Title of paper:
The toponymy in the National Topographic Map of Spain, scale 1:25 000 (MTN25): Treatment of supra-autonomous and bilingual geographical names.

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Abstract:
Taking into account the linguistic situation of Spain and the authorities on geographical names of different Public Administrations, this paper analyses the treatment of the following kinds of geographical names in the MTN25:

- Names of general interest of State features (airports and harbours), in Autonomous Regions (Comunidades Autónomas) with other official language different from Castilian (Spanish).
- Names of supra-autonomous features with designations in Castilian and other official language. Supra-autonomous features are those that belong to more than one Autonomous Region.
- Names of features that belong to only one Autonomous Region, with bilingual designation.
INTRODUCTION

Languages in Spain
In a multilingual country as Spain, precise criteria to standardize the use of bilingual geographical names are a basic subject. In order to achieve this aim, it is necessary, on one hand, to know the linguistic situation of Spain and, on the other hand, the authorities in charge of standardized toponyms.

With reference to the linguistic situation, in some Autonomous Regions there are tow languages equally recognized as official, and, in other Autonomous Regions, there are languages and dialects without official status but legally established and used in geographical names.

Authorities on geographical names
Due to the shape of Spain as an Autonomous State, there has been a process of sharing competencies in toponymy among the State and Autonomous Regions. Nevertheless, there is a type of features, nominated supra-autonomous, that belong to more than one Autonomous Region, in which different authorities involved are overlapped.

Also, there are some features of general interest for Spanish State (for example, airports or harbour) in which names the competencies of State and Autonomous Regions can stand in contradiction to each other.

Geographical names in maps
The lettering of correct geographical names is essential in cartography, in order to provide a truthful information and to be an efficient instrument to know the territory.

That is why some rules of toponymy lettering have been established for National Topographical Map on scale 1:25 000 (MTN25), a cartographic series that covers the whole of Spain and must be made by the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (organization of Central Government). The Toponymy Rules for MTN25 content the writing rules of the geographical names, the obligatory use of standardized toponyms by the competent authority, and some criteria for the treatment of toponymy from different point of view (type of feature, type of naming: bilingual, no standardized names…).

In this written paper we are going to analize the names treatment of the following features in mentioned Toponymy Rules for MTN25:
- features of general interest for Spanish State: airports and harbour located in Autonomous Regions with two official languages (Spanish and other than this language); these Autonomous Regions are called bilingual
- supra-autonomous features with naming in Spanish (or Castilian) and another official language
- features with bilingual designation, that belong to only one Autonomous Region.

Also, we add a proposal about standardization of airports and harbour names, located in bilingual Autonomous Regions.

1. LINGUISTIC SITUATION IN SPAIN

Spain is a multilingual country where several languages, apart from some dialects and local speeches, coexist. The article 3.1 of 1978 Spanish Constitution says: “The Castilian is the official Spanish language of the State. All Spaniards have the duty of knowing it and the right to use it”. Spanish language is learned and spoken in the whole county. The use of the words Castilian or Spanish depends on the context: on a worldwide scale it must be used Spanish, but in Spain it is
more correct to use Castilian, because the other official languages coexisting with Castilian are also Spanish languages.

The article 3.2 complete the mentioned above article: “The other Spanish languages will be official too in the respective according to their Statute of Autonomy”. Languages equally recognized as official together with Castilian are the following:

- Galician in Galicia
- Basque in País Vasco and in the north-western triangle of Comunidad Foral de Navarra
- Catalan in Cataluña and Illes Balears
- Valenciano in the Comunidad Valenciana
- Aranés in Val d’Aran (Cataluña), where the Calalan is also official language.

Therefore, Cataluña, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Comunidad Valenciana, Galicia, Illes Balears y País Vasco are bilingual Autonomous Regions.

The variety of languages in Spain is not limited to the official ones but increased by other non-official languages and dialects. The Spanish Constitution include it in article 3.3: “The richness of different linguistic modalities in Spain is a cultural heritage that it shall be specially conserved and protected”.

