Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Cyprus

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee

December 2012

1.   Introduction

The standardization policies presented below have been prepared to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government data bases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirement levied upon the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in Public Law 242 of the 80th Congress (43 U.S.C. §§ 364 et seq.) to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography. The policies described herein are limited to geographic names encountered in Cyprus, and shall be applied to all Cypriot geographic name and feature records in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) maintained for U.S. Government purposes by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA).

2.   Languages and Language Policy

a.   Demographics

The July 2012 estimated population of Cyprus is 1.13 million. The population is 77% Greek, 18% Turkish and 5% other, according to a 2001 census. The major religious groups are Greek Orthodox (78%), Muslim (18%), and other (4%).[1]

b.   Languages

According to the provisions set forth in Appendix D, Part 1, Article 3 of the Republic of Cyprus Constitution, Modern Greek (ISO 639-3 code 'ell') and Turkish (ISO 639-3 code 'tur') are the official languages of Cyprus.[2] English is commonly the primary language used for government documents and mapping.

c.   Language Codes

Geographic features collected from authoritative Cyprus maps should be coded with the language code for Greek (ISO 639-3 code 'ell') or for Turkish (ISO 639-3 code 'tur').

d.   Geographic Names Standardization

The Cyprus Permanent Committee for the Standardization of Geographical Names (Μόνιμη Κυπριακή Επιτροπή Τυποποίησης Γεωγραφικών Ονομάτων/Mónimi Kypriakí Epitropí Typopoíisis Geografikón Onomáton), under the Ministry of Education and Culture, is responsible for geographic naming for cartographic purposes.

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[1] Cyprus. The CIA World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cy.html> 01 Sep 2012.
[2] Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus.
<http://www.cyprus.gov.cy/portal/portal.nsf/All/302578AD62E1EA3AC2256FD5003B61D4?OpenDocument>.

3. Toponymic Policies

Before the 1974 invasion of northern Cyprus by the Turkish army, official toponyms in Cyprus have primarily been Anglicized names rather than Greek names (e.g., Cape Kormakiti instead of Akrotírion Kormakítis, Famagusta instead of Ammóchostos). After 1974, the government of Cyprus moved away from the traditional Anglicized spellings and towards the use of Greek language names, both in Greek script and romanized Greek utilizing the ELOT 743 system. The BGN and the United Kingdom Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) utilized the Anglicized spellings, and these spellings will still be found on many sources. In the northern areas controlled by Turkey, Turkish language names became predominately used. The BGN and PCGN favors utilizing Greek names and the ELOT 743 system for romanization of toponyms in all of Cyprus, with the exception of the British sovereign bases where Anglicized spellings continue to be used. The GNDB has two separate files for these areas, under the names of Akrotiri and Dhekelia. Any Turkish language names throughout the country should not be given approved name status but rather denoted as variants, even in the north area under the administration of Turkish Cypriot authorities.

a. Orthography

Modern Greek language utilizes the 24-letter Greek alphabet. For a listing of Greek alphabet characters, see Appendix A.

The Turkish alphabet is composed of 29 letters containing all the letters in the English alphabet except "q", "w", and "x". In addition, it has the characters "ç", "ğ", "ı", "ö", "ş", and "ü". For centuries, the Turkish language was written in the Arabic script, but it was poorly suited to the preponderance of vowel-harmonic verbs. In the late 1920s, the founder of the Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, personally advocated the change to a 29-letter Latin script as part of sweeping political and cultural reforms to westernize and secularize the new country with a distinctive Turkish identity. A language commission developed the 29-letter Latin script to meet the phonetic requirements of the Turkish language and purged a great number of Arabic and Persian loanwords, often replacing them with French terms such as *gar* for train station and *plaj* for beach. As a result, literacy in Turkey increased fourfold in the 1930s.

b. Romanization

The letters and letter combinations of the Greek alphabet have a corresponding Latin alphabet letter or letter combination. The 1996 ELOT 743 Romanization system, devised by the Hellenic Organization for Standardization, is currently in use by the BGN and PCGN as the romanization guideline for the Greek alphabet. For the Greek Romanization system, see Appendix A.

