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Croatian external relations
as reflected by the use of exonyms

Exonym = name used in a specific language for a geographical feature situated outside the area where that language is spoken, and differing in its form from the name used in an official or well-established language of the area where the geographical feature is situated.

(Ninth United Nations Conference on the Standarization of Geographical Names, New York, 21-30 Ausgust 2007)

Croatian *Beč* for Ger. *Wien*

Engl. *Croatia* for Croat. *Hrvatska*

General linguistic and feature-related factors influencing the use of exonyms

Exonym-promoting factors:
(1) difficult pronunciation of the endonym
(2) different script of the endonym
(3) transboundary feature

Exonym-preventing factors:
(1) good acquaintance of receiver-language speakers with the
     donor language
(2) high prestige of the donor language

Factor working in both directions:
(1) close linguistic relation donor/receiver language

Apart from these distorting factors, however,

- exonyms have been formed and maintained for features to which a community was and is closely connected in economic, cultural and political terms.

- the spatial pattern of exonym use thus reflects historical and current cultural, political and economic relations of this community.

Sources:

AKO (ed.) (2012), Empfehlungen zur Schreibung geographischer Namen in österreichischen Bildungsmedien. Wien: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
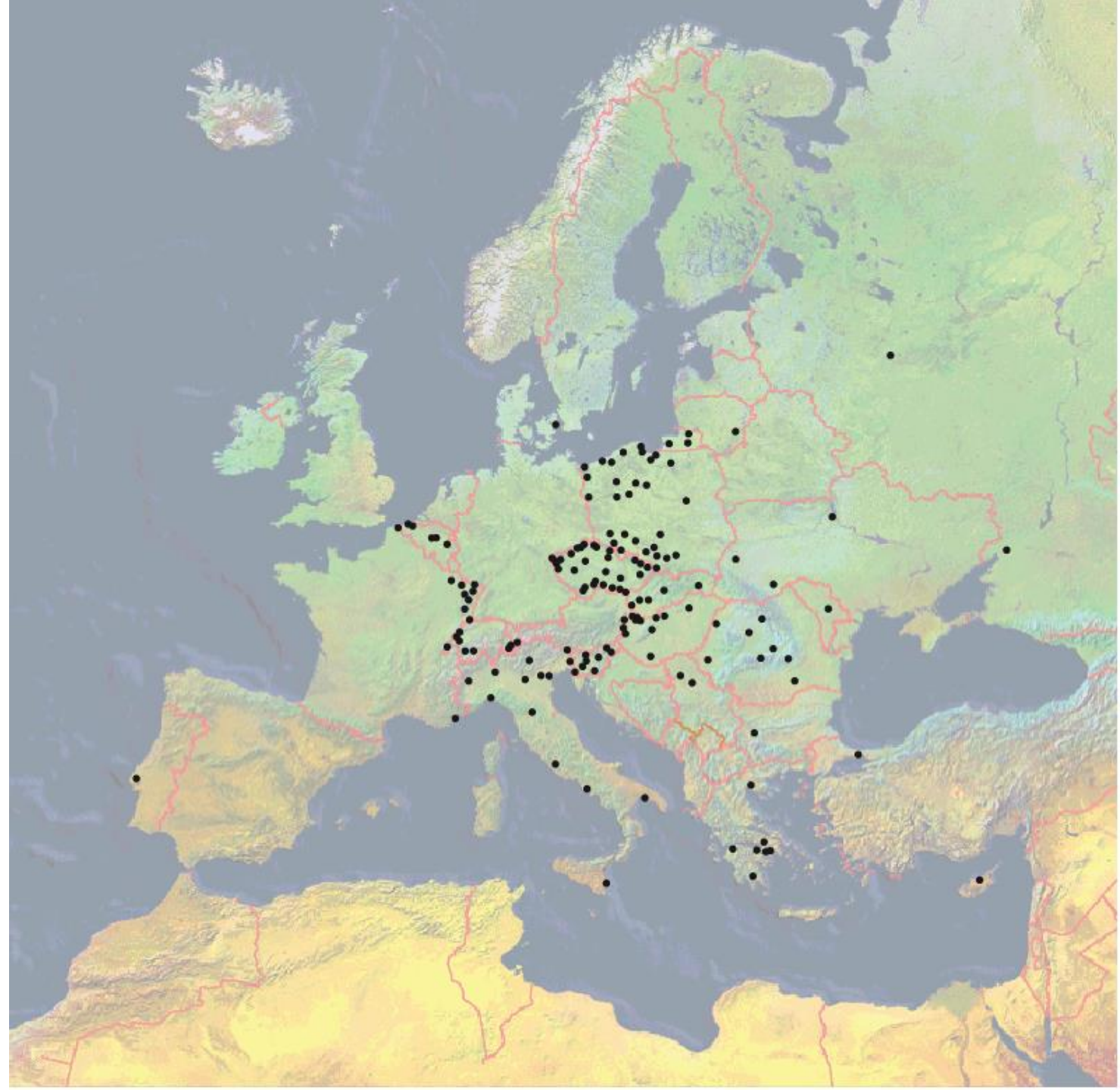
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TONIOLO, Sandro (2002), Main Italian exonyms for European geographical elements. Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Berlin, 27 August – 5 September 2002, E/CONF.94/CRF 63

