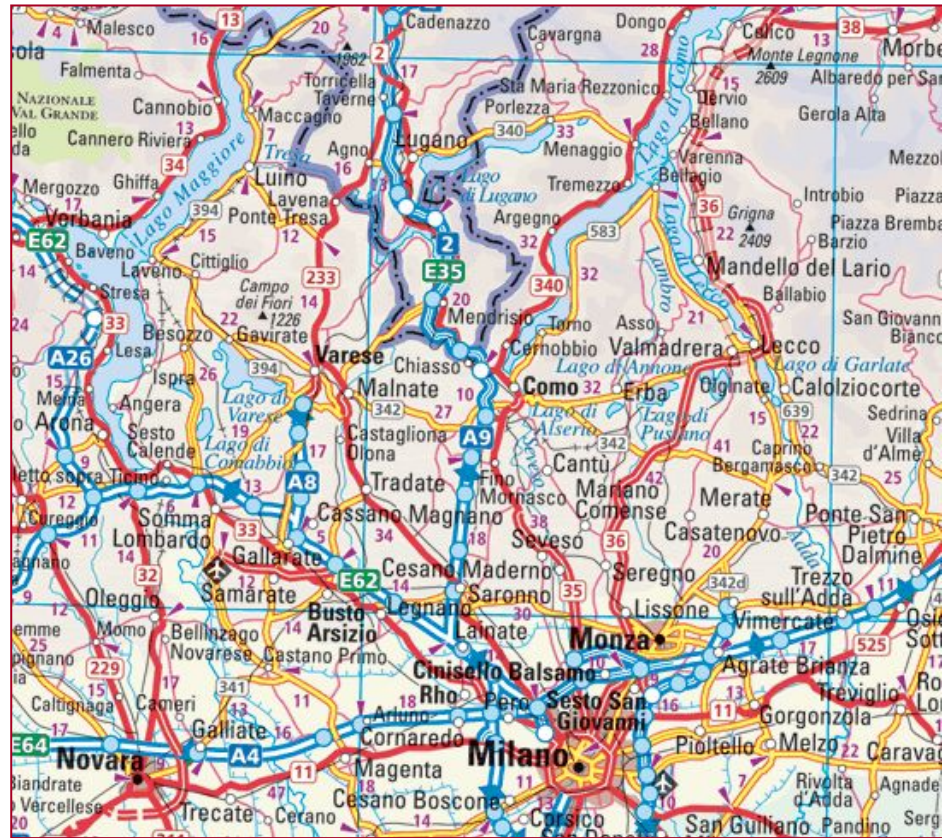
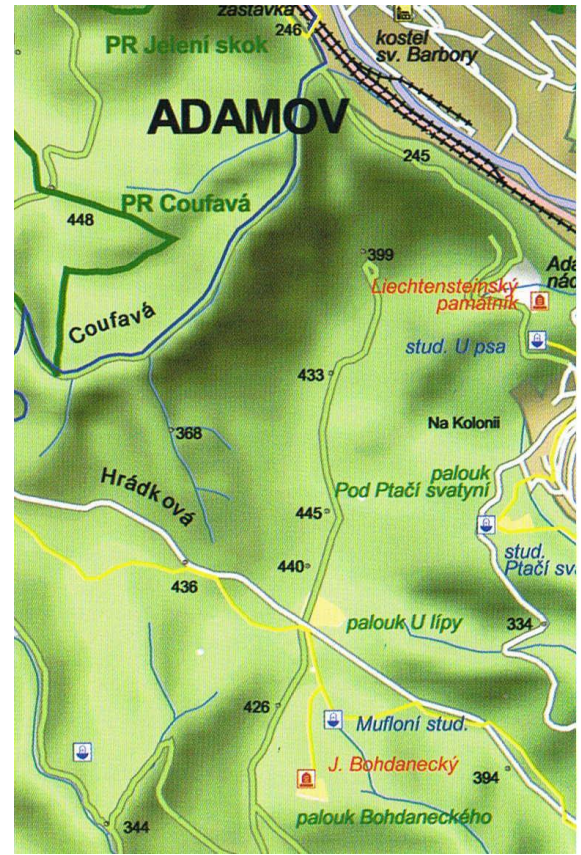
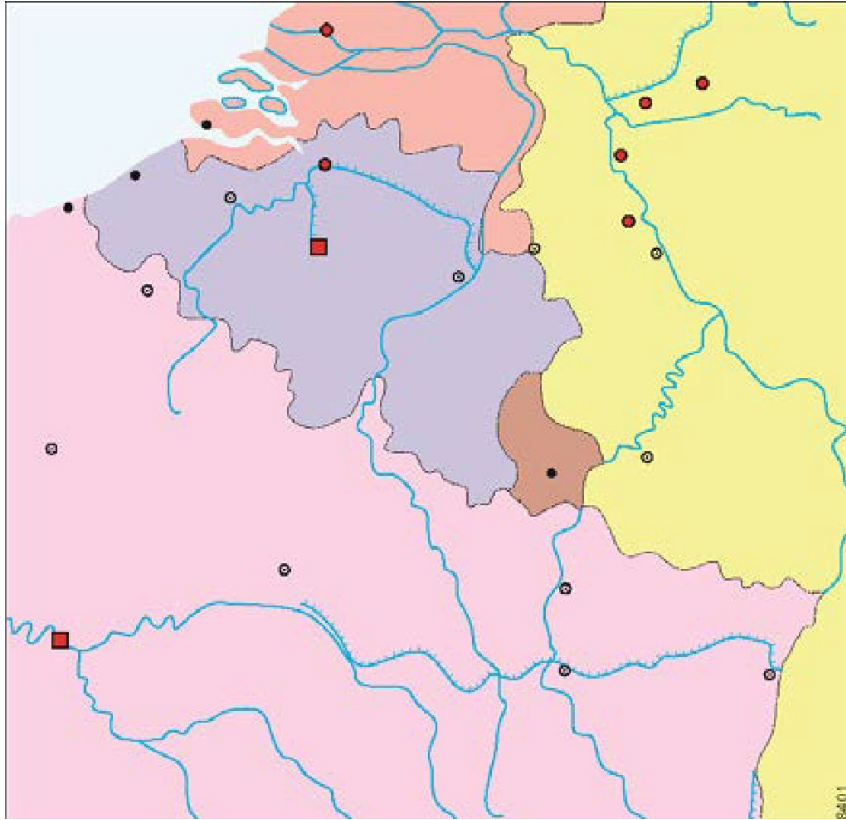


LABELLING

toponymy and typing







TOPONYMY



Only as many names as are acceptable in terms of the readability (graphic load) of the map may be included on the map.

The labelling of the map must be authentic and linguistically correct.

Standardised nomenclature shall be used.

1 TOPONYMY (geographical names)

Choronymy

- major natural and administrative units in terms of horizontal segregation,
- e.g. continents, islands, peninsulas, countries, states, etc.

Oikonymy

- local (residential) names,
- e.g. names of populated areas, settlements, parts of villages, suburbs, neighborhoods, neighborhoods and local areas (groups of houses, hamlets, farm yards, etc.)

Anoikonymy

- local names without of settlements, i.e. names of objects created by humans, not intended for dwelling, and the names of natural objects on the Earth

Anoikonymy

- **hydronymy** – the names of flowing and stagnant water (springs, rivers, waterfalls, canals, wells, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, swamps, bays, straits, etc.)
- **oronomy** – the names of the vertical division of the Earth's surface (hypsography), (e.g. orographic units, mountains, highlands, highlands, hills, ridges, mountains, rocks, valleys, saddles, lowlands, plains, plateaus, etc.)
- **hodonymy** – the names of roads, with the exception of street names (highways, roads, trails, paths, tunnels, bridges, ferries, railways, etc.)
- **speleonymy** – the names of karst (sinkholes, dives, caves, etc.)
- **land names** – the names of individual parcels or more contiguous land lines (fields, meadows, pastures, gardens, vineyards, forests, etc.)
- **the names of individual natural and man-made objects** (trees, buildings, churches, cemeteries, monuments, observation towers, quarries, etc.)

