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## **Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names**

### **Addendum\***

The *Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names* was prepared by the Working Group on Terminology of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, and was first published by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in 2002. The Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held in Berlin from 27 August to 5 September 2002, recommended, in its resolution VIII/3, “that the Working Group on Terminology continue to function, with the aim of reviewing the *Glossary* periodically and updating it as required”.

At the Ninth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held in New York from 21 to 30 August 2007, the following terms were ratified and approved for insertion in the *Glossary*.

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\* Also available from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/default.htm>.

## I. Terms in the 2002 *Glossary* whose definitions have been amended

|     |                          |  |
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| 002 | address                  | <p>(a) Computer location where a particular item is stored.</p> <p>(b) A <i>geographical</i> address enables a topographic item, and in particular a human habitation, to be located.</p>  |
| 028 | choronym                 | Name of a large geographical or administrative unit of land. <i>Examples:</i> Yorkshire; Ar-Rub'; al-Khāli; Missiones; Attiki.   |
| 045 | coordinates, rectangular | <p>(a) Grid of plane coordinates consisting of two sets of straight lines at right angles to each other and with equal units of measure on both axes, as in true Cartesian coordinates, such as the →<b>UTM grid</b>; or having different units of measure as in some cartographic projections such as the original Mercator projection.</p> <p>(b) The values of a point referred to such a grid.</p>   |
| 076 | endonym                  | Name of a → <b>geographical feature</b> in an official or well-established language occurring in that area where the feature is situated. <i>Examples:</i> Vārānasī (not Benares); Aachen (not Aix-la-Chapelle); Krung Thep (not Bangkok); Al-Uqşur (not Luxor).   |
| 081 | exonym                   | Name used in a specific language for a → <b>geographical feature</b> situated outside the area where that language is widely spoken, and differing in its form from the respective → <b>endonym(s)</b> in the area where the geographical feature is situated. <i>Examples:</i> Warsaw is the English exonym for Warszawa (Polish); Mailand is German for Milano; Londres is French for London; Kūlūniyā is Arabic for Köln. The officially romanized endonym Moskva for Москва is not an exonym, nor is the Pinyin form Beijing, while Peking is an exonym. The United Nations recommends minimizing the use of exonyms in international usage. See also → <b>name, traditional</b> . |

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| 250 | Oronym | Name of a vertically structured formation of the terrain (including the sea bed), for example, names of mountains, mountain ranges, sea mounts, hills or highlands.<br><i>Examples:</i> Matterhorn; Gaurīśankar; Fuji San; Sierra Madre; Mid-Atlantic Ridge. |
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## II. Additional terms not included in the 2002 *Glossary*

*The numeral following “A” or “B” indicates the term in the Glossary after which the new term should be inserted.*

|      |                     |  |
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| A019 | authorized name     | <i>See</i> name, authorized.   |
| A031 | commemorative name  | <i>See</i> name, commemorative.  |
| A080 | ethnonym            | Name of an ethnic group, such as a tribe or clan. <i>Examples:</i> Danes, the Hashemites, Saami, the Sorbs.  |
| A118 | geoname             | Informal alternative for → <b>geographical name</b> .  |
| B118 | geonym              | <i>See</i> name, geographical.   |
| A144 | lacustrine name     | <i>See</i> name, lacustrine.   |
| A211 | name, authorized    | <i>See</i> name, official.   |
| B211 | Name, commemorative | Name of a natural or man-made → <b>geographical feature</b> named after a person or after an event, as a way to honour or memorialized the respective person or event. <i>Examples:</i> Isla de Pascua (Easter Island, Chile); Sydney (Australia); Blyderivier (South Africa). |
| A218 | name, lacustrine    | Name of a lake or of an inland sea.<br><i>Examples:</i> Dead Sea; Ozero Balkhash; Lake Malawi.   |
| A227 | name, standard      | <i>See</i> name, standardized.   |
| A230 | name, transboundary | Name of a → <b>geographical feature</b> extending over two or more political entities, for example, rivers and mountain ranges. <i>Examples:</i> An-Nīl; der Rhein; Cordillera de los Andes; the Alps.   |

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| A240 | Nominative form<br>(of a toponym) | In languages whose grammar includes declension and cases, the name form in the first (nominative) case. <i>Examples:</i> in German, Berlin (and not Berlins, of Berlin, genitive case); in Hungarian, Budapest (and not, for example, Budapestre, to Budapest); in Russian, Москва (and not, for example, Москвы, from Moscow).                     |
| A317 | standard name                     | <i>See</i> name, standardized.  |
| A340 | toponym,<br>underground           | Toponym applied to a → <b>topographic feature</b> below the surface of the earth. <i>Examples:</i> metro line x, underground storage facility, level-10 mine tunnel.  |
| A343 | toponymization                    | The act of producing a → <b>toponym</b> (i.e., a proper noun) from a common noun or other part of speech. <i>Examples:</i> producing the toponym Bath (England), place of Roman baths; Iraq from ‘Irāq (Arabic, waterside of a sea or of a large river). Toponymization generates the opposite to an → <b>epotoponym</b> such as geysir or meander. |
| A345 | Transboundary<br>name             | <i>See</i> name, transboundary.   |
| A356 | Underground<br>toponym            | <i>See</i> toponym, underground.  |

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