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**INTELLIGENCE  
COMMUNITY  
STANDARD**

**630-01**

**Foreign Language Transliteration Standards**

**A. AUTHORITY:** The National Security Act of 1947, as amended; the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; Executive Order 12333, as amended; the Intelligence Authorization Act of 2003; other applicable provisions of law; and Intelligence Community Directive 630, *Intelligence Community Foreign Language Capability*.

**B. PURPOSE:** Provide standard methods to the Intelligence Community (IC) for transliterating into the Roman alphabet personal and place names originally rendered in any language that uses an alphabet other than the Roman alphabet.

**C. APPLICABILITY:** This Standard applies to the IC, as defined by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, and to such elements of any other department or agency as may be designated an element of the IC by the President, or jointly by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) and the head of the department or agency concerned.

**D. POLICY:**

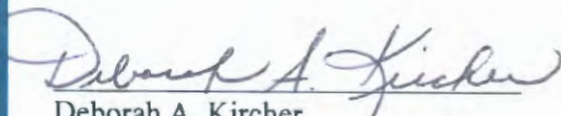
1. Standardized transliteration within the IC on all finished analytical reports and products eliminates, or at a minimum dramatically mitigates the effects of, variation, thereby reducing issues associated with populating, indexing, and searching databases and other informational repositories; targeting of individuals and locations; and pursuing forensic analysis.

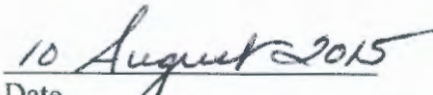
2. Separate Foreign Language Transliteration Standards (FLTS) for individual languages shall be developed and reviewed by each IC element's Senior Language Authority (SLA), and promulgated as annexes to this IC Standard. FLTS shall be entitled, *Standards for the Transliteration of Personal Names in Written Reports and Products*.

**E. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

- 1. ADNI/HC, through the Foreign Language Program Office (FLPO) shall:
  - a. Issue SLA-reviewed and approved FLTS as annexes to ICS 630-01; and
  - b. Review all FLTS on an annual basis.
- 2. Heads of IC elements, through their SLAs, shall:
  - a. Review and approve all FLTS; and
  - b. Ensure compliance of ICS 630-01 within their respective IC element.

**F. EFFECTIVE DATE:** This Standard becomes effective on the date of signature.

  
Deborah A. Kircher  
ADNI for Human Capital

  
Date 10 August 2015

10 August 2015

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**ANNEX A****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF ARABIC  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system, adapted from the Board on Geographic Names, is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Arabic names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from modern standard Arabic that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

Ambiguities can result from the Romanization of Arabic names because the Arabic source generally omits short vowel markings, double consonant marks, and other diacritics that would clearly distinguish the name. Linguists use their experience with the language and aids such as on-line tools and name dictionaries to determine the exact Arabic and the appropriate transliteration into the Roman alphabet.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated, that is to be indicated -- as found -- in parentheses immediately following its rendition in the transliteration standard (e.g., Muhammad Khulud (Mohamed Khulood)). In addition, if the original Arabic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Arabic-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal of this system is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of the name that is readable to the non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet plus the apostrophe. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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| Arabic Consonant | Letter Name | IC Standard            |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| ! ا              | alif        | a, i or u <sup>1</sup> |
| ! ب              | ba          | b                      |
| ! ت              | ta          | t                      |
| ! ث              | tha         | th                     |
| ! ج              | jim         | j                      |
| ! ح              | ha          | h                      |
| ! خ              | kha         | kh                     |
| ! د              | dal         | d                      |
| ! ذ              | dhal        | dh                     |
| ! ر              | ra          | r                      |
| ! ز              | zay         | z                      |
| ! س              | sin         | s                      |
| ! ش              | shin        | sh                     |
| ! ص              | sad         | s                      |
| ! ض              | dad         | d                      |
| ! ط              | ta          | t                      |
| ! ظ              | za          | z                      |
| ! ع              | 'ayn        | '                      |
| ! غ              | ghayn       | gh                     |
| ! ف              | fa          | f                      |
| ! ق              | qaf         | q                      |
| ! ك              | kaf         | k                      |
| ! ل              | lam         | l                      |
| ! م              | mim         | m                      |
| ! ن              | nun         | n                      |
| ! ه              | ha          | h                      |
| ! و              | wau         | w                      |
| ! ي              | ya          | y                      |

| Arabic Vowel<br>(long / short) | Letter Name | IC Standard |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| ! ! °                          | fatha       | a           |
| ! ! °                          | kasra       | i           |
| ! ! °                          | dhamma      | u           |

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| Additional Characters and Diacritics | Name         | IC Standard               |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| ! َ                                  | shaddah      | bb, tt, etc. <sup>2</sup> |
| ! ء                                  | hamzah       | '                         |
| ! ِ                                  | ta' marbutah | h <sup>3</sup>            |

<sup>1</sup> Determined by position in word or by Arabic diacritic.

<sup>2</sup> Digraphs such as “sh” and “th” are not doubled.

<sup>3</sup> Written with “t” where pronounced as “t”, as in construct form.

### Notes

- Long/Short Vowels: Long and short vowels are not distinguished in this system: Samir (could be Saamir or Samiir in Arabic).
- Double consonants: Double consonants represented by the Arabic shaddah are shown in most cases (e.g., Hassan, Muhamm**ad**). Exceptions: 'ayn and consonants represented by digraphs are not doubled (e.g., al-Qadhafi [not al-Qad**hd**hafi], Mubashir [not Mubash**sh**hir]).
- Hamzah (glottal stop): The hamzah is represented by an apostrophe ('). Note that this is the same symbol used to represent another consonant, the 'ayn.
- Ta' marbutah (feminine ending marker): On the construct form or when pronounced “t”, it is represented with a roman **t**. In all other cases, it is represented with an **h**.
- Digraphs: No distinction is made between digraphs such as **sh** and single contiguous letters (e.g., **s** followed by **h**).
- Definite article “al” (“the”): Follows Arabic spelling rather than pronunciation. That is, sun letter assimilation is not shown in the Romanized form (e.g., 'Abd-al-Rahman, not 'Abd-ar-Rahman).
- Diphthongs: the second element of the diphthong is represented by a **y** or a **w** (rather than an **i** or a **u**): Haytham, Faysal, Tawfiq, Rawdah.

### Special Rules

- Hyphens: Hyphens (-) are used to connect name elements within a name: 'Abd-al-Rahman, Abu-al-Bashar, Bin-Ladin. Exceptions: Names that incorporate “Allah” as part of the name (e.g., 'Abdallah, Nasrallah), names marked by the lineage/family marker “Al” (e.g., Al Thani) are not hyphenated.
- The definite article, “al”, within name phrases, is Romanized as **al** and not as **ul**: Nur-**al**-Din (not Nur-**ul**-Din). It is not capitalized when name-initial.

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- Names that incorporate Allah as part of the name retain the **a** of Allah rather than a grammatical marker **u**: 'Abd**all**ah (not 'Abd**ull**ah).
- Foreign names borrowed or appearing in Arabic are spelled according to the standard Western tradition: Georges, Michel. However, names of non-Arabic origin no longer considered foreign by Arabic speakers follow the IC conventions: Butrus (not Peter).
- Prefix! **بن** (bin 'son of') is Romanized **Bin** unless written with an alif, in which case it is Romanized as **Ibn**. The colloquial form **Bu** ('father') should not be standardized as **Abu**. These prefixes are capitalized.
- In general, Romanization follows the Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) form rather than local pronunciation standards. For example, the letter **ج** (jim) is represented as a **j** even when pronounced as a "g" (e.g., Egyptian **G**amal is Romanized as **J**amal).

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**ANNEX B****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF BELARUSIAN  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Belarusian names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Belarusian that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Belarusian-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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| Belarusian | IC Standard       |
|------------|-------------------|
| А а        | A a               |
| Б б        | B b               |
| В в        | V v               |
| Г г        | H h               |
| Ґ ґ        | G g               |
| Д д        | D d               |
| Е е        | Ye ye             |
| Ё ё        | Yo yo             |
| Ж ж        | Zh zh             |
| З з        | Z z               |
| І і        | I i               |
| Й й        | Y y               |
| К к        | K k               |
| Л л        | L l               |
| М м        | M m               |
| Н н        | N n               |
| О о        | O o               |
| П п        | P p               |
| Р р        | R r               |
| С с        | S s               |
| Т т        | T t               |
| У у        | U u               |
| Ў ў        | W w               |
| Ф ф        | F f               |
| Х х        | Kh kh             |
| Ц ц        | Ts ts             |
| Ч ч        | Ch ch             |
| Ш ш        | Sh sh             |
| Ы ы        | Y y               |
| Ь ь        | [not represented] |
| Э э        | E e               |
| Ю ю        | Yu yu             |
| Я я        | Ya ya             |
| '          | [not represented] |

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**ANNEX C****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF CHECHEN  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Chechen names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Chechen that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic or Arabic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Ilyas Akhmadkant (also seen as Ilyas Akhmadkhan, Ильяс Ахмаджант). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Chechen-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet plus the apostrophe. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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**Table 1: From Cyrillic Script**

| Chechen | IC Standard        | Chechen | IC Standard      |
|---------|--------------------|---------|------------------|
| а       | a                  | пl      | p                |
| б       | b                  | р       | r                |
| в       | v                  | с       | s                |
| г       | g                  | т       | t                |
| гl      | gh                 | тl      | t                |
| д       | d                  | у       | u                |
| е       | e, ye <sup>1</sup> | ф       | f                |
| ж       | j                  | х       | kh               |
| з       | z                  | хь      | h                |
| и       | i                  | xl      | h                |
| ий      | i                  | ц       | ts               |
| й       | y                  | цl      | ts               |
| к       | k                  | ч       | ch               |
| кl      | k                  | чl      | ch               |
| кх      | q                  | ш       | sh               |
| къ      | q                  | ъ       | <sup>1,2,3</sup> |
| л       | l                  | ы       | e                |
| м       | m                  | э       | e                |
| н       | n                  | ю       | yu               |
| о       | o                  | я       | ya               |
| п       | p                  | , l, l  | <sup>1,2</sup>   |

<sup>1</sup> Add a preceding 'y' if the vowel is preceded by the sound of a 'y' consonant.

<sup>2</sup> This is a single apostrophe as found on regular US keyboards (ASCII character 39), though software may render the apostrophe with differing appearances (e.g. curved left or right). Note that the same apostrophe is used for 'ь', 'l', 'l', and 'l'.

<sup>3</sup> A word-initial hard sign 'ъ' is not represented, but instead is left out of the transliteration.

#### Other notes:

The romanization follows the dialect spoken in Chechnya rather than other local pronunciations. Long and short vowels are not distinguished in this system.

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

The Cyrillic soft sign ('ь') by itself (not part of a digraph) is not represented, but instead is left out of the transliteration.

Interpretation of Cyrillic digraphs in Table 1 takes precedence over interpretation of the individual characters. Thus, 'кх' -> 'q', and not to 'k' followed by 'kh'.

Transliteration of Cyrillic digraphs for diphthongs will follow the combination of the transliteration of the individual characters. Thus, 'ай' -> 'ay', 'ой' -> 'oy', and both 'эй' and 'ей' -> 'ey'.

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**Table 2: From Arabic Script**

| Chechen | IC Standard          | Chechen | IC Standard                  |
|---------|----------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| ا       | a, i, u <sup>1</sup> | غ       | gh                           |
| ب       | b                    | ف       | f                            |
| پ       | p                    | ق       | q                            |
| ت       | t                    | ث       | q                            |
| تس      | ts                   | ك       | k                            |
| تش      | ch                   | گ       | g                            |
| ج       | j                    | ل       | l                            |
| ح       | h                    | م       | m                            |
| خ       | kh                   | ن       | n                            |
| د       | d                    | ه       | h                            |
| ر       | r                    | و       | v, u, o <sup>3</sup>         |
| ز       | z                    | ي       | y, i, e, yi, ye <sup>4</sup> |
| س       | s                    | يي      | i                            |
| ش       | sh                   | ى       | a <sup>5</sup>               |
| ط       | t                    | ة       | a <sup>6</sup>               |
| ع       | ' <sup>2</sup>       | ء       | ' <sup>2,7</sup>             |

<sup>1</sup> Determined by position in word and/or by Arabic diacritic.

<sup>2</sup> This is a single apostrophe as found on regular US keyboards (ASCII character 39), though software may render the apostrophe with differing appearances (e.g. curved left or right). Note that the same apostrophe is used for 'ع' and 'ء'.

<sup>3</sup> When used as a consonant, 'و' --> 'v', following the standard dialect as spoken in Chechnya. When used as vowel, 'و' --> 'u' or 'o', depending on the vowel quality.

<sup>4</sup> When used as consonant, 'ي' --> 'y'.

When used as vowel, 'ي' --> 'i' or 'e', depending on the vowel quality.

Add a preceding 'y' if the vowel is preceded by the sound of a 'y' consonant.

<sup>5</sup> This is alif maqsura.

<sup>6</sup> Chechen proper names which end in ta' marbuta, such as Hadiya and Madina, are usually written with an 'a'.

<sup>7</sup> A word-initial hamza 'ء' is not represented, but instead is left out of the transliteration. Hamza on any other seat goes to a single apostrophe.

Other notes:

The romanization follows the dialect spoken in Chechnya rather than other local pronunciations. Long and short vowels are not distinguished in this system.

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as sh and single contiguous letters (e.g. s followed by h).

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**Appendix A: IC Transliteration Table**

|     | a   | o  | e   | i  | i   | ai   | ei   | ou   | ao   | an   | en   | ang   | eng   | ong   | er | i  | ia  | iao  | ie  | iu  | ian  | iang  | in  | ing  | iong  | u   | ua   | uo   | uai   | ui   | uan   | un   | uang   | uen | ueng | yu | ue | uan | un |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|-----|------|----|----|-----|----|--|----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| -   | a   | o  | e   |    |     | ai   | ei   | ou   | ao   | an   | en   | ang   | eng   |       | er |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       |     |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| b-  | Ba  | Bo |     |    |     | Bai  | Bei  |      | Bao  | Ban  | Ben  | Bang  | Beng  |       |    | Bi |     | Biao | Bie |     | Bian |       | Bin | Bing |       | Bu  |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| c-  | Ca  |    | Ce  | Ci |     | Cai  |      | Cou  | Cao  | Can  | Cen  | Cang  | Ceng  | Cong  |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Cu  |      | Cuo  |       | Cui  | Cuan  | Cun  |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| ch- | Cha |    | Che |    | Chi | Chai |      | Chou | Chao | Chan | Chen | Chang | Cheng | Chong |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Chu | Chua | Chuo | Chuai | Chui | Chuan | Chun | Chuang |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| d-  | Da  |    | De  |    | Dai | Dei  | Dou  | Dao  | Dan  | Den  | Dang | Deng  | Dong  |       |    | Di | Dia | Diao | Die | Diu | Dian |       |     | Ding |       | Du  |      | Duo  |       | Dui  | Duan  | Dun  |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| f-  | Fa  | Fo |     |    |     | Fei  | Fou  |      | Fan  | Fen  | Fang | Feng  |       |       |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Fu  |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| g-  | Ga  |    | Ge  |    | Gai | Gei  | Gou  | Gao  | Gan  | Gen  | Gang | Geng  | Gong  |       |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Gu  | Gua  | Guo  | Guai  | Gui  | Guan  | Gun  | Guang  |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| h-  | Ha  |    | He  |    | Hai | Hei  | Hou  | Hao  | Han  | Hen  | Hang | Heng  | Hong  |       |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Hu  | Hua  | Huo  | Huai  | Hui  | Huan  | Hun  | Huang  |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| j-  |     |    |     |    |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |    | Ji | Jia | Jiao | Jie | Jiu | Jian | Jiang | Jin | Jing | Jiong |     |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    | Ju  | Jue | Juan | Jun |     |      |      |     |
| k-  | Ka  |    | Ke  |    | Kai | Kei  | Kou  | Kao  | Kan  | Ken  | Kang | Keng  | Kong  |       |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Ku  | Kua  | Kuo  | Kuai  | Kui  | Kuan  | Kun  | Kuang  |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| l-  | La  | Lo | Le  |    | Lai | Lei  | Lou  | Lao  | Lan  |      | Lang | Leng  | Long  |       |    | Li | Lia | Liao | Lie | Liu | Lian | Liang | Lin | Ling |       | Lu  |      | Luo  |       |      | Luan  | Lun  |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  | Lu | Lue |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| m-  | Ma  | Mo | Me  |    | Mai | Mei  | Mou  | Mao  | Man  | Men  | Mang | Meng  |       |       |    | Mi |     | Miao | Mie | Miu | Mian |       | Min | Ming |       | Mu  |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| n-  | Na  |    | Ne  |    | Nai | Nei  | Nou  | Nao  | Nan  | Nen  | Nang | Neng  | Nong  |       |    | Ni |     | Niao | Nie | Niu | Nian | Niang | Nin | Ning |       | Nu  |      | Nuo  |       |      | Nuan  |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    | Nu  | Nue |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| p-  | Pa  | Po |     |    | Pai | Pei  | Pou  | Pao  | Pan  | Pen  | Pang | Peng  |       |       |    | Pi |     | Piao | Pie |     | Pian |       | Pin | Ping |       | Pu  |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| q-  |     |    |     |    |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |    | Qi | Qia | Qiao | Qie | Qiu | Qian | Qiang | Qin | Qing | Qiong |     |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      | Qu  | Que | Quan | Qun  |     |
| r-  |     |    | Re  |    | Ri  |      |      | Rou  | Rao  | Ran  | Ren  | Rang  | Reng  | Rong  |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Ru  | Rua  | Ruo  |       | Rui  | Ruan  | Run  |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| s-  | Sa  |    | Se  | Si |     | Sai  |      | Sou  | Sao  | San  | Sen  | Sang  | Seng  | Song  |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Su  |      | Suo  |       | Sui  | Suan  | Sun  |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| sh- | Sha |    | She |    | Shi | Shai | Shei | Shou | Shao | Shan | Shen | Shang | Sheng |       |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Shu | Shua | Shuo | Shuai | Shui | Shuan | Shun | Shuang |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| t-  | Ta  |    | Te  |    | Tai | Tei  | Tou  | Tao  | Tan  |      | Tang | Teng  | Tong  |       |    | Ti |     | Tiao | Tie |     | Tian |       |     | Ting |       | Tu  |      | Tuo  |       | Tui  | Tuan  | Tun  |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| w-  | Wa  | Wo |     |    | Wai | Wei  |      |      | Wan  |      | Wang | Weng  | Wong  |       |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Wu  |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| x-  |     |    |     |    |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |    | Xi | Xia | Xiao | Xie | Xiu | Xian | Xiang | Xin | Xing | Xiong |     |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      | Xu  | Xue | Xuan | Xun  |     |
| y-  | Ya  | Yo | Ye  | Yi |     |      |      | You  | Yao  | Yan  |      | Yang  |       | Yong  |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       |     |      |      |       |      |       |      |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     | Yu  | Yue  | Yuan | Yun |
| z-  | Za  |    | Ze  | Zi |     | Zai  | Zei  | Zou  | Zao  | Zan  | Zen  | Zang  | Zeng  | Zong  |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Zu  |      | Zuo  |       | Zui  | Zuan  | Zun  |        |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |
| zh- | Zha |    | Zhe |    | Zhi | Zhai | Zhei | Zhou | Zhao | Zhan | Zhen | Zhang | Zheng | Zhong |    |    |     |      |     |     |      |       |     |      |       | Zhu | Zhua | Zhuo | Zhuai | Zhui | Zhuan | Zhun | Zhuang |     |      |    |    |     |    |  |    |     |     |      |     |     |      |      |     |

Notes: this table includes initial-final combinations to form acceptable Chinese syllables.