CRLJENKO, Ivana (ed.) (2018), Hrvatski egzonimi II. Popis suvremenih i povijesnih egzonima. Zagreb: Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža.
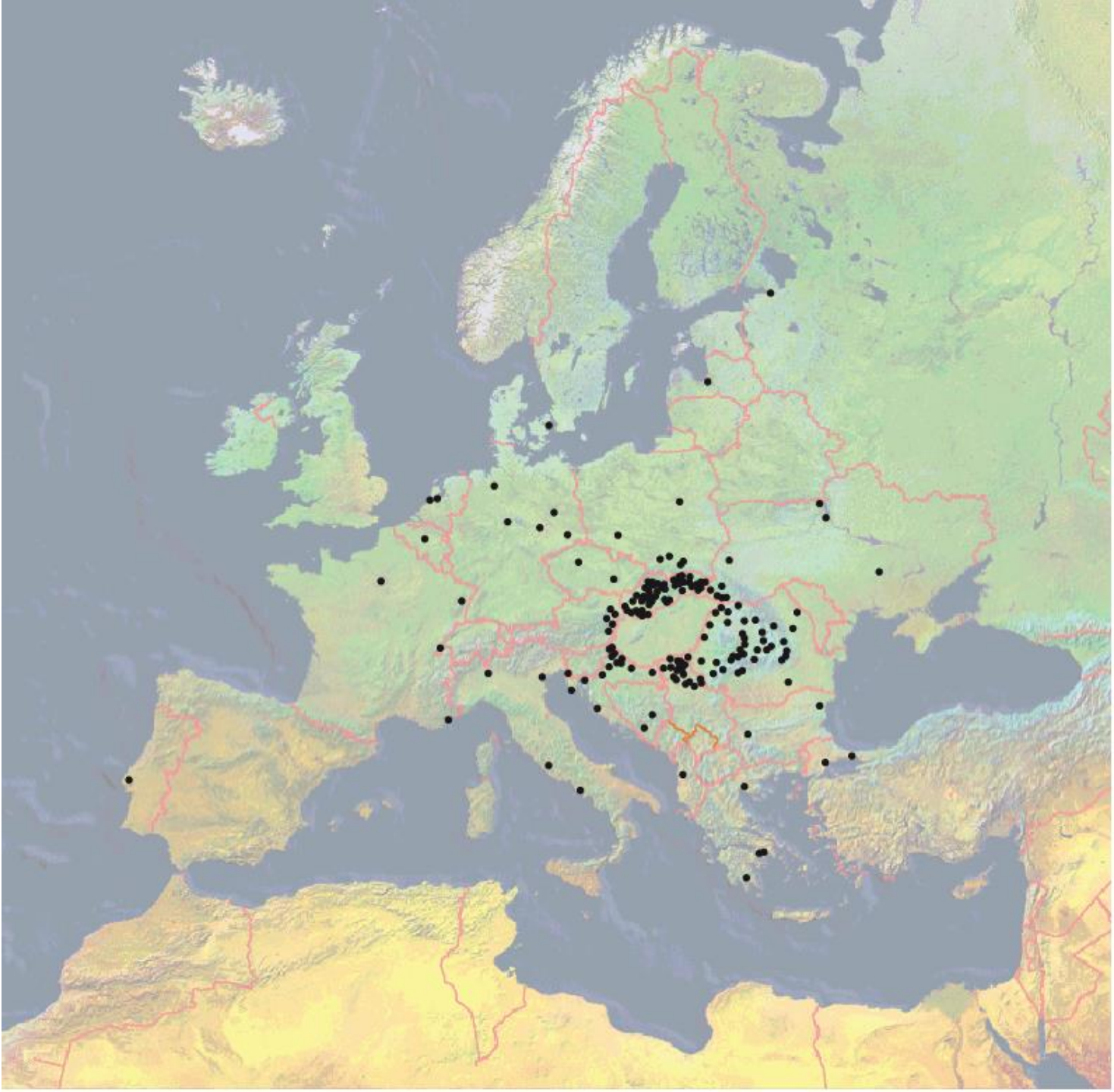
German
exonyms
for populated
places
used in Austria
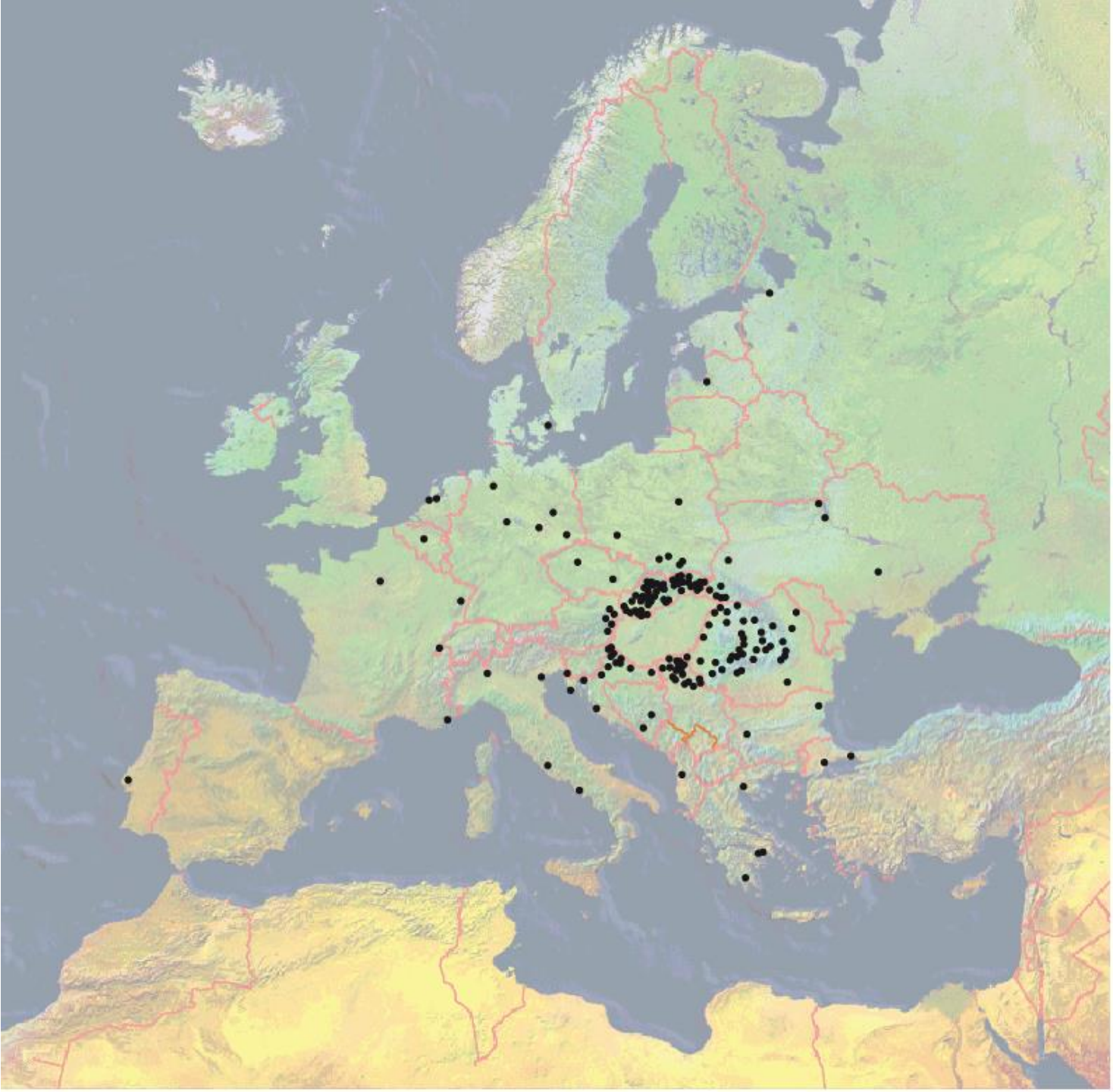
Source: AKO 2012