Turkish does not utilize romanization systems.

c. Diacritics

Diacritics are shown in standardized name forms as they appear on native sources and in accordance with Greek orthography. In the monotonic system, which has been the

official writing system since 1982, there are two diacritics: the acute accent (´) and the dieresis (¨). The acute accent appears on every word of more than one syllable when the word is written in lower-case letters, and it appears over the vowel of the stressed syllable. The acute accent is not normally used on words written entirely in capitals. If the word begins with an accented vowel, the acute accent is written on the left side of the first letter (e.g., Άχνα). In cases of double vowels (αι, ει, οι, υι, ου) the acute accent is written over the second letter. The dieresis is only used over the characters I/ι and Y/υ (e.g., αϊ, εϊ, αϋ). Characters with dieresis can also be stressed (ΐ or ΰ).

Some older Greek language publications might be written in the polytonic system, which was abolished in favor of the monotonic system. The polytonic system uses additional diacritic marking such as breathing marks (῾ or ᾽), the grave accent (`), the circumflex (῀), and the iota subscript (ͅ). Names containing these diacritics are not common, but if present, should be romanized with the acute accent mark used in the monotonic system (´).

In accordance with Greek orthography, the following diacritics are encountered in modern standardized names in Cyprus:

Greek Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
Capital A with acute accent	Ά	0386
Capital E with acute accent	Έ	0388
Capital H with acute accent	Ή	0389
Capital I with acute accent	Ί	038A
Capital O with acute accent	Ό	038C
Capital Y with acute accent	Ύ	038E
Capital Ω with acute accent	Ώ	038F
Capital I with dieresis	Ϊ	03AA
Capital Y with dieresis	Ϋ	03AB
Small α with acute accent	ά	03AC
Small ε with acute accent	έ	03AD
Small η with acute accent	ή	03AE
Small ι with acute accent	ί	03AF
Small o with acute accent	ό	03CC
Small υ with acute accent	ύ	03CD
Small ω with acute accent	ώ	03CE
Small ι with dieresis	ϊ	03CA
Small υ with dieresis	ϋ	03CB
Small ι with acute accent and dieresis	ΐ	0390
Small υ with acute accent and dieresis	ΰ	03B0

Roman Character Name	*Character*	*Unicode Value*
Romanized A with acute accent	Á	00C1
Romanized E with acute accent	É	00C9
Romanized I with acute accent	Í	00CD
Romanized O with acute accent	Ó	00D3
Romanized Y with acute accent	Ý	00DD
Romanized I with dieresis	Ï	00CF
Romanized Y with dieresis	Ÿ	03AB
Romanized a with acute accent	á	00E1
Romanized e with acute accent	é	00E9
Romanized i with acute accent	í	00ED
Romanized o with acute accent	ó	00F3
Romanized y with acute accent	ý	00FD
Romanized i with dieresis	ï	00EF
Romanized y with dieresis	ÿ	00FF

In Turkish, unique diacritical features include the "soft g," written as ğ, and the dotted and undotted I (ı). The latter are separate letters conforming to front versus back vowel harmony, each with its own uppercase and lowercase form. I is the capital form of ı, and İ is the capital form of i. The "soft g," or ğ, is silent, but elongates the preceding vowel sound. The circumflex can be used with "â", "î" and "û" to disambiguate words with different meanings, such as *kar*, meaning snow, and *kâr*, meaning profit, but otherwise it is no longer in popular usage and not seen on modern maps and charts.