1 TOPONYMY (geographical names)

2 GENERAL DESIGNATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

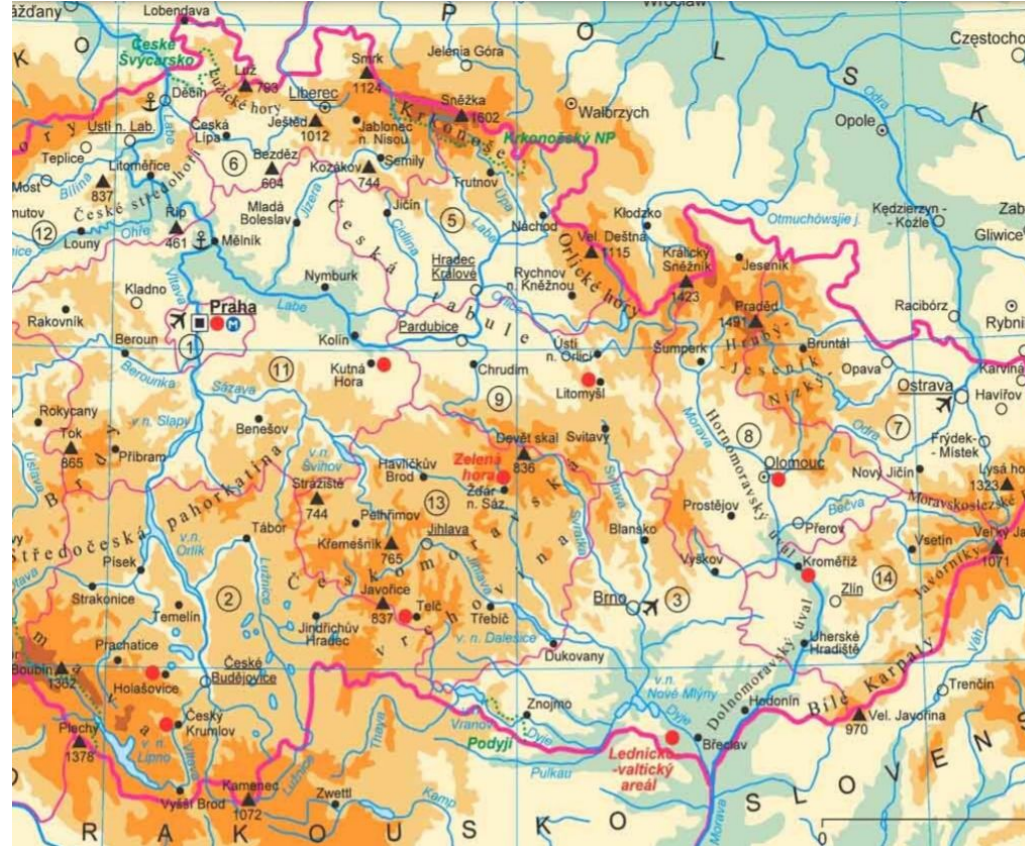
3 NUMBERS

4 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (in-frame and out-frame)

Endonymy (standardized names)

domestic and foreign names

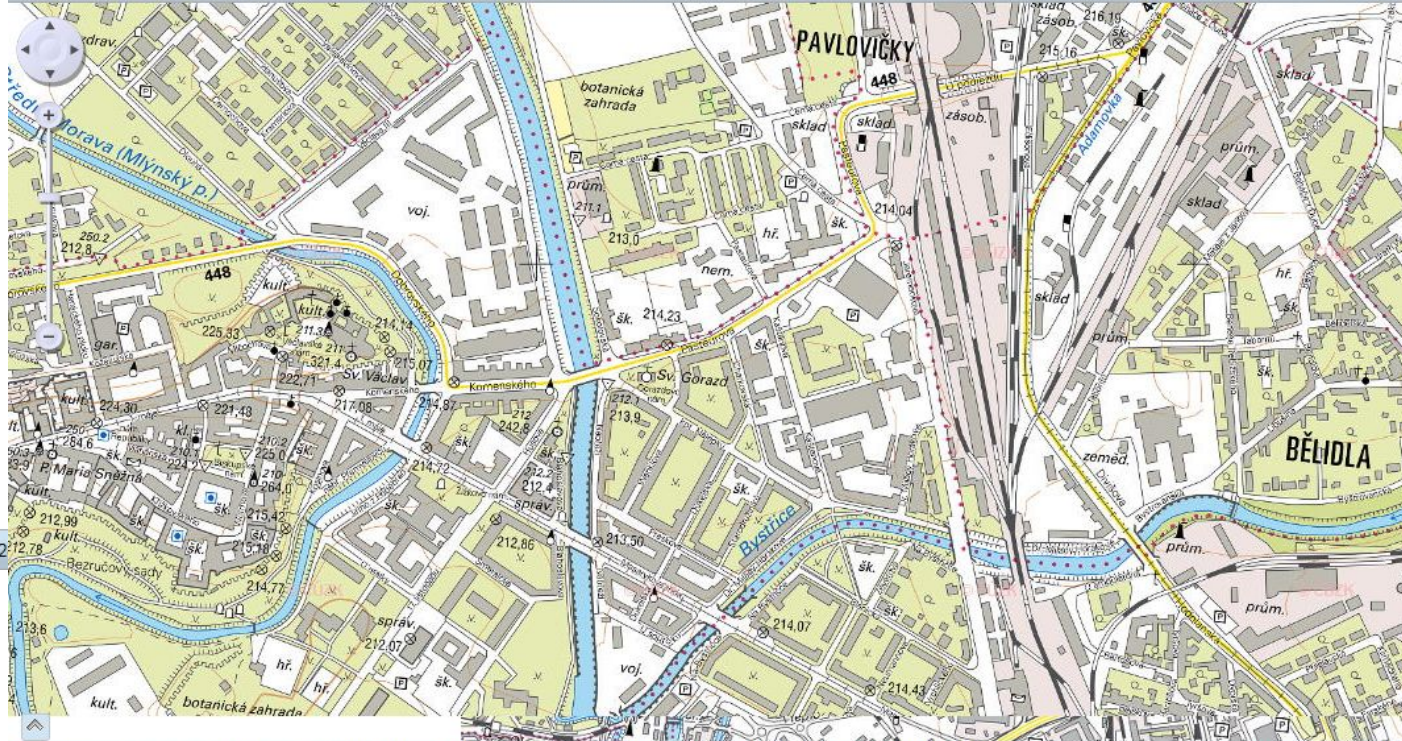
- domestic names
- official language
- standardized form
- nomenclature lexicon





Strukturované vrstvy

- CZE INSPIRE View Service - Geographical Names
- INSPIRE prohlížeč služba - Ortofotomnimky (OI)



Základní vyhledávání

Správní členění (17)

- Olomouc ((obec) okr. Olomouc)
 - Olomouc-město ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Bukovany u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Těšetice u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Véska u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Holice u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Dolany u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Rataje u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Štěpánov u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Nové Sady u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Doloplazy u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Topolany u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Vojnice u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Nedvězí u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Radíkov u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
 - Přáslavice u Olomouce ((k.ú.) okr. Olomouc)
- >> Více...

Zeměpisná jména (37)

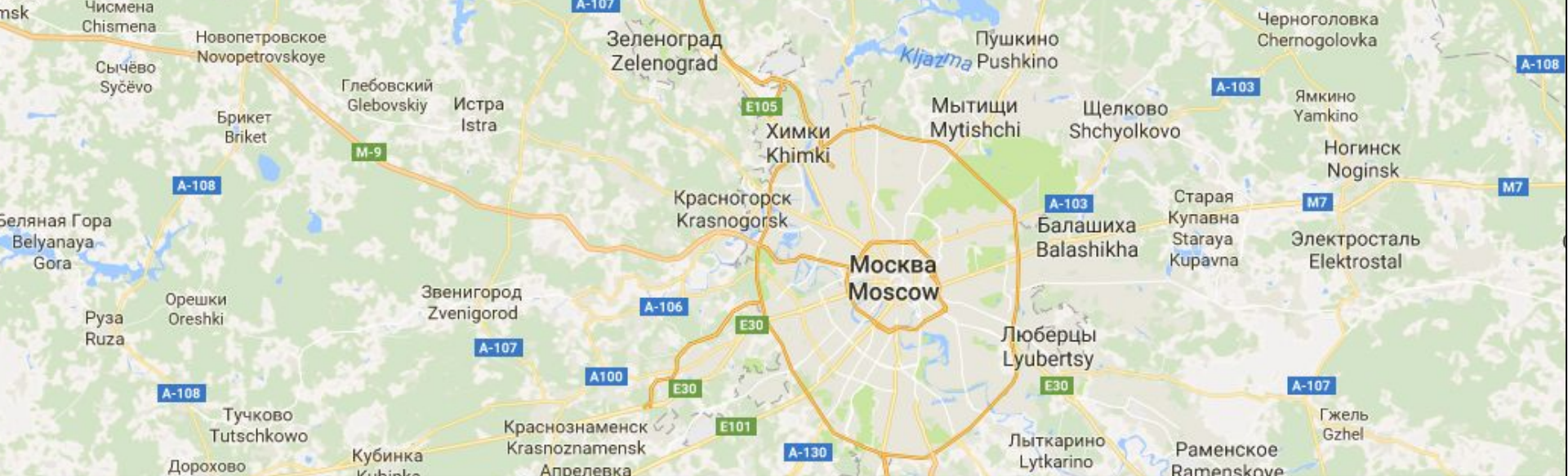
- Botanická zahrada výstaviště Flora Olomouc (Botanická zahrada, arboretum)