Hungarian exonyms for populated places
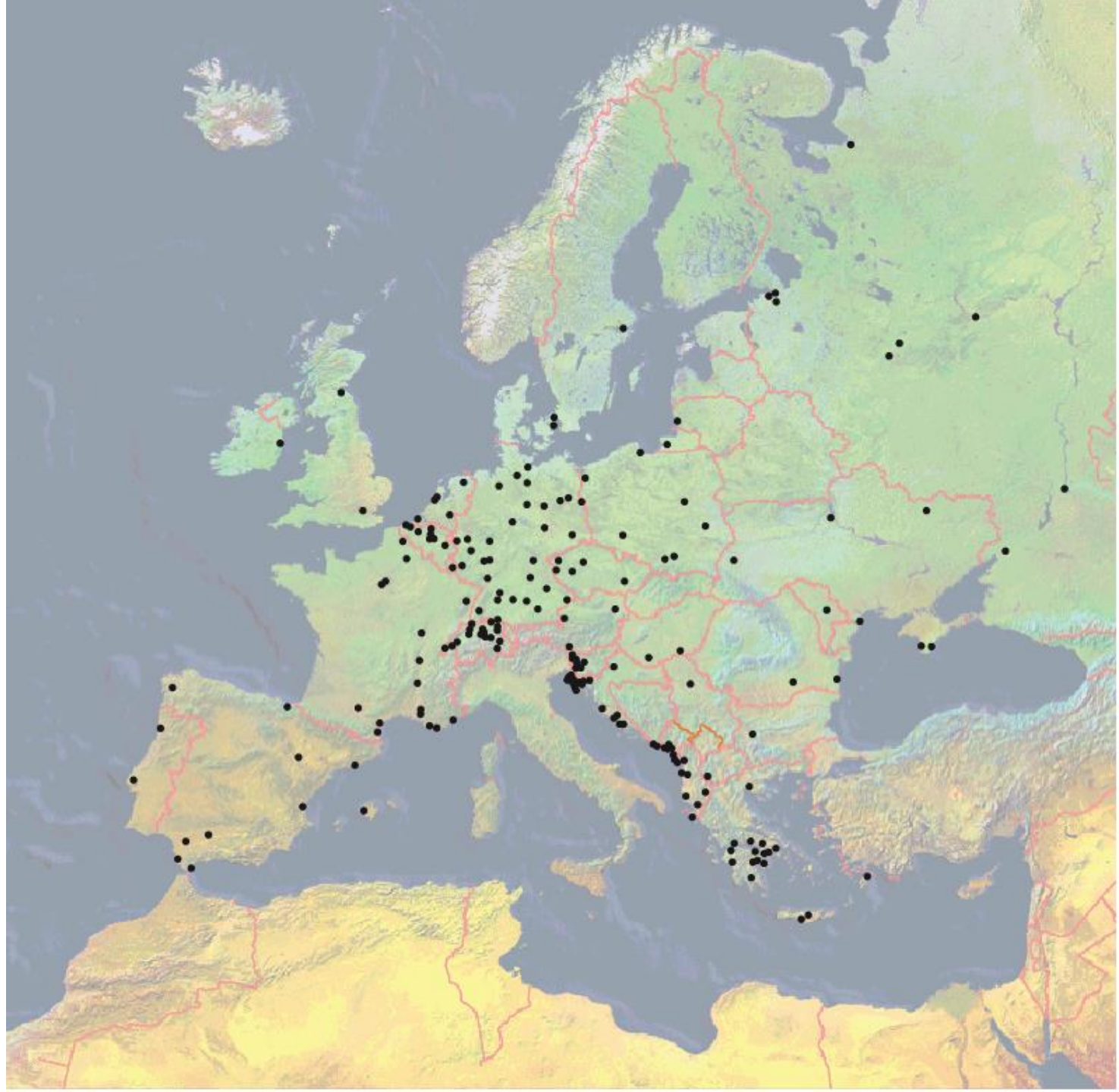
Source:
DUTKO 2007

