CHALLENGES IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF SLOVENE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES INTO ARABIC

IZZIVI PREVEDBE SLOVENSKIH ZEMLJEPISNIH IMEN V ARABŠČINO

AUTHORS/AVTORJI

**dr. Bogusław R. Zagórski**
University of Warsaw, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28, PL – 00-927 Warszawa, Poland
boguslaw.zagorski@transmontana.pl

**dr. Matjaž Geršič**
Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Anton Melik Geographical Institute, Gosposka ulica 13, SI – 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
mgersic@zrc-sazu.si

**dr. Drago Kladnik**
Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Anton Melik Geographical Institute, Gosposka ulica 13, SI – 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
drago.kladnik@zrc-sazu.si

DOI: 10.3986/GV90205
UDC/UDK: 811.163.6’373.21=411.21
COBISS: 1.02

ABSTRACT

Challenges in the transformation of Slovène geographical names into Arabic
The authors tried to investigate the possibility of creating a comprehensive, easily applicable and readable system for transcribing Slovene geographical names into Arabic. They prepared a list of around 200 important geographical names in Slovenia and a map which includes some of those names in Arabic manuscript form. In the first chapter they outlined some basic characteristics of Arabic and Slovene language and some procedures of transformations of non-Roman scripts and inversely.

KEY WORDS
linguistics, geography, geographical names, writing, transcription, transliteration, Romanization, Arabic, Slovene

IZVLEČEK

Izzivi prevedbe slovenskih zemljevisnih imen v arabščino
Avtorji so raziskali možnost priprave razumljivega, lahko uporabnega in berljivega sistema transkripcije slovenskih zemljevisnih imen v arabščino. Za ta namen so pripravili preglednico z nekaj več kot 200 pomembnimi zemljevisnimi imeni in zemljevid, na katerega so vnesli arabske zapise najpomembnejših
med njimi. V uvodnem delu so predstavljene tudi poglavitne značilnosti arabskega in slovenskega jezika ter postopki prevedbe nelatiničnih pisav v latinične in obratno.

KLJUČNE BESEDE
jezikoslovje, geografija, zemljepisna imena, pisava, transkripcija, transliteracija, latinizacija, arabščina, slovenščina

The article was submitted for publication on October 17, 2018.
Uredništvo je prispevek prejelo 17. oktobra 2018.
1 Introduction

When we think about translating Slovene toponyms into Arabic, we should recognize and compare the characteristics and situation of the two languages and their respective writing systems.

1.1 The Arabic language

The Arabic language (العربية - arabiyya) (for the transliteration of Arabic words in the article we use the ISO system (ISO 2018)) is one of the Semitic languages. Other living languages in this group are Aramaic, Amharic, Tigrinya, Hebrew and Maltese. The Maltese language is in fact a variety of the Arabic language, distinguished by the formal use of a local grammar and non-Arabic (Latin) script; together with Slovenian it is also one of 26 official and working languages of the European Union. Semitic languages belong to the Afro-Asiatic language family, which used to be called in the past »Hamito-Semitic«; however, that obsolete name still occasionally be met with until today (Comrie, Matthews and Polinsky 1999).

The Arabic language is an official language in 26 countries (13 in Africa and 13 in Asia) and is also spread over some other areas of the two continents, with an overall number of more than 250 million speakers (Brustad, Al-Batal and Al-Tonsi 1995). It is one of six official languages in the United Nations Organization as well as in the League of Arab States.

Arabic is classified as a macrolanguage, a conglomerate comprising app. 30 modern varieties, usually labeled as dialects (cāmmiyyat, dāriğat, lahğat). These varieties also include its standard (literary or al-fuṣḥá form, called Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), which has its roots in Classical Arabic. Neither Classical Arabic nor Modern Standard Arabic has ever played the role of a mother tongue in any specific group of people at any given time. Mother tongues were exclusively Arabic local varieties of the Arabian Peninsula, of which modern dialects, extending over large areas in two continents, are a direct continuation. Some of them differ so much from each other that they are mutually unintelligible. How the highly prestigious standard Arabic language, common for all Arab tribes, historically emerged in the early Middle Ages, is still a matter of several diverging hypotheses.

1.2 Comparison of Arabic and Slovenian

The Slovene language (slovenščina), or Slovenian, belongs to a group of Slavic languages, within a total number of 18 officially recognized standard forms (Toporišič 1998). Slavic languages diverge among themselves similarly to Arabic dialects, but have never created one formal entity comparable to al-fuṣḥá in Arabic. They form a part of the Indo-European family, distinct from Afro-Asiatic. In spite of this, it is interesting to observe that there is one rare grammatical characteristic common for Arabic and Slovene: namely the use of a dual form in parts of speech (verbs, nouns and adjectives).

Slovenian is written with an adjusted Latin alphabet; it is spoken by app. 2.1 million people in Slovenia and app. 400,000 people outside the country. It is one of 26 official and working languages of the European Union (just like Maltese).

The codified writing system for the Arabic language is its own Arabic script. It shares the same historical roots with Aramaic, Hebrew, Phoenician and Safaitic scripts (the latter two are now extinct). The basic Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters and is accompanied by 14 graphic symbols that function as short vowels and pronunciation markers, or markers of certain grammatical functions. The Arabic alphabet and writing system have five major characteristics that distinguish them from their European (Latin-originating) counterparts:
1. Arabic is written from right to left;
2. Letters are connected in both print and handwriting, unlike those of the Latin alphabet, which are connected only in handwriting (as a result there is no basic difference between handwritten and printed texts in Arabic);
3. Letters have slightly different shapes depending on where they occur in a word (beginning, internal, final or separate);
4. Letters have neither upper-case (capital) nor lower-case variants (like Latin »S« and »s« etc.); they remain the same even at the beginning of a sentence and of a proper name;
5. Arabic script splits into two separate levels of writing (Brustad, Al-Batal and Al-Tonsi 1995; Arabic 2018).

The basic graphic structure of a text is made up of the consonants and long vowels (some consonants have an additional function of representing long vowels). The second level consists of short vowels and other grammatical symbols and it is normally omitted in writing, except in some special cases (sacral, educational and occasionally some other texts). The reader is normally obliged to recognize written words without it (Brustad, Al-Batal and Al-Tonsi 1995). It may result, and frequently does, in variable readings of the same text following the linguistic competences of a reader and his own personal usages (mainly under the dialectal influences).

