

**A PRONOUNCING
VOCABULARY
OF MODERN
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

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A Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names by Geo. G. Chisholm

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GEO. G. CHISHOLM

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A
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

NEARLY TEN THOUSAND IN NUMBER;

WITH

NOTES ON SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION,
AND EXPLANATORY LISTS OF FOREIGN WORDS WHICH FORM
PARTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BY

GEO. G. CHISHOLM, M.A., B.Sc.,
Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society;
Author of "The Two Hemispheres: A Popular Account of the
Countries of the World."



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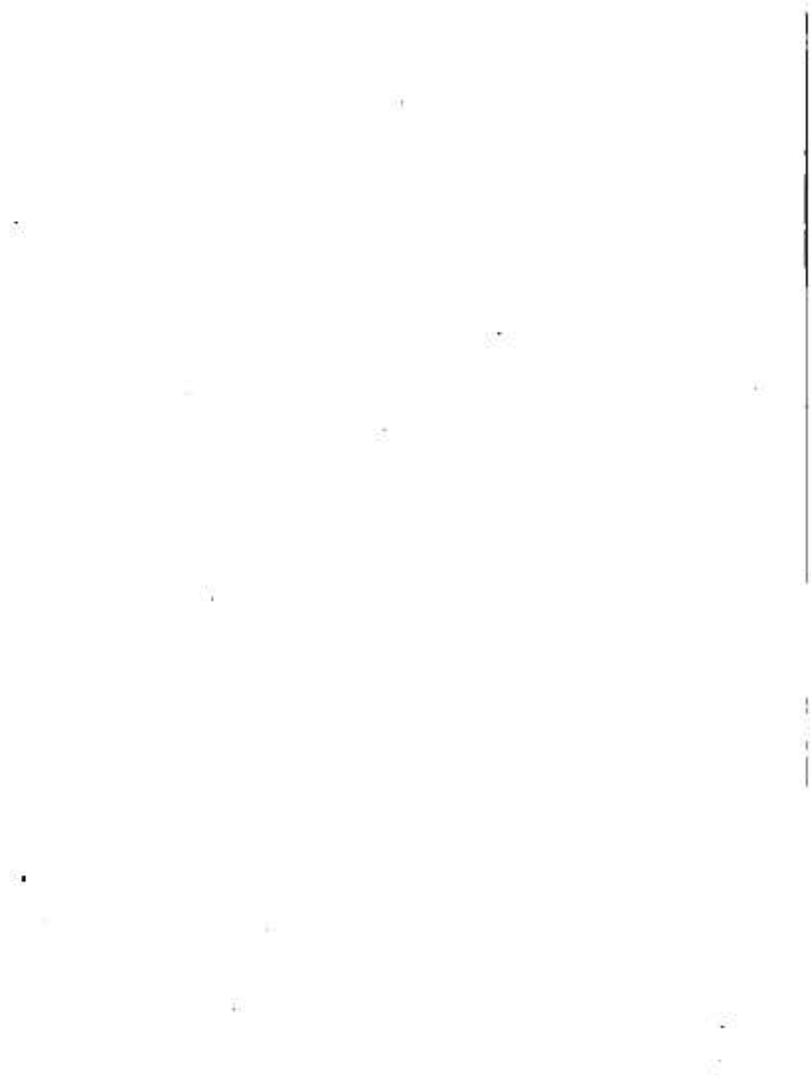


PREFACE.

THE following list has been compiled as a guide to the correct pronunciation of geographical names—a matter of generally recognized importance, and one which must daily force itself upon the notice of every one in the habit of reading.

It contains nearly 10,000 names, the proper pronunciation of each being shown by re-spelling the word as it should be sounded, and by marking the accent. The system of indicating the sounds is very simple, and any one who carefully reads the introductory notes will find little or no difficulty in correctly pronouncing any of the names.

The explanatory list of foreign words which frequently enter into the composition of place-names, with examples of their use, will be of interest to many readers, as enabling them often to find out what meaning is to be attached to such names.



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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools used to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communication and reporting in the context of data analysis. It emphasizes the need for clear and concise reports that effectively convey the findings and insights derived from the data.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data analysis. It highlights the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure the effectiveness and relevance of the data analysis process.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the future of data analysis and the role of emerging technologies. It highlights the potential of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and big data to revolutionize the way data is analyzed and interpreted.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the ethical considerations and privacy concerns associated with data analysis. It emphasizes the need for robust data protection and privacy policies to ensure the responsible use of data.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy and the need for ongoing education and training. It highlights the role of data literacy in enabling individuals and organizations to make data-driven decisions.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the role of data analysis in various industries and sectors. It highlights the diverse applications of data analysis in fields such as healthcare, finance, and marketing.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of data analysis in the context of global development and social progress. It highlights the role of data analysis in identifying and addressing social and economic challenges.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

NOTES ON THE SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION
OF FOREIGN NAMES.

FOREIGN geographical names are spelled in English books either in the same manner as they are spelled in the language of the country to which they belong, or phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet. The first method can, of course, be adopted only for names belonging to countries in which the Roman alphabet is used with or without diacritic marks. In the following notes on the pronunciation of foreign names the sounds indicated as those corresponding to the letters of foreign alphabets are explained, where necessary, by the key at the foot of the page.

In that key it will be seen that six signs are used to represent un-English sounds. These must be learned by the ear from those who are able to render them accurately, but it may be mentioned that the French sound heard long in *râle* and short in *bât* is like the sound of *u* in the Scotch word *abuns*; that that heard long in *biék* and short in *neuf* has some resemblance to the sound of *e* in *ker*; that the sound represented by *ñ* (as in the French *on*) is produced by emitting voice through the mouth and nose at the same time, and is accordingly not a pure nasal (like the English *ng* in *sing*) but a semi-nasal; and that the *ç* in the German *nacht* is a strongly aspirated guttural like *ç* in the Scotch word *loch*. Strictly speaking two sounds are represented in German by *ç*, or by *g*, which is sometimes its equivalent. After the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* it is a guttural as in the Scotch *loch*, but after the other vowels and after consonants it is produced by the emission of breath between the point of the tongue and the fore-part of the palate.

Even with these signs for un-English sounds it must be remembered that the sound indicated for the letters of foreign alphabets is very often only an approximation to the true pronunciation, as foreign languages have a great many shades of sound which can be acquired only by those who have familiarized themselves with them.

*P*âte, far, fat, fall: *m*ê, met, hêr, golden; *p*ine, pin; *n*ôte, not, nôve;
*t*ub, bull; oil, pound; *ch*, chain; *g*, go; *j*, job; *y*, yes; *th*, then; *th*, thin;
zh, azure. French, *v*ûs, bût; *bi*eu, *neuf*; *n*, on. German, *ch*, nacht.