Although they are not official, the next languages have included in current regulations and respective statute of autonomy:

- Asturian in Principado de Asturias
- Aragonese in Aragón.

Legislation about official languages in Spain

España:
- Constitución Española de 1978.

Cataluña:
- Ley Orgánica 4/1979, de 18 de diciembre, de Estatuto de Autonomía de Cataluña
- Ley 7/1983, de 18 de abril, del Parlamento de Cataluña, de normalización lingüística en Cataluña
- Ley 16/1990, de 13 de julio, del Parlamento de Cataluña, sobre el régimen especial del Valle de Arán

Comunidad Foral de Navarra:
- Ley Orgánica 13/82, de Reintegración y Amejoramiento del Régimen Foral de Navarra
- Ley Foral 18/1986, de 15 de diciembre, del Parlamento de Navarra, del vascuence

Comunidad Valenciana:
- Ley Orgánica 5/1982, de 1 de julio, de Estatuto de Autonomía de la Comunidad Valenciana.
- Ley 4/1983, de 23 de noviembre, de las Cortes Valencianas, de uso y enseñanza del valenciano.

Galicia:
- Ley Orgánica 1/1981, de 6 de abril, de Estatuto de Autonomía para Galicia
- Ley 3/1983, de 15 de junio, del Parlamento de Galicia, de normalización lingüística
- Ley 5/1988, de 21 de junio, del Parlamento de Galicia, del uso del gallego como lengua oficial por las entidades locales
Illes Balears:
- Ley Orgánica 2/1983, de 25 de febrero, de Estatuto de Autonomía de Illes Balears
- Ley 3/1986, de 29 de abril, del Parlamento de Illes Balears, de normalización lingüística en Illes Balears

País Vasco:
- Ley Orgánica 3/79, de 18 de diciembre, de Estatuto de Autonomía para el País Vasco
- Ley 10/1982, de 24 de noviembre, del Parlamento Vasco, Básica de Normalización del Uso del Euskera

Legislación de otras lenguas en España

Aragón:
- Ley Orgánica 8/1982, de 10 de agosto, de Estatuto de Autonomía de Aragón (reformada por Ley Orgánica 5/1996, de 30 de diciembre)
- Ley 3/1999, de 10 de marzo, de las Cortes de Aragón, de Patrimonio Cultural Aragonés
- Anteproyecto de Ley de lenguas de Aragón (en tramitación parlamentaria)

Asturias:
- Ley Orgánica 7/1981, de 30 de diciembre, de Estatuto de Autonomía del Principado de Asturias
- Ley 1/1998, de 23 de marzo, de uso y promoción del Bable/Asturiano
Main linguistic and toponymic organizations

| Estado español | Real Academia Española  
| | Registro Central de Cartografía (Instituto Geográfico Nacional)  
| | Comisión de Nombres Geográficos (Consejo Superior Geográfico)  
| Aragón | Consello d’a Fabla Aragonesa  
| | Instituto de Estudios Altoaragoneses  
| Asturias | Academia de la Llingua Asturiana  
| | Junta de Toponímia del Principado de Asturias  
| | Real Instituto de Estudios Asturianos  
| Cataluña | Institut d’Estudis Catalans  
| | Comissió de Toponímia  
| | Consell General d’Aran  
| | Consell Social de la Llengua Catalana  
| Comunidad Valenciana | Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua  
| País Vasco | Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca/Euskaltzaindia  
| | Comisión Especial de Toponímia  
| Galicia | Real Academia Galega  
| | Comisión de Toponimia  
| Illes Balears | Gabinet d’Onomàstica (Toponímia i Antroponímia) de la Universitat de les Illes Balears  
| Navarra | Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca/Euskaltzandia  

2. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES STANDARDIZATION

All Autonomous Regions are legally competent for establishing official names of basic local entities, that are entered in the Registro de Entidades Locales (Ministerio de Administraciones Públicas). These entities are the following:

- provinces
- municipalities
- islands, with administrative competencies
- **EATIM**, entities of territorial field inferior to a municipality (in Spanish: Entidades de Ámbito Territorial Inferior al Municipio)
- **Comarcas**, administrative divisions comprising several municipalities
- Other associations of municipalities.