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**Appendix B: Conversion Table of Common Chinese Romanization Systems**

| <b>IC Transliteration<br/>(Based on Pinyin)</b> | <b>Wade-Giles</b> | <b>Yale</b> | <b>Mandarin Phonetic<br/>(Zhuyin) Symbols</b> |
|---|-------------------|-------------|---|
| a   | a                 | a           | ㄚ   |
| ai  | ai                | ai          | ㄞ   |
| an  | an                | an          | ㄢ   |
| ang   | ang               | ang         | ㄤ   |
| ao  | ao                | au          | ㄠ   |
| ba  | pa                | ba          | ㄅㄚ  |
| bai   | pai               | bai         | ㄅㄞ  |
| ban   | pan               | ban         | ㄅㄢ  |
| bang  | pang              | bang        | ㄅㄤ  |
| bao   | pao               | bau         | ㄅㄠ  |
| bei   | pei               | bei         | ㄅㄟ  |
| ben   | pen               | ben         | ㄅㄣ  |
| beng  | peng              | beng        | ㄅㄥ  |
| bi  | pi                | bi          | ㄅㄧ  |
| bian  | pien              | byan        | ㄅㄧㄢ   |
| biao  | piao              | byau        | ㄅㄧㄠ   |
| bie   | pieh              | bye         | ㄅㄧㄝ   |
| bin   | pin               | bin         | ㄅㄧㄣ   |
| bing  | ping              | bing        | ㄅㄧㄥ   |
| bo  | po                | bwo         | ㄅㄛ  |
| bu  | pu                | bu          | ㄅㄨ  |
| ca  | ts'a              | tsa         | ㄘㄚ  |
| cai   | ts'ai             | tsai        | ㄘㄞ  |
| can   | ts'an             | tsan        | ㄘㄢ  |
| cang  | ts'ang            | tsang       | ㄘㄤ  |
| cao   | ts'ao             | tsau        | ㄘㄠ  |

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|        |         |        |     |
|--------|---------|--------|-----|
| ce     | ts'e    | tse    | ㄘㄞ  |
| cen    | ts'en   | tsen   | ㄘㄢ  |
| ceng   | ts'eng  | tseng  | ㄘㄥ  |
| cha    | ch'a    | cha    | ㄔㄚ  |
| chai   | ch'ai   | chai   | ㄔㄞ  |
| chan   | ch'an   | chan   | ㄔㄢ  |
| chang  | ch'ang  | chang  | ㄔㄤ  |
| chao   | ch'ao   | chau   | ㄔㄠ  |
| che    | ch'e    | che    | ㄔㄞ  |
| chen   | ch'en   | chen   | ㄔㄢ  |
| cheng  | ch'eng  | cheng  | ㄔㄥ  |
| chi    | ch'ih   | chr    | ㄔ   |
| chong  | ch'ung  | chung  | ㄔㄨㄥ |
| chou   | ch'ou   | chou   | ㄔㄠ  |
| chu    | ch'u    | chu    | ㄔㄨ  |
| chuai  | ch'uai  | chwai  | ㄔㄨㄞ |
| chuan  | ch'uan  | chwan  | ㄔㄨㄢ |
| chuang | ch'uang | chwang | ㄔㄨㄤ |
| chui   | ch'ui   | chwei  | ㄔㄨㄞ |
| chun   | ch'un   | chwun  | ㄔㄨㄢ |
| chuo   | ch'o    | chwo   | ㄔㄨㄛ |
| ci     | tz'u    | tsz    | ㄘ   |
| cong   | ts'ung  | tsung  | ㄘㄨㄥ |
| cou    | ts'ou   | tsou   | ㄘㄠ  |
| cu     | ts'u    | tsu    | ㄘㄨ  |
| cuan   | ts'uan  | tswan  | ㄘㄨㄢ |
| cui    | ts'ui   | tswei  | ㄘㄨㄞ |
| cun    | ts'un   | tswun  | ㄘㄨㄢ |
| cuo    | ts'o    | tswu   | ㄘㄨㄛ |

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|      |      |      |     |
|------|------|------|-----|
| da   | ta   | da   | ㄉㄚ  |
| dai  | tai  | dai  | ㄉㄞ  |
| dan  | tan  | dan  | ㄉㄢ  |
| dang | tang | dang | ㄉㄤ  |
| dao  | tao  | dau  | ㄉㄠ  |
| de   | te   | de   | ㄉㄝ  |
| deng | teng | deng | ㄉㄥ  |
| di   | ti   | di   | ㄉㄧ  |
| dian | tien | dyan | ㄉㄧㄢ |
| diao | tiao | dyau | ㄉㄧㄠ |
| die  | tieh | dye  | ㄉㄧㄝ |
| ding | ting | ding | ㄉㄧㄥ |
| diu  | tiu  | dyou | ㄉㄧㄡ |
| dong | tung | dung | ㄉㄨㄥ |
| dou  | tou  | dou  | ㄉㄨ  |
| du   | tu   | du   | ㄉㄨ  |
| duan | tuan | dwan | ㄉㄨㄢ |
| dui  | tui  | dwei | ㄉㄨㄟ |
| dun  | tun  | dwun | ㄉㄨㄣ |
| duo  | to   | dwo  | ㄉㄨㄛ |
| e    | o    | e    | ㄝ   |
| en   | en   | en   | ㄣ   |
| er   | erh  | er   | ㄝ   |
| fa   | fa   | fa   | ㄉㄚ  |
| fan  | fan  | fan  | ㄉㄢ  |
| fang | fang | fang | ㄉㄤ  |
| fei  | fei  | fei  | ㄉㄟ  |
| fen  | fen  | fen  | ㄉㄣ  |
| feng | feng | feng | ㄉㄥ  |

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|       |       |       |     |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| fo    | fo    | fwo   | ㄈㄛ  |
| fou   | fou   | fou   | ㄈㄨ  |
| fu    | fu    | fu    | ㄈㄨ  |
| ga    | ka    | ga    | ㄍㄚ  |
| gai   | kai   | gai   | ㄍㄞ  |
| gan   | kan   | gan   | ㄍㄢ  |
| gang  | kang  | gang  | ㄍㄤ  |
| gao   | kao   | gau   | ㄍㄠ  |
| ge    | ko    | ge    | ㄍㄝ  |
| gei   | kei   | gei   | ㄍㄟ  |
| gen   | ken   | gen   | ㄍㄣ  |
| geng  | keng  | geng  | ㄍㄥ  |
| gong  | kung  | gung  | ㄍㄨㄥ |
| gou   | kou   | gou   | ㄍㄨ  |
| gu    | ku    | gu    | ㄍㄨ  |
| gua   | kua   | gwa   | ㄍㄨㄚ |
| guai  | kuai  | gwai  | ㄍㄨㄞ |
| guan  | kuan  | gwan  | ㄍㄨㄢ |
| guang | kuang | gwang | ㄍㄨㄤ |
| gui   | kuei  | gwei  | ㄍㄨㄟ |
| gun   | kun   | gwun  | ㄍㄨㄣ |
| guo   | kuo   | gwo   | ㄍㄨㄛ |
| ha    | ha    | ha    | ㄏㄚ  |
| hai   | hai   | hai   | ㄏㄞ  |
| han   | han   | han   | ㄏㄢ  |
| hang  | hang  | hang  | ㄏㄤ  |
| hao   | hao   | hau   | ㄏㄠ  |
| he    | ho    | he    | ㄏㄝ  |
| hei   | hei   | hei   | ㄏㄟ  |

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|       |        |       |      |
|-------|--------|-------|------|
| hen   | hen    | hen   | ㄏㄣ   |
| heng  | heng   | heng  | ㄏㄥ   |
| hong  | hung   | hung  | ㄏㄨㄥ  |
| hou   | hou    | hou   | ㄏㄡ   |
| hu    | hu     | hu    | ㄏㄨ   |
| hua   | hua    | hwa   | ㄏㄨㄚ  |
| huai  | huai   | hwai  | ㄏㄨㄞ  |
| huan  | huan   | hwan  | ㄏㄨㄢ  |
| huang | huang  | hwang | ㄏㄨㄤ  |
| hui   | hui    | hwei  | ㄏㄨㄟ  |
| hun   | hun    | hwun  | ㄏㄨㄢ  |
| huo   | huo    | hwo   | ㄏㄨㄛ  |
| ji    | chi    | ji    | ㄐㄧ   |
| jia   | chia   | jya   | ㄐㄧㄚ  |
| jian  | chien  | jyan  | ㄐㄧㄢ  |
| jiang | chiang | jyang | ㄐㄧㄤ  |
| jiao  | chiao  | jyau  | ㄐㄧㄠ  |
| jie   | chieh  | jyang | ㄐㄧㄝ  |
| jin   | chin   | jin   | ㄐㄧㄣ  |
| jing  | ching  | jing  | ㄐㄧㄥ  |
| jiong | chiung | jyung | ㄐㄧㄨㄥ |
| jiu   | chiu   | jyou  | ㄐㄧㄡ  |
| ju    | chü    | jyu   | ㄐㄩ   |
| juan  | chüan  | jywan | ㄐㄩㄢ  |
| jue   | chüeh  | jywe  | ㄐㄩㄝ  |
| jun   | chün   | jyun  | ㄐㄩㄣ  |
| ka    | k'a    | ka    | ㄎㄚ   |
| kai   | k'ai   | kai   | ㄎㄞ   |
| kan   | k'an   | kan   | ㄎㄢ   |

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|       |        |       |     |
|-------|--------|-------|-----|
| kang  | k'ang  | kang  | ㄎㄤ  |
| kao   | k'ao   | kau   | ㄎㄠ  |
| ke    | k'o    | ke    | ㄎㄜ  |
| ken   | k'en   | ken   | ㄎㄣ  |
| keng  | k'eng  | keng  | ㄎㄥ  |
| kong  | k'ung  | kung  | ㄎㄨㄥ |
| kou   | k'ou   | kou   | ㄎㄡ  |
| ku    | k'u    | ku    | ㄎㄨ  |
| kua   | k'ua   | kwa   | ㄎㄨㄚ |
| kuai  | k'uai  | kwai  | ㄎㄨㄞ |
| kuan  | k'uan  | kwan  | ㄎㄨㄢ |
| kuang | k'uang | kwang | ㄎㄨㄤ |
| kui   | k'uei  | kwei  | ㄎㄨㄞ |
| kun   | k'un   | kwun  | ㄎㄨㄣ |
| kuo   | k'uo   | kwo   | ㄎㄨㄛ |
| la    | la     | la    | ㄌㄚ  |
| lai   | lai    | lai   | ㄌㄞ  |
| lan   | lan    | lan   | ㄌㄢ  |
| lang  | lang   | lang  | ㄌㄤ  |
| lao   | lao    | lau   | ㄌㄠ  |
| le    | le     | le    | ㄌㄜ  |
| lei   | lei    | lei   | ㄌㄞ  |
| leng  | leng   | leng  | ㄌㄥ  |
| li    | li     | li    | ㄌㄧ  |
| lian  | lien   | lya   | ㄌㄧㄚ |
| liang | liang  | lyan  | ㄌㄧㄢ |
| liao  | liao   | lyau  | ㄌㄧㄠ |
| lie   | lieh   | lye   | ㄌㄧㄝ |
| lin   | lin    | lin   | ㄌㄧㄣ |

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|      |      |      |     |
|------|------|------|-----|
| ling | ling | ling | カ-ㄥ |
| liu  | liu  | lyou | カ-ㄨ |
| long | lung | lo   | カㄨㄥ |
| lou  | lou  | lung | カㄨ  |
| lu   | lu   | lou  | カㄨ  |
| lyu  | lü   | lyu  | カㄩ  |
| luan | luan | lwan | カㄨㄩ |
| lue  | lüeh | lywe | カㄩㄝ |
| lun  | lun  | lwun | カㄨㄨ |
| luo  | lo   | lwo  | カㄨㄛ |
| ma   | ma   | ma   | ㄇㄚ  |
| mai  | mai  | mai  | ㄇㄞ  |
| man  | man  | man  | ㄇㄢ  |
| mang | mang | mang | ㄇㄤ  |
| mao  | mao  | mau  | ㄇㄠ  |
| mei  | mei  | mei  | ㄇㄟ  |
| men  | men  | men  | ㄇㄣ  |
| meng | meng | meng | ㄇㄥ  |
| mi   | mi   | mi   | ㄇㄟ  |
| mian | mien | myan | ㄇㄟㄩ |
| miao | miao | myau | ㄇㄟㄨ |
| mie  | mieh | mye  | ㄇㄟㄝ |
| min  | min  | ming | ㄇㄟㄨ |
| ming | ming | ming | ㄇㄟㄥ |
| miu  | miu  | myou | ㄇㄟㄨ |
| mo   | mo   | mwo  | ㄇㄨㄛ |
| mou  | mou  | mou  | ㄇㄨ  |
| mu   | mu   | mu   | ㄇㄨ  |
| na   | na   | na   | ㄋㄚ  |

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|       |       |       |     |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| nai   | nai   | nai   | ㄋㄞ  |
| nan   | nan   | nan   | ㄋㄢ  |
| nang  | nang  | nang  | ㄋㄤ  |
| nao   | nao   | nau   | ㄋㄠ  |
| ne    | ne    | ne    | ㄋㄝ  |
| nei   | nei   | nei   | ㄋㄟ  |
| nen   | nen   | nen   | ㄋㄢ  |
| neng  | neng  | neng  | ㄋㄥ  |
| ni    | ni    | ni    | ㄋㄧ  |
| nian  | nien  | nyan  | ㄋㄧㄢ |
| niang | niang | nyang | ㄋㄧㄤ |
| niao  | niao  | nyau  | ㄋㄧㄠ |
| nie   | nieh  | nye   | ㄋㄧㄝ |
| nin   | nin   | nin   | ㄋㄧㄢ |
| ning  | ning  | ning  | ㄋㄧㄥ |
| niu   | niu   | nyou  | ㄋㄧㄡ |
| nong  | nung  | nung  | ㄋㄨㄥ |
| nou   | nou   | nou   | ㄋㄨ  |
| nu    | nu    | nu    | ㄋㄨ  |
| nyu   | nü    | nyu   | ㄋㄩ  |
| nuan  | nuan  | nwan  | ㄋㄨㄢ |
| nue   | nüeh  | nywe  | ㄋㄩㄝ |
| nuo   | no    | now   | ㄋㄨㄛ |
| ou    | ou    | ou    | ㄠ   |
| pa    | p'a   | pa    | ㄆㄚ  |
| pai   | p'ai  | pai   | ㄆㄞ  |
| pan   | p'an  | pan   | ㄆㄢ  |
| pang  | p'ang | pang  | ㄆㄤ  |
| pao   | p'ao  | pau   | ㄆㄠ  |