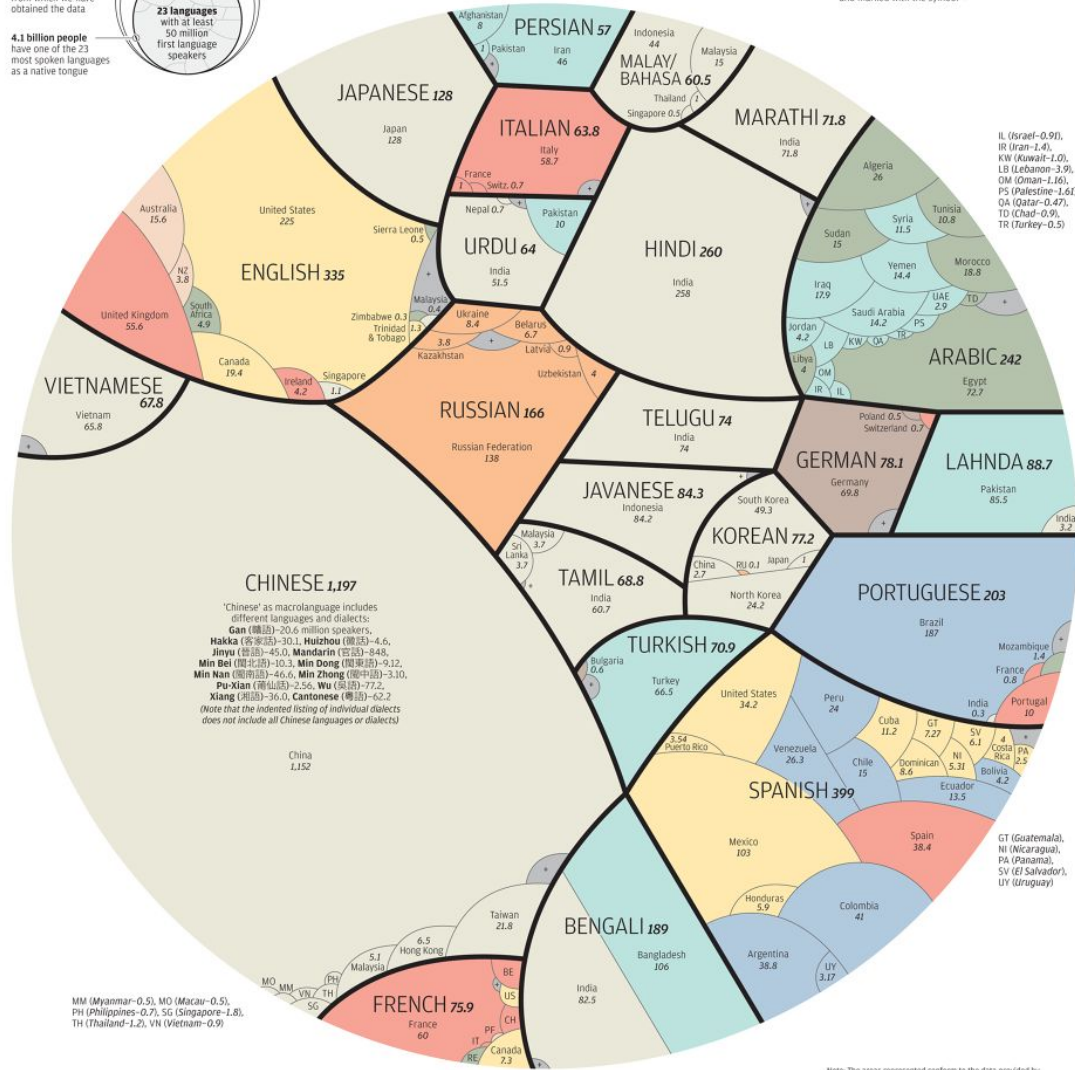
Endonymy

Foreign names

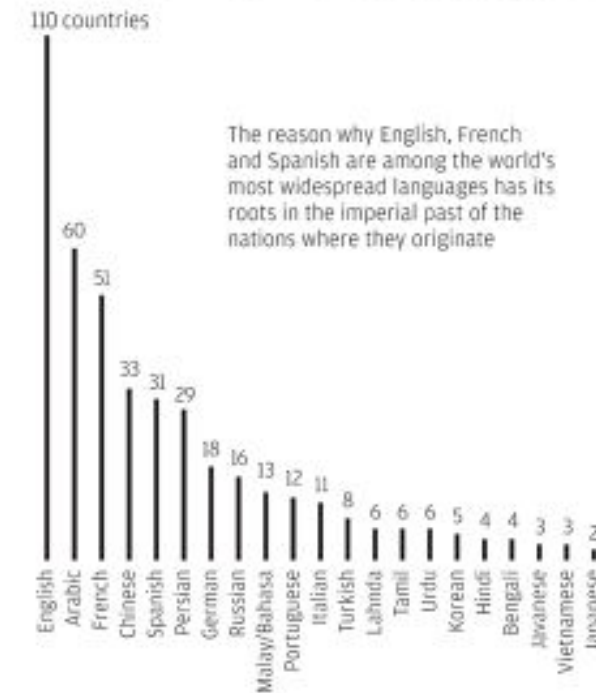
- each geographical object has a single official name in the language of the State where it occurs
- if there are several official languages, the name of the seat is used in the language most internationally known (a river flowing through several states may have a number of names)







Language ግዕዝ Linguaggio ЯЗЫК
 Γλώσσα Język መገናኛ لسان بولى
 भाषा ಭಾಷೆ Lenguaje
 भाषा భాష ভাষা 言語
 Linguagem Wika ଭାଷା اللغة
 Sprache 语言 ᮊᮞ᮪ Bahasa 언어



Transposition Transliteration Transcription





Menno Boldt, Groningen (NL)



muddy conflu
January river
big red hero
peace
good winds

เราทุกคนเกิดมาอย่างอิสระ เราทุกคนมีความคิดและความเข้าใจเป็นของเราเอง

เราทุกคนควรได้รับการปฏิบัติในทางเดียวกัน.

Thajské písmo - souhlásky

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----------------|---|----|----------------|
| ก | k | střední tón | ก | th | vysoký tón |
| ข | kh | vysoký tón | ท | th | hluboký tón |
| ฃ | kh | vysoký tón | ช | th | hluboký tón |
| ค | kh | hluboký tón | น | n | hluboký tón |
| ก | kh | hluboký tón | บ | b | střední tón |
| ฅ | kh | hluboký tón | ป | p | střední tón |
| ง | ng | hluboký tón | ผ | ph | vysoký tón |
| จ | ch | střední tón | ฝ | f | vysoký tón |
| ฉ | ch | vysoký tón | พ | ph | hluboký tón |
| ช | ch | hluboký tón | ฟ | f | hluboký tón |

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----------------|---|----|----------------|
| ซ | s | hluboký tón | ภ | ph | hluboký tón |
| ฌ | ch | hluboký tón | ม | m | hluboký tón |
| ญ | y | hluboký tón | ย | y | hluboký tón |
| ฎ | d | střední tón | ร | r | hluboký tón |
| ฏ | t | střední tón | ล | l | hluboký tón |
| ฐ | th | vysoký tón | ว | w | hluboký tón |
| ฑ | th | hluboký tón | ศ | s | vysoký tón |
| ฒ | th | hluboký tón | ษ | s | vysoký tón |
| ณ | n | hluboký tón | ส | s | vysoký tón |
| ด | d | střední tón | ห | h | vysoký tón |
| ต | t | střední tón | ฬ | l | hluboký tón |
| | | | อ | ** | střední tón |
| | | | ฮ | h | hluboký tón |