With reference to the rest of features, bilingual Autonomous Regions are competent for establishing and standardizing their names.
Spanish State is competent for setting official names of general interest features, which ownership and management belong to the State.

Also, the Instituto Geográfico Nacional, as an organization of the State, exercises the competencies in toponymy that have not been transferred to Autonomous Regions, and the competencies in supra-autonomous toponymy, that belongs to more than one Autonomous Region.

To sum up, the Toponymy Rules for MTN25 include these principles:

► Only competent authority established by current regulations are able to standardize and modify a geographical name.

► When it does not exist an express authority, the Instituto Geográfico Nacional will assume the competency as a part of General Administration of the State, with functions in cartography and official toponymy.

► The Instituto Geográfico Nacional will assume the competencies in standardization of supra-autonomous toponymy.

► Official naming are the only written forms that must be lettered in MTN25.

3. STANDARDIZATION OF SPANISH AIRPORTS NAMES

The Spanish airports are the aerodromes for civil air traffic, managed by AENA (Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea), organization that belongs to Ministerio de Fomento. AENA is competent to establish their official names, according to the international agreements in this matter. Therefore, names and signs fixed by AENA have to be observed in the MTN25.

As the official name is the only form that has to be lettered in maps, it is not possible to add neither the local name of an airport, nor any name given by an organization without competency to do it.

e.g.: Aeropuerto de Barcelona (name from AENA)
but it is wrong: Aeroport del Prat (name included in Nomenclàtor oficial de toponímia major de Catalunya).

Even though AENA does not fix anything about the generic term aeropuerto, this term has to be written in Spanish language, because this is the official language of the State and, so, the language of all organizations that belong to it. However, and as long as AENA approve it, the Rules for MTN25 propose, inside bilingual Autonomous Regions, the possibility of lettering the generic term in other official language after the Spanish generic term. When the specific term of the toponym is bilingual, each name will be lettered with its respective generic term, and the Spanish name will be written in first place, too.

We can see the following ways to letter these toponyms:

a) bilingual generic term + monolingual specific term
   e.g.: Aeropuerto/Aeroport de Barcelona, Aeropuerto/Aeroporto de Vigo
   instead of: Aeropuerto de Barcelona/Aeroport de Barcelona, etc.

b) bilingual generic term + bilingual specific term
   e.g.: Aeropuerto de Alicante /Aeroport d’Alacant
c) other cases:
- generic terms in Spanish and in Eusquera
  *e.g.: Aeropuerto de Bilbao/Bilbaoko Aireportua*
- official specific term including a slash
  *e.g.: Aeropuerto de Girona/Costa Brava
  Aeroport de Girona/Costa Brava* (both complete names must be lettered).

Generally, airports take their names from the nearest and more important city. Sometimes there are contradictions between the official names of cities and the names of airports. That is why we propose to AENA a list with the appropriate names of airports, according to the official names entered in the *Registro de Entidades Locales*, in order to be lettered in MTN25 (see the list after section number 4).

4. STANDARDIZATION OF STATE HARBOURS NAMES

The harbours of the State are harbours of general interest for Spain, managed by *Puertos del Estado*, competent authority to establish their official names and organization that belongs to Ministerio de Fomento. Therefore, the names and signs fixed by this institution have to be observed in the MTN25.

Just like AENA, Puertos del Estado has not established anything about the use of the generic term *puerto*, but this term has to be written in Spanish language, because this is the official language of the State and, so, the language of all organizations that belong to it. However, and as long as Puertos del Estado approve it, the Rules for MTN25 propose, inside bilingual Autonomous Regions, the possibility of lettering the generic term in other official language after the Spanish generic term. When the specific term of the toponym is bilingual, each name will be lettered with its respective generic term; and the Spanish name will be written in first place, too.