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|       |         |        |     |
|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| pei   | p'ei    | pei    | ㄆㄝ  |
| pen   | p'en    | pen    | ㄆㄣ  |
| peng  | p'eng   | peng   | ㄆㄥ  |
| pi    | p'i     | pi     | ㄆㄧ  |
| pian  | p'ien   | pyan   | ㄆㄧㄢ |
| piao  | p'iao   | pyau   | ㄆㄧㄠ |
| pie   | p'ieh   | pye    | ㄆㄧㄝ |
| pin   | p'in    | Pin    | ㄆㄧㄢ |
| ping  | p'ing   | ping   | ㄆㄧㄥ |
| po    | p'o     | pwo    | ㄆㄛ  |
| pou   | p'ou    | Pou    | ㄆㄛ  |
| pu    | p'u     | Pu     | ㄆㄨ  |
| qi    | ch'i    | chi    | ㄑㄧ  |
| qia   | ch'ia   | chya   | ㄑㄧㄚ |
| qian  | ch'ien  | chyan  | ㄑㄧㄢ |
| qiang | ch'iang | chyang | ㄑㄧㄤ |
| qiao  | ch'iao  | chyau  | ㄑㄧㄠ |
| qie   | ch'ieh  | chye   | ㄑㄧㄝ |
| qin   | ch'in   | chin   | ㄑㄧㄢ |
| qing  | ch'ing  | ching  | ㄑㄧㄥ |
| qiong | ch'iung | chyung | ㄑㄩㄥ |
| qiu   | ch'iu   | chyou  | ㄑㄩ  |
| qu    | ch'ü    | chyu   | ㄑㄩ  |
| quan  | ch'üan  | chywan | ㄑㄩㄢ |
| que   | ch'üeh  | chywe  | ㄑㄩㄝ |
| qun   | ch'ün   | chyun  | ㄑㄩㄢ |
| ran   | jan     | ran    | ㄖㄢ  |
| rang  | jang    | rang   | ㄖㄤ  |
| rao   | jao     | rau    | ㄖㄠ  |

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|       |       |       |     |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| re    | je    | re    | ㄹㅐ  |
| ren   | jen   | ren   | ㄹㅓ  |
| reng  | jeng  | reng  | ㄹㅓ  |
| ri    | jih   | r     | ㄹ   |
| rong  | jung  | rung  | ㄹㅓㄴ |
| rou   | jou   | rou   | ㄹㅜ  |
| ru    | ju    | ru    | ㄹㅜ  |
| ruan  | juan  | rwan  | ㄹㅜㅓ |
| rui   | juj   | rwei  | ㄹㅜㅓ |
| run   | jun   | rwun  | ㄹㅜㅓ |
| ruo   | jo    | rwo   | ㄹㅜㅓ |
| sa    | sa    | sa    | ㅅㅓ  |
| sai   | sai   | sai   | ㅅㅓ  |
| san   | san   | san   | ㅅㅓ  |
| sang  | sang  | sang  | ㅅㅓ  |
| sao   | sao   | sau   | ㅅㅓ  |
| se    | se    | se    | ㅅㅐ  |
| sen   | sen   | sen   | ㅅㅓ  |
| seng  | seng  | seng  | ㅅㅓ  |
| sha   | sha   | sha   | ㅅㅓ  |
| shai  | shai  | shai  | ㅅㅓ  |
| shan  | shan  | shan  | ㅅㅓ  |
| shang | shang | shang | ㅅㅓ  |
| shao  | shao  | shau  | ㅅㅓ  |
| she   | she   | she   | ㅅㅐ  |
| shen  | shen  | shen  | ㅅㅓ  |
| sheng | sheng | sheng | ㅅㅓ  |
| shi   | shih  | shr   | ㅅ   |
| shou  | shou  | shou  | ㅅㅜ  |

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|        |        |        |     |
|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| shu    | shu    | shu    | 尸×  |
| shua   | shua   | shwa   | 尸×丫 |
| shuai  | shuai  | shwai  | 尸×𠃉 |
| shuan  | shuan  | shwan  | 尸×𠃊 |
| shuang | shuang | shwang | 尸×尢 |
| shui   | shui   | shwei  | 尸×乚 |
| shun   | shun   | shwun  | 尸×ㄣ |
| shuo   | shuo   | shwo   | 尸×ㄜ |
| si     | ssu    | sz     | 厶   |
| song   | sung   | sung   | 厶×厶 |
| sou    | sou    | sou    | 厶又  |
| su     | su     | su     | 厶×  |
| suan   | suan   | swan   | 厶×𠃊 |
| sui    | sui    | swei   | 厶×乚 |
| sun    | sun    | swun   | 厶×ㄣ |
| suo    | so     | swu    | 厶×ㄜ |
| ta     | t'a    | ta     | 去丫  |
| tai    | t'ai   | tai    | 去𠃉  |
| tan    | t'an   | tan    | 去𠃊  |
| tang   | t'ang  | tang   | 去尢  |
| tao    | t'ao   | tau    | 去幺  |
| te     | t'e    | te     | 去ㄜ  |
| teng   | t'eng  | teng   | 去厶  |
| ti     | t'i    | ti     | 去一  |
| tian   | t'ien  | tyan   | 去一𠃊 |
| tiao   | t'iao  | tyau   | 去一幺 |
| tie    | t'ieh  | tye    | 去一ㄜ |
| ting   | t'ing  | ting   | 去一厶 |
| tong   | t'ung  | tung   | 去×厶 |

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|       |        |       |     |
|-------|--------|-------|-----|
| tou   | t'ou   | tou   | ㄊㄡ  |
| tu    | t'u    | tu    | ㄊㄨ  |
| tuan  | t'uan  | twan  | ㄊㄨㄢ |
| tui   | t'ui   | twei  | ㄊㄨㄟ |
| tun   | t'un   | twun  | ㄊㄨㄣ |
| tuo   | t'o    | two   | ㄊㄨㄛ |
| wa    | wa     | wa    | ㄨㄚ  |
| wai   | wai    | wai   | ㄨㄞ  |
| wan   | wan    | wan   | ㄨㄢ  |
| wang  | wang   | wang  | ㄨㄤ  |
| wei   | wei    | wei   | ㄨㄟ  |
| wen   | wen    | wen   | ㄨㄣ  |
| weng  | weng   | weng  | ㄨㄥ  |
| wo    | wo     | wo    | ㄨㄛ  |
| wu    | wu     | wu    | ㄨ   |
| xi    | hsi    | xyi   | ㄒㄧ  |
| xia   | hsia   | sya   | ㄒㄧㄚ |
| xian  | hsien  | syau  | ㄒㄧㄢ |
| xiang | hsiang | syang | ㄒㄧㄤ |
| xiao  | hsiao  | syau  | ㄒㄧㄠ |
| xie   | hsieh  | sye   | ㄒㄧㄝ |
| xin   | hsin   | syin  | ㄒㄧㄣ |
| xing  | hsing  | sying | ㄒㄧㄥ |
| xiong | hsiung | syung | ㄒㄩㄥ |
| xiu   | hsiu   | syou  | ㄒㄩ  |
| xu    | hsü    | syu   | ㄒㄩ  |
| xuan  | hsüan  | sywan | ㄒㄩㄢ |
| xue   | hsüeh  | sywe  | ㄒㄩㄝ |
| xun   | hsün   | syun  | ㄒㄩㄣ |

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|       |       |       |    |
|-------|-------|-------|----|
| ya    | ya    | ya    | ㄚ  |
| yai   | yai   | yai   | ㄞ  |
| yan   | yen   | yan   | ㄚㄣ |
| yang  | yang  | yang  | ㄚㄥ |
| yao   | yao   | yau   | ㄞㄠ |
| ye    | yeh   | ye    | ㄞㄝ |
| yi    | i     | yi    | ㄚ  |
| yin   | yin   | yin   | ㄚㄣ |
| ying  | ying  | ying  | ㄚㄥ |
| yo    | yo    | Yo    | ㄚㄛ |
| yong  | yung  | yung  | ㄚㄥ |
| you   | yu    | you   | ㄚㄩ |
| yu    | yü    | yu    | ㄩ  |
| yuan  | yüan  | ywan  | ㄩㄢ |
| yue   | yüeh  | ywe   | ㄩㄝ |
| yun   | yün   | yun   | ㄩㄣ |
| za    | tsa   | dza   | ㄗㄚ |
| zai   | tsai  | dzai  | ㄗㄞ |
| zan   | tsan  | dzan  | ㄗㄢ |
| zang  | tsang | dzang | ㄗㄥ |
| zao   | tsao  | dzau  | ㄗㄠ |
| ze    | tse   | dze   | ㄗㄝ |
| zei   | tsei  | dzei  | ㄗㄞ |
| zen   | tsen  | dzen  | ㄗㄣ |
| zeng  | tseng | dzeng | ㄗㄥ |
| zha   | cha   | ja    | ㄗㄚ |
| zhai  | chai  | jai   | ㄗㄞ |
| zhan  | chan  | jan   | ㄗㄢ |
| zhang | chang | jang  | ㄗㄥ |

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|        |        |       |      |
|--------|--------|-------|------|
| zhao   | chao   | jau   | ㄓㄠ   |
| zhe    | che    | je    | ㄓㄝ   |
| zhen   | chen   | jen   | ㄓㄣˊ  |
| zheng  | cheng  | jeng  | ㄓㄥ   |
| zhi    | chih   | jr    | ㄓ    |
| zhong  | chung  | jung  | ㄓㄨㄥ  |
| zhou   | chou   | jou   | ㄓㄡ   |
| zhu    | chu    | ju    | ㄓㄨ   |
| zhua   | chua   | jwa   | ㄓㄨㄚˊ |
| zhuai  | chuai  | jwai  | ㄓㄨㄞˊ |
| zhuan  | chuan  | jwan  | ㄓㄨㄢˊ |
| zhuang | chuang | jwang | ㄓㄨㄤˊ |
| zhui   | chui   | jwei  | ㄓㄨㄟ  |
| zhun   | chun   | jwun  | ㄓㄨㄣˋ |
| zhuo   | cho    | jwo   | ㄓㄨㄛˊ |
| zi     | tzu    | dz    | ㄗ    |
| zong   | tsung  | dzung | ㄗㄨㄥ  |
| zou    | tsou   | dzou  | ㄗㄡ   |
| zu     | tsu    | dzu   | ㄗㄨ   |
| zuan   | tsuan  | dzwan | ㄗㄨㄢˊ |
| zui    | tsui   | dzwei | ㄗㄨㄟ  |
| zun    | tsun   | dzwun | ㄗㄨㄣˋ |
| zuo    | tso    | dzwo  | ㄗㄨㄛˊ |

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**Appendix C: List of Common Chinese Surnames**

| <b>Chinese</b> | <b>STC</b> | <b>Transliteration per IC<br/>(IC first, followed by other common renditions)</b> |
|----------------|------------|---|
| 丁              | 0002       | Ding  |
| 于              | 0060       | Yu  |
| 方              | 2455       | Fang, Fong  |
| 孔              | 1313       | Kong, Kung, Hung  |
| 毛              | 3029       | Mao, Mo   |
| 王              | 3769       | Wang, Wong, Voung, Ong, Heng  |
| 文              | 2429       | Wen, Man  |
| 尹              | 1438       | Yin   |
| 白              | 4101       | Bai, Ba   |
| 石              | 4258       | Shi, Shek   |
| 史              | 0670       | Shi, Zee  |
| 田              | 3944       | Tian, Tien  |
| 池              | 3069       | Chi, Chea   |
| 江              | 3068       | Jiang, Chiang, Gong, Giang  |
| 任              | 0117       | Ren, Yum  |
| 伊              | 0122       | Yi, Yee   |
| 朱              | 2612       | Zhu, Chew, Choo, Chu, Gee   |
| 阮              | 7086       | Ruan, Yuen, Nguyen  |
| 杜              | 2629       | Du, Tu, Do  |
| 何              | 0149       | He, Ho, Ko  |
| 李              | 2621       | Li, Lee   |
| 吕              | 0712       | Lu  |
| 邱              | 6726       | Qiu, Khu, Kau   |
| 邵              | 6730       | Shao, Chiu  |
| 沈              | 3088       | Shen, Sun, Sung   |
| 宋              | 1345       | Song, Sung  |
| 巫              | 1566       | Wu, Mo  |
| 吴              | 0702       | Wu, Woo, Ng, Ang, Eng, Ing  |
| 余              | 0151       | Yu, Yue   |
| 金              | 6855       | Jin, Ching, King  |
| 林              | 2651       | Lin, Lim, Lam, Lum  |
| 孟              | 1322       | Meng, Man   |
| 汪              | 3076       | Wang, Wong  |
| 易              | 2496       | Yi, Yee   |
| 周              | 0719       | Zhou, Chau, Chow, Chou, Joe   |
| 花              | 5363       | Hua, Fa, Far  |

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|   |      |   |
|---|------|---|
| 段 | 3008 | Duan  |
| 范 | 5400 | Fan, Fang   |
| 郝 | 6787 | Hao   |
| 胡 | 5170 | Hu, Wu, Woo   |
| 侯 | 0186 | Hou   |
| 姜 | 1203 | Jiang, Giang  |
| 马 | 7456 | Ma, Mah, Mar  |
| 姚 | 1202 | Yao, Yew  |
| 柯 | 2688 | Ke, Ker, and Quah                                   |
| 洪 | 3163 | Hong, Hung  |
| 陈 | 7115 | Chen, Chan, Tan                                     |
| 高 | 7559 | Gao, Kao, Ko  |
| 郭 | 6753 | Guo, Kuo, Kuok, Kwok                                |
| 姬 | 1213 | Ji  |
| 康 | 1660 | Kang, Hong  |
| 陆 | 7120 | Lu, Loc, Lok  |
| 秦 | 4440 | Qin, Chin   |
| 孙 | 1327 | Sun, Suen   |
| 唐 | 0781 | Tang, Tong  |
| 夏 | 1115 | Xia, Hsia, Ha                                       |
| 徐 | 1776 | Xu, Hsu, Shaw, Seah, Shu                            |
| 袁 | 5913 | Yuan, Yuen  |
| 曹 | 2580 | Cao, Tsao, Tso, Cho, Tow                            |
| 常 | 1603 | Chang   |
| 崔 | 1508 | Cui, Chui   |
| 冯 | 7458 | Feng, Fung, Foong                                   |
| 黄 | 7806 | Huang, Wong, Hwang, Oei, Ooi                        |
| 梁 | 2733 | Liang, Leong, Leung, Liong, Leon, Loeung            |
| 梅 | 2734 | Mei, Mai, May, Mey, Mui, Mue                        |
| 许 | 6079 | Xu, Hsu, Hui  |
| 张 | 1728 | Zhang, Chang, Cheung, Jung, Cheong, Jong, Teo, Teoh |
| 程 | 4453 | Cheng, Tsen   |
| 傅 | 0265 | Fu, Foo   |
| 贺 | 6320 | He  |
| 彭 | 1756 | Peng, Pang  |
| 汤 | 3282 | Tang, Tong  |
| 萬 | 5502 | Wan, Man, Mon, Won                                  |
| 葉 | 5509 | Ye, Yip, Ip, Yap, Yep                               |
| 曾 | 2582 | Zeng, Tseng, Jeng                                   |

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|   |      |   |
|---|------|---|
| 邹 | 6760 | Zou, Chou                               |
| 焦 | 3542 | Jiao, Jiu                               |
| 项 | 7309 | Xiang, Hong                             |
| 邓 | 6772 | Deng, Tang, Teng, Thien, Thean, Thian   |
| 董 | 5516 | Dong, Tong                              |
| 贾 | 6328 | Jia, Chia                               |
| 雷 | 7191 | Lei, Louie                              |
| 乔 | 0829 | Qiao, Chiao, Kiu                        |
| 杨 | 2799 | Yang, Young, Yeung, Yeo, Yong           |
| 潘 | 3382 | Pan, Poon                               |
| 熊 | 3574 | Xiong, Hong, Hung                       |
| 赵 | 6392 | Zhao, Chao, Chiu, Chew, Chieu, Chu      |
| 郑 | 6774 | Zheng, Cheng, Chung                     |
| 蔡 | 5591 | Cai, Tsai, Choi, Chua, Chai, Chye, Choy |
| 范 | 5400 | Fan, Fang, Farn                         |
| 蒋 | 5592 | Jiang, Chiang                           |
| 黎 | 7812 | Li, Lai                                 |
| 刘 | 0491 | Liu, Lau                                |
| 骆 | 7482 | Luo                                     |
| 阎 | 7051 | Yan                                     |
| 欧 | 2962 | Ou, Au                                  |
| 赖 | 6351 | Lai                                     |
| 霍 | 7202 | Huo, Fuo                                |
| 卢 | 4151 | Lu, Loh, Low                            |
| 钱 | 6929 | Qian, Chian, Chin                       |
| 萧 | 5618 | Xiao, Siu, Siew, Seow, Hsiao            |
| 韩 | 7281 | Han, Hon                                |
| 龙 | 7893 | Long, Lung                              |
| 魏 | 7614 | Wei, Ngai                               |
| 谢 | 6200 | Xie, Tsia, Che, She, Tse, Tze, Hsieh    |
| 薛 | 5641 | Xue                                     |
| 戴 | 1601 | Dai, Tai                                |
| 聂 | 5119 | Nie, Ni, Nye, Ny                        |
| 谭 | 6223 | Tan, Tam                                |
| 罗 | 5012 | Luo, Law                                |
| 苏 | 5685 | Su, Soo, So                             |
| 钟 | 6945 | Zhong, Chong                            |
| 关 | 7070 | Guan, Kwan, Kuan, Kwuan, Quan           |
| 顾 | 7357 | Gu, Ku                                  |

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|   |      |      |
|---|------|------|
| 龚 | 7895 | Gong |
| 栾 | 2940 | Luan |

This list is partially adapted from  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_common\\_Chinese\\_surnames](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_common_Chinese_surnames)

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## ANNEX D

**STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF CHINESE  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system applies to personal names rendered in Modern Chinese as represented in the *Hanyu Pinyin Romanization System*. It does not apply to names that are represented in other systems or in Romanization schemes or practices that are used to represent personal names in Chinese dialects.