Due to an important role of Arabic culture starting from the Middle Ages and down to our times, several other languages adopted and still use the Arabic alphabet with certain adjustments (Urdu, Persian, Kurdish, Uyghur etc.; also Ottoman Turkish, now extinct) (Brustad, Al-Batal and Al-Tonsi 1995; Comrie, Matthews and Polinsky 1999).

1.3 Transcription and transliteration

Written conversion of toponyms from one alphabet to another may be processed in two ways: transcription and transliteration (Kadmon 2000). Simple transcription is the written conversion of the endonymic form of a geographical name from one language to another using the target language script and without resorting to additional letters, letter combinations, diacritics or other devices. The new graphic form is only based on the original pronunciation which in a new linguistic environment is imitated as exactly as possible, but simplified. We use it in adapting Slovene geographical names into Arabic in this article. Its main advantage is that, when reading a specific name in the target language, the user can pronounce it relatively correctly.

An accurate conversion of one script to another and back, should the need arise, is called transliteration. This entails a procedure for converting names between different scripts, whereby every letter of the original script is replaced by a corresponding letter of the target script. However, because the letters of various scripts are also used to represent sounds, a specific letter or letter combination in the original script may be replaced or represented not only by a single character (usually a single letter), but also a combination of several letters, occasionally adding diacritics that indicate the real sound value of the original graphic character. This procedure, however, creates in the target language written forms that are very difficult to read for unprepared users.

The Slovenian Normative Guide (Slovenski pravopis 2001) contains instructions for transliteration, as well as for transcription from non-Roman scripts, but certain special features related to geographical names are left without clarification.

Such linguistic challenges exceed the scope of the national level or bilateral relations and are ultimately dealt with by a specialized Working Group on Romanization Systems, which operates as part of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNEGGN).

The transformation of geographical names from Arabic into Latin-based writing systems continues to represent a special problem. Since the Arabic-speaking countries have failed to agree on a uniform Romanization system, the Francophone Arabic-speaking countries on the one hand and the Anglophone Arabic-speaking countries on the other have used significantly different Romanization systems, and still another system has been established for transliterating Arabic geographical names in Egypt. Even those existing systems are in practice very often neglected, which creates a notably wide array of written varieties of names in common use, producing a clear impediment to proper communication.
In 2018, the Working Group on Romanization Systems published a fifth version of the Romanization system. Special challenges in relation to Arabic are also discussed in the most recent Report of the UNGEGN Working Group on Romanization Systems (Arabic 2018). Several studies on this topic have been published, especially by Herman Bell (e.g., Bell 2000), Bogusław R. Zagórski (e.g., Zagórski 2010; 2012a; 2012b; 2014; 2018) and Peeter Päll (e.g., Päll 2014).

Some different articles have been published recently in Slovene journals in which Slovene exonyms have been analyzed (Kladnik 2007; 2009; Kladnik et al. 2017; Perko, Jordan and Komac 2017). They only emphasize the exonymization in the Slovene language.

The present article can be treated as a methodological discussion on the possibility of converting Slovene geographical names into versions noted down in Arabic, one of the most important languages that use non–Roman scripts. Resulting variant names, written with Arabic letters, as long as they follow the rule of justified transformation, are exograph endonyms. The question of possible Arabic exonyms for features in Slovenia will be left for another occasion.

The authors hope that (trans)formation of the most important Slovene geographical names into Arabic script will contribute to their better understanding and facilitate their proper use, which is vital for respectful and responsible relations between peoples and countries – including toponomastic communication in this case.

Figure 1: Slovenia and her surroundings from an Arabic atlas (Brawer, Bisharah and Iraqi 2005, 79). We observe in it the use of the non-standard Arabic sign \( \text{ج} \) for representing the Latin letter »v«; this may lead to confusion in reading since the same non-standard letter in some Maghrebian contexts represents hard »g«. Another non-standard letter is \( \text{پ} \) ( \( \text{پ} \) ) which does not exist in Arabic but belongs to the standard alphabets of Persian, Urdu e.a. Besides that, we can notice a non-standard usage of final »h« ( \( \text{ه} \) ) for rendering final »a« or »e« of the original names without distinguishing the articulation of these two vowels.
2 Methodology

We selected about 200 of the most important Slovene geographical names, reflecting diverse geographical features of the country and the most conventional feature types: the country name (short and long), the capital city, cities and towns, former towns, present and historic choronyms, oronyms (mountains, hills and peaks), hydronyms (rivers, waterfalls, natural lakes, artificial lakes), mareonyms, karst caves (shafts), and protected areas. Only the most important examples were selected for each feature type.

The selection of settlements was a special challenge. It was carried out according to statistical sources, based on four criteria for determining urban settlements of Slovenia (Pavlin et al. 2003, 43–44). We combined this professional statistical literature with lists made by Vrišer and Kladnik (1993, 89), Fridl et al. (2008, 112), and Internet 1 (2018) as additional sources.

After the comparison of data from those sources we selected 97 settlements with an urban character and 7 former settlements. Later we divided them into two groups; the first group comprises settlements which received city rights in the Middle Ages (like Kostanjevica na Krki, as early as in the year 1215) or at the beginning of the Early Modern Period, but which lost their importance in the period of industrialization and urbanization. These settlements are retained as being very important in people's minds and still preserving some urban elements in their architecture. The second group consists of Gornji Grad and Radeče – these two settlements received city rights at the beginning of the last century, but they lost them after a few years.

We included 207 geographical names in the attached list. Only a limited number of them could be shown on the small size map in the article (Figure 2). We added also names of four neighboring countries to the map.

As was stated above, the authors decided to use the Arabic transcription and not the transliteration, with the purpose of avoiding additional signs and making reading of the names not excessively complicated. It is important at this point to remember that the same letters of the Latin alphabet, as used in various European languages, often have different phonetic values. It is therefore not possible to treat the names from all those source languages in the same way; every language should have its own particular system of transcription into Arabic in order to reflect, even if only in an approximate mode, its real pronunciation.

Table 1 shows the real pronunciation of Slovenian phonemes, explained with the use of the signs from the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

The exact rendering of the true pronunciation of Slovene names in Arabic could only be possible by introducing numerous additional letters with newly produced diacritics, making actual reading difficult.