The following Turkish diacritics are encountered in modern standardized names in Cyprus:

Character Name	*Character*	*Unicode Value*
Capital A with circumflex	Â	00C2
Capital C with cedilla	Ç	00C7
Capital G with breve	Ğ	011E
Capital I dotted	İ	0130
Capital I with circumflex	Î	00CE
Capital O with dieresis	Ö	00D6
Capital S with cedilla	Ş	015E
Capital U with dieresis	Ü	00DC
Capital U with circumflex	Û	00DB
Small a with circumflex	â	00E2
Small c with cedilla	ç	00E7
Small g with breve	ğ	011F
Small i undotted	ı	0131
Small i with circumflex	î	00EE
Small o with dieresis	ö	00F6
Small s with cedilla	ş	015F
Small u with dieresis	ü	00FC
Small u with circumflex	û	00FB

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d.   *Generic Terms*

A generic is a term that describes a feature. Examples include words such as 'river,' 'hill,' and 'lake.' A glossary of common generic terms for Cyprus is available in Appendix B in both Greek and Turkish.

Generic terms can affect a name's morphology; oftentimes a place name will be in genitive form if preceded by a generic. Examples of common genitive noun endings in Greek can be found in Appendix C.

Turkish is an agglutinative language with suffixes added to the main word to denote person, location, number, and grammatical case. This often causes confusion in correctly identifying generic terms. For example, *Mount Ararat*, the highest peak in Turkey, is known as *Ağrı Dağı*. On the second word the additional suffix *ı* denotes the genitive case or possession, meaning "of," analogous to "Mount of Olives." It is not part of the Turkish word for mountain, *Dağ*. Although rare, vowel positions can change in forming the Turkish genitive. For example, *Burun* is the Turkish word for "nose," and on maps and charts it is the generic term for a point of land, promontory, or cape. However, with the genitive form, the second vowel is transposed to the final position. For example, *Cape of (Good) Hope* is rendered *Ümit Burnu*.

e.   *Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Spelling*

Hyphenation on native sources can be used to join two words, usually double surnames or proper nouns, but is not commonly seen. Some Greek names will be found on maps in all capital letters, in which case, the word should be romanized in lower case letters with an initial upper case letter and the appropriate diacritic marking.

f.   *Numbers*

Names containing numerals as integral parts, both cardinal and ordinal, should retain the numerals when being romanized. Arabic numerals are used in Greek and Turkish writing. In Greek, for cardinal numbers, the numbers for 'one', 'three', 'four', the hundreds, 'thousand', and 'million' have the forms of adjectives; they can be declined according to gender and case. The numbers for 'two', 'five', and above are indeclinable and do not inflect for gender or case. All ordinal numbers are declined by gender and case.

g.   *Long and Short Forms*

Long forms of names are typically seen with administrative divisions (e.g., Eparchía Ammochóstou/Επαρχία Αμμοχώστου). Short forms of these names (e.g., Ammóchostos/Αμμόχωστος) are added as variants. Existing variant names do not have short names, but short names should be added as new variant names when a formerly approved name becomes a variant name.

Most populated places will only have one form.

h.   *Unique Linguistic Situations*

Dialects

Greek Cypriots speak a dialect of Modern Greek known as Kypriaka or Κυπριακά. This dialect affects the pronunciation, syntax, and vocabulary used, but does not affect the spelling of toponyms. Demotic Greek or Δημοτική is used for literary and official purposes, including maps.

i.   *Abbreviations*

A comprehensive list of Greek and Turkish abbreviations of generics, which are regularly found on Cyprus cartographic products, can be found in Appendix B. Abbreviations for other useful terms (modifiers, descriptors, etc.) commonly found on maps are listed in Appendix D. Abbreviations must be spelled out in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB).

4.   Political Geographic Policy

a.   *Country Name and Capital*

Country Name

Approved long form:	Republic of Cyprus
Approved short form:	Cyprus
Approved long form (Greek):	Kypriakí Dimokratía
Approved short form (Greek):	Kýpros
Greek script long form:	Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία
Greek script short form:	Κύπρος

Capital

Approved name:	Nicosia

b.   *First-Order Administrative Divisions*

Turkish forms of the first-order administrative divisions are included in the GNDB as variants. For a current administrative map of Cyprus, see Appendix E.

