The use of exonyms in Croatia

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What has been done in Croatia?

- Croatian participation in UNGEGN activities so far has not had an official status.
- There is still no official authority appointed to be responsible for the standardization of geographical names.
- There is no official authority that could make decision between traditional Croatian exonym or endonym.
- Until recently there was almost no coordination between various institutions dealing with geographical names.
- There is still no full official list of exonyms.
  - Partly official is only the list of names of countries.
Croatian Geodetic Institute (HGI)

- Article 44.
- (1) Within the scope of its activity, the Institute performs the following jobs:
  - 1. conducts fundamental geodetic works,
  - 2. establishes topographic, cartographic and cadastral bases,
  - 3. conducts topographic survey,
  - 4. establishes and keeps the register of geographical names,
  - 5. conducts state border survey and marking,
  - 6. conducts development and research projects,
  - 7. works on the standardization of geodetic works and procedures.
Croatian Geographical Names Database (CGND)

- Participating institutions
  - State Geodetic Administration (DGU / SGA)
  - Croatian Geodetic Institute (HGI / CGI)
  - Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia (HHI / CHI)
  - Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics (IHJJ / ICLL)

- Norwegian partners (first coordination was initiated by the Norwegians)
The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia

Article 12

- The Croatian language and the Latin alphabet are in official use in the Republic of Croatia.

- In individual local units, another language and the Cyrillic or some other alphabet may be introduced into official use along with the Croatian language and the Latin alphabet under conditions specified by law.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT ON THE RIGHTS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

Article 13

The law regulating the use of minority languages and script and/or the statutes of self government units shall define measures to facilitate the preservation of traditional names and signs and the naming of places, streets and squares after the persons or events important for the history and culture of the respective national minority in the Republic of Croatia, in the areas traditionally or in terms of numbers significantly populated by the national minority concerned.
THE ACT ON THE MINORITY LANGUAGE AND SCRIPT USE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Article 10

- In municipalities and cities that have introduced a minority language and script for equal official use, either bilingual or multilingual, the same lettering size shall be secured for:
  1. traffic signs and other written notifications in road traffic,
  2. streets and square names,
  3. place and geographic site names.
The use of the term “exonym” in Croatian

- “Geographical name of the settlement that is situated on the territory of another linguistic entity”
- “Geographical name used by those that live outside the named area”
- The form of the geographical name (toponym) that refers to the geographical feature outside the linguistic area on which the name is used, and differs in form from the name used on the linguistic area on which the geographical feature is situated.
The problem of terminology

- at first the term was used only referring to names of settlements
- now it is used mostly in the accordance with the UN terminology
- exonyms now refer to all geographical features outside the area of Croatian language (the problem of names in Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Names formed simply by transcription from non-Latin scripts are not considered exonyms
- inconsistent use of terms transphonemization, transliteration and transcription
Use of exonyms in Croatia

- written sources in Croatian language date back to 11th century
- many exonyms have been used for centuries in written documents
- the spelling - fully standardized by the end of the 19th century
- names of states always have adapted Croatian forms
- exonyms formed only by translation of the generic term
- various traditions between written and sound transformation of the foreign name
- names from languages that use Latin alphabet are spelled in the same form as they are originally written
- from orthography the problem is moved to pronunciation
  - foreign names are pronounced by sounds (phonems) of Croatian and not those of the original language
  - the accent usually remains as in the original language
Languages written in Latin script

- Beč, Budimpešta, Bukurešt, Rim, Prag ...
- adaptations (different spelling according to the original pronunciation)
  - Bazel (Basel), Firenca (Firenze), Gdanjsk (Gdańsk), Krakov (Krakow), Minhen (München), Napulj (Napoli), Pariz (Paris), Varšava (Warszawa), Venecija (Venezia), Ženeva (Genève) ...
  - “overadaptations” (rarely used): Đenova (Genova), Lajpcig (Leipzig); sometimes from the “Yugoslav times”
- same spelling, different pronunciation: London
- Extralinguistic problem: Auschwitz instead of Oświęcim (German as intermediary language)
Languages that use non-Latin scripts

- transcription according to pronunciation in Croatian
  - Kijev (through Russian), Moskva, Sofija
  - Bagdad, Teheran
  - Benares / Varanasi, Kalkuta

- Special rules for national variants of Cyrillic scripts (Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Macedonian…)

- Arhangelsk (Архангельск), Čeljabinsk (Челябинск), Đevđelija (Гевгелија), Murmansk (Мурманск), Voronjež (Воронеж)…
Current situation on Croatian maps

- UN Resolution on having both names, exonym and endonym, on maps is mostly respected
- however, there are no strict rules, i.e. names in Spain are all written in Spanish (not in Catalan, Bask etc.)
- names in Belarus, Ukraine are mostly written in Russian form
“official” status on Croatian maps

- Bazel (Basel)
- Budimpešta (Budapest)
- Bukurešt (București)
- Debrecin (Debrecen)
- Drač (Durrës)
- Firenca (Firenze)
- Gdanjsk (Gdańsk)
- Gorica (Gorizia)
- Kopar (Koper)
- Kopenhagen (København)
- Krakov (Kraków)
- Lisabon (Lisboa)
- Napulj (Napoli)
- Nica (Nice)
- Pariz (Paris)
- Prag (Praha)
- Rim (Roma)
- Siget (Szeged)
- Skoplje (Skopje)
- Temišvar (Timișoara)
- Tirana (Tiranë)
- Trst (Trieste)
- Vatikan
- Varšava (Warszawa)
- Venecija (Venezia)
- Ženeva (Genève)
Names of states