The Intelligence Community (IC) standard for transliterating Chinese personal names into English is the *Hanyu Pinyin Romanization System* (or *pinyin*), officially known as the *Scheme of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet* (汉语拼音方案), with several modifications as specified in this document (e.g., absence of unlauded ü, title case for surnames). *Pinyin* is the standard method to present the phonology of Modern Chinese in the Latin.

Since its introduction by the Chinese Government in 1958, the *Hanyu Pinyin Romanization System* has matured into a global standard. *Pinyin* has now eclipsed other popular Romanization schemes that were traditionally used by government, academic, and religious institutions worldwide, such as the *Gwoyue Romatzyh*, *Wade-Giles* and *Yale* systems (see *Appendix B: Conversion Table of Common Chinese Romanization Systems*).

In 1982, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) codified the *Hanyu Pinyin Romanization System* as *ISO 7098, Information and Documentation – Romanization of Chinese* (Second Edition, 12-15-1991). Accordingly, this system is now the official Romanization scheme employed by the Chinese Government, the organizations of the United Nations, and prominent U.S. Government institutions, such as the Library of Congress. In addition, it is the most common Romanization system of Chinese language textbooks around the world, to include materials in use at the Foreign Service Institute, the Defense Language Institute, and the U.S. military service academies. It is also the most common Chinese character input method for major computer software applications and services, such as the Microsoft Office suites and Google.

This IC Standard for Chinese names is recognized by the Intelligence Community as the standard system for the transliteration of Chinese names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to replace variations of names that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide a standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Chinese that can then be linked to forensic information in ways to help identify the referent of the name.

**The primary purpose for designating a singular system is to allow for a consistent transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. It is not intended to be fully “reversible”, that is, to map backwards to the original Chinese characters in an unambiguous manner. Disambiguation should be accomplished by providing additional information following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This disambiguating information should include the Unicode-encoded form of the original Chinese characters, when known.**

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**Also include the original Chinese encoding scheme in the source if other than Unicode (e.g., Big5 or GB). Any source information, such as whether traditional or simplified characters were used or which encoding scheme or font was selected, could provide helpful forensic information.**

Standard Telegraphic Code (STC) (标准电码) representations of Chinese characters may be included, where useful, to disambiguate the syllables, tones, etc. with the exact Chinese character designation (The Standard Telegraph Codebook (revised edition), People's Republic of China Ministry of Post and Telecommunications). Accordingly, if the Chinese characters are known, the STC may appear following the name, with each code separated by a forward slash, following best **practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities**. Examples include Ma Yingjiu (STC: 7456/5391/0036).

Use simplified (or short form) characters as the default. Traditional (or long form) characters may be used for non-Mainland persons and to leverage other language tools and resources, if necessary.

Generally, Chinese personal names follow the convention of syllable formation in Modern Chinese in that each syllable is comprised of an initial element (usually a consonant), a final element, and a tone. Most surnames in Chinese are monosyllabic and are limited to a set of several hundred characters (see *Appendix C: List of Common Chinese Surnames*). Chinese given names can be disyllabic or monosyllabic; they allow for the use of a larger number of Chinese characters and character combinations.

Personal names in Chinese should be transliterated into the IC Standard in accordance with the following criteria:

- a. the surname (family name) should appear first, followed by the given name
- b. the surname should be separated from the given name and be followed by the given name. The initial letter of each name should be capitalized, with the rest in lower case letters
- c. commas should not be placed between the surname and given name
- d. syllables should not be separated in the given name
- e. hyphens should not be used between any syllables (except as noted in paragraph 12)
- f. apostrophes should not be used between any syllables (see paragraph 14 for details)
- g. compound surnames should be capitalized with no space between the characters

Examples include Zhang Wei, Hu Jintao, Ouyang Xiu, Zhou Youguang, and Ouyang Qianqing.

If an official spelling of a name differs from *the IC Standard*, it may be used throughout the document. However, the *IC Standard* spelling should be included **following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities**.

In cases where persons have adopted English names, the English given name should appear first, followed by the Chinese given name and surname. Examples include David Dai Ho, Elaine L. Chao, and Gary F. Locke [IC Standard: Luo Jiahui, STC: 7482/1367/6540].

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling (or would be transliterated in a variant spelling based on a dialectal or variant pronunciation), that variant spelling should also be included **following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities**. Examples include Huang Haoran (also seen as Wong Hoi-yin and Raymond Wong).

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When a married woman uses both her surname and her husband's surname, both surnames are capitalized, but a hyphen should be used to separate the surnames. Examples include Chen-Li Meiling. In this case, the first surname is the surname of the husband as acquired through marriage, and the second surname is the wife's maiden name.

The umlaut (ü), as in Lü and Nü, should not be used. The standard uses u for the ü character: Lu, Nu.

No apostrophe (') should be used between syllables. Instead, other forensic information (e.g. original Chinese characters, STC codes) should be used where necessary to disambiguate syllable combinations.

Any additional ambiguity in the transliteration of Chinese personal names that is encountered or which may remain following the application of the standard outlined in this document should be addressed in a Translator's Comment. Examples include nicknames, former married names, and other relevant name-related information.

Attachments:

Appendix A: IC Transliteration Table

Appendix B: Conversion Table of Common Chinese Romanization Systems

Appendix C: List of Common Chinese Surnames

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**ANNEX E****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF GEORGIAN  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Georgian names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Georgian that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Georgian-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Besarion Jughashvili (also seen as Besarion Dzhugashvili, ბესარიონ ჯუღაშვილი). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Georgian-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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| Georgian | IC Standard |
|----------|-------------|
| ა        | a           |
| ბ        | b           |
| გ        | g           |
| დ        | d           |
| ე        | e           |
| ვ        | v           |
| ზ        | z           |
| თ        | t           |
| ი        | i           |
| კ        | k           |
| ლ        | l           |
| მ        | m           |
| ნ        | n           |
| ო        | o           |
| პ        | p           |
| ჟ        | zh          |
| რ        | r           |

| Georgian | IC Standard |
|----------|-------------|
| ს        | s           |
| ტ        | t           |
| უ        | u           |
| ფ        | p           |
| ქ        | k           |
| ყ        | gh          |
| ღ        | q           |
| შ        | sh          |
| ჩ        | ch          |
| ც        | ts          |
| ძ        | dz          |
| წ        | ts          |
| ჭ        | ch          |
| ხ        | kh          |
| ჯ        | j           |
| ჰ        | h           |
|          |             |

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**ANNEX F****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF HINDI AND URDU  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of names from Hindi and Urdu that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from standard Hindi and Urdu that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

There are typically a number of ways that names can be Romanized from either Devanagari (Hindi) or modified Arabic (Urdu) scripts. Ambiguities can result from the Romanization of Hindi and Urdu names for several reasons, including the fact that some sounds in South Asian languages (e.g., retroflex consonants, voiced aspirates) have no equivalent in English or other European languages. In the case of Urdu, as in the original Arabic source of many Islamic names, short vowel markings, double consonant marks and other diacritics that would clearly distinguish the name are almost always omitted from standard written texts. And many Islamic names of Arabic or Persian origin reflect spelling distinctions from those languages that are lost in modern Urdu pronunciation (e.g., three distinct Arabic letters all represent the identical sound [s] for Urdu speakers); transliterations might either maintain those spelling distinctions or ignore them entirely. And, as in the Arabic source, names containing the Arabic definite article ‘al’ (‘ul’) show anticipatory assimilation in pronunciation (e.g., Shams al Din > Shamsuddin); transliterations may either reflect spelling or pronunciation in such cases.

Because Hindi and Urdu overlap so extensively, it is desirable to correlate Hindi and Urdu transliterations as much as possible. In the area of names, this can become problematic when the Urdu spelling accurately reflects original Arabic spelling while the Hindi spelling was phonetically-based, in essence, already a transliteration. This would argue for ignoring Arabic/Urdu spelling distinctions not reflected in pronunciation in either Urdu or Hindi (e.g., letter *sin* versus letter *sad*) while maintaining Arabic/Urdu spelling distinctions like Hindi also maintains (e.g., *qaf* as in Qutubbin versus *kaf*). However, this is not always possible (see Hindi *va* versus Urdu *wau*).

In cases where an individual’s name has already been transliterated, that is to be indicated – as found – in parentheses immediately following its rendition in the transliteration standard (e.g., Muhammad Khulud (Mohamed Khulood)). In addition, if the original Devanagari or Arabic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Hindi- or Urdu-speaking

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community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal of this system is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of the name that is readable to the non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. Additionally, this system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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| IC               | Hindi      |   | Urdu |                            |                       |
|------------------|------------|---|------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                  | Devanagari | Name                                    | Urdu | UNICODE NAME / Description | Urdu Name             |
| a                | अ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER A / short a           |      |                            |                       |
| a                | आ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER AA / long a           | آ    | ARABIC ALEF W/MADDA ABOVE  | alif madd (initially) |
| i                | इ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER I / short i           |      |                            |                       |
| i                | ई          | DEVANAGARI LETTER II/ long i            | ی    | ARABIC LETTER FARSI YEH    | ye                    |
| u                | उ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER U / short u           |      |                            |                       |
| u                | ऊ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER UU / long u           | و    | ARABIC LETTER WAW          | wau                   |
| ri               | ऋ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC R / vocalic r |      |                            |                       |
| e                | ए          | DEVANAGARI LETTER E /e                  | ے    | ARABIC LETTER YEH BARREE   | bari ye               |
| ai               | ऐ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER AI / ai               | ی    | ARABIC LETTER FARSI YEH    | ye                    |
| au               | ऑ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA O              |      |                            |                       |
| o                | ओ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER O / o                 | و    | ARABIC LETTER WAW          | wau                   |
| au               | औ          | DEVANAGARI LETTER AU / au               | و    | ARABIC LETTER WAW          | wau                   |
| Dependent Vowels |            |   |      |                            |                       |
| a                |            |   | ز    | ARABIKASRA                 | zabar                 |
| a                |            |   | ا    | ARABICALEF                 | alif                  |
| a                |            |   | ع    | ARABIC LETTER AIN          | ain                   |
| a                | ◌◌         | DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AA / long a       | ا    | ARABIC LETTER ALEF         | alif (word medially)  |
| a                |            |   | ع    | ARABIC LETTER AIN          | ain                   |
| a                |            |   | ع    | ARABIC LETTER AIN          | ain                   |

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|    |                      |   |   |  |              |
|----|----------------------|---|---|--|--------------|
| ah |                      |   | ه | ARABIC LETTER<br>HEH GOAL  | choti he     |
| a  |                      |   | ا | ARABIC LETTER<br>FARSI YEH +<br>ARABIC LETTER<br>SUPERSCRIFT<br>ALEF | alif maqsura |
| a  |                      |   | ' | ARABIC LETTER<br>SUPERSCRIFT<br>ALEF                                 | dagger alif  |
| i  | ि                    | DEVANAGARI<br>VOWEL SIGN I /<br>short i vowel sign    | ـ | ARABIC KASRA   | zer          |
| i  |                      |   | ا | ARABIC ALEF +<br>ARABIC KASRA  | alif         |
| i  |                      |   | ع | ARABIC LETTER<br>AIN + ARABIC<br>KASRA                               | zer          |
| i  | ी                    | DEVANAGARI<br>VOWEL SIGN II<br>/ long i vowel sign    | ی | ARABIC LETTER<br>FARSI YEH   | ye           |
| u  | ु                    | DEVANAGARI<br>VOWEL SIGN U<br>/ short u vowel<br>sign | ـ | ARABIC DAMMA   | pesh         |
| u  |                      |   | ا | ARABIC LETTER<br>ALEF  | alif         |
| u  | ू                    | DEVANAGARI<br>VOWEL SIGN<br>UU / long u vowel<br>sign | و | ARABIC LETTER<br>WAW   | wau          |
| ri | ृ                    | DEVANAGARI<br>VOWEL SIGN<br>VOCALIC R /<br>vocalic r  |   |  |              |
| e  | े                    | DEVANAGARI<br>VOWEL SIGN E /<br>e                     | ي | ARABIC LETTER<br>YEH BARREE  | bari ye      |
| e  |                      |   | ء | ARABIC LETTER<br>YEH BARREE<br>WITH HAMZA<br>ABOVE                   | bari ye      |
| e  |                      |   | ا | ARABIC LETTER<br>AIN   | ain          |
| e  |                      |   | ع | ARABIC LETTER<br>AIN   | ain          |
| -e | followed by<br>space |   | ـ | ARABIC KASRA   | izafat       |

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|            |                   |  |     |  |                       |
|------------|-------------------|--|-----|--|-----------------------|
| -e         | followed by space |  | ﻉ+ﺍ | ARABIC LETTER HEH GOAL WITH HAMZA ABOVE      | izafat                |
| -e         | followed by space |  | ﻉﻯ  | ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH HAMZA ABOVE           | izafat                |
| -e         | followed by space |  | ﻉَ  | ARABIC LETTER YEH BAREEE WITH HAMZA ABOVE    | izafat                |
| ai         | ॐ                 | DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AI / ai          | ﻱ   | ARABIC LETTER FARSI YEH                      | ye                    |
| ai         | ँ                 | DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA E / ai    |     |  |                       |
| o          | ो                 | DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN O / o            | ﻭ   | ARABIC LETTER WAW                            | wau                   |
| o          |                   |  | ﻉ   | ARABIC LETTER AIN                            | ain                   |
| o          |                   |  | ﻩ   | ARABIC LETTER HEH GOAL + ARABIC LETTER KASRA | choti he              |
| au         | ॊ                 | DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AU / au          | ﻭ   | ARABIC LETTER WAW                            | wau                   |
| au         | ँ                 | DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA O / o     |     |  |                       |
| au         |                   |  | ﻉ+ﻭ | ARABIC LETTER WAW WITH HAMZA ABOVE           | wau                   |
| Consonants |                   |  |     |  |                       |
| k          | क                 | DEVANAGARI LETTER KA / unaspirated ka  | ﻙ   | ARABIC LETTER KEHEH                          | kaf                   |
| ksha       | क्ष               |  |     |  |                       |
| q          | क़                | DEVANAGARI LETTER QA                   | ﻕ   | ARABIC LETTER QAF                            | qaf                   |
| kh         | ख                 | DEVANAGARI LETTER KHA / aspirated kha  | ﻙﻩ  | No separate Unicode letter                   | No separate Urdu name |
| kh         | ख़                | DEVANAGARI LETTER KHHA / fricative kha | ﺦ   | ARABIC LETTER KHAH                           | khe                   |

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|      |    |   |     |                                     |                          |
|------|----|---|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| g    | ग  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER GA /<br>unaspirated ga               | گ   | ARABIC LETTER<br>GAF / Farsi gaf    | gaf                      |
| gh   | घ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER GHA /<br>aspirated gha               | گ+ھ | No separate Unicode<br>letter       | No separate<br>Urdu name |
| (NR) |    |   | ع   | ARABIC LETTER<br>AIN                | ain                      |
| gh   | ग़ | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER GHHA /<br>fricative gha              | غ   | ARABIC LETTER<br>GHAIN              | ghain                    |
| n    | ङ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER NGA /<br>nga                         |     |                                     |                          |
| ch   | च  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER CA /<br>unaspirated cha              | چ   | ARABIC LETTER<br>TCHEH / Farsi cheh | che                      |
| ch   | छ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER CHA /<br>aspirated cha               | چ+ح | No separate Unicode<br>letter       | No separate<br>Urdu name |
| j    | ज  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER JA /<br>unaspirated ja               | ج   | ARABIC LETTER<br>JIIM               | jim                      |
| gya  | झ  | gya   |     |                                     |                          |
| z    | ज़ | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER ZA / za                              | ز   | ARABIC LETTER<br>ZAIN               | ze                       |
| z    |    |   | ذ   | ARABIC LETTER<br>THAL               | zal                      |
| z    |    |   | ض   | ARABIC LETTER<br>DAD                | zvad                     |
| z    |    |   | ظ   | ARABIC LETTER<br>ZAH                | zoe                      |
| zh   |    |   | ژ   | ARABIC LETTER<br>JEH                | zhe                      |
| jh   | झ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER JHA /<br>aspirated jha               | چ+ح | No separate Unicode<br>letter       | No separate<br>Urdu name |
| n    | ञ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER NYA /<br>nya                         |     |                                     |                          |
| t    | ट  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER TTA /<br>retroflex<br>unaspirated ta | ٹ   | ARABIC LETTER<br>TTEH               | te                       |