The syllabic structures of Slovenian and Arabic words actually differ greatly. For the table of Slovene-Arabic transformation (Table 3) we therefore decided to use a much more simplified system of transcription. The Romanization of that transcription shows to what degree the names are adapted to the regular Arabic word structure. The Beirut system of Romanization (Arabic 2018) is applied here for indicative purposes only and all upper-case letters only follow the spelling rules of the Slovenian originals.
### Table 1: International Phonetic Alphabet for Slovenian letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Phoneme</th>
<th>Word as example</th>
<th>Word pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A a</td>
<td>/a:/</td>
<td>dan »day«</td>
<td>/ˈdá:n/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>abeceda »alphabet«</td>
<td>/abeˈtsɛːda/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>beseda »word«</td>
<td>/beˈsɛːda/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C c</td>
<td>/tʃ/</td>
<td>cvet »bloom«</td>
<td>/ˈtsʋéːt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Č č</td>
<td>/tʃ/</td>
<td>časopis »newspaper«</td>
<td>/tʃasɔˈpiːs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>danes »today«</td>
<td>/ˈdãːnɛs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E e</td>
<td>/e:/</td>
<td>sedem »seven«</td>
<td>/ˈsɛːdɛm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/e:/</td>
<td>reči »to say«</td>
<td>/ˈrɛːtiː/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>medved »bear«</td>
<td>/ˈmɛːdʋɛt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>sem »I am«</td>
<td>/ˈsəm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F f</td>
<td>/f/</td>
<td>fant »boy«</td>
<td>/ˈfãːnt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G g</td>
<td>/ɡ/</td>
<td>grad »castle«</td>
<td>/ˈgráːt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H h</td>
<td>/x/</td>
<td>hiša »house«</td>
<td>/ˈxiːʃa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I i</td>
<td>/iː/</td>
<td>biti »to be«</td>
<td>/ˈbiːti/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>imeti »to have«</td>
<td>/ˈiːmɛːti/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J j</td>
<td>/j/</td>
<td>jabolko »apple«</td>
<td>/ˈjàːbɔwkɔ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K k</td>
<td>/k/</td>
<td>kmèt »peasant«</td>
<td>/ˈkmɛt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L l</td>
<td>/l/</td>
<td>letalo »airplane«</td>
<td>/ˈleːtâːlɔ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/w/</td>
<td>zrel »mature«</td>
<td>/ˈzrɛw/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M m</td>
<td>/m/</td>
<td>misliti »to think«</td>
<td>/ˈmiːsliti/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N n</td>
<td>/n/</td>
<td>novice »news«</td>
<td>/ˈnɔːvɪːtsɛ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O o</td>
<td>/oː/</td>
<td>opica »monkey«</td>
<td>/ˈɔːpitsa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ɔː/</td>
<td>okno »window«</td>
<td>/ˈɔːkno/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ɔ/</td>
<td>gospa »lady«</td>
<td>/ˈɡɔspɔː/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P p</td>
<td>/p/</td>
<td>pomoč »help«</td>
<td>/ˈpɔːmɔːtʃ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R r</td>
<td>/r/</td>
<td>riž »rice«</td>
<td>/ˈriːʃ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/r/</td>
<td>trg »square«</td>
<td>/ˈtɔːrɔk/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S s</td>
<td>/s/</td>
<td>svet »world«</td>
<td>/ˈsvɛːt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Š š</td>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>šola »school«</td>
<td>/ʃɔːla/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T t</td>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>tip »type«</td>
<td>/ˈtɪːp/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U u</td>
<td>/uː/</td>
<td>ulica »street«</td>
<td>/ˈuːlîtsa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/u/</td>
<td>mamut »mammoth«</td>
<td>/ˈmɑːmɑːt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V v</td>
<td>/ʋ/</td>
<td>voda »water«</td>
<td>/ˈʋɔːda/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/w/</td>
<td>lev »lion«</td>
<td>/ˈlev/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z z</td>
<td>/z/</td>
<td>zima »winter«</td>
<td>/ˈziːma/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ž ž</td>
<td>/ʒ/</td>
<td>življenje »life«</td>
<td>/ʒiːvˈljɛːnjɛ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Results

The adopted rules of transcription of Slovene names into Arabic include the graphic equivalences shown in Table 2.

In several instances, triple and quadruple consonant clusters were disconnected and separated with a vowel »a« or »i« to make the pronunciation easier. Double consonant clusters at the beginning of names were not disconnected – even if they were not permitted in Standard Arabic, they too often appeared in customary dialectal speeches. Two sukūns in a row, or a sukūn over the first letter of a word, were not put in the Arabic text, being too contrary to Arabic good usage.

Hungarian and Italian dual names, added here because of their official status in Slovenia, are given in their original form; they are not Romanized via the Slovene equivalences table.

Table 2: Slovenian-Arabic graphic equivalences.

>« → »ā«,   >m« → »m«,
>«b« → »b«,   >n« and »nj« → »n«,
>«c« → »t+s«,   >o« → »ū«,
>«č« → »t+sh«,   »p« → »b«,
>«d« → »d«, »r« → »r«,
>«dj« → »dy«, »r« → »r+γ« between two consonants,
>«e« → »i«,   »ṛj« → »r+γ«,
>«fj« → »f+y«,   »s« → »s«,
>«g« → »gh«, »ṣ« → »sh«,
>«h« → »h«,   »t« → »t«,
>«i« → »i«, »ṭj« → »t+y«,
>«ij« → »i«,   »u« → »ū«,
>«ji« → »y«,   »v« → »f«,
>«ji« → »y+i«, except after »l« and »n«,   »z« → »z«,
>«k« → »k«, »l« and »lj« → »l«,   »ž« → »j«.

