

## Arabic

### 1.

#### Origin of the system

The United Nations recommended romanization system was approved in 1972 (resolution II/8), based on the system adopted by Arabic experts at the conference held at Beirut in 1971 with the practical amendments carried out and agreed upon by the representatives of the Arabic-speaking countries at their conference. The table was published in volume II of the conference report<sup>1</sup>.

### 2.

#### Implementation

Already in the UN resolution it was exceptionally pointed out that the system was recommended "for the romanization of the geographical names within those Arabic-speaking countries where this system is officially acknowledged". It cannot be definitely stated which of the Arabic-speaking countries have adopted this system officially. Judging by the use of names in international cartographic products which rely mostly on national sources it appears that the UN system is more or less current in Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan (see also p. 5), Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. For the geographical names of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic the international maps favour the UN system while the local usage seems to prefer a French-oriented romanization. Also in Egypt and Sudan there exist local romanization schemes or practices side by side with the UN system. The geographical names of Algeria, Djibouti, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia are generally rendered in the traditional manner which conforms to the principles of the French orthography. Finally, there is no sufficient evidence to conclude which systems are used for Arabic names in Chad, the Comoros and Somalia.

Resolution 7 of the Seventh UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (1998) recommended that "the League of Arab States should, through its specialized structures, continue its efforts to organize a conference with a view to considering the difficulties encountered in applying the amended Beirut system of 1972 for the romanization of Arabic script, and submit, as soon as possible, a solution to the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names".

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<sup>1</sup> *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. London, 10-31 May 1972. Vol. II. *Technical papers*, p. 170.

### 3.

#### Brief characterization

Arabic is written from right to left. The Arabic script usually omits vowel points and diacritical marks from writing which makes it difficult to obtain uniform results in the romanization of Arabic. It is essential to identify correctly the words which appear in any particular name and to know the standard Arabic-script spelling including proper pointing, also one must take into account dialectal and idiosyncratic deviations. The romanization is generally reversible though there are some ambiguous character sequences (*dh*, *kh*, *sh*, *th*) which may also point to combinations of Arabic characters in addition to the respective single characters.

### 4.

#### Romanization

In the romanization system below column 1 denotes an independent consonant character, column 2 the initial, column 3 the medial and column 4 the final form of a character. Column 5 gives the romanization equivalent.

1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
ء				' , (1)		ر			ر	r		ف	ف	ف	ف	f
ا			ا	- 2		ز			ز	z		ق	ق	ق	ق	q
ب	ب	ب	ب	b		س	س	س	س	s		ك	ك	ك	ك	k
ت	ت	ت	ت	t		ش	ش	ش	ش	sh		ل	ل	ل	ل	l
ث	ث	ث	ث	th		ص	ص	ص	ص	ṣ		م	م	م	م	m
ج	ج	ج	ج	j		ض	ض	ض	ض	ḍ		ن	ن	ن	ن	n
ح	ح	ح	ح	ḥ		ط	ط	ط	ط	ṭ		ه	ه	ه	ه	h
خ	خ	خ	خ	kh		ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ẓ		و			و	w
د			د	d		ع	ع	ع	ع	'		ي	ي	ي	ي	y
ذ			ذ	dh		غ	غ	غ	غ	gh						

<sup>1</sup> omitted word-initially

<sup>2</sup> omitted, but see romanizations accompanying *alif* (ا) in the table for vowels

#### Vowels, diphthongs and diacritical marks (• stands for any consonant)

•	a	•	(1)	سى	á
°	aw	ل (•)	ā	•	a <sup>n</sup>
°	ay	آ	ā	•	i <sup>n</sup>
•	i	ي	ī	•	u <sup>n</sup>
•	u	و	ū	•	(2)

<sup>1</sup> marks absence of the vowel

<sup>2</sup> marks doubling of the consonant

Note. When the definite article *al* precedes a word beginning with one of the "sun letters" (*t, th, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, ṣ, ḍ, ṭ, ḏ, l, n*) the *l* of the definite article is assimilated with the first consonant of the word: *الشارقة* ash-Shāriqah.

## 5.

### Other systems of romanization

The **BGN/PCGN 1956 System** is identical to the UN system. The only difference lies in the treatment of articles. The original transliteration table, published in vol. II of the report on the Second UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, contains examples (but not explicit rules) where the definite article is always written with a small initial and connected by hyphen to the main part of the name, e.g. *البيصرة* al-Başrah, *الرياض* ar-Riyāḍ. The practice of the BGN and the PCGN, however, is not to use hyphens between articles and names and to capitalize the first definite article in a name, e.g. Al Başrah, Ar Riyāḍ.

