

3. LINGUISTIC PREPARATION

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First steps

- Study language map & Glossary (after analysis of existing maps)
- Hire an interpreter if linguistic assistance is required
- Find out how to record pronunciation?
- Be aware of orthographic rules of the language
- Glossary should contain:
 - Generic terms
 - Recurrent non-generic elements (like north, south, upper, lower, small, large, old, new, etc.)

Representation of pronunciation

- Potentially confusing phonemes – those being similar to the toponymist's ears – should be identified.
- Choose a standard notation of pronunciation!
- Concentrate on (combinations of) letters that represent more than one phoneme (*Enschede* contains the vowel *e* three times but their pronunciations are not similar. The first *e* is pronounced like *e* in *men*. The second *e* is like *e* in *wonderful*, and the third one is like *ay*).

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