Table 3: Arabicised names of selected Slovenian topographical objects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian name (Arabic transcription)</th>
<th>Arabicised name (Arabic standard reading, Romanized)</th>
<th>Geographical coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovenija</td>
<td>سلوفينيا</td>
<td>N 46° 7' 20.96&quot;; E 14° 48' 56.21&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republika Slovenija</td>
<td>ريبوبليكا سلوفينيا</td>
<td>N 46° 7' 20.96&quot;; E 14° 48' 56.21&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>لوبلانا</td>
<td>N 46° 3' 0&quot;; E 14° 30' 0&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital city</th>
<th>Capital city</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajdovščina</td>
<td>آدوفشتينا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankaran/Ancarano [Italian]</td>
<td>أانكاران / أانكارالو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bled</td>
<td>بليد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borovnica</td>
<td>بوروفيتسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovec</td>
<td>بوفتس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brežice</td>
<td>برييجيتسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brežice</td>
<td>برييجيتسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenian name</td>
<td>Arabicised name (Arabic transcription)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celje</td>
<td>تسيلي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerkljica</td>
<td>تسيركليكسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerkno</td>
<td>وايسيتريه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Črna na Koroškem</td>
<td>تشيرنا نا كوروشكيم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Črnomelj</td>
<td>تشيرنوميل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domžale</td>
<td>دومزالي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dravograd</td>
<td>درافوغراود</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gornja Radgona</td>
<td>غورنا رادغونا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grosuplje</td>
<td>غروسوبلعي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrastnik</td>
<td>هراستنيك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idrija</td>
<td>ايديريا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilirska Bistrica</td>
<td>ايليرسكا بيسيرتسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivančna Gorica</td>
<td>إيفانشنا غوريتسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izola/Isola [Italian]</td>
<td>أرولا / اسولا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesenice</td>
<td>يسينيسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaminj</td>
<td>كامينجك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidričevo</td>
<td>كيدريتشيفو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobarid</td>
<td>كوباريد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kočevje</td>
<td>كوكжив</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koper/Capodistria [Italian]</td>
<td>كوبير / كابودسترييا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kranj</td>
<td>كران</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kranjska Gora</td>
<td>كرايتسكا غورا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krško</td>
<td>كراشكو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laško</td>
<td>لاشك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenart v Slovenskih goricah</td>
<td>ليرنايت ف سلوفينسكي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendava/Lendva [Hungarian]</td>
<td>ليندفا / ليندفا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesce</td>
<td>لودسكي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litija</td>
<td>ليطيا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ljutomer</td>
<td>لوتومير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logatec</td>
<td>لوجاتيك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucija/Lucia [Italian]</td>
<td>لويسيلا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maribor</td>
<td>ماريند</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medvode</td>
<td>ميدفوبي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menges</td>
<td>مينجيشن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metlika</td>
<td>ميتلاكا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mežica</td>
<td>ميجيتسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miklavž na Dravskem polju</td>
<td>ميكلافيز نا درافسکيم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miren</td>
<td>ميرن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozirje</td>
<td>موزيرجي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murska Sobota</td>
<td>مورسكا سوبوتا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muta</td>
<td>موتا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naklo</td>
<td>ناكل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Gorica</td>
<td>نويفا جوريتسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novo mesto</td>
<td>نوفو ميستو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ormož</td>
<td>أرموج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piran/Pirano [Italian]</td>
<td>بيران / بيرانو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pivka</td>
<td>بيفكا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polzela</td>
<td>بولزلا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portorož/Portorose [Italian]</td>
<td>بورتوروز / بورتوريزي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postojna</td>
<td>بوستيونا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prebold</td>
<td>بريدولد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalje</td>
<td>بريفلي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenian name</td>
<td>Arabicised name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptuj</td>
<td>بتوه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radenci</td>
<td>رادميني</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radlje ob Dravi</td>
<td>رادليك او دراي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radovljica</td>
<td>راودوفليتسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravne na Koroškem</td>
<td>رافني نا كوروشكيه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribnica</td>
<td>ربعنيك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogaška Slatina</td>
<td>روجاشفكا سلافيني</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogatec</td>
<td>روجاتتس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruše</td>
<td>روسه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senovo</td>
<td>سنوفو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevnica</td>
<td>سفنيسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sežana</td>
<td>سيزانا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenj Gradec</td>
<td>سلافيني جراديك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenska Bistrica</td>
<td>سلوفينسكا بيشيريشا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenke Konjice</td>
<td>سلوفينسكى كونيتسى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solkan</td>
<td>سولكان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempeter pri Gorici</td>
<td>شمبتير بري جوريسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šenčur</td>
<td>سينچر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šenj</td>
<td>شنيج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Škofja Loka</td>
<td>شکوفيا لوكا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šmarno pri Jelšah</td>
<td>شمارنو بري الجيلش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šmartno pri Litiji</td>
<td>شمارتنو بري ليتيجي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šoštanj</td>
<td>شوستانج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Štore</td>
<td>شترو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolmin</td>
<td>تولمين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trbovlje</td>
<td>تربولفي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trebnje</td>
<td>تريبيه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tržič</td>
<td>تريتش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velenje</td>
<td>فيليينه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vipava</td>
<td>فيفا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vrhnika</td>
<td>فرنيكا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zagorje ob Savi</td>
<td>زاغورجيو اوب سافي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zreče</td>
<td>زريتش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Žalec</td>
<td>زالتش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Železniki</td>
<td>جيزيلنيكي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Žiri</td>
<td>جيري</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Former towns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Towns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gornji Grad</td>
<td>غورنiji غراد</td>
<td>Ghurmi Ghraid</td>
<td>N 46° 17' 46.04&quot;; E 14° 48' 18.62&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kostanjevica na Krki</td>
<td>كوزانديفيكا نا كركي</td>
<td>كاستانفيتسا نا كيركي</td>
<td>N 45° 50' 46.77&quot;; E 15° 25' 29.53&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lož</td>
<td>لوش</td>
<td>لوش</td>
<td>N 45° 43' 33.43&quot;; E 14° 28' 7.47&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radeče</td>
<td>رداتشي</td>
<td>راديشي</td>
<td>N 46° 3' 56.55&quot;; E 15° 11' 2.16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnšče</td>
<td>تورنشتشه</td>
<td>تورنشتشه</td>
<td>N 46° 37' 9.76&quot;; E 16° 19' 26.42&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vipavski Križ</td>
<td>فيبايسي كريج</td>
<td>فيبافسكي كريج</td>
<td>N 45° 52' 51.82&quot;; E 13° 51' 41.87&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Višnja Gora</td>
<td>فيشا غورا</td>
<td>فيشنا غورا</td>
<td>N 45° 57' 28.66&quot;; E 14° 44' 32.03&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Choronyms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Krajina</th>
<th>كريزينا</th>
<th>كريزينا</th>
<th>Kraljevica</th>
<th>كرياليه</th>
<th>Kraljevica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bela krajina</td>
<td>بالا كرايينا</td>
<td>Bila krayina</td>
<td>N 45° 35' 0&quot;; E 15° 15' 0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celjska kotlina</td>
<td>تيلسكا كوتلينا</td>
<td>تيلسكا كوتلينا</td>
<td>N 46° 14' 32&quot;; E 15° 17' 20&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kočevska</td>
<td>كوتتشيشفسكا</td>
<td>كوتتشيشفسكا</td>
<td>N 45° 36' 08&quot;; E 14° 53' 28&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozjansko</td>
<td>كوزيانسكو</td>
<td>كوزيانسكو</td>
<td>N 46° 0' 09&quot;; E 15° 32' 13&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kras</td>
<td>كراش</td>
<td>كراش</td>
<td>N 46° 48' 21&quot;; E 13° 44' 58&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ljubljanska kotlina</td>
<td>لوبليانسكا كوتلينا</td>
<td>لوبليانسكا كوتلينا</td>
<td>N 46° 06' 57&quot;; E 14° 30' 18&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ljubljansko barje</td>
<td>لوبليانسكي باره</td>
<td>لوبليانسكي باره</td>
<td>N 45° 58' 58&quot;; E 14° 26' 38&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osrednja Slovenija</td>
<td>أوسترينيا سلوفينيا</td>
<td>Osrednja Slufynia</td>
<td>N 46° 05' 38&quot;; E 14° 31' 38&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenian name</td>
<td>Arabicised name (Arabic transcription)</td>
<td>Arabic standard reading (Romanized)</td>
<td>Geographical coordinates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podravje</td>
<td>بودراپي</td>
<td>N 46° 28' 46&quot;; E 15° 46' 00&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokolpje</td>
<td>بوكولبي</td>
<td>N 45° 34' 53&quot;; E 15° 17' 56&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomurje</td>
<td>بومنري</td>
<td>N 45° 36' 54&quot;; E 16° 07' 33&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posavje</td>
<td>بوساپي</td>
<td>N 45° 05' 38&quot;; E 14° 30' 19&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posečeje</td>
<td>بوسوري</td>
<td>N 46° 12' 05&quot;; E 13° 41' 05&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posotejše</td>
<td>بوسنري</td>
<td>N 46° 08' 01&quot;; E 15° 36' 48&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prekmurje</td>
<td>بركرموري</td>
<td>N 46° 40' 00&quot;; E 16° 10' 00&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prlekija</td>
<td>بريكياي</td>
<td>N 46° 34' 51&quot;; E 16° 5' 17&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savinjska dolina</td>
<td>سفينسکا دلینا</td>
<td>N 46° 15' 22&quot;; E 15° 7' 4&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenska Istra</td>
<td>سلوينسکا إستيرا</td>
<td>N 45° 30' 04&quot;; E 13° 42' 59&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suha krajina</td>
<td>سوها كرایننا</td>
<td>N 45° 47' 57&quot;; E 14° 52' 44&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vipavska dolina</td>
<td>فيپافسکا دلینا</td>
<td>N 45° 53' 08&quot;; E 13° 52' 15&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zasavje</td>
<td>زاسافي</td>
<td>N 46° 08' 07&quot;; E 15° 02' 08' 54&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic choronyms**

