

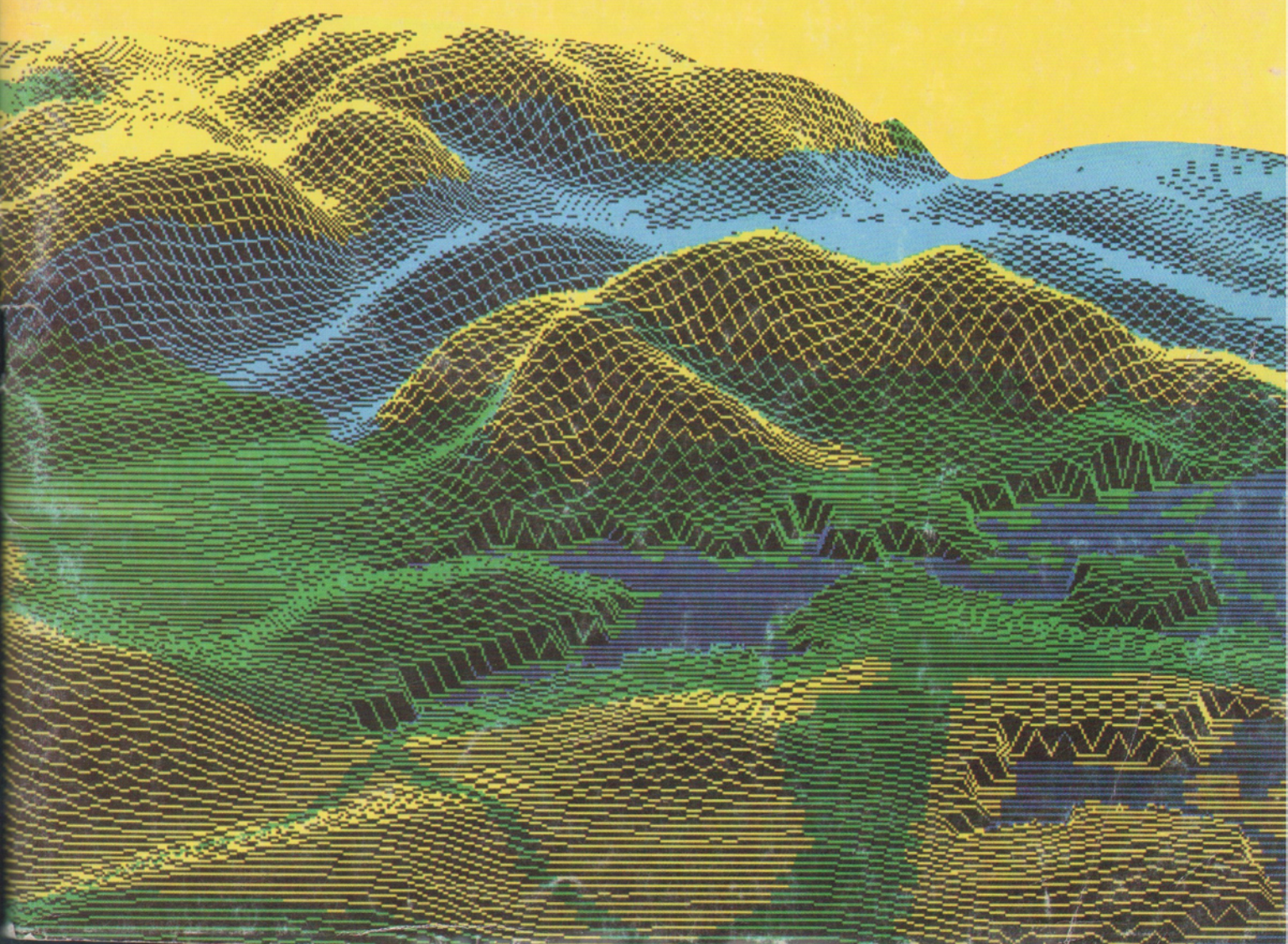
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country to country in some cases (depending on whether chemical and/or biological criteria are considered). For rivers, the width of coloured bands corresponds to the stream width.