The **I.G.N. System 1973** (sometimes also called Variant B of the Amended Beirut System) has the following equivalents to the romanizations of the amended Beirut system<sup>2</sup>:

UN	I.G.N.				
a	= a, e, é, è <sup>1</sup>	j	= dj, j <sup>1</sup>	u	= ou, o <sup>1</sup>
ā	= â, ê <sup>1</sup>	n	= n, ne <sup>2</sup>	ū	= oû, ô <sup>1</sup>
á	= a	q	= q, g <sup>1</sup> , gu <sup>3</sup>	w	= ou
ḍ	= ḍ	s	= s, ss <sup>4</sup>	y	= i, i <sup>6</sup> , y <sup>7</sup>
ḥ	= ḥ	ṣ	= ṣ, ṣ <sup>5</sup>	ẓ	= ẓ
î	= i, e <sup>1</sup>	sh	= ch	'	(omitted)
ī	= î, ê <sup>1</sup>	ṭ	= ṭ	'	= ', aa <sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> used according to the local pronunciation

<sup>2</sup> *ne* is used word-finally after *a, e, i, o*

<sup>3</sup> *gu* is used before *e* and *i*

<sup>4</sup> *ss* is used between vowels

<sup>5</sup> *ç* is used in some conventional names

<sup>6</sup> *i* is used as second element of a diphthong

<sup>7</sup> *y* is used word-initially or between vowels

<sup>8</sup> *aa* is specific to Lebanon

The transliteration **ISO 233:1984** gives every character and diacritic sign a unique equivalent and e.g. long vowels in Arabic *ā, ī* and *ū* are consequently written *a', iy* and *uw* respectively in the ISO transliteration. Other main correspondences:

UN	ISO				
ā ( <i>ā</i> )	= â	gh	= ġ	kh	= ḫ
á	= ay	h ( <i>ḥ</i> )	= ḥ	ṣ	= ṣ
a <sup>n</sup>	= á	ḥ	= ḥ	sh	= š
ḍ	= ḍ	i <sup>n</sup>	= í	ṭ	= ṭ
dh	= ḍ	j	= ġ	th	= ṭ

<sup>2</sup> *Présentation de la variante B du système de translittération de l'arabe "Beyrouth amendé"*. UNGEGN, 17th Session. New York, 13-24 June 1994. WP No. 61.

u <sup>n</sup>	= ú	y (ي)	= y
y (ي)	= ÿ	z	= z

The **Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre (RJGC) System**<sup>3</sup> is essentially the same as the amended Beirut system. The underscore is used instead of cedilla.

UN RJGC

-ah (اھ)	= -a	ḥ	= ḥ	ṭ	= ṭ
ḍ	= ḍ	ṣ	= ṣ	z	= <u>dh</u>

The **Survey of Egypt System (SES)** of romanization has the following correspondences with the UN system:

UN SES

á	= a	ḥ	= ḥ	th	= th (t)
ā	= â (a)	ī	= î	ū	= û
-ah (اھ)	= -a	j	= g (j)	z	= z (d)
aw	= ô (au)	q	= q (k)	‘	= ‘
ay	= ei (ai)	s	= s (c)		
ḍ	= ḍ	ṣ	= ṣ		
dh	= dh (z)	ṭ	= ṭ		

The variants in brackets are used depending on pronunciation and tradition. Not all the variations have been given above. The article is written always *el-* (El-Kafr el-Qadîm).

A system that is used in **Lebanon** is mentioned in ISO 3166-2:1998 (Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions. Part 2: Country subdivision code): *Principles for romanization from Lebanese Arabic to Latin Characters* (National Ministry of Defence of the Lebanese Republic 1963). It is close to the I.G.N. 1973 System. In **Algeria** there is at present no official romanization system, the prospects of establishing such a system are being discussed at the National Institute of Cartography and Teledetection. In **Mauritania**, the romanized name forms in the official maps edited since 1969 have been rendered in accordance with a simplified version of the I.G.N. system<sup>4</sup>. In **Morocco** the Ministry of Agriculture introduced in 1971 and 1972 an official romanization system for Arabic script which constituted a modification of the above-mentioned I.G.N. system. In **Tunisia** the Directorate of Topography and Cartography adopted in 1983 officially the amended Beirut system with minor modifications (e.g. adding a letter *g* to the table).

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<sup>3</sup> *Activities in Jordan on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. UNGEGN, 18th Session. Geneva, 12-23 August 1996. WP. No. 86.

<sup>4</sup> Report of the Working Group on a Single Romanization System for Each Non-Roman Writing System: Activities from 1 June 1972 to 16 August 1977. *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. Athens, 17 August - 7 September 1977. Vol. II. Technical papers, pp. 402-403.