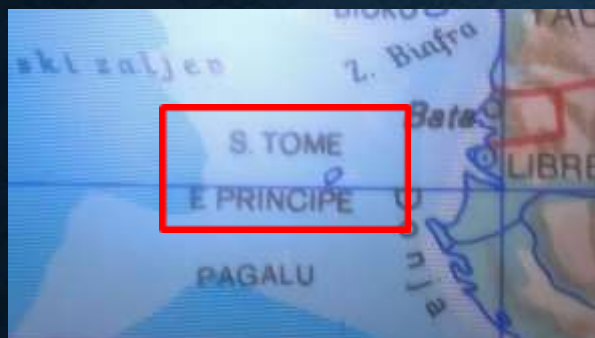


Atlas svijeta, 2006.

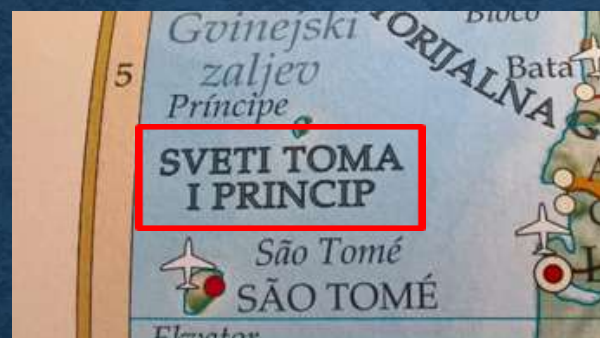


Atlas svijeta, 2008.

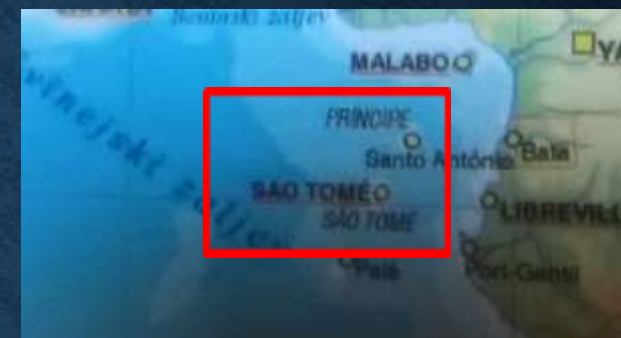
SÃO TOMÉ I PRÍNCIPE, SAN TOME I PRINSIPE, SVETI TOMA I PRINSIPE AND SVETI TOMA I PRINCIP – SCHOOL ATLASES



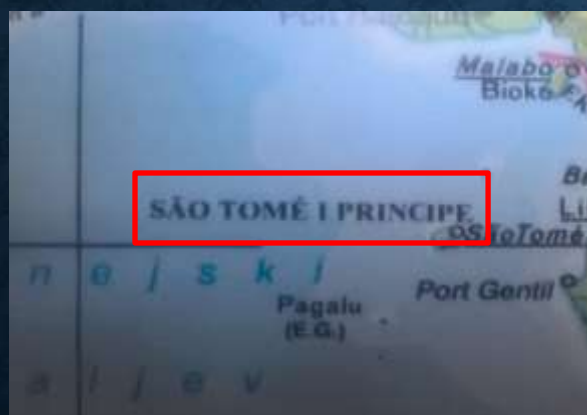
Zemljopisni atlas svijeta, 2002.



Priručni atlas svijeta, 2003.



Zemlja i čovjek, 2010.



Veliki geografski atlas, 2017.



Geografski atlas za OŠ, 2017.

INCONSISTENT WRITING

- result of different:
 - a) script of the original name
 - b) time of receiving a name
 - c) degree of familiarity and adaptation in Croatian
 - d) intermediary language
 - e) imprecise orthographic rules – too general, incomplete, certified by a small number examples, ambiguous (e.g. *Zapadna Europa* – *zapadna Europa*)
 - f) transcription and transliteration systems
 - g) unstandardized geographical terminology (e.g. *Banksovi otoci* and *Banksovo otočje*; *Brazilsko visočje* and *Brazilska visoravan*; *Havajski otoci*, *Havajsko otočje* and *Havaji*)

INDISTINCT USAGE AND VARIABLE TREATMENT

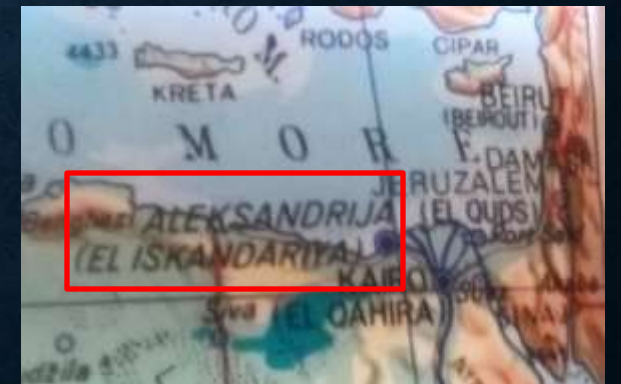
- criteria for the use of exonyms are not clear enough
- international recommendations:
 - a) in receiver language environments
 - b) if the endonym is composed of a specific and a semantically transparent generic word
 - c) if the geographical object has close and traditional relations to the community of the receiver language
 - d) if the geographical object is historically or currently important
 - e) if the geographical object extends across language boundaries