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|    |    |   |    |                               |                          |
|----|----|---|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| th | ठ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER TTHA /<br>retroflex aspirated<br>tha | ٹھ | No separate Unicode<br>letter | No separate<br>Urdu name |
| d  | ड  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER DDA /<br>retroflex<br>unaspirated da | ڈ  | ARABIC LETTER<br>DDAL         | dal                      |
| r  | ढ़ | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER DDDHA<br>/ retroflex ra              | ڑ  | ARABIC LETTER<br>RREH         | re                       |
| rh | ढ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER RHA /<br>retroflex aspirated<br>rha  | ڑھ | No separate Unicode<br>letter | No separate<br>Urdu name |
| dh | ढ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER DDHA /<br>retroflex aspirated<br>dha | ڈھ | No separate Unicode<br>letter | No separate<br>Urdu name |
| n  | ण  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER NNA /<br>retroflex na                |    |                               |                          |
| t  | त  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER TA /<br>dental unaspirated<br>ta     | ت  | ARABIC LETTER<br>TEH          | te                       |
| t  |    |   | ط  | ARABIC LETTER<br>TAH          | toe                      |
| th | थ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER THA /<br>dental aspirated<br>tha     | تھ | No separate Unicode<br>letter | No separate<br>Urdu name |
| d  | द  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER DA /<br>dental unaspirated<br>da     | د  | ARABIC LETTER<br>DAL          | dal                      |
| dh | ध  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER DHA /<br>dental aspirated<br>dha     | دھ | No separate Unicode<br>letter | No separate<br>Urdu name |
| n  | न  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER NA / na                              | ن  | ARABIC LETTER<br>NOON         | nun                      |
| p  | प  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER PA /<br>unaspirated pa               | پ  | ARABIC LETTER<br>PEH          | pe                       |
| ph | फ  | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER PHA /<br>aspirated pha               | پھ | No separate Unicode<br>letter | No separate<br>Urdu name |
| f  | फ़ | DEVANAGARI<br>LETTER FA / fa                              | ف  | ARABIC LETTER<br>FE           | fe                       |

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|                   |   |  |    |                               |                       |
|-------------------|---|--|----|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| b                 | ब | DEVANAGARI LETTER / unaspirated ba         | ب  | ARABIC LETTER BEH             | be                    |
| bh                | भ | DEVANAGARI LETTER BHA / aspirated bha      | بھ | No separate Unicode letter    | No separate Urdu name |
| m                 | म | DEVANAGARI LETTER MA / ma                  | م  | ARABIC LETTER MEEM            | mim                   |
| y                 | य | DEVANAGARI LETTER YA / ya                  | ی  | ARABIC LETTER FARSI YEH       | ye                    |
| r                 | र | DEVANAGARI LETTER RAQ / ra                 | ر  | ARABIC LETTER REH             | re                    |
| l                 | ल | DEVANAGARI LETTER LA / la                  | ل  | ARABIC LETTER LAM             | lam                   |
| v                 | व | DEVANAGARI LETTER VA / va                  |    |                               |                       |
| w                 |   |  | و  | ARABIC LETTER WAW             | wau                   |
| sh                | श | DEVANAGARI LETTER SHA / sha                | ش  | ARABIC LETTER SHEEN           | shin                  |
| sh                | ष | DEVANAGARI LETTER SSA / retroflex sha      |    |                               |                       |
| s                 | स | DEVANAGARI LETTER SA / sa                  | س  | ARABIC LETTER SEEN            | sin                   |
| s                 |   |  | ث  | ARABIC LETTER THEH            | se                    |
| s                 |   |  | ص  | ARABIC LETTER SAD             | swad                  |
| h                 | ह | DEVANAGARI LETTER HA / ha                  | ح  | ARABIC LETTER HAH             | bari he               |
| h                 |   |  | ه  | ARABIC LETTER HEH GOAL        | choti he              |
| (not represented) |   |  | ء  | ARABIC LETTER HAMZAA          | hamza                 |
| h                 |   |  | ھ  | ARABIC LETTER HEH DOACHASHMEE | do chashmi he         |
| n                 | ं | DEVANAGARI SIGN CANDRABINDU / chandrabindu |    |                               |                       |

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|             |    |  |      |                              |                  |
|-------------|----|--|------|------------------------------|------------------|
| n           | ◌ं | DEVANAGARI<br>SIGN<br>ANUSVARA /<br>anusvara | ◌َ   | ARABIC LETTER<br>NOON GHUNNA | nun ghunnah      |
| n           |    |  | ◌َ◌َ | ARABIC<br>FATHATAN           | tanvin           |
| n           |    |  | ◌َ◌َ | ARABIC<br>FATHATAN           | tanvin           |
| h           | ◌ः | DEVANAGARI<br>SIGN VISARGA /<br>visarga      |      |                              |                  |
| (see notes) | ◌◌ | DEVANAGARI<br>SIGN NUKTA /<br>nukta          | ◌◌◌◌ | ARABIC SUKUN                 | sukun or<br>jazm |
| (see notes) | ◌◌ | DEVANAGARI<br>SIGN VIRAMA /<br>halant        | ◌◌   | ARABIC SHADDA                | tashdid          |

## Notes

- Long/Short Vowels: Long and short vowels are not distinguished in the system: The borrowed Arabic name Samir could represent two distinct names, one with a long /a/ (Saamir) and one with a long /i/ (Samiir). One solution would be to use /ee/ to stand for the long /i/, as is often done (Sameer). The IC Standard will not distinguish between these.
- No distinction is made between: retroflex and non-retroflex consonants; and nasalized vowels and vowels followed by /n/.
- No distinction is made between the several Arabic letters with the same phonetic value in Urdu: e.g., letters *sin/svad*, *zal/ze/zoe*.
- A distinction is drawn between Urdu letters *qaf* and *kaf* (and correspondingly, Hindi *qa* and *ka*).
- A distinction is drawn between aspirated (e.g., /d/) and nonaspirated consonants (e.g., /dh/), with the exception of *ch/chh*, both represented by /ch/.
- Double consonants: Double consonants represented by the *tashdid* (*shaddah*) are shown in most cases (e.g., Hassan, Muham**mm**ad). Exceptions: consonants represented by digraphs are not doubled (e.g., Mubashir [not Mubash**sh**ir]).
- *Hamzah* (glottal stop) and *ayn*: Unlike in the Arabic IC Standard, these are not represented in the IC standard.
- Digraphs: No distinction is made between digraphs such as /sh/ and single contiguous letters such as /s/ followed by /h/.
- Arabic definite article “al” (‘the’): Shows sun letter assimilation in the Romanized form (e.g., Abdur Rahman rather than Abdal Rahman, rather than Arabic IC standard ‘Abd al-Rahman).

## Special Rules

- Hyphens: Hyphens (-) are NOT used to connect name elements within a name: Abdur Rahman. The single exception to this is the izafat (i.e., linking vowel in noun-link-modifier construction of Persian origin), which does show a hyphen before the /e/ and a following space: Koh-e Nur (‘mountain of light’), “Jaish-e

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xx” (‘Army of xx’ construction).

- Names incorporating “din” are written as one unit: Azermuddin, Badruddin, Faizuddin, Salahuddin.
- Names that incorporate Allah as part of the name show the Arabic grammatical marker /u/ rather than the /a/ of Allah: Abdullah (not Abdallah).
- Inherent short vowel /a/ in Devanagari is represented with an /a/ in Roman. Final consonants are assumed not to have a short /a/ (e.g., masc. name Ram Lal, not Rama Lala).
- As a general rule, Devanagari *va* is transcribed as a /v/: Vijay, Vishal, etc. Exception: /sw/ combination: Saraswati, Krishnaswami. Urdu *wau*, however, is transcribed as /w/: Wasim, Walid.

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**ANNEX G****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF KURDISH  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system does not apply to names of Kurds from Turkey or other regions where Roman script is used.

**Kurdish Transliteration Table for Personal Names**

For ease of printing, reference charts for consonants and vowels are included at the end of this document.

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Kurdish names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Kurdish that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, that variant is to be indicated as found in parentheses immediately following its rendition in the transliteration standard (e.g., Nawshirwan Mustafa (also seen as Nushirwan Mustafa, Noshirwan Mustafa or Anoshirwan Mustafa); Mala Bakhtiyar (also seen as Mullah Bakhtiar, Malla Baxtiar)). In addition, if the original Cyrillic or Perso-Arabic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For non-Kurdish names, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet plus the apostrophe. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

Be aware that there is an effort occurring in the region to purge Kurdish of Arabic vocabulary, and this is influencing how Kurdish names borrowed from Arabic appear, especially in official publications. Defer to the Kurdish IC Standard in these cases.

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| Consonants    |                      |                                 |                        |                        |                                       |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Unique Arabic | Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji <sup>1</sup> | Kurdish Cyrillic       | Standard               | Notes                                 |
| ء             | أ                    | <i>Not represented</i>          | <i>Not represented</i> | <i>Not represented</i> | Only occurs in borrowed Islamic names |
|               | ب                    | b                               | Б б                    | <b>b</b>               |                                       |
| ث             | (س) <sup>2</sup>     |                                 |                        | <b>s</b>               | See Remark A                          |
|               | پ                    | p                               | П п                    | <b>p</b>               | See Remarks F and G                   |
|               | ت                    | t                               | Т т                    | <b>t</b>               |                                       |
|               | ج                    | c                               | Ц ц                    | <b>j</b>               |                                       |
|               | چ                    | ç                               | Ч ч                    | <b>ch</b>              | See Remarks F and G                   |
|               | ح                    | ħ                               | Һ һ                    | <b>h</b>               |                                       |
|               | خ                    | x                               | Х х                    | <b>kh</b>              |                                       |
|               | د                    | d                               | Д д                    | <b>d</b>               |                                       |
| ذ             | (ز)                  |                                 |                        | <b>z</b>               | See Remark A                          |
|               | ر                    | r                               | Р р                    | <b>r</b>               |                                       |
|               | ړ                    | r̄ (r̄)                         | Р' р'                  | <b>r</b>               | See Remarks F and G                   |
|               | ز                    | z                               | З з                    | <b>z</b>               |                                       |
|               | ژ                    | j                               | Ж ж                    | <b>zh</b>              | See Remarks F and G                   |
|               | س                    | s                               | С с                    | <b>s</b>               |                                       |
|               | ش                    | ş                               | Ш ш                    | <b>sh</b>              |                                       |
| Unique Arabic | Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji              | Kurdish Cyrillic       | Standard               | Notes                                 |
| ص             | (س/ص) <sup>3</sup>   | ş                               |                        | <b>s</b>               | See Remark A                          |

<sup>1</sup> The Romanized Kurmanji column is included for comparison only.

<sup>2</sup> For the Kurdish Perso-Arabic column, the letters in parentheses represent the usual Kurdish Perso-Arabic replacement in modified Kurdish spellings for the unique Arabic letter. See Remark A.

<sup>3</sup> The ص is not always represented by س in modified Kurdish spellings.

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|   |     |   |                 |                      |                     |
|---|-----|---|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ض | (ز) |   |                 | <b>z</b>             | See Remark A        |
| ط | (ت) |   |                 | <b>t</b>             | See Remark A        |
| ظ | (ز) |   |                 | <b>z</b>             | See Remark A        |
|   | ع   | , | not represented | ,                    |                     |
|   | غ   | ğ | Г' г'           | <b>gh</b>            |                     |
|   | ف   | f | Ф ф             | <b>f</b>             |                     |
|   | ق   | v | В в             | <b>v</b>             | See Remarks F and G |
|   | ك   | q | Q q             | <b>q</b>             |                     |
|   | ك   | k | К к             | <b>k</b>             |                     |
|   | گ   | g | Г г             | <b>g</b>             | See Remarks F and G |
|   | ل   | l | Л л             | <b>l</b>             |                     |
|   | ل   | ġ | Л^ л^           | <b>l</b>             | See Remarks F and G |
|   | م   | m | М м             | <b>m</b>             |                     |
|   | ن   | n | Н н             | <b>n</b>             |                     |
|   | و   | w | W w             | <b>w<sup>4</sup></b> | See Remarks H and J |
|   | ه   | h | Һ һ             | <b>h</b>             |                     |
|   | ی   | y | Й й             | <b>y<sup>5</sup></b> | See Remark K        |

<sup>4</sup> و can sometimes transliterate similar to the dipthong و, especially when it starts a word without a seated hamza or when it is immediately preceded or followed by a vowel. See Remark J.

<sup>5</sup> ی can sometimes transliterate similar to the dipthong ی, especially when it is immediately preceded or followed by a vowel. See Remark K.

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| Vowels               |                    |                  |          |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji | Kurdish Cyrillic | Standard | Notes               |
| ا / آ <sup>6</sup>   | a                  | Aa               | <b>a</b> |                     |
| و / ئو               | u                  | Oo               | <b>u</b> | See Remark J        |
| ۆ / ئۆ               | o                  | Oo               | <b>o</b> | See Remarks F and G |
| وو / ئوو             | û                  | Yy               | <b>u</b> | See Remark J        |
| ه / ئە               | e                  | Əə               | <b>a</b> |                     |
| ی / ئی               | î                  | Ии               | <b>i</b> | See Remark K        |
| ئ / ئی               | ê                  | Ee               | <b>e</b> | See Remarks F and G |

| Diphthongs           |                    |  |                |              |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|--------------|
| Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji |  | Standard       | Notes        |
| او / ئاو             | aw                 |  | <b>aw</b>      |              |
| ای / ئای             | ay                 |  | <b>ay</b>      |              |
| وا                   | wa                 |  | <b>wa</b>      | See Remark H |
| وو                   | wû / ûw            |  | <b>wu / uw</b> | See Remark J |
| وه                   | we                 |  | <b>wa</b>      | See Remark H |
| وی                   | wî                 |  | <b>wi</b>      | See Remark H |
| وئ                   | wê                 |  | <b>we</b>      | See Remark H |
| هه / ئهه             | ew                 |  | <b>aw</b>      |              |
| هی / ئهی             | ey                 |  | <b>ay</b>      |              |
| یا                   | ya                 |  | <b>ya</b>      |              |
| یو                   | îw                 |  | <b>yu</b>      |              |

<sup>6</sup> When a name starts with a vowel or some diphthongs, it is preceded in Kurdish by a seated hamza (آ).

For example: ئومید 'Umed', ئیران 'Iran', ئیمان 'Iman', ئاگر 'Agir'.

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| Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji |  | Standard | Notes        |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|----------|--------------|
| يه                   | iyē                |  | iya      |              |
| ي                    | yî / îy            |  | yi / iy  | See Remark K |
| ي                    | yê                 |  | ye       |              |
| يو                   | êw                 |  | ew       |              |
| ي                    | êy                 |  | ey       |              |

## Remarks

- A. Transliteration of names and titles borrowed from other languages, such as Islamic names, is based on the modified Kurdish spelling used in formal Kurdish publications. A transliteration based on the Arabic spelling standard (for Kurds from Iraq) or the Persian spelling standard (for Kurds from Iran) may be used in parentheses. Thus as noted in the chart, for uniquely Arabic consonants, ص and ث transliterate as “s,” ط transliterates as “t” and ذ, ض, ظ transliterate as “z.” (For example, the modified Kurdish spelling of عثمان is عوسمان and transliterates as ‘Usman.) Vowels/diacritics that are unwritten in the Arabic are represented by vowels in modified Kurdish spellings as follows: fatha ( ◌ ) = e; kasra ( ◌ ) = i; dhamma ( ◌ ) = u. Diphthongs based on the combination of a diacritic and a written vowel in the original Arabic should be fully represented even for cases in which some Kurdish spelling conventions adopt a single letter. (For example, the diphthong for the Arabic name حسين is based on the modified Kurdish spelling of حوسين “Husayn” rather than the alternate modified Kurdish of حوسين “Husen.”) As an exception to this, religious titles will follow this pattern: fatha ( ◌ ) + ي = “e” instead of هي “ay” (شيخ transliterates according to the Kurdish spelling شيخ “Shekh,” and درويش as درويش “Darwesh”); fatha ( ◌ ) + و = “o” instead of هو “aw” (سوفي transliterates according to the Kurdish spelling سوفي “Sofi”).

In names borrowed from Arabic, doubled consonants with an explicit or implicit ◌ (shaddah or double consonant marker) in Arabic are written without shaddah in modified Kurdish spellings and are generally viewed as having single consonants. Therefore, these consonants should be transliterated as single, not double (e.g., عباس Abas (not Abbas), دباغ Dabagh (not Dabbagh), سعيد Sayid (not Sayyid), عمار Amar (not Ammar), جبار Jabar (not Jabbar), موحررم Muharam (not Muharram)). The name محمد (spelled موحممهد in Kurdish) is an exception: Muhammad.

Exceptions to the doubling rule include compound names formed with “Allah” (e.g., ‘Abdulla) or with “al” (the definite article, ‘the’) before names beginning with “lam” (e.g., ‘Abdullatif).