- always just adapted forms in Croatian
- Luksemburg (state), Luxembourg (city)
- few new names that are used only in diplomatic correspondence:
  - traditional Croatian name Obala Bjelokosti > Côte d’Ivoire
  - traditional Croatian Bjelorusija has been officially changed to Republika Bjelarus
  - traditional Croatian Moldavija to Republika Moldova
...
The level below the state names

- there are no fixed rules
- the names are mostly used according to tradition
  - Bavarska, Gradišće (Burgenland), Apulija (Puglia), Katalonija, Baskija
- many inconsistencies (and mistakes)
- USA:
  - Južna Karolina, Sjeverna Carolina
  - Massachussets, Connecticut, Georgia …, but Kalifornija, Pensilvanija
Exonyms that could be treated as endonyms

- geographical names in languages of the indigenous ethnic minorities that are even today, at least partially present on a “foreign” territory

Such names:
- for Slovenians: Celovec (Klagenfurt), Gradec (Graz), Gorica (Gorizia), Beljak (Villah) …
- Pečuh (Pécs) for Croatians in Hungary
- Priština (Prishtinë) for the Serbs
- Rovigno (Rovinj) for Italians in Croatia
Italy (many more in documents and old Croatian dictionaries)

- Apulija (Puglia), historically Pulja
- Asiz (Assisi)
- Bocen (Bolzano/Bozen) historically
- Bolonja (Bologna) not officially
- Emilija-Romanija (Emilia-Romagna)
- Firenca (Firenze)
- Furlanija-Juliska krajina (Friuli-Venezia Giulia)
- Gorica (Gorizia)
- Gornja Ečava (Alto Adige) /
- Južni Tirol, Trentino-Gornja Ečava (Trentino-Alto Adige / Südtirol)
- Kalabrija (Calabria)
- Kampanija (Campania)
- Lacij (Lazio)
- Ligurija (Liguria)

- Lombardija (Lombardia)
- Lukanija (Basilicata)
- Marke (Marche)
- Napulj (Napoli)
- Pijemont (Piemonte)
- Rim (Roma)
- Sardinija (Sardegna)
- Sicilija (Sicilia)
- Tarent (Tàranto)
- Toskana (Toscana)
- Trident (Trento), only historically
- Trst (Trieste)
- Umbrija (Umbria)
- Venecija, Mleci/Mletci (Venezia)
Hungary

- Baranja (Baranya), region
- Budimpešta (Budapest)
- Debrecin (Debrecen)
- Đur/Rab (Győr) historically
- Jegar/Jegra (Eger) historically
- Kapošvar (Kaposvár)
- Kečkemet (Kecskemét)
- Kiségl (Kőszeg)
- Miškolk / Miškovac (Miskolc), historically
- Pečuh (Pécs), historically also Pečuj
- Pešta (Pest), historically
- Velika Kaniža (Nagy-Kanizsa)

- Siget (Szigetvár)
- Segedin (Szeged)
- Solnok (Szolnok)
- Sambotel (Szombathely)
- Stolni Biograd (Székesfehérvár)
- Šomođ/Šimeška županija (Somogy)
- Vesprim (Veszprém)
- Zalska županija (Zala)
- Bakonjska šuma (Bakony), Verteška gora (Vertés) …
- lakes: Blatno jezero (Balaton), Nežidersko jezero (Ferő-to)
- rivers: Tisa (Tisza)…
Austria

- Beč (Wien)
- Bečko Novo Mjesto (Wiener Neustadt)
- Beljak (Villach), only historically
- Celovac (Klagenfurt), only historically
- Donja Austrija (Niederösterreich)
- Gornja Austrija (Oberösterreich)
- Gradac (Graz), only historically
- Gradišće (Burgenland)
- Koruška (Kärnten)
- Štajerska (Steiermark)
- Željezno (Eisenstadt)

- mountains: Alpe, Karavanke, Kamniške alpe, Karnske alpe (Hohe Warte), Noričke Alpe, Savinjske alpe, Ture (Tauern)
- Bečka zavala (Wiener Becken)
- lakes: Nežidersko jezero (Neusiedler See), Bodensko jezero
- rivers: Morava (March)…
Historical exonyms

- The number of exonyms is constantly decreasing (not because of UN recommendation).
- Exonyms have long tradition in Croatian dictionaries that date back to 16th, 17th century and written sources.
- For historical reasons many exonyms for Italian, Austrian and Hungarian towns were not equally known throughout Croatia.
- The problem of toponyms in Bosnia and Herzegovina:
  - Croatian names that have been used there have often been changed, but are still used on Croatian maps.
Exonyms with long history

- Mle(t)ci = Venezia (only in pl. < Latin form)
  - Bneci (Della Bella), Bnetci (Vrančić)
- Drač (Durrës), according to Arj. from the 13th century
- Rim (Roma) (Vrančić, Mikalja….)
- Beč (Wien), documented in 16th (< Hung. Bécs)
- Nikozija (Lefkosia)
- Sambotel (Szombathely, H), I. Belostenec, 17th century
- Skadar (Shköder, Shkodra)
- Solun (Thessaloniki)
- Petrograd (Sankt Peterburg)…
Some historical exonyms that are no longer known nor used

Obsolete exonyms but still used occasionally
- Carigrad, Stambol (Istanbul)
- Jakin (Ancona); 15th century, Mikalja, Della Bella …
- Filiba (Plovdiv, BG)
- Jedrene (Edirne, T)
- Požun (Bratislava, SK)
- Turin (Torino) (Vitezović)
- Names formed probably according to Czech model:
  Dražďani (Drezden), Lipsko (Leipzig), Monakov(o)
  (München), Kraljevac (Königsberg) …