INDISTINCT USAGE AND VARIABLE TREATMENT

- use of exonyms depends on the type of geographical object
- exonyms are usually used for:
 - a) all continents, larger entities, oceans
 - b) most seas, countries, historical countries, dependent territories
 - c) many natural regions, historical provinces, administrative units, islands
 - d) some larger and cross-border landforms, undersea relief forms, inland waters
 - e) rare settlements – historically, politically or economically important for the receiver language community

INDISTINCT USAGE AND VARIABLE TREATMENT

- outcomes: different treatment of exonyms and different modes of presentation of exonyms on maps
- three basic modes of exonym presentation on maps in Croatian atlases:
 - a) only endonyms
 - b) only exonyms
 - c) endonyms and exonyms in brackets
- very rarely: exonyms and endonyms in brackets – in school atlases



Zemljopisni atlas za OŠ, 2002.

ONLY ENDONYMS – GENERAL ATLASES



Veliki atlas svijeta, 1974.



Atlas svijeta, 1985.



Atlas svijeta, 1988.



Atlas svijeta, 2006.



Veliki atlas svijeta, 1974.

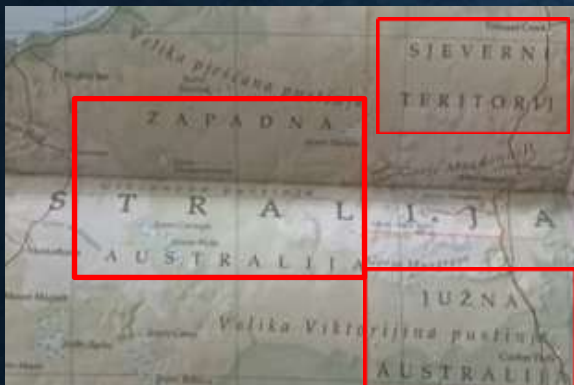


Atlas svijeta, 2006.



Veliki atlas svijeta, 1974.

ONLY EXONYMS – SCHOOL ATLASES



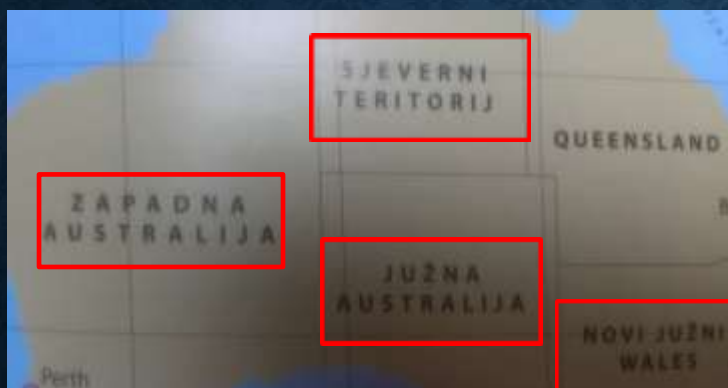
Priručni atlas svijeta, 2003.



Priručni atlas svijeta, 2003.



Zemljopisni atlas za OŠ, 2002.



Zemlja i čovjek, 2010.



Geografski atlas za OŠ, 2017.

ONLY EXONYMS – FOREIGN SCHOOL ATLASES



Oxford School Atlas, 2012.



Rand McNally Classroom Atlas, 2016.

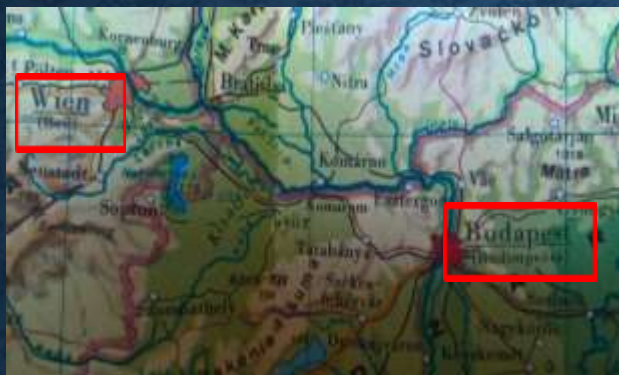


Collins School Atlas, 2016.

ENDONYMS AND EXONYMS – GENERAL ATLASES



Atlas svijeta 2000, 1999.



Atlas svijeta, 1985.



Atlas svijeta, 1988.