International boundaries, 1914
Hungarian Kingdom, 1914
Provincial boundaries
County boundaries
Sanjak of Novi Pazar
Capitals of Austrian provinces

GERMANY

RUSSIA

Weser
Oder
Elbe
Neisse
Warta
Vistula
Western Bug

Leipzig
Dresden
Wrocław (Breslau)
Warsaw
Lublin
Sandomierz
Cracow
L'viv (Lemberg)
Przemyśl

Nürnberg
Prague
BOHEMIA
SILESIA
Opava (Troppau)
GALICIA
Zbruch

Danube
Vltava
MORAVIA
Brno (Brünn)

Munich
Linz
LOWER
Morava
Chernivtsi (Czernowitz)
Dniester
Southern Bug

UPPER AUSTRIA
Salzburg
Vienna
Bratislava (Pozsony)
AUSTRIA
Bruck

Košice (Kassa)
BUKOVINA

Inn
Bregenz
VORARLBERG
Innsbruck
SALZBURG
STYRIA
Graz
Tpel
Budapest
Debrecen
Prut
Iaşi

SWITZ
TYROL
CARINTHIA
Klagenfurt
Odessa

Trent
Cluj (Kolozsvár)
Sibiu (Nagyszeben)
Siret

GORIZIA
Ljubljana (Laibach)
Gorizia (Görz)
CARNIOLA
Szeged
Drava
Tisza

TRIESTE
ISTRIA
Zagreb
CROATIA-SLAVONIA
ROMANIA

Venice
Poreč

Bologna
Sava
Belgrade
BLACK SEA

Florence
SAN MARINO
Zadar
BOSNIA
Morava
Danube
Bucharest

ITALY
ADRIATIC SEA
DALMATIA
HERZEGOVINA
Mostar
SANJAK OF NOVI PAZAR
SERBIA
Oit

Rome
Dubrovnik
MONTENEGRO
Cetinje
Novi Pazar
Sarajevo
Sofia
BULGARIA

ALBANIA

0   150 miles
0   150 kilometers
Scale 1:8 890 000

Hungarian exonyms for populated places

Source:
DUTKO 2007

Italian exonyms for populated places

Source:
TONIOLO 2008
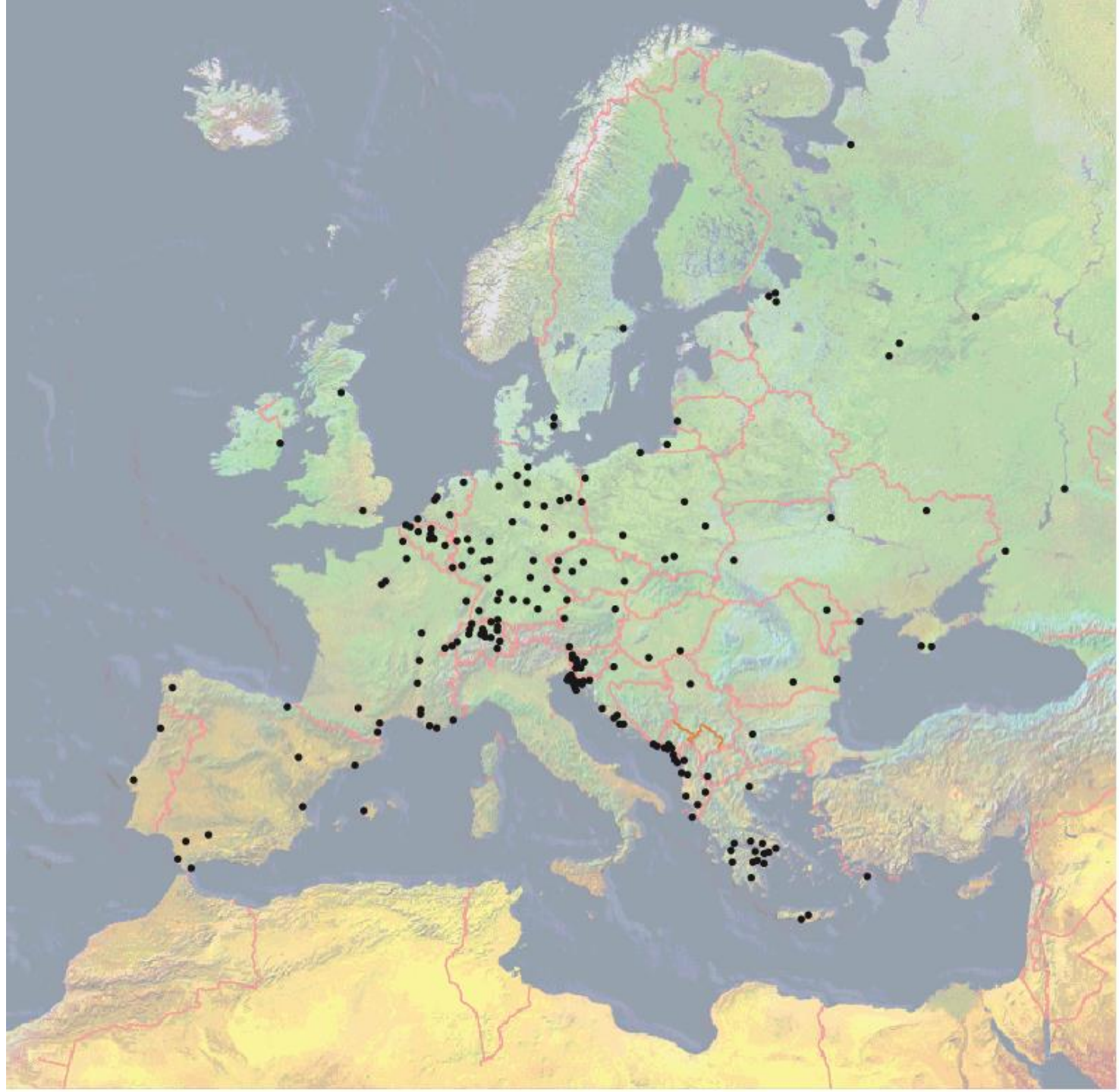
Venetian and Genovese posessions