Larger areas with considerable damage caused by strip or underground mining and with at least heavy air and water pollution brought about by mining and industry are identified as areas of massive environmental devastation. The area contaminated by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster (1986) is in the same class with these, for the one accident only. Representation is based on measurements of Caesium – 137, a chief contaminant outside the 30-kilometer zone.

The map was published by the Institute for East and South-East European Studies in Vienna in 1992. It is available at this institution.

Meteorological Dictionary in Six Languages in the Czech Republic

Jan Munzar

"Geographical concepts are the nuts and bolts of the discipline, essential for the progress and the means for communication among scholars and nations", wrote professor E. MEYNEN as a motto to German version of the International Geographical Glossary (IGU-CIGT 1985). MEYNEN's words are surely also valid in the case of concepts from other disciplines inclusive the ones of meteorology and climatology.

A year before the Regional Conference 1994 of IGU was held in Prague, the "Meteorological Explanatory and Terminological Dictionary" was issued in this town thanks to financial support from the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic – a work that had no analogy within neighbouring countries in Central Europe at that time. Although explications are in the Czech language, the dictionary is being indicated as a six language one because as many as six foreign language equivalents are being presented at individual entries: Czech, Slovak, English, French, German, and Russian. Together with separate, alphabetically arranged indices in Slovak, English, French, German and Russian languages, the new dictionary can be used for both passive and active translation.

Let us mention that the German version of the IGU Dictionary is equipped with equivalents in 7 languages: German, English, Spanish, French, Italian, Japanese, and Russian-but it has no linguistic indices, which makes its use for translation rather difficult. It is only possible to compare the German, English and French equivalents within the areas of individual geographical specializations.

As far as the number of entries is concerned, the IGU geographical dictionary explicates 2400 terms of which 118 are devised for the section of climatology. The new Czech meteorological dictionary contains the total of 4111 entries (arranged by substantives), of which 3222 are explanatory and

889 of cross-reference meaning. A relatively large number of terms explained relates to the fact that the new dictionary is the first meteorological dictionary ever issued in the Czech Republic. Therefore, it does not only include terms used at present time, but it also attempts at registration of the national meteorological terminology in its entire development. It is true that the core of the dictionary consists in explanations of professional terms, but it includes also terms which are semantically incorrect, unsuitable, slang or folk words. In this sense it is analogous to the French-English Dictionary from meteorology and climatology by G.O. VILLENEUVE (1980).

As to terminological and explicative aspects, the Dictionary covers meteorology and climatology in their entire scope, and partly contains even necessary terms from physics, geography, geology and other scientific disciplines, should they be from spheres contacting meteorology or have wide application in meteorology. The terms used today markedly differ from those which are either obsolete or incorrect. Therefore, function of the presented Dictionary is to considerable extent directive because no terminological norms have been issued yet in Czechoslovakia nor in its two succession states.

Creation of the dictionary was a long-time affair. The original idea became realistic only after 1980 thanks to the new initiative of Dr. Karel KRŠKA in the Czechoslovak Meteorological Society. A team of voluntary Czech and Slovak experts from all major fields of meteorology and climatology was set up, which means that after internal reviews were made, the total number of 37 authors took part in resulting form of the work.

It is necessary to point out that the presented Dictionary brings Czech and Slovak terminologies side by side for the very first time at all. The hitherto editorial practice in Czech and Slovak meteorology usually used either Czech or Slovak monographs, text books, manuals or articles, because the two Slavonic languages are very close to each other and are commonly understood by both nationalities. This gave rise to occasional terminological equivocations in less transparent terms with different lexical basis, especially at lessons. The systematic work on Dictionary was accomplished by page proof reading in May 1991. It may be called a paradox that due to the publisher's delay caused by economic reasons, the Dictionary became a contribution to Czech and Slovak mutuality too late: only after disintegration of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic on 31 December, 1992.

It is a valuable piece of work which undoubtedly contributes to "comeback" of the Czech Republic into Europe, and therefore can be fully recommended to anybody. Distributor of the Dictionary is the Library of Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, Na Šabatce 17, CZ-143 06 PRAGUE 4 – Komořany, where those who are interested can turn to.

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