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In Kurdish, all vowels are written with the exception of the short “i” sound, which is understood as a *hidden (unwritten) kasra* ( ◌ ) under the preceding consonant. The *kasra* most often occurs when there are two or three consonants in a row. While the *kasra* is rarely typed in the original Kurdish Perso-Arabic script, in transliteration, it is represented by the letter “i”: کرن *Kirin*, گرد *Gird*, فازل *Fazil*).

- B. When a name is composed of multiple parts (e.g., abd-al-rahman), the name is transliterated as one block rather than as separate parts with hyphens (e.g., Abdulrahman).
- C. The ل of ال (al-, Arabic ‘the’, –ul in compound Arabic names) is retained in the Romanized form (e.g., Abdulrahman (not Abdurrahman)). Compound names which contained الدين “al din” in the original Arabic show up in Kurdish without the l, and should be transliterated as such (e.g., نهجمهدين *Najmadin*, سه لاههدين *Salahadin*).
- D. The Arabic article ال (al-, Arabic ‘the’) is not added to Kurdish names (e.g., خالد شوانی *Khalid Shwani* (not خالد الشوانی *Khalid al Shwani*)).
- E. Two letter sequences in Kurdish (e.g., سه) are transliterated the same as single characters. For example: سه (sh) is transliterated the same as ش (sh). Example: ئهسهی ‘*Ashi*’.
- F. Because access to Kurdish keyboards is limited, the following substitutions frequently occur in informal Kurdish writing for non-Arabic characters. Observing which of the following Kurdish characters are present in a given text will help in deciphering the correct transliteration for the names taken from that text. The following table shows common substitutions made using Arabic-only and Persian-only keyboards:

| Common Letter Substitutions <sup>7</sup> |                 |                  |          |
|--|-----------------|------------------|----------|
| Kurdish                                  | Arabic Keyboard | Persian Keyboard | Standard |
| پ  | ب               | پ                | p        |
| چ  | ج               | چ                | ch       |
| ر  | ر               | ر                | r        |
| ژ  | ز               | ژ                | zh       |
| ڤ  | ف               | ف                | v        |
| گ  | ك               | گ                | g        |
| ل  | ل               | ل                | l        |
| و  | و               | و                | o        |
| ئ  | ی               | ی                | e        |

<sup>7</sup> Common letter substitutions on non-Kurdish keyboards are shaded.

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As a result, Kurdish names such as گولاف 'Gulav', پێژان 'Pezhan', راگر 'Ragir', بیزان 'Zhivan', چۆپی 'Chopi' and گولاسۆر 'Gulasor' would be typed as كولاف, بيزان, راکر, جوبی, زیفان, سور when typed on an Arabic keyboard, and as گولاف, پیزان, راکر, ژیفان, چوپی and گولاسور when typed on a Persian keyboard.

In addition to the aforementioned keyboard limitations, ە used as a vowel in Kurdish may show up in modified connected forms as follows<sup>8</sup>:

| Variant 1 | Variant 2 | Variant 3 | Kurdish Name | Standard |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| هه وار    | ههوار     | ههوار     | ههوار        | Hawar    |
| ئه وین    | ئهوین     | ئهوین     | ئهوین        | Awin     |
| به رزین   | بهرزین    | بهرزین    | بهرزین       | Parzhin  |
| جه له نك  | جهلهنگ    | جهلهنگ    | جهلهنگ       | Chalang  |
| ره زی     | رهزی      | رهزی      | رهزی         | Raze     |
| به رويز   | بهرويز    | بهرويز    | بهرويز       | Parwez   |
| به يتو    | بهيتو     | بهيتو     | بهيتو        | Bayto    |

- G. Because word processors do not already include fonts with uniquely Kurdish letters, official publications are often drafted using specialized Kurdish fonts. Most of these fonts superimpose the uniquely Kurdish letters over uniquely Arabic letters. Because of this, when someone tries to read such a document using a computer that does not have the original specialized font installed, it will display with the uniquely Arabic letters in place of the uniquely Kurdish ones. While the substitution systems vary from one font to another, the following chart represents some of the more commonly used substitution patterns that may display when trying to read such documents:

| Common Default Letter Substitutions |                       |          |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Unique Arabic Letter                | Unique Kurdish Letter | Standard |
| ث                                   | پ                     | p        |
| ذ                                   | ژ                     | zh       |
| ر                                   | ر                     | r        |
| ص                                   | ئ                     | e        |
| ض                                   | چ                     | ch       |
| ط                                   | گ                     | g        |
| ظ                                   | ف                     | v        |
| ل                                   | ل                     | l        |

<sup>8</sup> The examples in this chart also assume the aforementioned limitations present when typing with an Arabic keyboard. The variants would be different if typed with a Farsi keyboard as explained previously.

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| لا                   | لا                    | la       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Unique Arabic Letter | Unique Kurdish Letter | Standard |
| و                    | ۆ                     | o        |
| ي                    | ی                     | i        |
| ي                    | ئ                     | e        |
| ة                    | ه                     | a        |

As a result, Kurdish names such as گولاف ‘Gulav’, پێژان ‘Pezhan’, راگر ‘Ragir’, ژیفان ‘Zhivan’, چۆپی ‘Chopi’, پرویز ‘Parwez’, چەلەنگ ‘Chalang’, گولاسۆر ‘Gulasor’ could be displayed as طولاظ, ئصذان (or ئئذان), راطر, ئظطان, صوئئ, ئقروصز, صوئئ (or ئقرویز), طولاظ and صئلةئظط.

- H. The letter و (wau) may show up as a “v” in alternate Romanizations due to the influence of Persian. In such cases, the alternate may be placed within parentheses to maintain forensic information.

| Kurdish   | Kurdish Standard Transliteration | Persian Farsi Standard Transliteration |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--|
| پەروین    | Parwin                           | Parvin                                 |
| پەروانە   | Parwana                          | Parvaneh                               |
| هەواناز   | Hawnaz                           | Havnaz                                 |
| هەمەمەندی | Hamawandi                        | Homavandi                              |
| ئاوارە    | Awara                            | Avareh                                 |
| ئەلوان    | Alwan                            | Alvan                                  |
| والی      | Wali                             | Vali                                   |
| وہلی      | Wali                             | Vali                                   |
| هەوانار   | Hawnaz                           | Havnaz                                 |
| کاروان    | Karwan                           | Karvan                                 |
| جەواد     | Jawad                            | Javad                                  |
| پەرویز    | Parwez                           | Parviz                                 |

- I. Follow this standard for personal names that are based on place names even when it may differ from the BGN standard; for example, Galali instead of Gelaî, Garmiyani instead of Germiyanî, Karkuki instead of Kerkukî, Khanaqini instead of Xaneqînî, Penjweni instead of Pêncwênî, Shinki instead of Şînkî, etc.
- J. The double vowel combination of وو can transliterate to either a diphthong (“wu” or “uw”) or a single vowel (“u”). For the diphthong cases, transliteration depends on whether the وو directly follows or immediately precedes another vowel. If it directly follows the vowel, it will transliterate to “wu” (as in تەووس “Tawus”). If it immediately precedes the vowel, it will transliterate to “uw” (as in رەوانگە “Ruwanga”). Additionally, when a word starts with وو (without a seated hamza)

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- and is followed by a consonant, it will transliterate to “wu” (as in ووریا “Wuriya”). In general, there is an inconsistency in the use of the double vowel combination of وو for both the vowel and diphthong cases. For the diphthong case in particular, when writers use only one و it is understood that there is a hidden or implied second و similar to the hidden kasra described in Remarks A and K. Because of this, there are several cases in which a single و will follow the double وو transliteration pattern described above (the alternate spelling of پروانگه will still transliterate to “Ruwanga;” the alternate spelling of وریا will still transliterate to “Wuriya”).
- K. The double vowel combination of بی transliterates to a diphthong (“yi” or “iy”). Transliteration depends on whether the بی directly follows or immediately precedes another vowel. If it directly follows the vowel, it will transliterate to “yi” (as in حماییل “Hamayil”). If it immediately precedes the vowel, it will transliterate to “iy” (as in دییه “Diya”). There is some inconsistency in the use of the double vowel combination of بی, especially in informal contexts. For cases in which a vowel follows the ی, there is still a hidden kasra that will preserve the “iy” transliteration. For cases in which the vowel precedes the ی (as in حماییل/حماییل), the transliteration should still follow the double بی pattern described above (حماییل should still transliterate as “Hamayil” even though it is written with a single ی).

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**Reference Guide: Kurdish Consonant Chart**

| Unique Arabic | Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji <sup>1</sup> | Kurdish Cyrillic       | Standard               |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ء             | أ                    | <i>Not represented</i>          | <i>Not represented</i> | <i>Not represented</i> |
|               | ب                    | b                               | Б б                    | <b>b</b>               |
| ث             | (س) <sup>2</sup>     |                                 |                        | <b>s</b>               |
|               | پ                    | p                               | П п                    | <b>p</b>               |
|               | ت                    | t                               | Т т                    | <b>t</b>               |
|               | ج                    | c                               | Ц ц                    | <b>j</b>               |
|               | چ                    | ç                               | Ч ч                    | <b>ch</b>              |
|               | ح                    | h̄                              | Һ' h'                  | <b>h</b>               |
|               | خ                    | x                               | Х х                    | <b>kh</b>              |
|               | د                    | d                               | Д д                    | <b>d</b>               |
| ذ             | (ز)                  |                                 |                        | <b>z</b>               |
|               | ر                    | r                               | Р р                    | <b>r</b>               |
|               | ړ                    | ṙ (r̄)                          | Р' р'                  | <b>r</b>               |
|               | ز                    | z                               | З з                    | <b>z</b>               |
|               | ژ                    | j                               | Ж ж                    | <b>zh</b>              |
|               | س                    | s                               | С с                    | <b>s</b>               |
|               | ش                    | ş                               | Ш ш                    | <b>sh</b>              |
| ص             | (س/ص) <sup>3</sup>   | ş                               |                        | <b>s</b>               |
| ض             | (ز)                  |                                 |                        | <b>z</b>               |

<sup>1</sup> The Romanized Kurmanji column is included for comparison only.

<sup>2</sup> For the Kurdish Perso-Arabic column, the letters in parentheses represent the usual Kurdish Perso-Arabic replacement for the unique Arabic letter.

<sup>3</sup> The ص is not always represented by س in modified Kurdish spellings.

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| Unique Arabic | Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji | Kurdish Cyrillic | Standard             |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| ط             | (ت)                  |                    |                  | <b>t</b>             |
| ظ             | (ز)                  |                    |                  | <b>z</b>             |
|               | ع                    | ,                  | not represented  | ,                    |
|               | غ                    | ğ                  | Г' г'            | <b>gh</b>            |
|               | ف                    | f                  | Ф ф              | <b>f</b>             |
|               | ق                    | v                  | В в              | <b>v</b>             |
|               | ق                    | q                  | Q q              | <b>q</b>             |
|               | ك                    | k                  | К к              | <b>k</b>             |
|               | گ                    | g                  | Г г              | <b>g</b>             |
|               | ل                    | l                  | Л л              | <b>l</b>             |
|               | ل                    | ĭ                  | Л^ л^            | <b>l</b>             |
|               | م                    | m                  | М м              | <b>m</b>             |
|               | ن                    | n                  | Н н              | <b>n</b>             |
|               | ه                    | h                  | Һ һ              | <b>h</b>             |
|               | و                    | w                  | W w              | <b>w<sup>4</sup></b> |
|               | ی                    | y                  | Й й              | <b>y<sup>5</sup></b> |

<sup>4</sup> و can sometimes transliterate similar to the diphthong وو, especially when it starts a word without a seated hamza or when it is immediately preceded or followed by a vowel. See Remark J.

<sup>5</sup> ی can sometimes transliterate similar to the diphthong یی, especially when it is immediately preceded or followed by a vowel. See Remark K.

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**Reference Guide: Kurdish Vowel and Diphthong Charts**

| Vowels               |                    |                  |          |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|
| Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji | Kurdish Cyrillic | Standard |
| ا / ئا <sup>6</sup>  | a                  | Aa               | <b>a</b> |
| و / ئو               | u                  | Oo               | <b>u</b> |
| ۆ / ئۆ               | o                  | Oo               | <b>o</b> |
| وو / ئوو             | û                  | Yy               | <b>u</b> |
| ه / ئه               | e                  | Əə               | <b>a</b> |
| ی / ئی               | î                  | Ии               | <b>i</b> |
| ئێ / ئی              | ê                  | Ee               | <b>e</b> |

| Diphthongs           |                    |    |                |
|----------------------|--------------------|----|----------------|
| Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji | -- | Standard       |
| او / ئاو             | aw                 |    | <b>aw</b>      |
| ای / ئای             | ay                 |    | <b>ay</b>      |
| وا                   | wa                 |    | <b>wa</b>      |
| وو                   | wû / ûw            |    | <b>wu / uw</b> |
| وه                   | we                 |    | <b>wa</b>      |
| وی                   | wî                 |    | <b>wi</b>      |
| وئ                   | wê                 |    | <b>we</b>      |
| هه / ئهه             | ew                 |    | <b>aw</b>      |

<sup>6</sup> When a name starts with a vowel or diphthong, it is preceded in Kurdish by a seated hamza (ئ). For example: 'Umed', ئێمان 'Iran', ئێمان 'Iman', ئێمان 'Agir'.

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| Kurdish Perso-Arabic | Romanized Kurmanji | -- | Standard       |
|----------------------|--------------------|----|----------------|
| ئەه / هە             | ey                 |    | <b>ay</b>      |
| یا                   | ya                 |    | <b>ya</b>      |
| یو                   | îw                 |    | <b>yu</b>      |
| په                   | īye                |    | <b>īya</b>     |
| یی                   | yî / îy            |    | <b>yi / iy</b> |
| یێ                   | yê                 |    | <b>ye</b>      |
| ێو                   | êw                 |    | <b>ew</b>      |
| ێی                   | êy                 |    | <b>ey</b>      |

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**ANNEX H****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF MACEDONIAN  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Macedonian names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Macedonian that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Macedonian-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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| Macedonian | IC Standard       |
|------------|-------------------|
| А а        | A a               |
| Б б        | B b               |
| В в        | V v               |
| Г г        | G g               |
| Д д        | D d               |
| Ѓ ѓ        | Gj gj             |
| Е е        | E e               |
| Ж ж        | Zh zh             |
| З з        | Z z               |
| С с        | Dz dz             |
| И и        | I i               |
| Ј ј        | J j               |
| К к        | K k               |
| Л л        | L l               |
| Љ љ        | Lj lj             |
| М м        | M m               |
| Н н        | N n               |
| Њ њ        | Nj nj             |
| О о        | O o               |
| П п        | P p               |
| Р р        | R r               |
| С с        | S s               |
| Т т        | T t               |
| Ќ к        | Kj kj             |
| У у        | U u               |
| Ф ф        | F f               |
| Х х        | H h               |
| Ц ц        | Ts ts             |
| Ч ч        | Ch ch             |
| Џ џ        | Dzh dzh           |
| Ш ш        | Sh sh             |
| '          | [Not represented] |

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## ANNEX I

**STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF PASHTO  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Pashto names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Pashto that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated, include that information (e.g., *Muhammad Khulad* (also seen as *Mohamed Khoodad*)). In addition, if the original Arabic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Pashto-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal of this system is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of the name that is readable to the non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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Pashto is a language characterized by its variability. The challenges of reaching a universally acceptable transliteration standard for personal names are posed both by the dialect spread trending roughly from the southwest to the northeast parts of its geographic area, and also by the competing influences of Dari and Urdu. Given the lack of any dominant standard on some points, it has been considered necessary to define a certain degree of flexibility within this standardization system in order to enable it to capture the variability of the language it seeks to reflect.

A great effort has also been made to research and reflect common usage in the Pashto-speaking areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan, and to define rules which capture these trends to the best extent possible. However, a respect for the norms of usage has also been balanced with the need for consistency and intelligibility. Therefore, there are cases where a less common spelling will be the preferred usage under the guidance of this system. Lastly, specific names that cannot be incorporated gracefully into the rules described below are included with case-by-case preferred spellings in a list near the end of this document.

Reference charts for consonants and vowels for ease of printing can be found on the last two pages of this document.