Source: PUTZGER 2001

Italian exonyms for populated places

Source:
TONIOLO 2008

Source:
PUTZGER 2001

Croatian exonyms

Source: CRLJENKO 2020

Broj lokacija

120
100
80
60

0   500 km
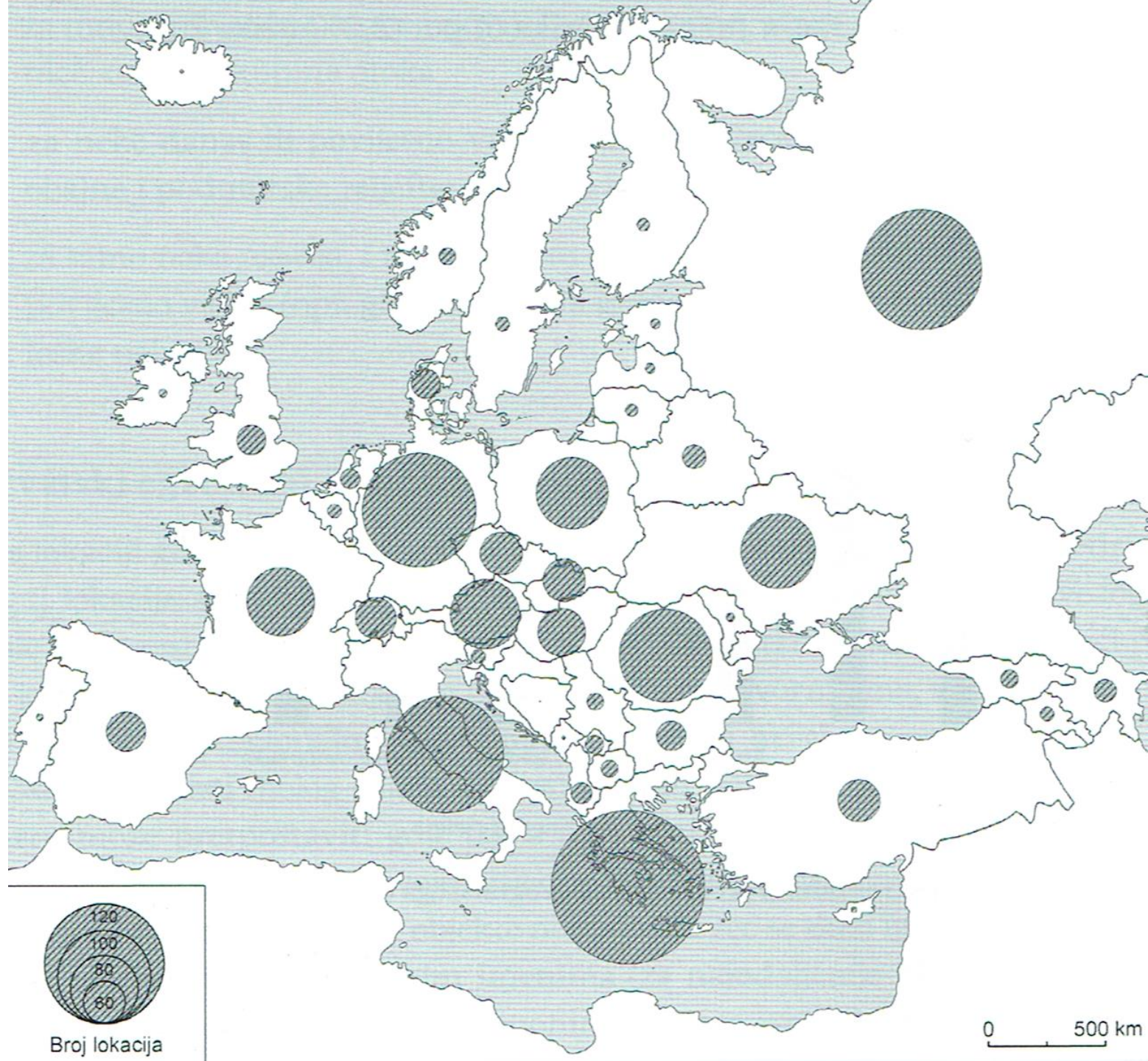
Croatian exonyms for populated places in Europe