Samohlásky

อ ะ อ ำ อี อี้ อื อู่ อุ ู เอ ะ เ อ

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Číslo

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Exonymy (common names)

- is created in the language of the country in which the named object is not located (according to Resolution No. 11 adopted at the 6th UN Conference on Standardization)
 - before distortion
 - today by adapting foreign names to the pronunciation of the relevant language or by translating foreign names
- each UN member state is obliged to issue a list of its exonyms - foreign language exonyms can only be used if the respective country approves them
- according to the UN, it is recommended not to create new exonymy, but to use endonymy (all languages are equal, the supremacy of world languages does not apply)







جمهوری مقدونیه

جمهوری صربیه

جمهوری آلبانی

جمهوری بوسنی و هرزیگووینا

جمهوری رومانی

جمهوری یونان

جمهوری المانی

جمهوری بلغاریه

جمهوری اسلوواکی

جمهوری لهستان

جمهوری کرواسیه

جمهوری اتریش

جمهوری ایتالیا

جمهوری یوگوسلاوی

جمهوری رومانی

جمهوری بوسنی و هرزیگووینا

جمهوری یونان

جمهوری ترکیه



Kuzey Denizi

Baluk Denizi

RUSYA

UKRAYNA

Kara Deniz

FRANSA

ALMANYA

POLONYA

ROMANYA

ITALYA

BULGARISTAN

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Liverpool
Sheffield
Birmingham
Cardiff
Southampton
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Plymouth
Portsmouth