| Dolenjska | دولينسکا | N 45° 49' 07"; E 15° 08' 29" |
| Gorjenjska | غورينسکا | N 46° 26' 21"; E 14° 01' 42" |
| Goriska | غوريسکا | N 45° 57' 48"; E 13° 39' 19" |
| Koroška | كوروشكسا | N 46° 33' 06"; E 14° 57' 30" |
| Kranjska | كراينسکا | N 46° 07' 52"; E 14° 31' 09" |
| Notranjska | نوترانسکسا | N 45° 37' 43"; E 14° 15' 23" |
| Primorska | بريمورسكسا | N 45° 30' 55"; E 13° 50' 31" |
| Štajerska | شتييرسكا | N 46° 22' 21"; E 15° 43' 42" |

**Oromyns – mountains and hills**

| Brkini | بريكيني | N 45° 34' 47"; E 14° 6' 19" |
| Čičarja | تسيشارياي | N 45° 29' 10"; E 14° 6' 00" |
| Gorje | غورجع | N 46° 51' 39"; E 16° 12' 13" |
| Goriska brda | غوريشكا بردا | N 46° 00' 05"; E 13° 31' 28" |
| Gorjanci | غوريانسي | N 46° 05' 50"; E 15° 00' 08" |
| Halloz | هالوز | N 46° 20' 00"; E 16° 0' 00" |
| Juliske Alpe | يوليشكسي ألبي | N 46° 20' 00"; E 13° 45' 05" |
| Kamniško-Savinjske Alpe | كامنيشكو سافينسكسي آلبي | N 46° 21' 55"; E 14° 33' 00" |
| Karavanke | كارافانكي | N 46° 25' 00"; E 14° 25' 00" |
| Kozjak | كوزييک | N 46° 37' 30"; E 15° 28' 00" |
| Pohorje | بوهویري | N 46° 32' 00"; E 15° 28' 00" |
| Posavsko hribovje | بواسفاكو هريبوفيدي | N 46° 06' 22"; E 15° 03' 02" |
| Slovenske gorce | سلوينسکي غوريسكي | N 46° 35' 00"; E 15° 55' 00" |
| Snežnik | سنيزنيک | N 45° 35' 18"; E 14° 27' 9" |

**Oromyns – peaks**

| Grinovec | غرينووتيك | N 46° 21' 24"; E 14° 32' 09" |
| Jalovec | يالوفيتن | N 46° 24' 57"; E 13° 40' 58" |
| Knin | كين | N 46° 15' 58"; E 13° 39' 30" |
| Kum | كوم | N 46° 6' 00"; E 15° 5' 00" |
| Mangart | مانغارت | N 46° 26' 22"; E 13° 39' 17" |
| Slavnik | سلافنيك | N 45° 32' 17"; E 13° 58' 33" |
| Triglav | تريغلاف | N 46° 22' 41"; E 13° 50' 12" |
| Visoki Kamin | فيسوك كاين | N 46° 21' 36"; E 13° 26' 18" |

**Hydromyns – rivers**

| Drava | دراڤا | N 45° 33' 00"; E 18° 55' 00" |
| Kolpa | كولبا | N 45° 27' 51"; E 16° 23' 54" |
| Krka | كرکا | N 45° 53' 46"; E 13° 35' 54" |
| Ljubljanica | لوبليانسا | N 46° 5' 00"; E 14° 38' 00" |
| Mura | مورا | N 46° 18' 00"; E 16° 55' 00" |
| Savinja | سافنيانا | N 46° 5' 20"; E 15° 10' 16" |
| Soča | سوتشا | N 45° 43' 34"; E 13° 33' 5" |
Figure 2: Map of Slovenia in Arabic, with names from Table 3.
Reviews/Razgledi