		Name	Seat	FIPS 10-4	ISO 3166-2
1.	ENG	Famagusta District	Famagusta		
	GRE	Επαρχία Αμμοχώστου	Αμμόχωστος	CY01	CY-04
	GRE	Eparchía Ammochóstou	Ammóchostos		
2.	ENG	Kyrenia District	Kyrenia		
	GRE	Επαρχία Κερύνειας	Κερύνεια	CY02	CY-06
	GRE	Eparchía Kerýneias	Kerýneia		
3.	ENG	Larnaca District	Larnaca		
	GRE	Επαρχία Λάρνακας	Λάρνακα	CY03	CY-03
	GRE	Eparchía Lárnakas	Lárnaka		

4.	ENG	Nicosia District	Nicosia	CY04	CY-01
	GRE	Επαρχία Λευκωσίας	Λευκωσία		
	GRE	Eparchía Lefkosías	Lefkosía		
5.	ENG	Limassol District	Limassol	CY05	CY-02
	GRE	Επαρχία Λεμεσού	Λεμεσός		
	GRE	Eparchía Lemesoú	Lemesós		
6.	ENG	Paphos District	Paphos	CY06	CY-05
	GRE	Επαρχία Πάφου	Πάφος		
	GRE	Eparchía Páfou	Páfos		

c.   *Disputed Territories*

For the latest country-specific boundary dispute information, visit the U.S. Department of State's Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia, or B.A.S.E., at http://base.us-state.osis.gov, under International Land Boundaries.

An ongoing dispute remains between the Republic of Cyprus and Turkey since 1974 when Cyprus was split between the Greek Cypriot-controlled southern part of the island and the Turkish Cypriot-controlled northern part of the island. The Turkish army invaded and occupied the northern part of the island, which was 37% of the land area of the island. The Turkish Cypriot community proclaimed independence as the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), an entity only recognized by Turkey. Since 1974, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) patrols a buffer zone separating the Greek Cypriot-controlled south and the Turkish Cypriot-controlled north, colloquially known as the "Green Line" or the "Attila Line."

The Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, usually referred to as Western Sovereign Base Area (WSBA) and Eastern Sovereign Base Area (ESBA) respectively, are those parts of the island which in accordance with the 1960 Treaty of Establishment have remained under British jurisdiction since the creation of an independent Republic of Cyprus in 1960.

5.   Source Material

Authoritative maps and charts are produced by the Cyprus Department of Lands and Surveys. Maps have also been produced by the U.K. Ministry of Defence, Director of Military Survey, whose information was derived from the Cyprus Department of Lands and Surveys. All items are available at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Research Center, except where noted.

1. *A Complete Gazetteer of Cyprus*, Volume 1, Cyprus Permanent Committee for the Standardization of Geographical Names, 1987
2. 1:100,000-scale chart series, Cyprus Department of Lands and Surveys, 2010
3. 1:250,000-scale chart series, Cyprus Department of Lands and Surveys, 1996

4. 1:50,000-scale map series, U.K. Ministry of Defence, Director of Military Survey, series K717, 2011[3]
5. 1:250,000-scale map series, Freytag-Berndt und Antaria KG, 1989
6. 1:270,000-scale map, A-N Graphics Nicosia, 1984

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[3] This series of maps does not reflect the current names policy; a replacement series (K719) is currently in progress.

