United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names Working Paper No. 17

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Item 5 of the Provisional Agenda

REPORTS OF THE DIVISIONS

Country Paper/Jordan

Submitted by Ibrahim M. Zoqurti, Chairman of Geographical Names Committee, Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre

Historical Background :

Geographical names are strongly related to the listory of a country, and Jordan is not an exception to that case. A quickl / look at the history of Jordan and the civilizations and peoples who h ve lived on its land shows clearly the link between those peoples and th names of the cities and towns that are still keeping these names for housands of years. Among those ancient civilizations are the E moites, Moabites, Ammonites, Nabataeans, Greeks and Romans. Islam came to the country in the 7th century AD and its effect has been clearly left on the majority of names of towns and villages and almost all th: names of natural, topographic features.

Cartographic Background :

Jordan was put under the British mandate directly after World War I the British government produced maps at various cales in English for Jordan and Palestine. In the early 1960's the Arr rican AMS (Army Map Service) produced a Complete cover for the K ngdom at a scale of 1:50,000. In 1980 the French IGN (Institute Geo, raphique National) produced 30 sheets at scale 1:25,000 for the north reg on (Irbid District), the quality of names in these maps was excellent.

Those maps were in English and the transliter: ion system adopted came from BGN/PCGN systems. The Americans al o published in 1972 an official Standard Names Gazetteer for Jordan. I epartment of Lands and Surveys transliterated some small scale maps. I lowever, the bulk of this work was accomplished at the Royal Jordanian G :ographic Centre.

The Arabic names on these transliterated map have suffered from some mistakes for various reasons. The most impor ant of those was the ignorance of some of those who did this work c the transliteration system which the Americans and British have adopte ... This is in addition to the existence of some mistakes made on these n aps when they were originally produced, and the inconsistency in following the transliteration system adopted. Then in the early 1980's the Royal J. rdanian Geographic Centre (RJGC) adopted a special transliteration system based on the Modified Bayrut System with little amendments mad

The Arab group of experts on geographical lames, and the U.N. group of experts on geographical names have adopt id this system at the eighteenth session of U.N. group of experts on ge graphical names, Geneva 12-23/8/1996. (Annex 1).

Achievement Regarding Geographical Numes

1) Jordan Geographic Encyclopedia of Towns

The project is to be achieved and edited in sep rate parts, one for each governorate(Muhafadha). One part, Muhafi dhat As-Zarqa is currently under printing, The field work has been done to Muhafadhat Ajlun. Muhafadhat Al-Balqa was printed in 1997 cont ins 272 pages, 17 maps (Full pages) 62 maps (part of page).

The major resources and references of this projec :

- 1- Books and magazines.
- 2- Topographic maps 1:25,000. 1:50 000. 1:100,000
- 3- Government statististics and data.
- 4- Field work including interviews.

The Encyclopedia contains:

- 1- General and various information concerning the I fuhafadha.
- 2- Information on each town, village, and agglomer. tion such as :
 - a- Name: Its meaning and origin.
 - b- History.
 - c- Location: coordinates.
 - d- Site: plain, slope, summit, undulating ..etc.
 - e- Suburbs (Ahya): Names, altitudes and loca ion.
 - f- Rivers and valleys (wadis).
 - g- Mountains and areas.
 - h- Population: statistics, tribs, familys.
 - i- Local administrative: Municipality, village council.
 - j- Services: Religious, education, water suppl/, electricity, post, health, clubs, roads, agriculture (cul ivated area, forest, livestock).

1- Gazetteer of Jordan Towns, villages and Agglo nerations:

This work was, produced in Arabic and has already been entered into the computer. It is divided according to the main district (governorate) (Muhafadha) and subdistricts (...iwa, Qada).

It includes various information about these settlements, such as:

a- Name: In Arabic with short vowels, and Transliteration (Romanization).

- b- Coordinates.
- c- Population: 1994 census.
- d- Altitude.
- Gazetteer of Jordan:
 Work has already begun in producing nev geographical names gazetteer of Jordan, depending on several sour les:
- a- Gazetteer of Jordan Towns.
- b- Encyclopedia of Jordan Towns.
- c- The new and updated topographic maps t scales 1:25.000, 1:50000, 1:100.000.
- d- Field completion names registers.
- e- The official standard names gazetteer of Jordan, produced by AMS, 1990.

It includes:

Name: Arabic letters, Roman letters.

Designation: Town, River, Wadi (Valley), Mountain Hill, Area...etc. Coordinates: Geographic, Other.

Sheet: sheet name or number, scale.

Notes.