Legend/legenda
- City/naselje
- Peak/vrh
- Neighbouring country/sosedna država
- Mountains and hills/gorovja in hribovja
- Choronyms/horonimi
- Rivers and sea/reke in morje

Content by/avtorja vsebine: Bogusław R. Zagórski, Drago Kladnik
Map by/avtor zemljevida: Matjaž Geršič
Source/vir: Javne informacije ... 2015 © 2018, ZRC SAZU, Anton Melik Geographical Institute/ZRC SAZU, Geografski inštitut Antona Melika © 2018, Univerza v Varšavi, Fakulteta za orientalske študije, Oddelek za arabske in islamske vede
4 Conclusion

The proposals for systematically converting Slovene geographical names from their natural Latin script of the source language into the Arabic script of the target language are designed for all general use in all Arabic countries, for textual and/or cartographic applications. Problems of names translations and exonyms will be dealt with on another occasion. Our proposals bring about a number of questions. Is the Slovenian word structure adequately reproduced in the Arabic target language? If not, how can the system of equivalences be improved? Did we find the best solutions for rendering Slovenian pronunciation with Arabic letters? How could it be perceived by natural users of Arabic as a mother tongue – especially if we remember that an average Arabic speaker is not used to observing the exact spellings indicated by the short vowels (which among many in the popular perception are complicating the process of reading)? Is there any better solution of how to render the Slovenian pronunciation with Arabic letters, remembering that – in principle – we should avoid using non-standard writing modes?

The authors hope to open the discussion on the raised matters with the participation of Arab and non-Arab name experts alike.

Acknowledgement: The authors express our gratitude to Mr. Paul Woodman for proofreading the English text. The authors acknowledge the financial support from the Slovenian Research Agency research core funding Geography of Slovenia (P6-0101).

5 References

Mūših Brāvir; Yūsuf Bišāra; Ḥakam ʿIrāqī: ʿAṭlas ʿtaḥīʿ i, siyāsī wa-iqtiṣādī. Bi-muwāfaqa t Wizāra l-Macārīf. Dār an-Naṣr »aš-Šams ad-Ďahabiyya«, Landan]
Zagórski, B. R. 2012a: 
IZZIVI PREVEDBE SLOVENSKIH ZEMLJEPISNIH IMEN V ARABŠČINO

1 Uvod

Pri prevajanju slovenskih zemljepisnih imen v arabski jezik moramo upoštevati in primerjati značilnosti in položaj obeh jezikov in njunih pisav.

1.1 Arabski jezik

Arabski jezik (العربية - al-‘arabiyya) (za transliteracijo arabskih imen v članku smo uporabili ISO standard (ISO 2018)) je eden izmed semitskih jezikov. Ostali živi jeziki te skupine so aramejščina, tigrinjščina, hebrejščina in malteščina. Maleški jezik je dejansko različica arabskega jezika, ki se razlikuje v slovnicni in rabi nearabske, latinične pisave; skupaj s slovenščino je eden izmed 26 uradnih jezikov Evropske unije. Semitski jeziki spadajo v afro-azijsko jezikovno družino, ki so jo nekaj imenovali tudi hamitsko-semitska. Čeprav je to ime zastarelo, se tudi v sodobnosti včasih še pojavlja v literaturi (Comrie, Matthews in Polinsky 1999).


1.2 Primerjava arabsčine in slovenščine


Slovenščina je zapisana v prilagojeni latinični abecedi. Uporablja jo okrog 2,1 milijona govorcev v Sloveniji in okrog 400.000 zunanj države. Podobno kot malteščina je eden od 26-ih uradnih jezikov Evropske unije.

Pisni sistem arabskega jezika je arabska pisava. Njen izvor je sorodan aramejščini in hebrejščini ter izumrlih feniciščini in safaitščini. Osnovna arabska abeceda vsebuje 28 črk ter 14 grafičnih simbolov, ki delujejo kot kratki samoglasniki in izgovorna znamenja ali označujejo določene slovnične lastnosti. Arabska abeceda in sistem pisanja se od evropskih pisav, ki izhajajo iz latinščine, razlikujeta v petih lastnostih: 1. arabsčina se piše od desne proti levi; 2. črke se povezujejo tako v tiskani kot tudi pisani različici, v nasprotju od latinice, kje se povezujejo le pisane črke (zato ni razlike med pisano in tiskano različico besedil v arabsčini);
3. črke imajo svojsko obliko glede na njihovo mesto v besedi (na začetku, v sredini, na koncu ali posamič);
4. pri črkah ne prihaja do razlikovanja med veliko in malo začetnico (kot na primer pri latinskih »S« in »s«), ne glede na to, ali je črka na začetku povedi ali lastnega imena;
5. arabska pisava je zapisana v dveh ločenih ravneh; osnovna raven je namenjena zapisu soglasnikov in dolgih samoglasnikov (nekateri soglasniki se pojavljujejo tudi v vlogi dolgih samoglasnikov) (Brustad, Al-Batal in Al-Tonsi 1995; Arabić 2018).

Dodatna raven je namenjena zapisu kratkih samoglasnikov in ostalim grafičnim simbolom, ki jih pri pisanju običajno opuščamo, razen v posebnih okoliščinah (verska, izobraževalna in priložnostno nekatera druga besedila). Bralci pomen besedila običajno prepoznašajo že brez teh simbolov (Brustad, Al-Batal in Al-Tonsi 1995). To se zaradi različnih sposobnosti posameznega bralca navadno zrcali v glasoslovnih različicah posamezne besede, običajno pod vplivi narečja.

Zaradi velikega pomena arabske kulture od srednjega veka dalje so arabsko pisavo s posameznimi prilagoditvami prevzeli tudi nekateri drugi jeziki, na primer urdujščina, perzijščina, kurdščina, ujgurščina, tudi že izumrla otomanska turščina (Brustad, Al-Batal in Al-Tonsi 1995; Comrie, Matthews in Polinsky 1999).

1.3 Transkripcija in transliteracija


Natančnejša prevedba imena iz ene pisave v drugo, ter v obratni smeri, če je tako potrebno, se imenuje transliteracija ali prečrkovanje. Ta vključuje postopek prevedbe imena med različnima pisavama, kjer je vsaka črka v izvirni pisavi nadomeščena s pripadajočo črko v ciljnem jeziku. Glede na to, da črke v posameznim pisavah predstavljajo različne glasove, lahko posamezno črko v izvorni pisavi zamenja ena ali več črk v ciljnem jeziku, običajno z dodanimi diakritičnimi znamenjami, ki nakazujejo točno glasovno vrednost izvorne črke. Beseda, nastala s transliteracijo, je v ciljnem jeziku za običajne uporabnike precej težko berljiva.