Appendix A – Greek Romanization System

	Greek					Romanization	Example	
1	Α	α	*A*	*α*		a	Άρτα	Árta
	Αι	αι	*Αι*	*αι*		ai	Ακταίο	Aktaío
	Αϊ	αϊ	*Αϊ*	*αϊ*		aï	Νεράϊδα	Neráïda
	Αυ	αυ	*Αυ*	*αυ*	before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and all vowels	av	Μαυροβούνι	Mavrovoúni
					before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ and word final	af	Ναύπλιο	Náfplio
					when α is stressed or when υ occurs with dieresis	ay	Ταΰγετος	Taÿ́getos
2	Β	β	*B*	*β*		v	Βόλος	Vólos
3	Γ	γ	*Γ*	*γ*	before all vowels and consonants other than γ, ξ, and χ	g	Γαράζο Γουριά Άγναντα Γλυφάδα	Garázo Gouriá Ágnanta Glyfáda
					before ξ and χ	n	Αγχίαλος	Anchíalos
	Γγ	γγ	*Γγ*	*γγ*		ng	Λόγγος	Lóngos
	Γκ	γκ	*Γκ*	*γκ*		gk	Λαγκάδα	Lagkáda
4	Δ	δ	*Δ*	*δ*		d	Δένδρα	Déndra
5	Ε	ε	*E*	*ε*		e	Ερέτρια	Erétria
	Ει	ει	*Ει*	*ει*		ei	Ηράκλειο	Irákleio
	Εϊ	εϊ	*Εϊ*	*εϊ*		eï	Μαρινέϊκα	Marinéïka
	Ευ	ευ	*Ευ*	*ευ*	before β, γ, δ, ζ,	ev	Ρεύματα	Révmata

					λ, μ, ν, ρ, and all vowels			
					before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ, and word final	ef	Λευκάδα	Lefkáda
					when ε is stressed or when υ occurs with dieresis	ey	rare	
6	Z	ζ	*Z*	*ζ*		z	Ζεμενό	Zemenó
7	H	η	*H*	*η*		i	Ηράκλειο	Irákleio
					before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and all vowels	iv	rare	
	Hυ	ηυ	*Hυ*	*ηυ*	before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ, and word final	if	rare	
					when η is stressed or when υ occurs with dieresis	iy	rare	
8	Θ	θ	*Θ*	*θ*		th	Θεσπιές	Thespiés
9	I	ι	*I*	*ι*		i	Ίρια	Íria
10	K	κ	*K*	*κ*		k	Καλαμάκι	Kalamáki
11	Λ	λ	*Λ*	*λ*		l	Λίμνη	Límni
12	M	μ	*M*	*μ*		m	Μαραθώνας	Marathónas
	Mπ	μπ	*Mπ*	*μπ*	initially and word final	b	Μπέχρος	Béchros
					medially	mp	Τέμπη	Témpi
13	N	ν	*N*	*ν*		n	Νεστάνη	Nestáni
	Nτ	ντ	*Nτ*	*ντ*		nt	Ντία	Ntía
14	Ξ	ξ	*Ξ*	*ξ*		x	Ξάνθη	Xánthi

15	O	o	*O*	*o*		o	Όθος	Óthos
	Οι	οι	*Οι*	*οι*		oi	Δελφοί	Delfoí
	Οϊ	οϊ	*Οϊ*	*οϊ*		oï	Δοϊράνι	Doïráni
						ou	Βούναργο	Voúnargo
	Ου	ου	*Ου*	*ου*	when o is stressed, or when υ occurs with dieresis	oy		rare
16	Π	π	*Π*	*π*		p	Παύλος	Pávlos
17	Ρ	ρ	*Ρ*	*ρ*		r	Μερόπι	Merópi
18	Σ	σ	*Σ*	*σ*		s	Άσσος	Ássos
		ς		ς	word final	s	Σάμος	Sámos
19	Τ	τ	*Τ*	*τ*		t	Τίρυνθα	Tíryntha
		ντ		*ντ*		nt	Πέντε Βρύσες	Pénte Vrýses
20	Υ	υ	*Υ*	*υ*		y	Υλίκη	Ylíki
21	Φ	φ	*Φ*	*φ*		f	Φιλοθέη	Filothéi
22	Χ	χ	*Χ*	*χ*		ch	Χαραυγή	Charavgí
23	Ψ	ψ	*Ψ*	*ψ*		ps	Ψαρά	Psará
24	Ω	ω	*Ω*	*ω*		o	Ωρωπός	Oropós

Appendix B – Glossary of Generic Terms

Please note that this list is incomplete and only represents the most frequently occurring generics.