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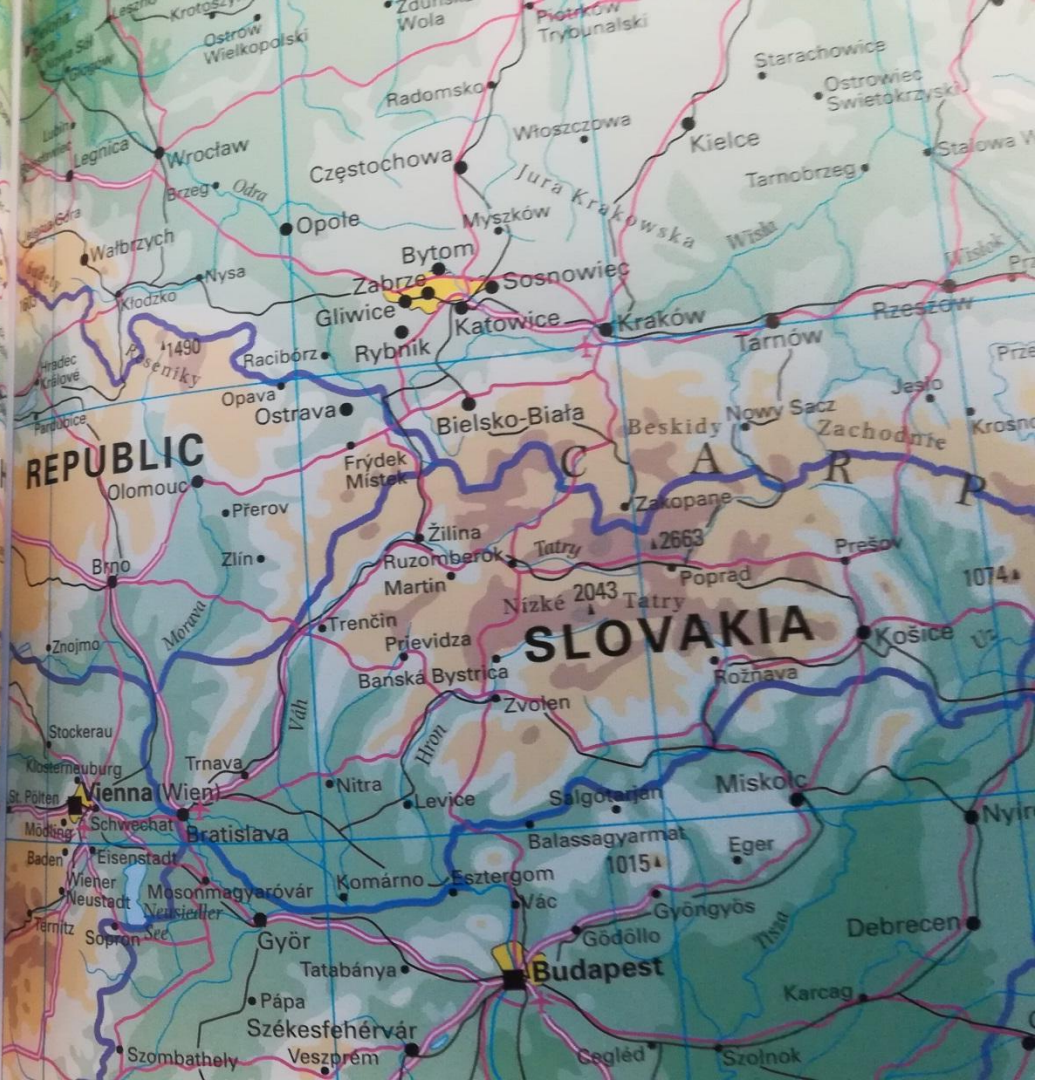
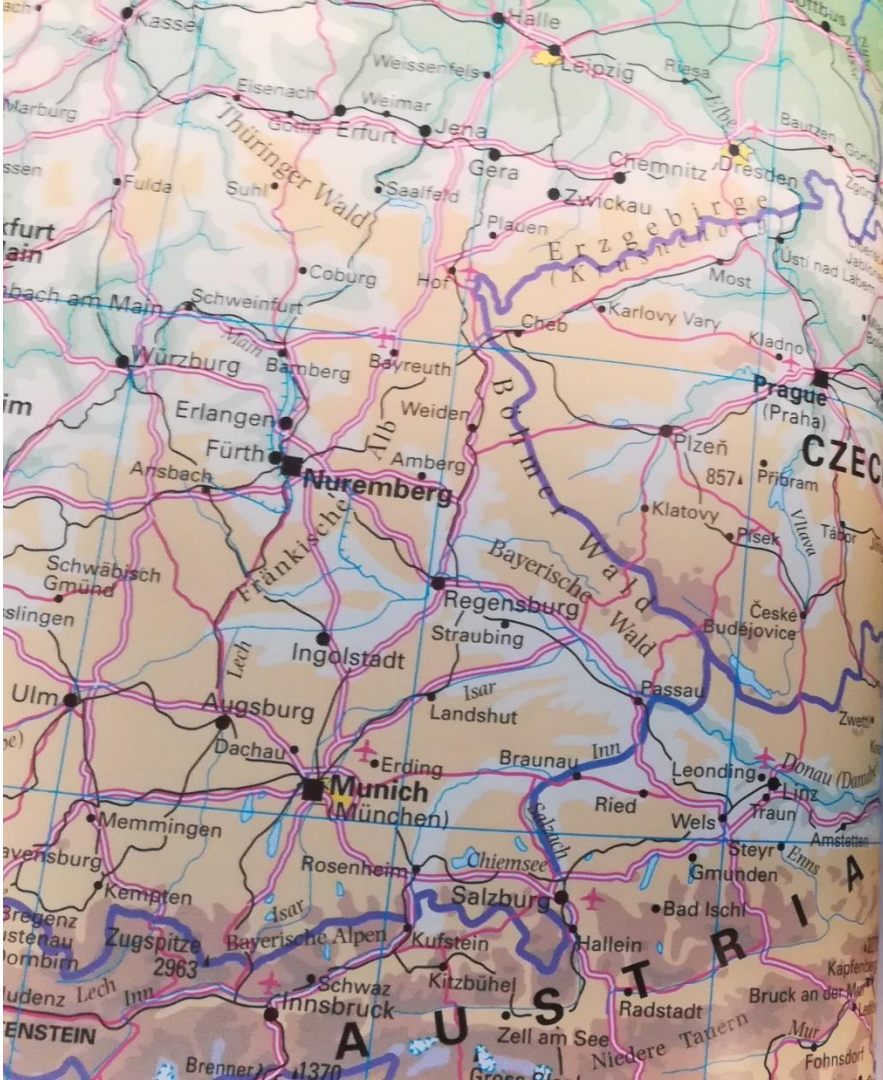
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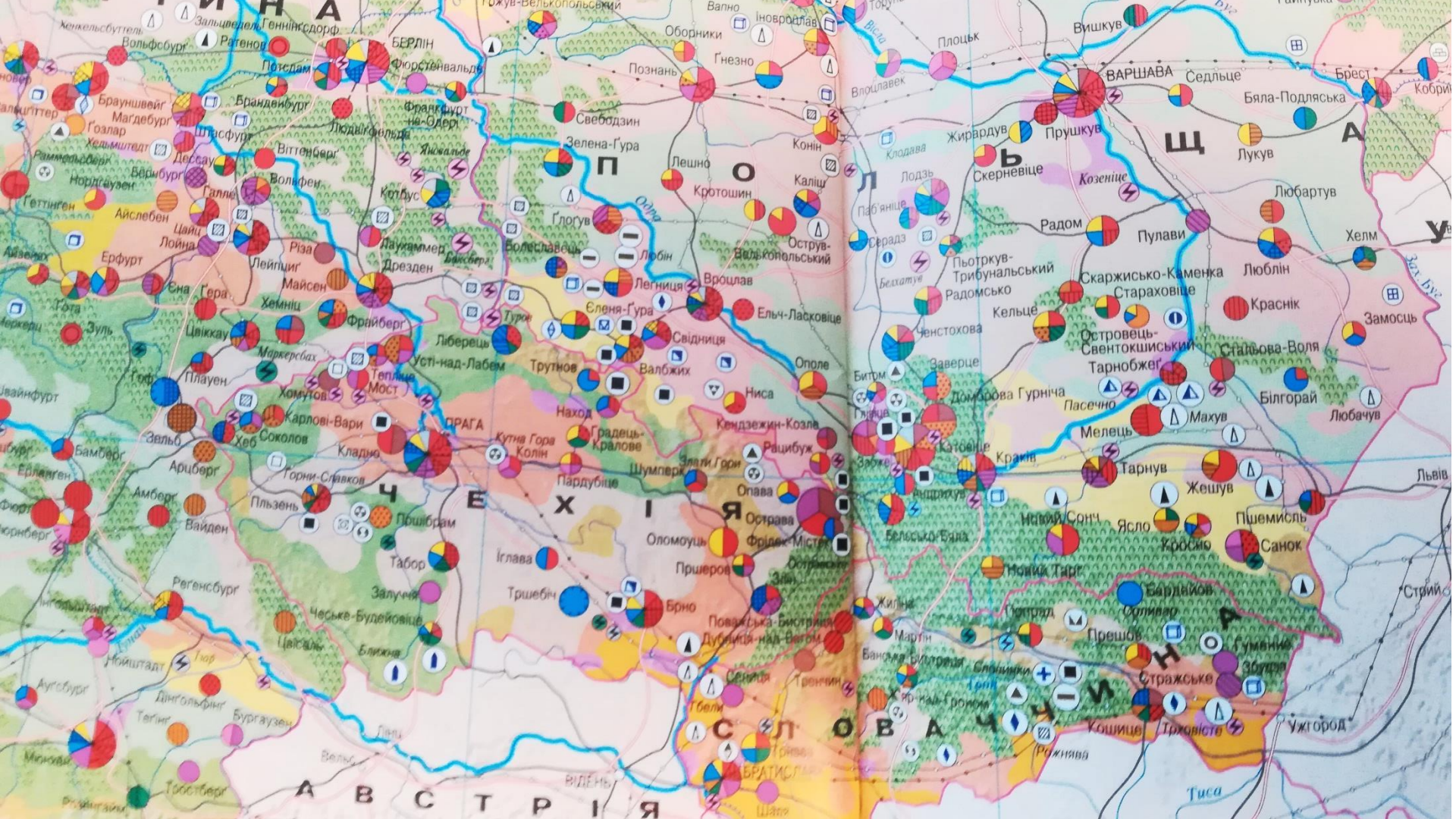