We can see the following ways to letter these toponyms:

a) bilingual generic term + monolingual specific term
  *e.g.: Puerto/Port de Tarragona, Puerto/Porto de Vilagarcia de Arousa* instead of: *Puerto de Tarragona/Port de Tarragona, etc.*

b) bilingual generic term + bilingual specific term
  *e.g.: Puerto de Alicante /Port d’Alacant
  Puerto de Sagunto/Port de Sagunt*

c) generic terms in Spanish and Eusquera
  *e.g.: Puerto de Bilbao/Bilbaoko Portua*

Also, harbours take their names from the nearest and more important city. Sometimes there are contradictions between the official names of cities and the names of airports. That is why we propose to Puertos del Estado a list with the appropriate names of harbours, according to the official names entered in the *Registro de Entidades Locales*, in order to be lettered in MTN25.
### Airports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTE PUBLICO DE PUERTOS DEL ESTADO</th>
<th>ofFicial NAME OF CITY</th>
<th>STANDARDIZATION PROPOSAL FOR MTN25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de A Coruña</td>
<td>A Coruña</td>
<td>Aeropuerto/ Aeroporto da Coruña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de Alicante</td>
<td>Alicante/Alacant</td>
<td>Aeropuerto de Alicante/ Aeroport d'Alacant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de Barcelona</td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>Aeropuerto/Aeroport de Barcelona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de Bilbao</td>
<td>Bilbao</td>
<td>Aeropuerto de Bilbao/ Bilbaoko Aireportua</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de Girona/Costa Brava</td>
<td>Girona</td>
<td>Aeropuerto/Aeroport de Girona-Costa Brava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de Ibiza</td>
<td>Eivissa/ Ibiza (Isla)</td>
<td>Aeropuerto de Ibizia/Aeroport d'Eivissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de Pamplona</td>
<td>Pamplona/Iruña</td>
<td>Aeropuerto de Pamplona/ Iruñako Aireportua</td>
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<td>Aeropuerto de Sabadell</td>
<td>Sabadell</td>
<td>Aeropuerto/Aeroport de Sabadell</td>
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<td>Aeropuerto de San Sebastián</td>
<td>Donostia/San Sebastián</td>
<td>Aeropuerto de San Sebastián/ Donostiako Aireportua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de Santiago</td>
<td>Santiago de Compostela</td>
<td>Aeropuerto/Aeroporto de Santiago de Compostela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de Valencia</td>
<td>Valencia</td>
<td>Aeropuerto/Aeroport de Valencia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeropuerto de Vitoria</td>
<td>Vitoria-Gasteiz</td>
<td>Aeropuerto de Vitoria/ Gasteizko Aireportua</td>
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### Harbours