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## Consonants

| Pashto Consonant | Transliteration | Notes   |
|------------------|-----------------|---|
| ب                | b               |   |
| پ                | p               |   |
| ت / ت / ط        | t               | No distinction between retroflex and non-retroflex letters; no distinction for Arabic letters of same phonetic value in Pashto.         |
| ج                | j               |   |
| چ                | ch              |   |
| خ                | dz              |   |
| څ                | ts              |   |
| ح / ه            | h               | See vowel section for name-final ◦ that acts as a vowel.  |
| ځ                | kh              |   |
| د / ډ            | d               |   |
| ر / ړ            | r               |   |
| ز / ذ / ض / ظ    | z               |   |
| ژ / ږ            | zh (g)          | 'g' only used in special circumstances for ږ - See <i>Special rules for consonants</i> below.   |
| س / ص / ث        | s               |   |
| ش / ښ            | sh              |   |
| ع / ء            | (nil)           | Neither the <i>ayn</i> as a consonant (Arabic pharyngeal fricative) nor the <i>hamzah</i> (glottal stop) is Romanized in this standard. |
| غ                | gh              |   |
| ف                | f               |   |
| ق                | q               |   |
| ك                | k               |   |
| گ / ګ            | g               |   |
| ل                | l               |   |
| م                | m               |   |
| ن / ڼ            | n               |   |
| و                | w               |   |
| ی                | y               |   |

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## Vowels, diphthongs, and combinations with ya

| Pashto Vowel | Transliteration | Notes, examples  |
|--------------|-----------------|--|
| ◌            | a               | <i>Muhammad, Patang, Badr, Mahsud</i>  |
| ◌            | i (e)           | <i>Ishaq, Irfan, Tariq, Salih</i> ('e' used in special circumstances - See below.)   |
| ◌            | u (o)           | <i>Muslim, Umar, Gul</i> ('o' used in special circumstances - See below.)  |
| ا, آ         | a               | <i>Khan, Taj</i>   |
| و            | o               | <i>Dost, Roshan, Khosti, Torpekai, Kochi, Kohistani</i>  |
| و◌           | aw              | <i>Tawfiq, Jawfi, Tawhid, Nawrang, Fawzia, Khusraw</i>   |
| و◌           | u               | <i>Nur, Shpun, Humayun</i>   |
| ی◌           | ai              | <i>Karzai, Saif, Faiz, Zmarai, Ahmadzai, Abdul Hai, Zalmai, Malalai,</i>   |
| ي            | i               | <i>Kandahari, Shahin</i>   |
| ې            | e               | <i>Sher Gul, Nurzeb</i>  |
| ی            | ey              | <i>Spozhmey, Zhaley</i>  |
| ی            | a               | <i>Musa, Mustafa, Isa</i>  |
| یا<br>یه /   | aya             | <i>Khayali, Hayatullah, Bayat</i>  |
| یا<br>یه /   | ia              | <i>Zia, Niazi, Samia, Atia, Zakia, Zakaria, Nazia, Fakhria, Ikhtiar, Liaqat, Shukria</i>   |
| یا◌          | ya              | <i>Sufyan, Ilyas, Furqanyar, Toryalai, Aryana, Asfandyar, Baryalai, Malyar</i>   |
| ه            | a               | (name-final vocalic use only) <i>Hamza, Saida</i> (Exceptions: <i>Shah</i> and names ending in --ullah such as <i>Rafiullah, Inayatullah</i> , etc.) |
| ے / ې        | ey              | (name-final only) <i>Srey Stargey</i>  |
| وي           | oy              | (name-final only) <i>Gulabzoy</i>  |
| وي◌          | uy              | (name-final only) <i>Shahjuy</i>   |

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## Special rules: Consonants

Pashto letter *ge* (ج): The two common renderings for this letter are 'zh' and 'g.'<sup>1</sup> The preferred option will be 'zh' (consistent with the choice of southern 'sh' for *ش*). However, when referring to communities that consistently render the name with a 'g' as opposed to a 'zh,' then 'g' will be the preferred option. In these cases, the inclusion of a variant spelling with 'zh' is strongly encouraged.

Double consonants: Double consonants represented by the *tashdid* (*shaddah*) are shown in most cases regardless of whether they are clearly enunciated in speech. Examples: *Muhammad Hassan*, *Izzatullah*. However, consonants represented by digraphs are not doubled. Example: *Mubashir* (not *Mubashshir*).

Special care should be taken when possible to discriminate between doubled and non-doubled letters in names that are otherwise indistinguishable in their transliterated forms:

Hasan (حسن) vs Hassan (حسان)  
Safar (سفر) vs Saffar (سفار)

Digraphs: No distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters such as 's' followed by 'h.'

## Special rules: Vowels

Short vowels *zair* and *pesh*: The preferred options for the short vowels represented by the *zair* and *pesh* will be 'i' and 'u.' However, in cases where there is a mixed Dari and Pashto environment, then the use of 'e' and 'o' is accepted in consideration of Dari norms.

Long/short vowels: Long and short vowels are not distinguished in the system (with the exception of certain spellings driven by Dari influence as discussed above). In this and other systems, the borrowed Arabic name *Salim* could represent two distinct names, one with a long /a/ (*Saalim* - سالم) and one with a long /i/ (*Saliim* - سليم). This is known as a collision. This and many other prevailing standardization systems do not distinguish between these types of collisions. However, in cases like these, it is recommended that a vigorous effort be made to include variant spellings in order to eliminate ambiguity as to which name is intended, as in the following examples:

Hamid (var. Hameed) – حميد  
Hamid (var. Hamed) – حامد

Izafat: The linking vowel of Persian origin known as the *izafat* will be written with a hyphen and then 'e' and then a following space. Example: *Koh-e Nur* ("mountain of light"). There will be no special accommodation for when the initial word ends in a vowel.

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<sup>1</sup> 'g' is preferred in Afghan provinces Nurestan, Konar, Nangarhar, Laghman, Kapisa, Kabul, Logar, Paktia, Paktika, Khost, Ghazni, Maidan, and Wardak; while 'zh' is preferred in Afghan provinces Zabol, Oruzgan, Kandahar, Helmand, Farah, and Nimroz. In Pakistan, 'g' is preferred roughly north of the dividing line separating Kohat and Karak districts of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, and 'zh' is preferred to the south.

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## Special rules: Arabic

The Arabic article *al* (ال): The Arabic article will be written with a lowercase 'a' and followed by a hyphen, with the obvious exception that an uppercase 'A' should be used where required by English orthographic conventions, e.g., at the beginning of a sentence.

Example: Karim al-Afghani

Genitive constructions: Multi-part Arabic names that follow the Arabic genitive construction will be written with a lowercase *ul* joined to the last part of the name by a hyphen. Arabic sun letter assimilation generally will not be shown.

Examples: Nur ul-Haq ("*light of God [the Righteous]*")

Said ul-Rahman ("*prosperous one of God [the Merciful]*")

Important exceptions to the genitive construction:

- In deference to widespread usage, the name *Abd* will be combined with the genitive article *ul*, and the rest of the name will be written separately (specifically, one of the ninety-nine "names of God"). Examples: *Abdul Haq*, *Abdul Rahman*
- Names incorporating "--ullah" will be written as a single unit. Examples: *Abdullah*, *Rahmatullah*
- Names incorporating "--din" will be written as a single unit with sun letter assimilation shown, causing *ul* to change to *ud*. This type of name is the only case in which sun letter assimilation will be shown. Examples: *Jamaluddin*, *Shamsuddin*
- Note, no effort will be made to force names into the genitive construction if they are not linked by the article. For example, both names *Fazl ul-Rahman* and *Fazl Rahman* would be acceptable, depending on whether the article was included in the individual's name.

Consonant clusters: Traditional Arabic names ending in a final consonant cluster will be spelled with the consonant cluster intact. Although most native Pashto speakers will break up the cluster in conversational speech, general usage in the written transliteration of names still favors the preservation of the consonant cluster in print.

Examples: Abu Bakr, Badr, Fazl, Najm, Sadr, Shahr

This type of name should not be confused with Arabic names whose orthography includes a *zabar* (short 'a' vowel) prior to the final consonant.

Examples: Zafar, Hasan (حسن), Samar, Amal, Samad

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## Special rules: Multiple-part Pashto names

The following name suffixes will be written as a single unit with the rest of the name.

|               |                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| --awar        | Bakhtawar, Dilawar          |
| --baz         | Gulbaz, Janbaz              |
| --dad         | Khudaidad, Ruidad, Allahdad |
| --dar         | Dostdar                     |
| --gir         | Alamgir, Dastgir, Jahangir  |
| --mand        | Niazmand                    |
| --pur         | Islampur, Shahpur, Arinpur  |
| --wak         | Pazhwak, Khpalwak           |
| --wal         | Wulaswal, Paktiawal         |
| --war         | Umidwar                     |
| --yar         | Rahimyar                    |
| --zada, --zad | Pirzada, Khalilzad          |
| --zai         | Yusufzai, Alizai            |
| --zar         | Gulzar                      |
| --zeb         | Jahanzeb, Nurzeb, Alamzeb   |

The names *Mirwais* and *Torpekai* will also be written as a single unit.

Other than in the cases specified above, multi-part names will generally be carried with each segment written independently and with no hyphenation, as in the following examples:

Abu Bakr  
 Baz Muhammad  
 Dil Nawaz  
 Jani Khel  
 Mir Alam  
 Muhammad Khan  
 Sultan Shah  
 Wali Jan  
 Yar Gul

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## Special rules: Glides versus consonants

The unwritten phonetic "glides," also known as semi-consonants (sounding similar to /y/ and /w/), will generally not be shown between two vowels.

Examples: Daud, Rauf, Said (سعيد), Niaz, Naib

Care should be taken to distinguish the above rule from cases in which *wao* or *ya* are a written part of the name and function as true consonants, including cases where they are doubled.

Examples: Fayiz (فايز), Fayyaz (فياض), Khwaja, Qayyum, Dawar

A common form where *ya* will be shown in its role as a consonant is with the Arabic nisba (suffix showing origin, relation, etc.) appended to names that end in a vowel.

Examples: Ziayi, Shafiyi, Mirzayi, Paktiayi

## Specific rules: Exceptions

Exceptions: In spite of best intentions, the unbending application of rules in any transliteration system is likely to produce some forms that fly in the face of accepted use. Therefore, the following names will be spelled as follows, in spite of minor variance with the rules described above.

Aurangzeb (*not Awrangzeb*)

Eid (*not Id*)

Faizad (*not Faizzad*)

Javed (*not Jawed*)<sup>2</sup>

Parvez (*not Parwez*)

Qureshi (*not Quraishi*)

Saad (*not Sad*)

Sherpao (*not Sherpaw*)

Tricky cases: The following names do not constitute exceptions to the rules of this standard, but they are names that pose significant challenges to standardization and are therefore listed here to ensure consensus:

Bahadur (*not Bahadar, Bahader*)

Feroz (*not Firoz, Fairuz, etc.*)

Firdaws (*not Firdos*)

Husain (*not Hussain*)

Isfandyar (*not Asfandyar*)

Ismail (*not Ismael*)

Khushhal (*not Khushal*)

Niamat (*not Nimat*)

Numan (*not Nauman*)

Raza (*not Reza*)

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<sup>2</sup> The name *Javed* commonly used in Pakistan will be spelled with a 'v' as opposed to a 'w' to reflect both a strong trend in common usage and affinity to its Persian roots. *Jawid*, however, is a recognized Afghan name, and it is the preferred option when the second syllable is pronounced with long /i/.

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Sherzad (*not Shirzad*)  
Tor Jan (*not Tur Jan*)  
Uwais (*not Awais*)

## Special rules: Titles

We treat the spelling of commonly used titles differently from the handling of names, given that titles are subject to norms of English as they are accepted into the English language. Though not specifically covered by the scope of this transliteration standard, the following spellings are recommended for the sake of consistency:

Akhund  
Amir  
Commander (*not Commandan*)  
Hafiz  
Haji  
Mawlana  
Mawlawi  
Mullah  
Qari  
Qazi  
Sahib  
Sheikh  
Syed (سید)  
Ustad

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**Reference Guide: Consonant Chart**

| Pashto Consonant | Transliteration | Notes   |
|------------------|-----------------|---|
| ب                | b               |   |
| پ                | p               |   |
| ت / ت / ط        | t               | No distinction between retroflex and non-retroflex letters; no distinction for Arabic letters of same phonetic value in Pashto.         |
| ج                | j               |   |
| چ                | ch              |   |
| خ                | dz              |   |
| څ                | ts              |   |
| ح / ه            | h               | See vowel section for name-final ه that acts as a vowel.  |
| ځ                | kh              |   |
| د / ډ            | d               |   |
| ر / ړ            | r               |   |
| ز / ذ / ض / ظ    | z               |   |
| ژ / ږ            | zh (g)          | 'g' only used in special circumstances for ږ Refer to complete Standard for guidance.   |
| س / ص / ث        | s               |   |
| ش / ښ            | sh              |   |
| ع / ء            | (nil)           | Neither the <i>ayn</i> as a consonant (Arabic pharyngeal fricative) nor the <i>hamzah</i> (glottal stop) is Romanized in this standard. |
| غ                | gh              |   |
| ف                | f               |   |
| ق                | q               |   |
| ك                | k               |   |
| گ / ګ            | g               |   |
| ل                | l               |   |
| م                | m               |   |
| ن / ڼ            | n               |   |
| و                | w               |   |
| ی                | y               |   |

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**Reference Guide: Vowel Chart**

| Pashto Vowel | Transliteration | Notes, examples  |
|--------------|-----------------|--|
| ا            | a               | <i>Muhammad, Patang, Badr, Mahsud</i>  |
| ي            | i (e)           | <i>Ishaq, Irfan, Tariq, Salih</i> ('e' used in special circumstances - See below.)   |
| و            | u (o)           | <i>Muslim, Umar, Gul</i> ('o' used in special circumstances - See below.)  |
| آ, ا         | a               | <i>Khan, Taj</i>   |
| و            | o               | <i>Dost, Roshan, Khosti, Torpekai, Kochi, Kohistani</i>  |
| او           | aw              | <i>Tawfiq, Jawfi, Tawhid, Nawrang, Fawzia, Khusraw</i>   |
| وو           | u               | <i>Nur, Shpun, Humayun</i>   |
| وي           | ai              | <i>Karzai, Saif, Faiz, Zmarai, Ahmadzai, Abdul Hai, Zalmai, Malalai,</i>   |
| ي            | i               | <i>Kandahari, Shahin</i>   |
| ې            | e               | <i>Sher Gul, Nurzeb</i>  |
| ي            | ey              | <i>Spozhmey, Zhaley</i>  |
| ي            | a               | <i>Musa, Mustafa, Isa</i>  |
| يا<br>يه /   | aya             | <i>Khayali, Hayatullah, Bayat</i>  |
| يا<br>يه /   | ia              | <i>Zia, Niazi, Samia, Atia, Zakia, Zakaria, Nazia, Fakhria, Ikhtiar, Liaqat, Shukria</i>   |
| يا           | ya              | <i>Sufyan, Ilyas, Furqanyar, Toryalai, Aryana, Asfandyar, Baryalai, Malyar</i>   |
| ه            | a               | (name-final vocalic use only) <i>Hamza, Saida</i> (Exceptions: <i>Shah</i> and names ending in --ullah such as <i>Rafiullah, Inayatullah</i> , etc.) |
| ے / ي        | ey              | (name-final only) <i>Srey Stargey</i>  |
| وي           | oy              | (name-final only) <i>Gulabzoy</i>  |
| وي           | uy              | (name-final only) <i>Shahjuy</i>   |

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**ANNEX J**  
**STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF PERSIAN (FARSI) AND DARI**  
**PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Persian (Farsi) and Dari names that is applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Persian (Farsi) and Dari that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Perso-Arabic script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost while maintaining consistency.

For names of individuals who are not part of the Persian-(Farsi) or Dari-speaking community, but whose names are encountered in Farsi or Dari, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak, Abu-Murtada). Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the online CIA World Factbook and the online directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these online reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard, with the IC Standard included as a variant in parentheses at the first usage. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e., is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage (e.g., former president Mahmud Ahmadinezhad (Ahmadi-Nejad).

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet plus the apostrophe and hyphen. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with online tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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## STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF PERSIAN (FARSI) PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS

### The Origin and Structure of Iranian Names

Iranian names consist of a first (given) and last (family) name—there are no middle names. Both first and last names can be compound and/or include a suffix or prefix, though this is less common for first names. The title of Seyyed is often rendered in Farsi as if it were directly part of the first name, and is included on official documents. Reza Shah Pahlavi implemented name modernization for Iran in the 1920s, mandating a first and last name instead of the traditional Islamic naming convention of *ism* (given name) – *kunya* (nickname based on parentage) – *nasab* (lineage) – *nisba* (relational adjective, often geographical or professional) – *laqab* (title or nickname).

This process led to an amount of creativity among Iranians to incorporate the traditional elements of names, along with traditional Iranian titles. Generally, the *ism* makes up the first name, and the *nasab* (e.g., pur, zadeh) and/or *nisba* (e.g., Tehrani) and/or *laqab* (e.g., Soltan) make up elements of the last name. While there are reliable patterns and norms, there are few universal rules for Iranian names. There is also lack of consistency in Farsi regarding spacing, joining, or using the non-adjoining character for parts of names, and thus the original Farsi cannot be considered a reliable model for transliteration into English. Iranian names tend to be rendered in English inconsistently; for example, the name of the reformist Ali Reza Alavitabar can also be seen as “Alireza,” “Alavi Tabar,” or “Alavi-Tabar.”

A common structure for last names is to have two major parts, with the second part (almost always) being a “specifier” to establish uniqueness (as multiple families often chose the same base family name). One particular kind is a toponym, or “geographical name,” which essentially equates to a placename *nisba*. While the geographical name is commonly omitted by Iranians for day-to-day use, well-known Iranians may go by their geographical name. The late prominent Iranian leader Akbar Hashemi-“Rafsanjani” provides an interesting case. Originally, his name was Akbar Hashemi-“Bahramani” because he was born in that village near the city of Rafsanjan, but he later took on the more well-known geographical name.

Another common structure is based on elements of the *nisba* and/or *laqab* and takes the title, name, and/or profession of an ancestor as the last name. The last name of “Mirbagher-Ajorpaz” is based on one Bagher the brick maker (Ajorpaz) who descended from the Prophet Mohammad (Mir). The last name of “Ostad’ali-Tehrani” is based on one Ali, a master craftsman from Tehran. Words like Moghaddam, Asl, and Fard are purely specifiers added to last names to make the name more unique. (Examples of difficult cases are included at the end of this standard.)