Atlas svijeta 2000, 1999.



Atlas svijeta 2000, 1999.



Atlas svijeta, 2006.

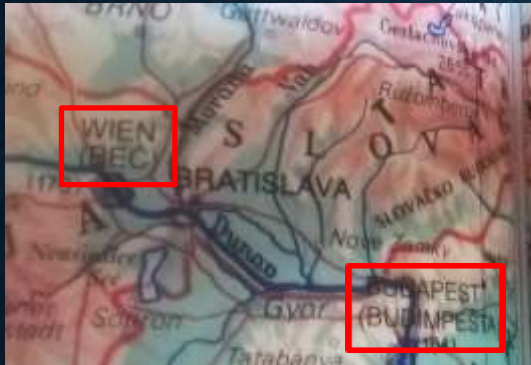


Atlas svijeta, 2008.



Atlas svijeta, 2008.

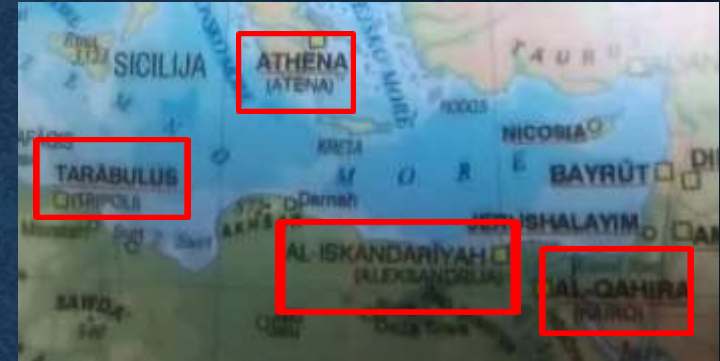
ENDONYMS AND EXONYMS – SCHOOL ATLASES



Zemljopisni atlas za OŠ, 2002.



Priručni atlas svijeta, 2003.



Zemlja i čovjek, 2010.



Veliki geografski atlas, 2017.



Veliki geografski atlas, 2017.



Geografski atlas za OŠ, 2017.

COMPLEX STATUS IN MULTILINGUAL AREAS

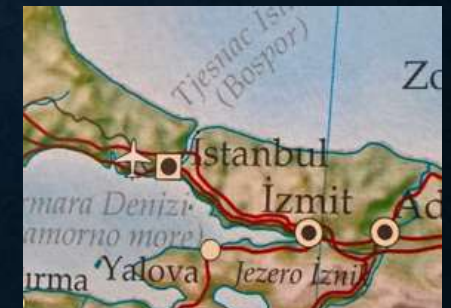
- more than one official and/or minority languages are spoken
- factors which affect the process of determining the type of name:
 - a) location of the object
 - b) language status in the area where the geographical object is situated
 - c) language community that is using a certain type of name
- e.g. Poreč – Parenzo; Bale – Valle; Kopačevo – Kopács



Tourist map of Istria

UNCLEAR BOUNDARY BETWEEN HISTORICAL AND CURRENT EXONYMS

- depending on the frequency of use in a given period:
 - a) living (current) exonyms (e.g. *Pariz*, *Švedska*, *Tiber*)
 - b) waning (disappearing) exonyms (e.g. *Carigrad*, *Devđelija*, *Zakavkazje*)
 - c) historical (obsolete) exonyms (e.g. *Bruselj*, *Jakin*, *Požun*)
- most ambiguous are waning exonyms (e.g. Istanbul – Carigrad)



BOARDS AND PROJECTS DEALING WITH EXONYMS

- Working Group on Exonyms (WGE) since 2002 → United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) since 1959
- project *A Dictionary of Foreign Geographical Names* at LZMK since 2013
- outcome: *Croatian Exonyms I: names of countries, capitals and their inhabitants* (2016), *Croatian Exonyms II: list of current and historical exonyms* (2018?), online database with more than 3000 Croatian exonyms

BOARDS AND PROJECTS DEALING WITH EXONYMS

- regarding exonyms, the commission should:
 - a) make a list of adapted names in order to start the process of their reduction
 - b) create detailed guidelines for dealing with exonyms on maps and texts
 - c) standardize written forms and usage of exonyms
- regarding endonyms, the commission should:
 - a) standardize endonyms
 - b) make recommendations for naming towns, streets, buildings and other objects

BOARDS AND PROJECTS DEALING WITH EXONYMS

- Commission for the Standardisation of Geographical Names should deal with exonyms as well → its establishment should be strongly supported
- in other countries:
 - in the USA *United States Board on Geographical Names (BGN) and Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)*
 - in the UK *The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN)*,
 - in Canada *Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC)*
 - in Germany *Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN)*
 - in the RSA *South African Geographical Names System*
 - in Australia *Committee for Geographical Names of Australasia (CGNA)*
 - in Slovenia *Komisija za standardizacijo zemljopisnih imen*