Slovenski pravopis (2001) vsebuje navodila tako za transliteracijo kot tudi transkripcijo nelatiničnih pisav, vendar so posamezne posebnosti, povezane z zemljepisnimi imeni, nepojasnjene.


Prevedba zemljepisnih imen iz arabščine v jezike, ki uporabljajo latinično pisavo, je poseben izziv. Odkar se države z arabsčino kot uradnim jezikom niso uspelice dogovoriti za enoten latinizacijski sistem, frankofonsko usmerjena uporablja drugačen latinizacijski sistem kot angloško usmerjene, poseben sistem pa se je uveljavljal za prečrkovanje arabskih zemljepisnih imen v vseh državah. Vendar se v tem obstoječi sistemih zelo pogosto ne uporabljajo, kar povzroča nastanek različnih prevedbic v praksi. Najpomembnejša različica je Berlina, vendar so se vse dodatne prevedbe podobno vplivali na ustrezno medsebojno komunikacijo.

V zadnjem času so bili v Sloveniji objavljeni različni članki, ki obravnavajo slovenske eksonime (Kladnik 2007; 2009; Kladnik s sodelavci 2017; Perko, Jordan in Komac 2017). Prav v vseh je poudarjena eksonimizacija v slovenskem jeziku.

Pričujoči članek je metodološka razprava o možnostih prevedbe slovenskih zemljepisnih imen v arabsčino, enega od najpomembnejših jezikov, ki ne uporablja latinične pisave. V arabski pisavi zapisane imenske različice, ki sledijo pravilom uporabljene prevedbe, so v svojem bistvu ekografski endonimi. Problematico morebitnih arabskih eksonimov za topografske objekte v Sloveniji bomo obravnavali ob naslednji priložnosti.

Avtorji upamo, da bo prevedba najpomembnejših slovenskih zemljepisnih imen v arabsko pisavo prispevala k boljšemu razumevanju ter ustreznejši rabi, ki je ključnega pomena za spoštljive odnose med ljudmi in državami – v našem primeru vključno z zemljepisnimi imeni.

*Slika 1: Slovenija s sosedstvom v arabskem atlasu (Brawer, Bisharah in Iraqi 2005, 79). V napisih lahko opazimo rabo nestandardne arabske črke , ki predstavlja latinični »v«; to lahko povzroča zmedo v branju, saj identična črka v magrebskem kontekstu predstavlja trdi »g«. Drug takšen primer je črka »p« (پ), ki je arabska abeceda ne pozna, vključena pa je v črkopis perziščine, urduja in nekaterih drugih jezikov. Opazimo lahko tudi nestandardno rabo končnega »h« (ه), ki je v izvornih imenih predstavlja značilen končni »a« ali »e«. Glej angleški del prispevka.*

2 Metodologija

Izbrali smo okrog 200 najpomembnejših slovenskih zemljepisnih imen, ki zrcalijo geografsko raznolikost Slovenije in zastopajo glavne pomenske tipe imen: ime države (kratko in polno), ime glavnega mesta, imena mest in mestnih naselij, imena naselij, ki so nekdaj imela mestne pravice, imena zgodovinskih in sodobnih pokrajin, oronime ali gorska imena (imena gorovij, hribovij in vrhov), hidronime ali vodna imena (imen rek, slapov, naravnih in umetnih jezer), mareonime ali morska imena, imena kraških jam in brezen ter imena zavarovanih območij. Iz vsakega pomenskega tipa, razen imen mest in mestnih naselij, ki so vključena v celoti, smo izbrali le najpomembnejše primere.

Izbor imen naselij je predstavljal poseben izziv. Pripravili smo ga na podlagi statističnih virov, ki temeljijo na štirih kriterijih določanja mestnih naselij v Sloveniji (Pavlin s sodelavci 2003, 43–44). Ta statistični vir smo primerjali s seznami, ki so jih pripravili Vrišer in Kladnik (1993, 89) ter Fridlova s sodelavci (2008, 112), pa tudi z najnovejšim spletnim virom (Internet 1).

Na podlagi teh virov smo izbrali 97 obstoječih naselij z mestnim značajem in 7 naselij, ki so mestne pravice imela v preteklosti. Slednja so dveh tipov. Prvega sestavljajo mesta, ki so mestne pravice dobila v srednjem veku (Kostanjevica na Krki na primer že leta 1215) ali prvih desetletjih novega veka, vendar so poznejše, v obdobju splošne industrializacije in pospešene urbanizacije izguba pomen. V zavesti ljudi se ohranjajo kot nadpovprečno pomembna naselja, na njihovo nekdanjo vlogo pa se spominjajo nekatere urbane arhitekturne prvine. Drug tip sestavlja naselji Gornji Grad in Radeče, ki sta mestne pravice dobila konec dvajsetih let prejšnjega stoletja, a so jima bile že po vsega nekaj letih odvzete.

V priloženi seznam (preglednica 3) je vključenih skupno 207 zemljepisnih imen, na zemljevidu (slika 2) pa so zapisana le pomembnejša med njimi. Za potrebe izdelave zemljevida smo dodali tudi imena štirih sosednjih držav.