Up to 1-11-1999,9850 names have been entered into he computer.

(Annex 2).

3) Geographical Names Committee:

- 1- First, the Government of Jordan formed a National Committee for Geographical Names. The committee was Active for three years in the early 1980's
- 2- Another committee was also formed at th: Royal Jordanian geographic Centre for the same purpose, and is still active today. Some of its activities include the checking ind verifying of the name registers of field completion and the c oosing of names in their final form.

4) Atlases:

- 1- National Atlas of Jordan:
 - a- The first part of the National Atlas of Jc dan "Climate and Agrohydrology" was published in 1914. It contains 135 maps.
 - b- The second part of the National Atlas of ordan "Hydrology and Agrohydrology" was published in 1 '86. It contains 141 maps.
- 2- School atlas: In 1988, RJGC published the first print of school atlas in Arabic and was confronted by the problem c ² choosing the right from of names of cities and even countries of the world. It was noted that most general atlases in Arabic do not agree on the same form of exonymes.

A new Updated and reviewed edition of the school atlas in Arabic was published in 1996. RJGC did its best () choose the right names, by writing to the foreign embass in Jordan and consulting the Jordanians who have studied abroad. It contains 128 pages, 101 maps, 12 geographical information tables two of these include exonyms of some world's countries and some of capitals:

- 1- Native name
- 2- Arabic name.
- 3- English name.

Another tables include all the world's countries and their capitals. An English edition of this atlas is under work. (Annex 3).

5) Book Basics of Geographical Names By Ibrahim Zoqurti

The Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre has publish d this book in 1997 in Arabic (62) pages.

The book contains:

- 1- Importance of geographical names, their r lation to Personal documents, media, history, education, culture a id map production.
- 2- UN and geographic names: Goals of UN con: rence and meeting on geographical names.
- 3- Geographic names and Arabic language: I ictation, grammar, accents, using short vowels.
- 4- Transliteration, Historical view, adopted transliteration system in RIGC (Assorted by Arab Group of Expension Geographical Names at Eighteenth Session, Geneva 12-23/8/ 996).
- 5- Spell as you pronounce: local spelling.
- 6- Principle of Geographic Names.
 - Topography, climate, colour, geology, mineral, water.
 - Religious.
 - Persons, Tribe, people, events, animals....etc.
- 7- Translation of geographic names.
- 8- Changing of geographic names.
- 9- New geographic names.
- 10- Historical changing of geographic names.
- 11- Official and field work, collecting geographic n mes.
- 12- Gazetteer and Encyclopedia of geographic nam s.

Annex 1

Transliteration System for Arabic Geographi Names:-

The transliteration (romanization) syster adopted and used by the RJGC since 1980 is practically the same as 1 at of the BGN/PCGN used in "The Official Standard Names Gazetteen of Jordan, ed. 1971" and as it appears in "The American Heritage D stionary of the English Language, ed. 1981 "with 2 main modifications :

1- is transliterated as <u>dh</u> and not as z- (n inly because <u>dh</u> is the form that was used on 1 : 50,000 maps of ordan produced by the American AMS).

 \ddot{o} (tā'marbūta) is transliterated as "a" and not as h (or ah).

The basic rule for transliterating Arbic get graphic names is to consider the standard (formal) form of the word as it is pronounced, regardless of the actual spelling of the word

Transliteration System for Arabic Geographic N mes. 1) Arabic Consonants.

Arabic Letter	Transliteration	Examples
C	3	bi'r بنر
ب	b	bayt بيت
ت	t	tall تل
ٹ	th	thaghra ثغره
5	j	jabal جبل
ζ	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u> arta حره
ż	kh	khirba خربه

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ArabicLetter	Transliteration	Examples
د	d	dayr دير
3	dh	dhibān ذيباز
J	r	njm رجم
ز	Z	zumla زمل
يين	S	sayl سيل
ش	sh	shallāl شلال
ص	<u>S</u>	<u>sakhra</u> صخر د
ض	d	<u>d</u> aba ضبعه
ط	L	<u>tāh</u> ūna طاحونه
ظ	dh	<u>d</u> hahra ظهرة
ع	٢	ayn عين
ė	gh	ghawr غور
ف	f	fajj فــــج
ق	q	أa وتاع
<u>8</u>	k	karm کرم
ل	L	'Liwā' لواء
٢	m	matār مطار
ن ن	n	nab' نبع
<u>a</u>	h	hadaba حضبه
، ا	w	wādī وادي
ي	У	yarqā يرقا

Most of the examples given are generic 1 rms which explains using small letters.