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<tr>
<th>ENTE PUBLICO DE PUERTOS DEL ESTADO</th>
<th>ofFicial NAME OF CITY</th>
<th>STANDARDIZATION PROPOSAL FOR MTN25</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puerto de Pasajes</td>
<td>Pasai Donibane</td>
<td>Puerto de Pasai Donibane/ Pasai Donibaneko Portua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto de San Cibrao</td>
<td>San Cibrao</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto de San Cibrao</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto de Ferrol</td>
<td>Ferrol</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto de Ferrol</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto de A Coruña</td>
<td>A Coruña</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto da Coruña</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto de Vilagarcía de Arousa</td>
<td>Vilagarcía de Arousa</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto de Vilagarcía de Arousa</td>
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<td>Puerto de Marín</td>
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<td>Puerto/Porto de Marín</td>
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<td>Puerto de Vigo</td>
<td>Vigo</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto de Vigo</td>
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<td>Puerto de Alicante</td>
<td>Alicante/Alacant</td>
<td>Puerto de Alicante/ Port d'Alacant</td>
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<td>Puerto de Gandía</td>
<td>Gandía</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto de Gandía</td>
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<td>Puerto de Valencia</td>
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<td>Puerto/Porto de Valencia</td>
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<td>Puerto de Sagunto</td>
<td>Sagunto/Sagunt</td>
<td>Puerto de Sagunto/ Port de Sagunt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto de Castellón</td>
<td>Castelló de la Plana/ Castelló de la Plana</td>
<td>Puerto de Castellón de la Plana/ Port de Castelló de la Plana</td>
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<td>Puerto de Tarragona</td>
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<td>Puerto/Porto de Tarragona</td>
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<td>Puerto de Barcelona</td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto de Barcelona</td>
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<td>Puerto de Palma de Mallorca</td>
<td>Palma de Mallorca</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto de Palma de Mallorca</td>
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<td>Puerto de Alcudia</td>
<td>Alcúdia</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto d'Alcúdia</td>
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<td>Puerto de Mahón</td>
<td>Mahón</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto de Mahón</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto de Eivissa</td>
<td>Eivissa</td>
<td>Puerto de Ibiza/Port d'Eivissa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto de La Savina</td>
<td>La Savina</td>
<td>Puerto/Porto de la Savina</td>
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5. SUPRA-AUTONOMOUS TOPONYMY

Supra-autonomous features are the geographical entities that belong to more than one Autonomous Region. Therefore, it is possible that several organizations establish different names to the same feature. As we have already seen, the Instituto Geográfico Nacional has the competency in the naming of this kind of entities.

**Toponymy Rules for MTN25** establish the lettering of supra-autonomous entities with two names, in Spanish and in other official language, according to the following criteria:

a) large geographical features of great peninsular importance, like seas or big orographical entities: only the Spanish name will be lettered in the map.
   
e.g.: *Mar Mediterráneo* (Spanish name)  
   instead of: *Mar Mediterrània* (Catalan name)

   *Pirineos* (Spanish name)  
   instead of: *Pirineus* (Catalan name)

b) geographical features located at a point, like peaks or mountain passes: bilingual name can be lettered in the map, with Spanish name written in first place and both of names separated by a slash (/)
   
e.g.: *Pico de la Tallada/Tuc Feixan*  
   (Spanish name/Catalan name, between Aragón and Cataluña)

   *Puerto de Orduña/Urdüñako Mendatea*  
   (Spanish name/Basque name, between Castilla y León and País Vasco)

c) great linear features, like rivers or channels: only Spanish name will be lettered in the map when a feature crosses Spanish monolingual Autonomous Region, and bilingual name when a feature crosses bilingual Autonomous Region
   
e.g.: *Río Ebro* (in Cantabria, Castilla y León, La Rioja or Aragón)
   *Río Ebro/L'Ebre* (in Cataluña)

   *Río Júcar* (in Castilla-La Mancha)

6. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES WITH BILINGUAL NAMES THAT BELONG TO ONE AUTONOMOUS REGION

The use of a slash (/) is standardized on MTN25 to separate the names of a bilingual naming, that is, the Spanish (or Castilian) name and the name expressed in another official language of Spain. Since it was created in 1986, the Registro de Entidades Locales also uses this sign to register bilingual names.

The slash indicates that both names are equally official and the use of them will depend on linguistic context. In MTN25 will be lettered both names. If there was not enough space in the map, only the Spanish name would be lettered.
With reference to the order of languages in lettering, it has been established these criteria:

a) names of entities entered in the Registro de Entidades Locales will be lettered maintaining the same order in which bilingual name has been registered
   e.g.: Almazora/Almassora, Eliche/Elx (castellano/valenciano)
       Soraluze/Placencia de las Armas (eusquera/castellano)

b) names of the rest of features (rivers, mountains...) will be lettered on the map writing first the Spanish name and after it the name in the other language of appropriate Autonomous Region
   e.g.: Ría de Orio/Oioko Itsasadarra
       Río Nervión/Nervioi Ibaia.

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