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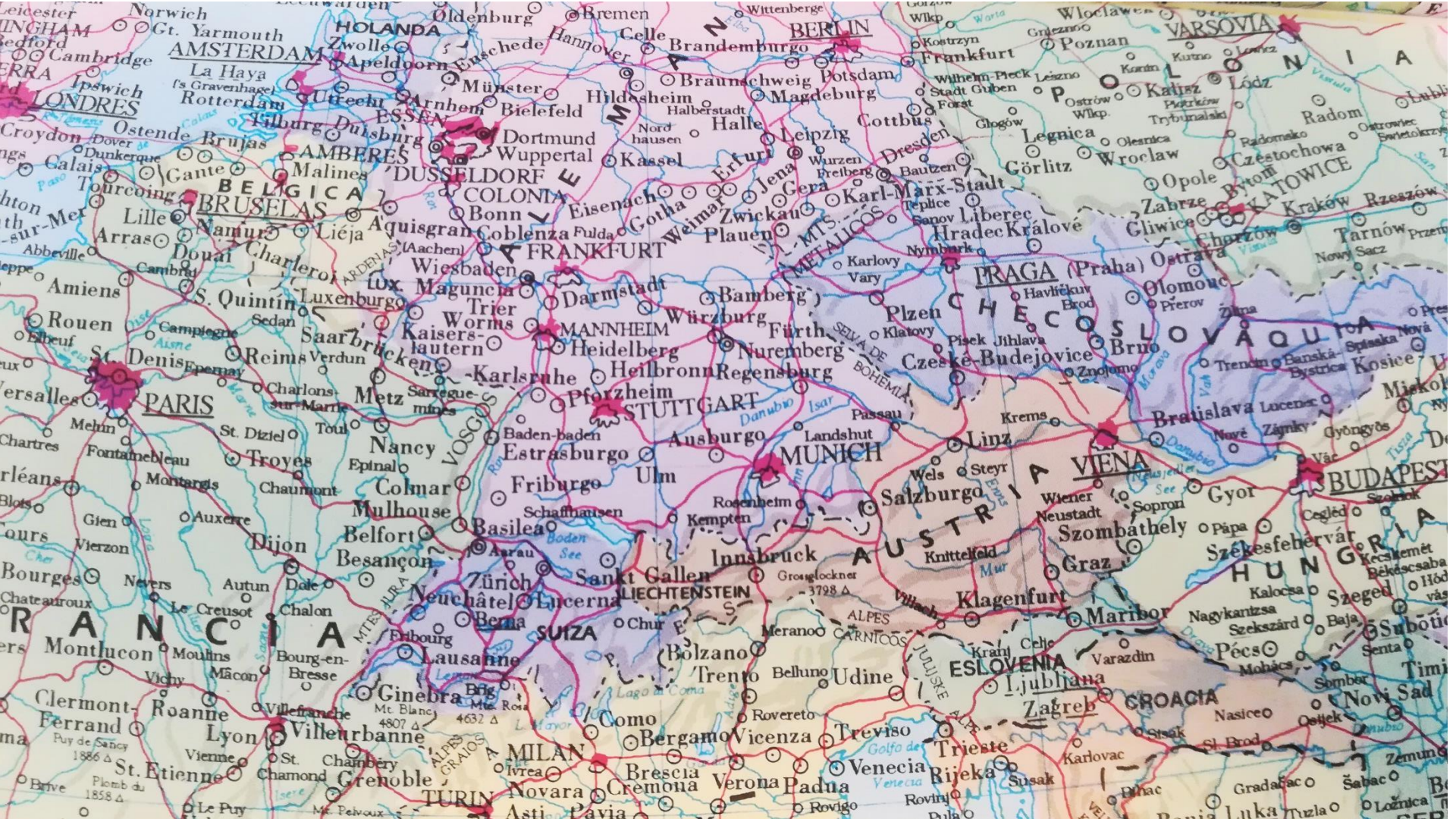
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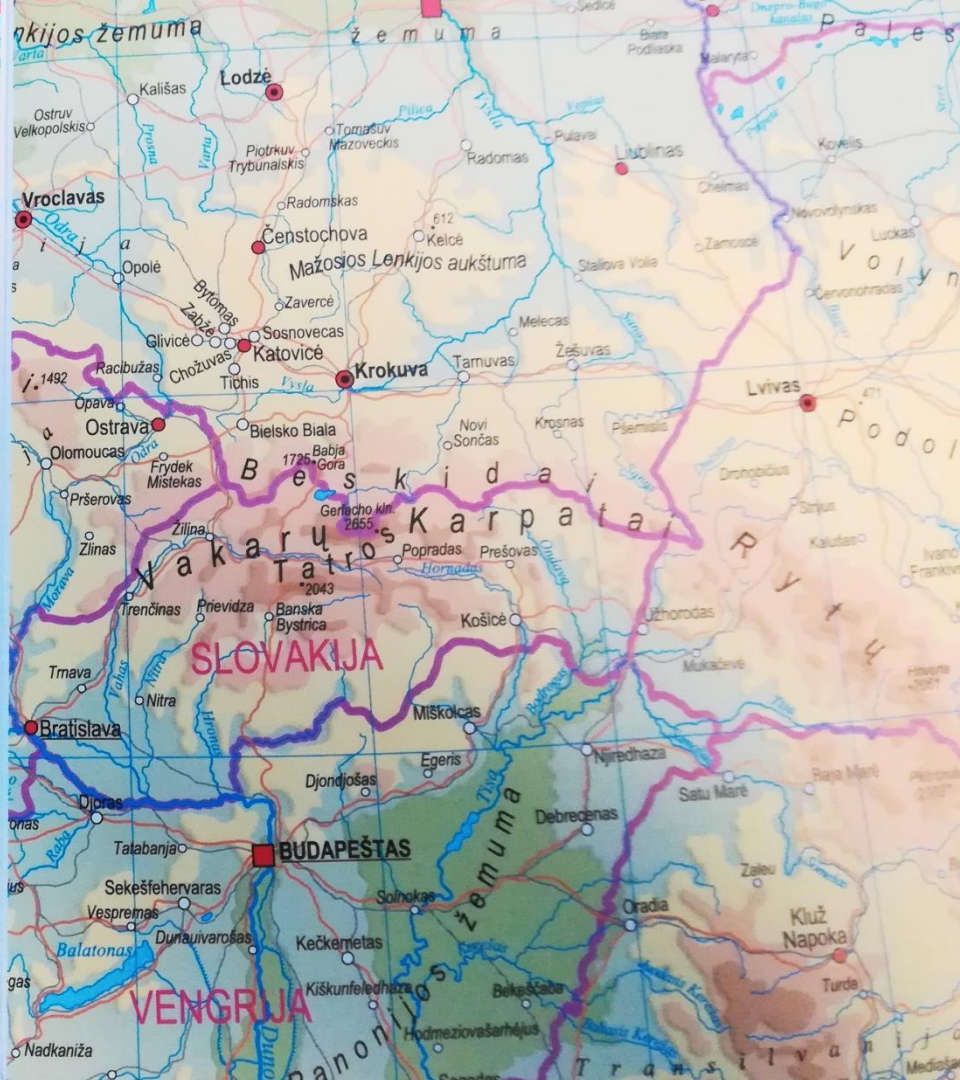
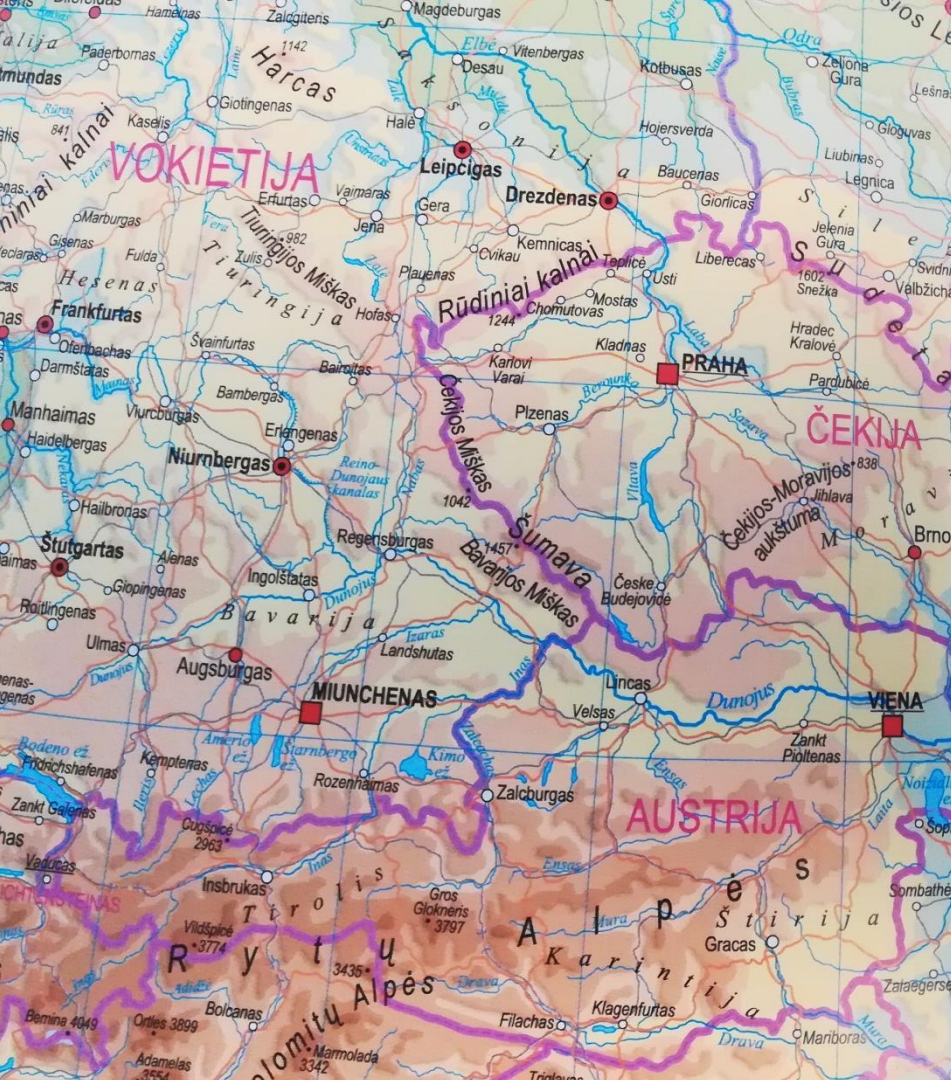