2) Arabic vowels, diphthongs, and special diactical marks,

а	ستهل	sahl
i	جسر	jisr
Ľ	جرف	jurf
ā	باب	bāb
Ī	سيق	sīq
Ū	سوح	sūh
a'	بصرى	Busra'
doubling	تآسسة	talla
	i u ā Ī ū a'	i جسر جُرف a باب آ سیق ا میوع a' ی

<u>Notes</u>

Hamza (ء) is not transliterated in the beginning o words; e.g., :
 Ard. : أرض :

hamzat al madd is equivalent to اع (hamza alif) an l is transliterated as a :e.g., Qur'ān. قرآن

2) Tā ; marbūta (•) occurs at the end of many words, sually feminine; it is represented a , (e.g., خربه : Khirba) which is s orter than , and preferable to "ah" (khirbah) because "h" represents the letter م (ha') which is different from tā' marbūta, und also because transliterating it as "a" does not cause any confusic 1.

However if ta' marbuta is preceded by (alif) (whith occurs in very few words) it should be repersented by "ah", (e.g., عفاه : Safāh) if ta' marbuta is followed by another word in a unit ury expression, it is

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transliterated as "t" e.g., Ghazzat Hāshim : غَزَة ه شــــم (according to the basic rule aforementioned).

3) The definite article (i) is transliterated (according 1) the basic rule) as "al" if the "l" is pronounced; that is, before the so - called " moon letters " but when the definite article preced s a word begining with t, th, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, <u>s</u>, <u>d</u>, : <u>t</u>, <u>dh</u>, l, n, (ie : so - called " sun letters ") the "l" is assimilated in pronunciatio 1, giving "t t", "th th",

etc, e.g., al jabal, السَّهِل as sahl الجبل.

- Hyphens should not be used to connect parts of nan es; e.g.;
 Bayt Ra's بيت رأس Al Karak
- 5) The word ابن is always transliterated as Ibn even f it is written بن as is the case when it comes between two proper names .g.

ن عثمان بن عثان 'Uthman ibn 'Affan, since it is a ways pronouced as Ibn .

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Annez 3

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الامم العارج محلما	11		
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Druk - Yut	بلغاريا	Bulgarla	(حروف عربية)
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- Suriya	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	Slovenia	محمد المراجعة خطرافية با
- Snaliða		Syria	······································
(السائي) Schweiz (ترسيي) Suisse .		Sweden	السع: د
Zhongguo	فقايتمن - سيجي	Switzerland	1
fl - 'frabiyah as-Su'udiyah	دونغو	China	<u></u> العـــن
nemu'	العربية السعودية	Saudi Arabia	العربية السعودية
Pilipinas (Tagalog)	حمان	Dman	
Suami	فبليناس (ثاغالوغ)	Philippines	القلومن
Viet Nam		Finland	<u>التلا</u> يا
uitt, riji	فيت تام	uietnam	
Kipros (ايركى) Kibris (يرتاني)	فبغي	Fiji	······································
Hrvatska	کيرس - کيرس	Cyprus	
Kampuchea	حرفاتسكا	Creatus	<u>&</u>
Taëhan - Min'guk	کمبوشنا	Canibodia	كرو نيا
Choson - Minijujuui	تايتيان - مېتنغوك	Korea S.	کیہ رہیا
inmin Konghwaguk	تشبيون - ميليجوجوي	Korea N	كوريا الجنوبية
Al Kuwayt	النميين - كونغهواخك		كوربا النمالية
Latuijo	الكريت	Kuwait	
120	لاتنبا	Lativia	الأويات
Lubnan		Laos	<u>لفيا</u>
Lezebuurg	: 342	Lebanon	
		Luxambourg	اینان
	····		و بعد غا
Dhiveni Rajige	فيفي رايفة	Lithuania	ل موافيا
Madagasikara		Maldives	. الديف
Misr		Madagascar	
Al Mughrib	معر	Egypt	
Makedonija	مكدرتها	Marácco	ا
Mongot Ard Uls		Macedonia	
Muritaniya	منفول ارجى الس	Mangalla	
Mocambique	مرريتانيا	Mauritania	ليري المراجع
Norge	مرزمین	Mozambique	
Osterreicn		Norway	
Sharat	از	Austria	النرويع
Magyarorszag	بهادات	India	
Nederland	ماغياريوت غ		
Nihon (nippan)	نىرلاند	velherlands	وتغارينا لللهجر ا
	تيعرن اليبرنا		هولتها
Ellas	م در معلون معلون . مراجع الآس	Japan	

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