Source:
CRLJENKO 2018
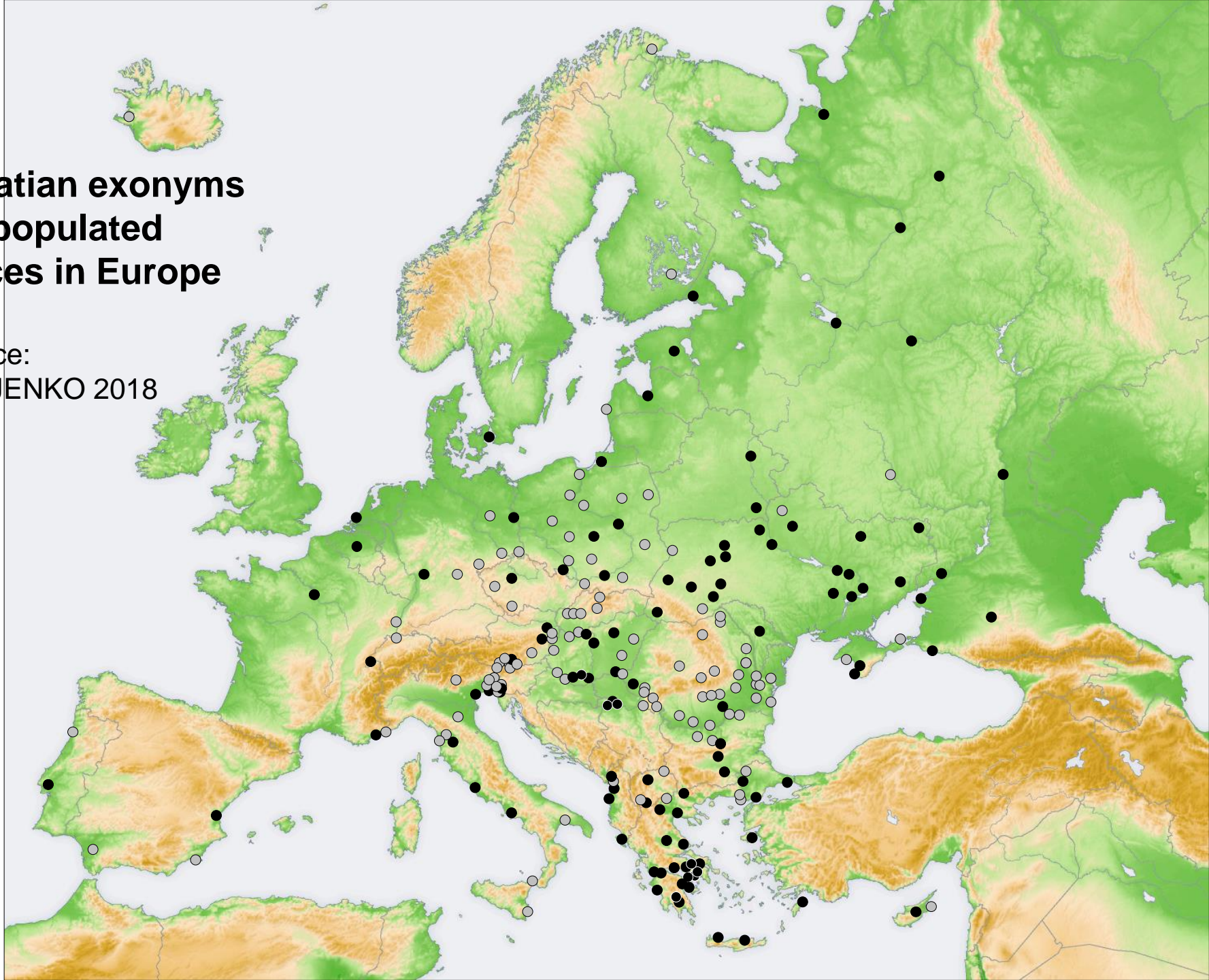
Conclusion

Spatial spread of exonyms is largely influenced by historical as well as current political, cultural and economic relations.

Other factors are also effective and distort this pattern partially.

They are mostly linguistic like
- linguistic distance between languages
- difficulty of pronunciation
- use of trade languages
- language prestige

Thank you for your attention!

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