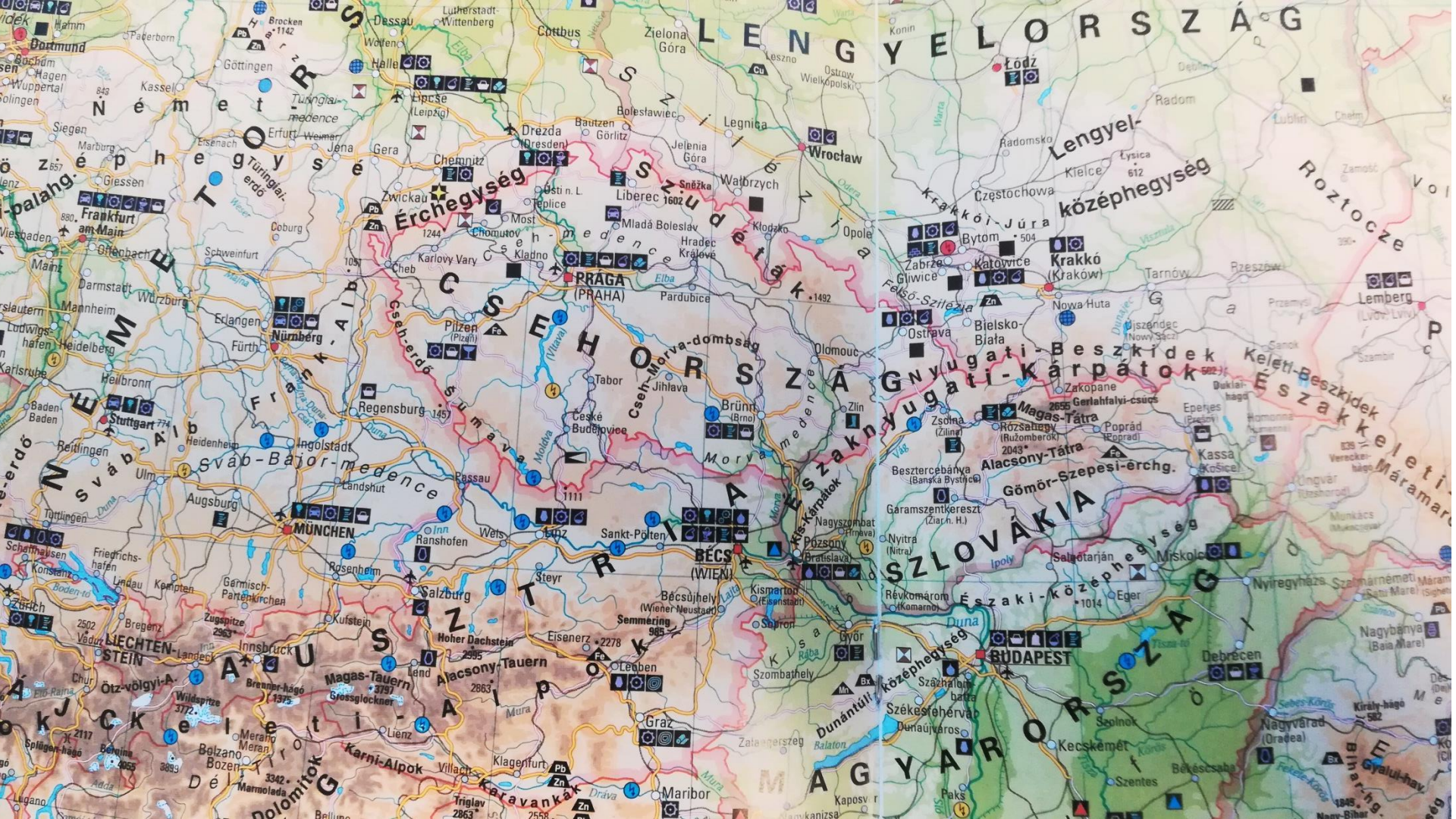
















TYPING

□ **Size** (1 typographic point = 0.376065 mm)

- the size corresponds to the meaning of the described object
- minimum size: 6 typographic points
- difference between sizes: min. 2 points

□ **Slope** - upright, italic

□ **Color** - black, blue, red, green

- description of real terms: according to associativity = the color of the font coincides with the color of the phenomena (water blue, green vegetation, relief and brown arable land)
- description of abstract terms (average, share, index): according to the psychological effect of colors.

□ **Cut** - narrow, ordinary, wide

□ **Thickness** - thin, semi-fat, fat

□ **Mold** - solid, hollow, plastic

□ **Litera** - VERSALS, minuses, CAPITALS



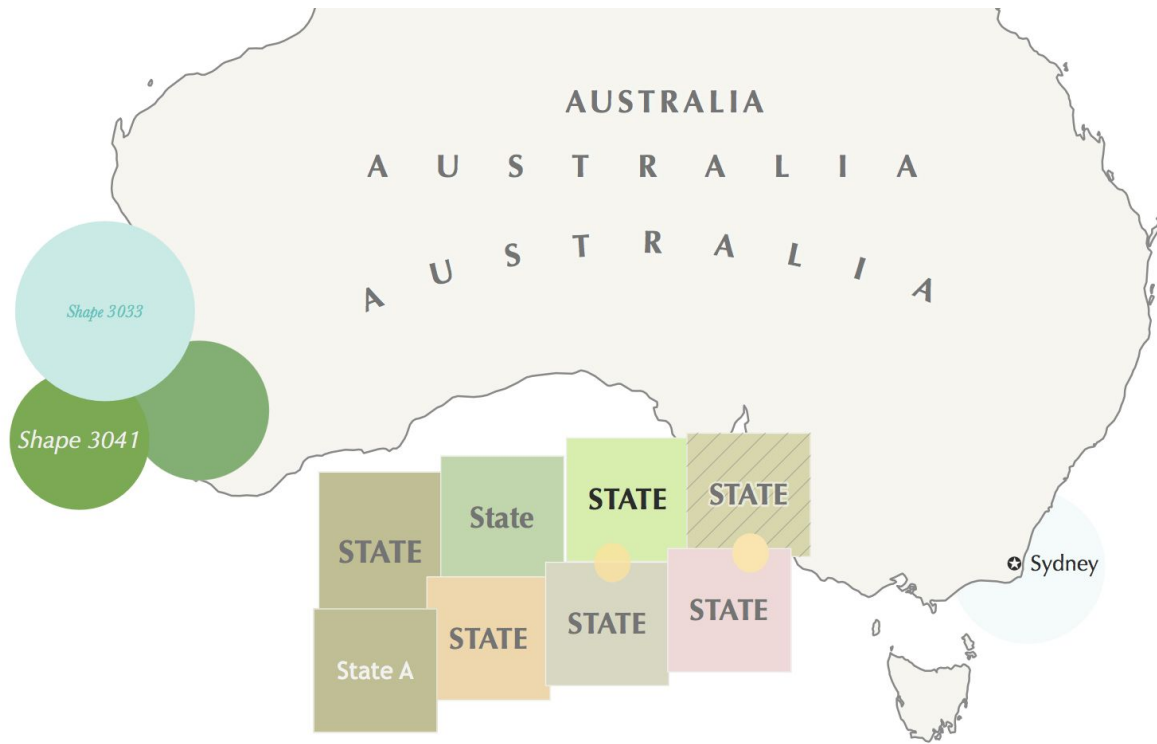
A **typeface** (also known as **font family**) – a group of fonts, designed to be used in combination and exhibiting similarities in design.

Size – Even for the same types of features, font size can establish a visual hierarchy to differentiate features, such as large cities (bigger text) and small cities (smaller text). You can also differentiate among features with your labeling using italic and bold weights.

Color – Color can help differentiate different features, such as blue for rivers and brown for contours. **Background** – Text labels may be displayed on top of a background color. When used subtly, text masks (halos) around your labels can also help. Masks are also used when a label must cross over patterned fills or features, such as dark lines.

***Text On Path** – The eye reads text on a map letter-by-letter. Labels that follow natural curves, such as that of a mountain range, act as a symbol for linear features. Text that follows curves can visually hold together a label with broadly spaced glyphs, such as a country name, even when interspersed with smaller labels and symbols.*

***Kerning** – Take advantage of kerning to spread lettering out when labeling a large area, such as a mountain range or a country.*



SERIF

Baskerville

Georgia

Optima

Papyrus

Palatino

Times

Times New Roman

SANS-SERIF

Arial Unicode MS

Avenir

Futura

Gill Sans

Helvetica

Helvetica Neue

Lucida Grande

Optima

Tahoma

Verdana

MAP TITLE

SUBTITLE

COUNTRY
STATE_PROVINCE

City1
City2
City3

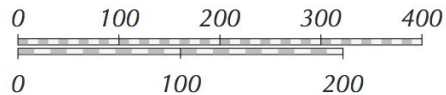
Label
★ Label
⊕ Label
⊙ Label
○ Label
◦ Label
• Label

MOUNTAINS
Natural Feature

OCEAN
Sea
Lake
River1
River2

LEGEND
Item1
Item2

Scale
Kilometres



Miles





Rules for performing the labelling

- do not use decorative fonts
- use bold and italics sparingly
 - oblique font for hydronyms
- use a **maximum of two fonts**
 - a simple map has only one typeface
 - same gender title, subtitle, legend, imprint, scale
 - when using two genera of the font, two clearly distinguishable genera are applied
- the minimum font size is influenced by many factors (user, color, surface...)
 - a minimum size of 7 points is recommended
- the size of the description corresponds to the meaning of the described object
 - difference between description sizes at least 2 p