Greek Generic		*Turkish Generic*	*Designation Name*	*Designation Code*
Αγκυροβόλιο (Αγκ)	Agkyrovólio	Demiryeri	Anchorage	ANCH
Αεροδρόμιο (Αερ)	Aerodrómio	Hava Limanı or -alanı	Airport	AIRP
Άκρα (Α/ Άκ / Ακρ)	Ákra	Burun or Burnu	Point / Cape	PT / CAPE
Ακτή	Aktí	Sahil	Coast	CST
Αρχαίος (Αρχ)	Archaíos	Antik Yer	Ancient Site	ANS
Βράχοι (Βροι)	Vráchoi	Kayalar	Rocks	RKS
Βράχος (Β/Βρ)	Vráchos	Kaya	Rock	RK
Δίαυλος (Δος)	Díavlos	Kanal	Canal	CNL
Θάλασσα (Θαλ)	Thálassa	Deniz	Sea	SEA
Ισθμός (Ισθ)	Isthmós	Boğaz	Channel	CHN
Κόλπος (Κ)	Kólpos	Körfez	Gulf	GULF
Λιμάνι (Λ)	Limáni	Liman	Port, Harbor	PRT / HBR
Λίμνη (Λμ)	Límni	Göl	Lake	LK
Λιμνοθάλασσα (Λμθ)	Limnothálassa	Denizkulağı	Lagoon	LGN
Μνημείο (Μν)	Mnimeío	Anıt	Monument	MNMT
Μοναστήρι (Μον)	Monastíri	Manastır	Monastery	MSTY
Νησί (Ν)	Nisí	Ada	Island	ISL
Νησιά (Νσα)	Nisiá	Adalar	Islands	ISLS
Νησίδα (Νδα)	Nisída	Adacık	Island	ISL
Νησίδες (Νες)	Nisídes	Adalar	Islands	ISLS
Ορμίσκος (Ορ)	Ormískos	Küçük Körfez	Cove	COVE
Όρμος (Ο / Όρμ)	Órmos	Körfez	Bay	BAY
Όρος (Όρ)	Óros	Dağ	Mountain	MT
Πέλαγος (Πέλ)	Pélagos	Deniz	Sea	SEA
Πορθμός (Πορθ)	Porthmós	Geçit	Strait (sea)/Pass (land)	STRT / PASS
Ποταμός (Π)	Potamós	Nehir, Irmak	River	STM
Προβλής (Πρλης)	Provlís	Işkele	Pier	PIER
Ρέμα (Ρ)	Réma	Çay	Stream	STM
Σκάλα	Skála	İniş	Landing	LDNG
Σκόπελος (Σκ)	Skópelos	Resif	Reef	RF
Σπήλαιο (Σπ)	Spílaio	Mağara	Cave	CAVE
Στενό (Στν)	Stenó	Dar Boğaz	Narrows	NRWS
Χερσόνησος (Χερσ)	Chersónisos	Yarımada	Peninsula	PEN

Appendix C – Greek Grammar

The Greek language has a masculine, a feminine, and a neuter gender. Geographical names can be any gender, and the gender of names can be concluded out of either its ending or its article.

The definite articles are:
- ο (masculine)
- η (feminine)
- το (neuter)
- οι (plural masculine and feminine)
- τα (plural neuter)

The main cases used in Greek language cartography are nominative and genitive of both singular and plural. The following table shows the typical word endings of each gender and their declination according to case:

Gender	Ending in Nominative Singular	Ending in Nominative Plural	Ending in Genitive Singular	Ending in Genitive Plural
Masculine	-ας	-ες	-α	-ων
Masculine	-ης, -ής	-ες, -είς, -ήδες	-η, -ή	-ων, -ών, -ήδων
Masculine	-ος, -ός	-οι, -οί	-ου, -ού	-ων, -ών
Feminine	-α, -ά	-ες, -ές	-ας, -άς	-ων, -ών
Feminine	-η, -ή	-ες, -ές	-ης, -ής	-(ε)ων, -ών
Feminine	-ός	-οί	-ού	-ών
Feminine	-ού	-ούδες	-ούς	-ούδων
Neuter	-ο, -ό	-α, -ά	-ου, -ού	-ων, -ών
Neuter	-ι, -ί	-ια, -ιά	-ιού	-ιών
Neuter	-ος	-η	-ους	-ών
Neuter	-α	-ατα	-τος	-των
Neuter	-ιμο	-ίματα	-ίματος	-ιμάτων
Neuter	-ον, -όν	-όντα	-όντος	-όντων
Neuter	-αν, -εν	-αντα, -εντα	-αντος, -εντος	-όντων
Neuter	-ς	-τα	-τος, -τός	-των

Appendix D – Listing of Additional Map Terms

The following terms are useful for the understanding of Greek and Turkish language maps and nautical charts. Most of these terms are descriptors, while some are generics:

Greek Term		Greek Abbreviation	Turkish Term	English
Άγιος (M)/ Αγία (F)/ Άγιοι (Pl)	Ágios/ Agía/ Ágioi	Αγ	Aziz(ler)	Saint(s)
Αλεώριο	Aleório	Αλ	Fener	Beacon
Ανατολή	Anatolí	Α	Doğu	East
Ανώτερος	Anóteros	Αν	Yukarı, Üst	Upper
Αρχιπέλαγος	Apováthra	Αρχ	Takımadalar	Archipelago
Βορειοανατολικός	Voreioanatolikós	ΒΑ	Kuzeydoğu	Northeast
Βορειοδυτικός	Voreiodytikós	ΒΔ	Kuzeybatı	Northwest
Βορράς	Vorrás	Β	Kuzey	North
Βραχονησίδα	Vrachonisída	Βρσις	Kayalı Ada	Rocky Island
Βραχονησίδες	Vrachonisídes	Βρες	Kayalı Adalar	Rocky Islands
Δύση	Dýsi	Δ	Batı	West
Είσοδος	Eísodos	Εισ	Giriş	Entrance
Εκατοστόμετρο	Ekatostómetro	εκ	Santimetre	Centimeter
Εκβολές	Ekvolés	Εκβ	Ağız	Mouth
Εκκλησία	Ekklisía	Εκ	Kilise	Church
Εργοστάσιο	Ergostásio	Εργ	Fabrika	Factory
Ηφαίστειο	Ifaísteio	Ηφ	Volkan	Volcano
Κάστρο	Kástro	Κασ	Kale	Castle
Κατώτερος	Katóteros	Κατ	Aşağı, Alt	Lower
Κοράλλι	Korálli	Κρ	Mercan	Coral
Λεπτό	Leptó	λ	Dakika	Minute
Λίθοι	Líthoi	Λθ	Taşlar	Stones
Μέτρο	Métro	μ	Metre	Meter
Μήκος	Míkos	λ	Boylam	Longitude
Ναυάγιο	Navágio	Νγον	Enkaz	Wreck
Ναυτικό Μίλι	Naftikó Míli	Μ	Deniz Mili	Nautical Mile
Νοτιοανατολικός	Notioanatolikós	ΝΑ	Güneydoğu	Southeast
Νότος	Nótos	Ν	Güney	South
Οδός	Odós	Οδ	Sokak	Street
Οριζόντιος	Orizóntios	οριζ	Yatay	Horizontal
Πλάτος	Plátos	φ	Enlem	Latitude
Πλλήμμη	Pllímmi	Π	Met	High Water
Πύργος	Pýrgos	Πργ	Kule	Tower
Ρηχία	Richía	Ρχ	Çekilme	Low Water
Σχολείο	Scholeío	Σχ	Okul	School
Χιλιοστόμετρο	Chiliostómetro	χιλ	Milimetre	Millimeter
Χιλιόμετρο	Chiliómetro	χλμ	Kilometre	Kilometer

Appendix E – Administrative Map of Cyprus