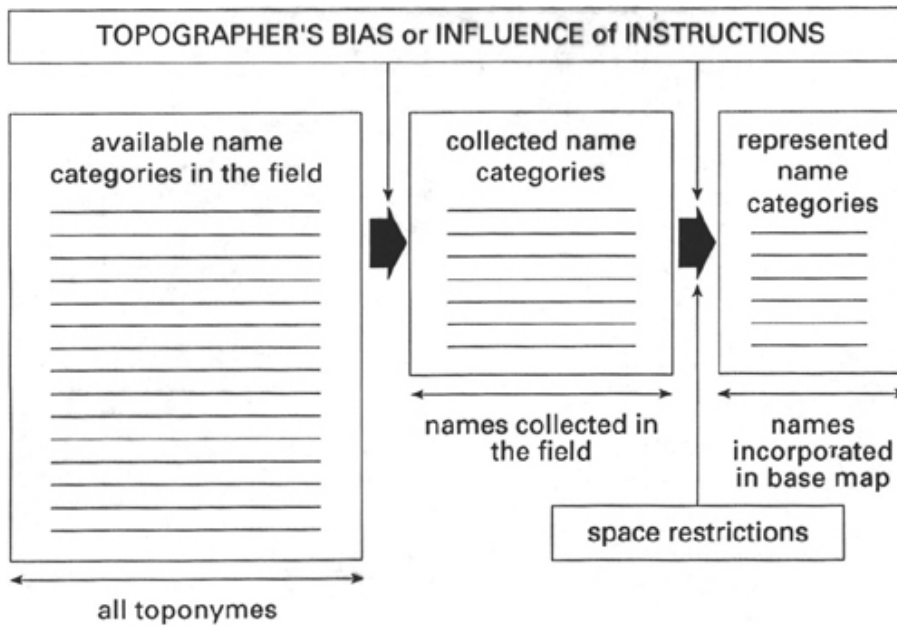


6. TOPOGRAPHER'S BIAS

<previous - next>

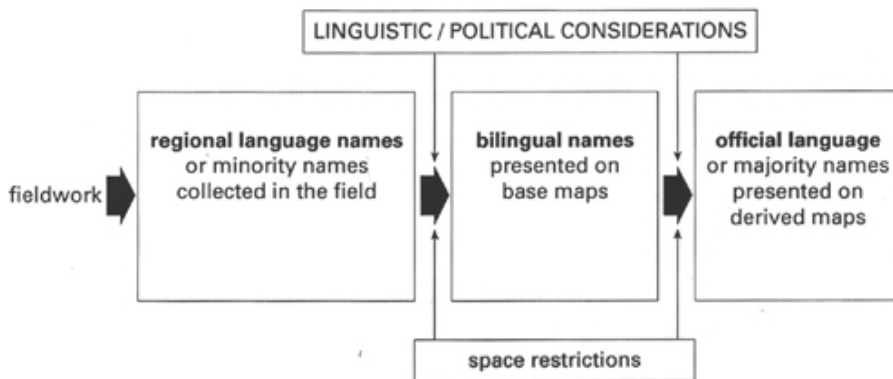


Schema a:



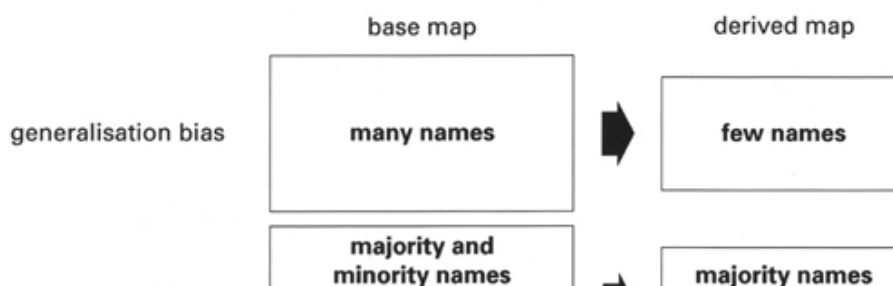
Scheme a) shows that of all name categories that can be found in the landscape (names of road junctions, restaurants, meeting spots, malls, settlements, rivers, mountains), only names from a limited number of name categories are in fact collected by topographers (names of settlements, rivers, mountains). Of these name categories, because of space restrictions, not all names can be inserted on the map.

Scheme b:

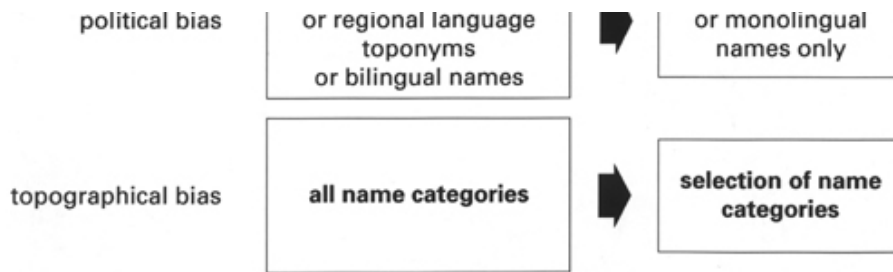


Scheme b) shows that because of linguistic or political considerations, in the past in many countries the regional language name versions collected in the field did not make it to the final printed official topographic maps, but were substituted for versions in the official language instead.

Scheme c:



- Home
- |
- Selfstudy
- |
- Multilingual names, minority names
- |
- Contents
- |
- Intro
- |
- 1.Examples
- |
- 2.Language map
- |
- 3.Minorities
- |
- 4.History
- |
- 5.Transformation
- |
- 6. Topographer's bias
- |
- 7.Influences on the rendering
- |
- 8.Study of attitudes
- |
- 9.Plebiscites
- |
- 10.Discrimination
- |
- 11.Bilingual presentation
- |
- 12.Mono-lingual presentation
- |
- 13.Incorporation (examples) (a/b/c)
- |
- 14.Map use criteria
- |
- 15.How & Why
- |
- 16.Rendering linguistic boundaries
- |
- 17.Generics



Scheme c) shows that because of generalisation, political bias and a selection of name categories, minority names from areas with dispersed settlements are less likely to make it to smaller scale topographic maps (see [next](#) page, from the Basque/speaking area in the French Pyrenees for an example).

[<previous](#) - [next>](#)