Mask

~~Toledo~~

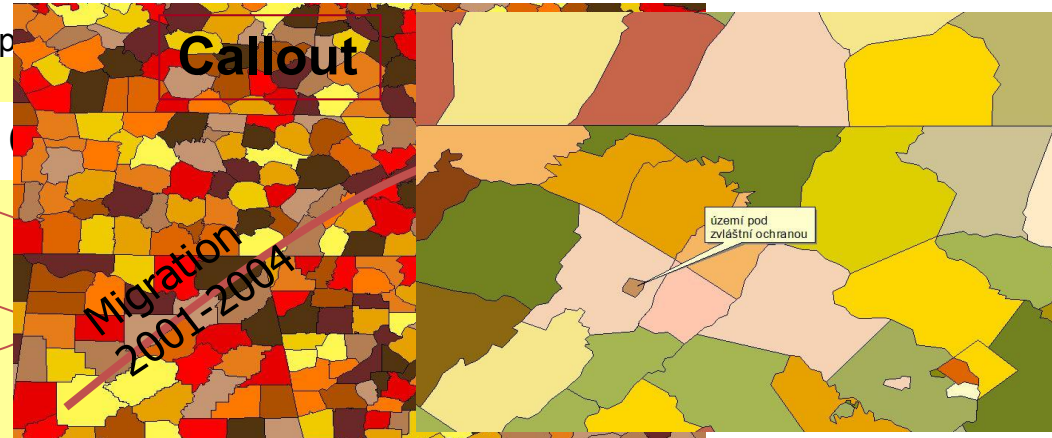
Hal



● Madrid

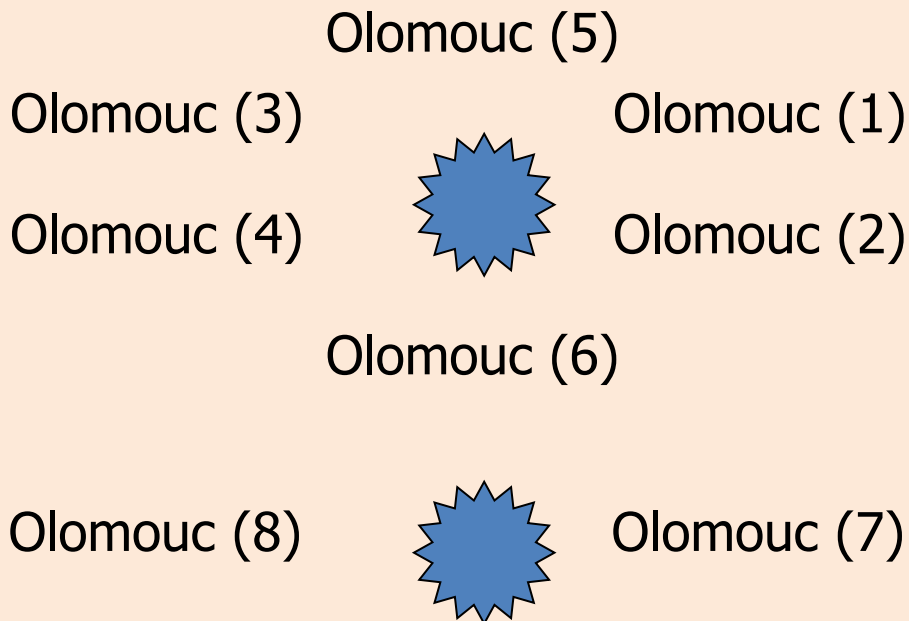
Placing a label

- it is described essentially horizontally
 - Exception 1: description along the geographical network (along the parallels for conical views)
 - Exception 2: description of lines of linear and planar objects (their axes)
- place so that it is clear to which object the description belongs
 - place first large descriptions, then medium and finally the smallest
- trying not to overlap graphic objects with descriptions
 - solved by mask, hal or "callouts" (too dominant)

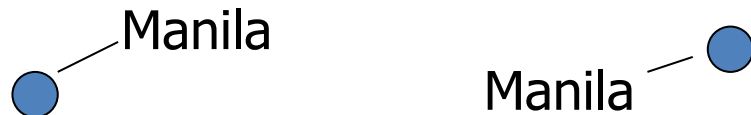


Labelling of point symbols

- do not overlap symbols



- guide lines (max. 2.5 points) without arrow and not touching the symbol



- no other symbol may appear between the symbol and its label



- do not use letter or word interleaving for point symbols

Labelling of line symbols

- as close as possible to the line characters, but do not touch (j, p, q, y, g)



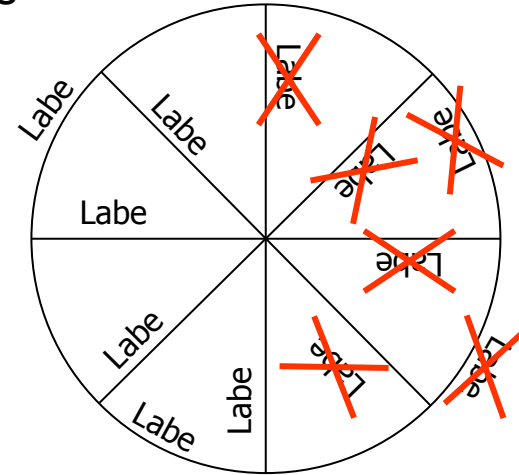
- preferably above the line symbol, exceptionally below it
- the line border symbol is labelled on both sides



- the line of complex course is labelled along the general trend



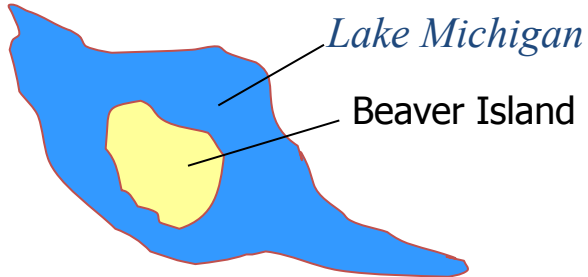
- very long line symbols are labelled multiple times
- multiple labelling rather than interleaving letters and words
- it is always labelled with the footer facing down and read from left to right



Labelling of area symbols

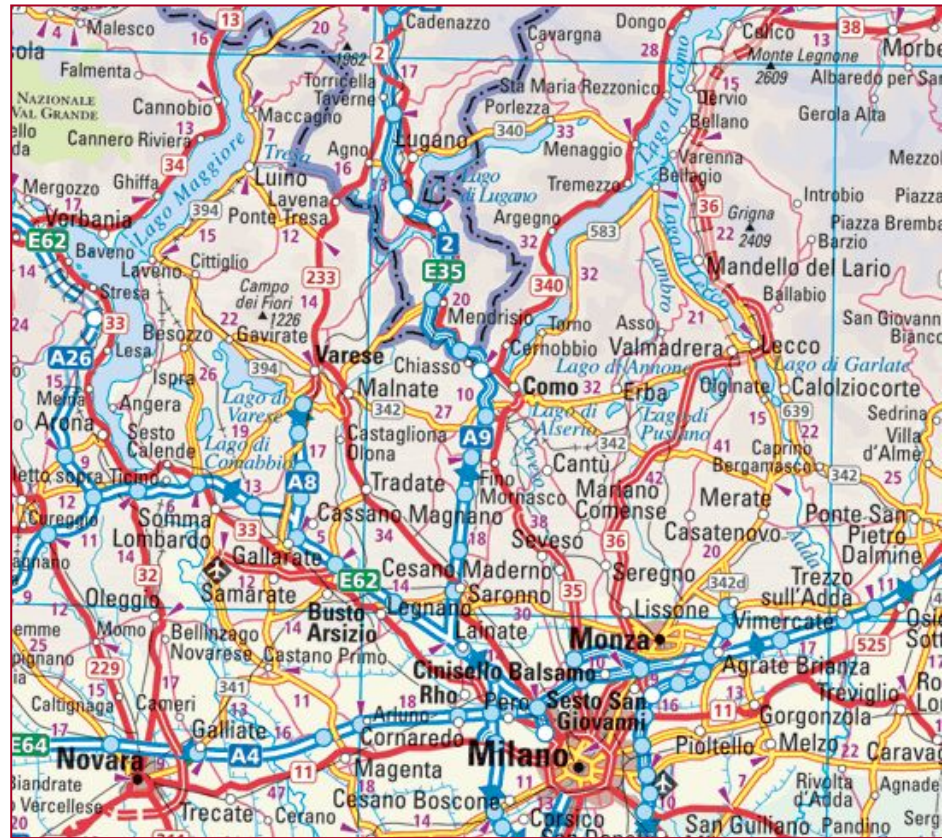
- if a large area is labelled, the whole label is placed in the area
 - the label must not cross the area or "protrude" from it
 - there must be at least 1.5 inter-character spaces between the label and the edge of the site
 - the direction of the label follows the general trend of the area axis

- the guide lines do not have an arrow and extend into the area



- the use of capital letters helps to emphasize the importance of the phenomenon
- a maximum of four times the magnification of the inter-character spaces is used





Thank you for your attention.



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