**Preglednica 1: Mednarodna fonetična abeceda za slovenske črke.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>črka</th>
<th>glas</th>
<th>primer besede</th>
<th>izgovor besede</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A a</td>
<td>/aː/</td>
<td>dan</td>
<td>/ˈdáːn/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>abeceda</td>
<td>/abɛˈtséːda/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>beseda</td>
<td>/beˈsɛ:da/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C c</td>
<td>/tʃ/</td>
<td>cvet</td>
<td>/ˈtsvɛ:t/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Č č</td>
<td>/tʃ/</td>
<td>časopis</td>
<td>/tʃasɔˈpiːs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>danes</td>
<td>/ˈdâːnəs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E e</td>
<td>/eː/</td>
<td>sedem</td>
<td>/ˈsèːdəm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ɛː/</td>
<td>reči</td>
<td>/ˈrɛːtʃi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>medved</td>
<td>/ˈmɛːduet/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
<td>medved</td>
<td>/ˈmɛːduet/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F f</td>
<td>/f/</td>
<td>fant</td>
<td>/ˈfânt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G g</td>
<td>/ɡ/</td>
<td>grad</td>
<td>/ˈgráːt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H h</td>
<td>/x/</td>
<td>hiša</td>
<td>/ˈxìːʃa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I i</td>
<td>/iː/</td>
<td>biti</td>
<td>/ˈbiːti/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>imeti</td>
<td>/ˈiːmɛti/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J j</td>
<td>/j/</td>
<td>jabolko</td>
<td>/ˈjàːbɔwkɔ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K k</td>
<td>/k/</td>
<td>kmèt</td>
<td>/ˈkmɛ́t/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L l</td>
<td>/l/</td>
<td>letalo</td>
<td>/ˈleːtəːlɔ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/w/</td>
<td>zrel</td>
<td>/ˈzrɛːw/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M m</td>
<td>/m/</td>
<td>misliti</td>
<td>/ˈmiːsliti/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N n</td>
<td>/n/</td>
<td>novice</td>
<td>/ˈnɔːvıːtsɛ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O o</td>
<td>/oː/</td>
<td>opica</td>
<td>/ˈɔːpɪtsa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ɔː/</td>
<td>okno</td>
<td>/ˈɔːkno/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ɔ/</td>
<td>gospa</td>
<td>/ˈɔːspàː/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P p</td>
<td>/p/</td>
<td>pomoč</td>
<td>/poˈmóːtʃ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R r</td>
<td>/r/</td>
<td>riž</td>
<td>/ˈrìːʃ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
<td>trg</td>
<td>/ˈtɔːrk/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S s</td>
<td>/s/</td>
<td>svet</td>
<td>/ˈsvɛːt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Š š</td>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>šola</td>
<td>/ʃɔːlɔ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T t</td>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>tip</td>
<td>/tiːp/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U u</td>
<td>/uː/</td>
<td>ulica</td>
<td>/ˈùːlitsa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/u/</td>
<td>mamut</td>
<td>/ˈmáːmut/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V v</td>
<td>/ʋ/</td>
<td>voda</td>
<td>/ˈʋɔːda/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/w/</td>
<td>lev</td>
<td>/ˈlɛːw/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z z</td>
<td>/z/</td>
<td>zima</td>
<td>/ˈziːma/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ž ž</td>
<td>/ʒ/</td>
<td>življenje</td>
<td>/ʒiwˈljɛːnje/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preglednica 1 prikazuje izgovor slovenskih glasov, pojasnjenih z rabo znakov Mednarodne fone-tične abecede (International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA).
Natančen zapis ustrezne izgovorjave slovenskih imen v arabsčini bi bil mogoč le s številnimi dodatnimi črkami, opremljenimi z raznovrstnimi diakritičnimi znamenji, kar bi močno otežilo branje.

3 Rezultati

Uporabljena pravila transkripcije slovenskih zemljepisnih imen v arabsčino vključujejo črkovne ustreznice, predstavljene v preglednici 2.

Preglednica 2: Slovensko-arabske črkovne ustreznice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovensko</th>
<th>Arabsko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>»a« → »ā«,</td>
<td>»m« → »m«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»b« → »b«,</td>
<td>»n« and »nj« → »n«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»c« → »t+s«,</td>
<td>»o« → »ū«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»č« → »t+sh«,</td>
<td>»p« → »b«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»d« → »d«,</td>
<td>»r« → »r«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»dj« → »dy«,</td>
<td>»r« → »i+r« med dvema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»e« → »ī«,</td>
<td>soglasnikoma,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»f« → »f«,</td>
<td>»rj« → »r+y«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»fj« → »f+y«,</td>
<td>»s« → »s«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»g« → »gh«,</td>
<td>»š« → »sh«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»h« → »h«,</td>
<td>»t« → »t«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»i« → »ī«,</td>
<td>»tj« → »t+y«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»i« → »ī«,</td>
<td>»u« → »ū«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»j« → »y«,</td>
<td>»v« → »f«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»ji« → »y+i«, razen za črkama »l« in »n«,</td>
<td>»z« → »z«,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»k« → »k«, »l« and »lj« → »l«,</td>
<td>»ž« → »j«.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V več primerih, ko si trije ali štirje soglasniki sledijo eden za drugim, so ločeni s samoglasnikom »a« ali »i«, da je izgovarjava lažja. V primeru sosledja dveh soglasnikov na začetku imen le teh nismo razdružili - četudi takšna kombinacija v standardni arabsčini ni dovoljena, se pogosto pojavlja v narečnih različicah. V primeru dveh sukunov (sukun ْ je grafični simbol arabski pisavi, ki simbolizira nemi vokal) v isti vrsti, ali sukuna nad prvo črko besede, tega nismo zapisali v arabski obliki, saj je v prevelikem nasprotju s pravili ustrezne rabe standardne arabsčine.

Madžarska in italijanska dvojezična zemljepisna imena, dodali smo jih zaradi uradnega statusa, ki ga imata madžarščina in italijansčina na določenih območjih Slovenije, so podana v njihovih izvirnih oblikah in niso latinizirana skladno s slovenskimi ustreznicami v preglednici 2.
4 Sklep


Avtorji upamo, da bomo s prispevkom odprli razpravo o tovrstnih vprašanjih tako med strokovnjaki za arabski jezik kot tudi drugimi strokovnjaki.

Zahvala: Avtorji se zahvaljujejo gospodu Paulu Woodmanu za skrben jezikovni pregled angleškega besedila članka. Prispevek temelji na raziskovalnem programu Geografska Slovenije (P6-0101), ki ga financira Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije.

5 Viri in literatura

Glej angleški del prispevka.

---

**Preglednica 3: Izbrana slovenska zemljepisna imena v arabsčini.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slovensko ime</th>
<th>arabsko ime</th>
<th>izgovor arabskega imena</th>
<th>zemljepisne koordinate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ime države, kratko in polno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ime glavnega mesta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imena naselij</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nekdanje mesta naselja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imena sodobnih pokrajin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imena zgodovinskih pokrajin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gorska imena – gorovja in hribovja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gorska imena – vrhovi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vodna imena – reke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vodna imena – slapovi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vodna imena – naravna jezera</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vodna imena – imetna jezera</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morska imena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imena kraških jam in brezen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imena zavarovanih območij</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nakazana je le struktura preglednice, za vsebino glej angleški del prispevka.