For last names, this standard considers a word that was a historical title or is a common prefix or suffix to be a “minor element” that is directly affixed (e.g., Hasanpur, Mohammadi~~khan~~, Modirrusta). A word that was a lengthier descriptor (such as a place or profession) is considered a “major element” and is separated by a hyphen (e.g., Hoseini-Najafi). There is an exception for minor elements that are long enough they are typically treated as a major element in practice (e.g., Ja’fari-Moghaddam, but Ja’farifard, despite the functional equivalence of the second

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element). Additionally, certain major elements in first names that are typically treated as minor elements for last names (e.g., first name Mohammad Ali, but last name Shams'ali; first name Amir Abdollah, but last name Amir'abdollahi). This is intended to reflect common practice by Iranians and to facilitate readability. Given that no consistent system can fully account for all of the potential idiosyncrasies, analysts must use best judgement on ambiguous cases, and when in doubt include the multiple options in reporting. An uncommonly long last name like Amirabadi-Zavvareh-Monfared ([major]-[major]-[minor promoted to major]) or Seyyedmohammad'ali-Rudaki ([minor]+[major]+[major demoted to minor]-[major]) is a possibility.

It is common for first names to have two parts, which are generally separated by a space (exceptions are names with Arabic construction, e.g., Abolghasem and Abdollah). There are several common names that tend to be first and combine with other common elements. Names like Gholam and Amir are often followed by a name like Reza, Hosein, or Ali (note that if you see a name like Amir that isn't the first part of a first name, it should be the first part of the last name; e.g., Mohammad Amir'abdollahi, not Mohammad Amir Abdollahi). Though rare, a first name can consist of three parts, where two of the elements are generally a common pair themselves. E.g., Mohammad Naghi Farhad, Gholam Reza Behruz, Mohammad Mehdi Farzad, Abolghasem Hushang, Ali Reza Shahab, and Mohammad Reza Behnam are all possible first names.

Table for Transliteration by Letter or Symbol

| Farsi Consonant | Letter Name | IC Standard                   |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| ب               | beh         | b                             |
| پ               | peh         | p                             |
| ت               | teh         | t                             |
| س               | seh         | s                             |
| ج               | jim         | j                             |
| چ               | cheh        | ch                            |
| ه               | heh jimi    | h                             |
| خ               | kheh        | kh                            |
| د               | dal         | d                             |
| ذ               | zal         | z                             |
| ر               | reh         | r                             |
| ز               | zeh         | z                             |
| ژ               | zheh        | zh                            |
| س               | sin         | s                             |
| ش               | shin        | sh                            |
| ص               | sad         | s                             |
| ض               | zad         | z                             |
| ط               | ta          | t                             |
| ظ               | za          | z                             |
| ع               | ein         | ' (not represented initially) |
| غ               | ghein       | gh                            |
| ف               | feh         | f                             |

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|   |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| ق | ghaf          | gh            |
| ک | kaf           | k             |
| گ | gaf           | g             |
| ل | lam           | l             |
| م | mim           | m             |
| ن | nun           | n             |
| و | vav           | v             |
| ه | heh do cheshm | h (final: eh) |
| ی | yeh           | y             |

| Farsi Vowel (long/short) | Symbol Name                 | IC System (long/short)                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| آ / اَ                   | alef maddeh / zebar (fatha) | a/a  |
| ا                        | alef                        | Long (final/medial): a<br>Short (initial): a, e, o |
| و / اُ                   | pish (damma)                | u/o  |
| ی / اِ                   | zir (kasra)                 | i/e  |

| Additional Symbols | Name              | IC Standard                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| ّ                  | tashdid (shaddah) | bb, tt, etc.                  |
| ء                  | hamzeh            | ' (not represented initially) |

### Notes and Special Rules

- Alef maqsura (final yeh pronounced as a long “a”) should be written “a” as in “Musa.”
- Digraphs: No distinction is drawn between digraphs such as sh and single contiguous letters (e.g., s followed by h).
- Long/short vowels: There is no distinction made between long and short a. E.g., Farzad (the first a is short, the second long).
- Diphthongs: The diphthong such as in the name Hosein is written **ei**. Following the predominant lack of pronunciation of the **ow** diphthong in Farsi, this diphthong will not be represented (Khosro, not Khosrow).
- Apostrophe: The apostrophe is used in three cases: 1) to represent a name-internal or terminal hamzeh or ein (Mo'men, Ghane'), 2) to represent the first yeh (ی) in a double yeh (بی) construction (since رضایی is simply an orthographic variant of رضائی – both are rendered Reza'i), and 3) to represent the alef (ا) in the special case of a name ending in ای ه (e.g., Badreh'i, Ganjeh'i). Name-initially, however, neither hamzeh nor ein are indicated in transliteration (Abdorrahman, not 'Abdorrahman).
- Double consonants: Double consonants represented by the tashdid are shown by doubling the Roman letter: Mo'azzami, Tavakkoli, Sajjad. Exceptions: Ein and consonants represented by Roman digraphs (e.g., sh, ch) are not doubled (Mobasher, not Mobashsher). Double letters are only used for tashdid (Hosein, not Hossein) or to reflect “sun-letter” assimilation (see below). Special care should be taken when possible to discriminate between doubled and non-doubled letters in names that are otherwise indistinguishable in their transliterated forms: Hasan (حسن) vs. Hassan (حسان)

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## Safar (صفر) vs. Saffar (صَفَّار)

- Hyphens: A hyphen will be used for compound last names to connect major name elements (e.g., Raja'i-Khorasani, Tabataba'i-Shirazi, Soleimani-Meimandi). No spaces are to be used for last names to reduce ambiguity (with the exception of certain Arabic-origin constructions as specified below). Hyphens are not used to attach minor elements and suffixes/prefixes, or to show ezafeh constructions in or between names (Shahrbabak, not Shahr-e Babak). It should be understood that when a full compound last name is available, the second major element is typically omitted for normal use, while the first major element of the last name is preferred. It is thus recommended as a best practice for reporting that both of these names, if known, be included at the first instance, and only the family name be used thereafter in the report (unless it is known that a specific individual is commonly known otherwise). E.g., "Mohammad Mahmudi-Tehrani (hereafter Mahmudi)."
- Compound first names will be written as distinct words: Ali Reza (not Alireza or Ali-Reza); Mohammad Hosein (not Mohammadhosein or Mohammad-Hosein), with the exception of cases identified below.
- Arabic-origin names that incorporate the word "Allah" are transliterated as one word, with the letter 'o' replacing the alef in Allah (Azizollah, Rahimollah).
- Name-internal Arabic definite article "al" (ال): Common in many names borrowed from Arabic, the transliteration should follow the Arabic rules for "sun letter" assimilation in spoken form and reflect the nominative case. That is: Abdorrahman, not Abd-al-Rahman. (The Arabic sun letters are: ن، ل، ظ، ط، ض، ص، ش، س، ز، ر، ذ، د، ث، ت. These correspond with d, l, n, r, s, sh, t, and z.) Note that the moon letters (i.e., all other Arabic letters) are not assimilated (e.g., Abdolhasan, Abolfazl). Note also that the "Abdollah" and "Abdol + attribute of Allah" names are written as a single word, as are other names that contain the definite article: Shamsoddin (not Shams-al-Din), Nezamoddin, etc.
- Name-initial Arabic definite article "al" (ال): For Arabic-origin names starting with the definite article "al" (ال), follow the Arabic standard of al-Sisi (الصيصي) (not Alsisi or Assisi) and forego sun-letter assimilation.
- Arabic "family marker" of Al (آل): For Arabic-origin names starting with the "family marker" of Al (آل), follow the Arabic standard of Al Davud (آل داود) (not Aldavud or Aledavud).
- Kunyas: In the rather rare case where a Persian uses a kunya (a name for an adult normally derived from his or her eldest child, and sometimes employed as a *nom de guerre*), this name will be rendered with a space separating the two elements (Abu Hosein, Abu Ghasem). Note that this does not apply when the person's given or family name was derived from a predecessor's kunya. In these cases, the leading element should be treated as a prefix as indicated below (Abuhosein[i], Abughasem[i]).
- Persian names of non-Persian origin that are no longer considered foreign by Farsi speakers (commonly of Arabic or Hebrew origin) follow this IC transliteration standard for Persian. E.g., Yusef (not Joseph), Davud (not David), Reza (not Rida), Abutorab (not Abu-Turab), Abolfazl (not Abu-al-Fadl). However, in the uncommon event the name of an Iranian with a non-Persian name appears in Farsi (possibly as a result of mixed parentage), it is spelled according to the standard Western tradition or the appropriate IC standard: James, Georges, Pedro, Jiang.

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- Suffixes and prefixes for first and last names (e.g., nia, pur, fard, far, abad, zadeh, khah, nezhad, mir, etc.), as well as the *nisba* names derived with these suffixes (e.g., nezhadi, abadi) are minor elements directly affixed as part of the name. Examples include:

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <i>abadi</i>  | Salehabadi  |
| <i>abu</i>    | Abuzeid   |
| <i>ali</i>    | Fath'ali (note that Ali and Amir are minor elements of last names only) |
| <i>asa</i>    | Mehrasa   |
| <i>bakhsh</i> | Tajbakhsh   |
| <i>dust</i>   | Rafighdust  |
| <i>far</i>    | Parvizfar   |
| <i>fard</i>   | Akhavanfard   |
| <i>gar</i>    | Fuladgar  |
| <i>gol</i>    | Zarringol   |
| <i>ian</i>    | Khorramian (not Khorramiyan)  |
| <i>kar</i>    | Parhizkar   |
| <i>khah</i>   | Vatankhah   |
| <i>khani</i>  | Alikhani  |
| <i>khu</i>    | Nikkhu  |
| <i>mand</i>   | Purmand   |
| <i>mehr</i>   | Zadmehr   |
| <i>mir</i>    | Mirhosein   |
| <i>nezhad</i> | Niknezhad   |
| <i>nia</i>    | Montajebnia (not Montajebniya)  |
| <i>parast</i> | Khodaparast   |
| <i>parvar</i> | Golparvar   |
| <i>pur</i>    | Mohtashemipur, Purmohammadi   |
| <i>shir</i>   | Shirmohammad  |
| <i>tabar</i>  | Shayestehtabar  |
| <i>yar</i>    | Mohammadyar, Yarmohammadi, Yarshater                                    |
| <i>zadeh</i>  | Vakilzadeh  |

- Common Historical Titles Incorporated into Last Names:

*Mirza* (indicating literacy if before a name, descent from a shah if after)

*Khan* (indicating upper class, usually of land owners)

*Agha* (indicating upper class, usually of merchants and clerics)

*Ostad* (a master craftsman)

*Molla*, Akhund, Sheikh (religious titles)

*Seyyed*, Mir (descent from the Prophet Muhammad)

*Haj/Haji* (completed a pilgrimage to Mecca)

- Titles: We treat the spelling of commonly used titles differently from the handling of names, given that titles are subject to norms of English as they are accepted into the English language. Though not specifically covered by the scope of this personal names transliteration standard, the following spellings are recommended for common titles for the sake of

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consistency. Note that this recommendation applies to titles when used as such. When these titles appear instead as incorporated elements of a name, the standard transliteration rules apply independent of any reporting standard for titles (Emamzadeh, not Imamzadeh, Mollanezhad, not Mullahnezhad, Hajjgol, not Hajjigol, Seyyedzadeh, not Sayyidzadeh):

*Agha*  
*Ayatollah*  
*Haj*  
*Haji*  
*Hojjatoleslam*  
*Imam*  
*Khajeh*  
*Molavi*  
*Mullah*  
*Seyyed*  
*Sheikh*

#### Examples of Difficult Names

خواجه‌ای ز فراهی is family name Khajeh'i and geographical name Zafreh'i, so Khajeh'i-Zafreh'i.

سیداسماعیلی seems based on the title and name of an ancestor, so Seyyedesma'ili.

جعفرپور خامنه is family name Ja'far plus suffix pur, and geographical name Khameneh, so Ja'farpur-Khameneh. (Note that not all geographical names take the adjective yeh (i) at the end.)

کریمی شهر بابک is family name Karimi and geographical name Shahr[-e] Babak (the ezafe is spoken, but not written), so Karimi-Shahrbabak.

شکاری ابراهیم آباد is family name Shekari and geographical name Ebrahimabad, so Shekari-Ebrahimabad.

نیک‌پور پیلهرود is family name Nik plus suffix pur and geographical name Pileh Rud, so Nikpur-Pilehrud.

امامی الطریقی is an Arabic-based family name with a name-internal Arabic definite article, so Emamiottarighi.

فخر المباشری is a single Arabic-based family name with a name-internal Arabic definite article, so Fakhrolmobasheri.

امیر عبدالهیان is a single family name (which seems based on the name of one "Amir Abdollah[i]"), so Amir'abdollahian.

امیر همتمی قوریدرق is the family name Amirhemmati (which seems based on the name of one "Amir Hemmati") and the geographical name Ghuridargh, so Amirhemmati-Ghuridargh.

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سعیدی فاخر is the family name Sa'idi and an adjective meaning "excellent," so Sa'idifakher.

بیاضی is an (uncommon) example of a name that can be the family name Biazi, but can also be the geographical name Bayazi. The placement of the name in the last name should determine which one it is (e.g., Mohammad Biazi vs. Mohammad Ja'fari-Bayazi).

تفرشی is more commonly the last name Tafreshi than the less common Tafarroshi, but it is generally impossible to tell for certain without diacritics or further context.

## **STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF DARI PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

### The Structure of Afghan Names

Person names in Afghanistan often consist of a compound first name, and often lack a formal last name. Afghans are generally differentiated by their tribal affiliation, place of birth, profession, or honorific titles. Formal last names are more prevalent in urban and more-educated families. The last name is normally selected by the individual, and can represent a father's name, a tribal affiliation, or an adjective describing the person. This may result in people within the same family having different last names. To complicate matters, nearly all Afghans have a tribal name, which they add at the end at times, and at other times leave off based purely on personal preference.

Male first names generally consist of two parts. Oftentimes, at least one of the parts is a common name, such as Mohammad, Gholam, Ali, Khan, Jan, Shah, or Din. Female first names mostly consist of a single component, but may consist of two. Women tend to adopt the last names of their husbands or fathers.

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Table for Transliteration by Letter or Symbol

| Dari Consonant | Letter Name   | IC Standard                        |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| ب              | beh           | b                                  |
| پ              | peh           | p                                  |
| ت              | teh           | t                                  |
| س              | seh           | s                                  |
| ج              | jim           | j                                  |
| چ              | cheh          | ch                                 |
| ه              | heh_jimi      | h                                  |
| خ              | kheh          | kh                                 |
| د              | dal           | d                                  |
| ذ              | zal           | z                                  |
| ر              | reh           | r                                  |
| ز              | zeh           | z                                  |
| ژ              | zheh          | zh                                 |
| سین            | sin           | s                                  |
| شین            | shin          | sh                                 |
| ص              | sowat         | s                                  |
| زوات           | zowat         | z                                  |
| ط              | toy           | t                                  |
| ظ              | zoy           | z                                  |
| ع              | ein           | <b>not represented<sup>1</sup></b> |
| غ              | ghein         | gh                                 |
| ف              | feh           | f                                  |
| ق              | qaf           | <b>q</b>                           |
| ک              | kaf           | k                                  |
| گ or گ         | gaf           | g                                  |
| ل              | lam           | l                                  |
| م              | mim           | m                                  |
| ن              | nun           | n                                  |
| و              | wow           | <b>w</b>                           |
| ه              | heh do cheshm | h (final: <b>ah</b> )              |
| ی              | yeh           | y                                  |

| Dari Vowel (long/short) | Symbol Name               | IC Standard (long/short)                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| ا / َ                   | alef maddah/zebar (fatha) | a/a  |
| ا                       | alef                      | Long (final/medial): a<br>Short (initial): a, e, o |
| و / ُ                   | peish (damma)             | u/o  |
| ی / ِ                   | zeir (kasra)              | i/e  |

| Additional Symbols | Name              | IC Standard            |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| ّ                  | tashdid (shaddah) | bb, tt, etc.           |
| ء                  | hamzah            | <b>not represented</b> |

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<sup>1</sup>Differences with the Farsi Standard in this table have been placed in bold font.

#### Notes and Special Rules

- This standard is intended only for those Afghan names that have a common bond or similarity with Iranian names. It should not, for example, be used for names of Pashtuns, for which the Pashto IC Standard should be used.
- Alef maqsura (final yeh pronounced as “a”): should be written “a” as in “Musa”.
- Digraphs: No distinction is drawn between digraphs such as **sh** and single contiguous letters (e.g., s followed by **h**).
- Long/short vowels: There is no distinction made in Roman between long and short **a**: E.g., Farhad (first **a** is short, second is long).
- Diphthongs: Diphthongs are written **ei** and **ow** respectively: Hosein; Khosrow.
- Double consonants: Double consonants represented by the tashdid are shown by doubling the Roman letter: Mohammad, Qayyum. Exceptions: Consonants represented by Roman digraphs (e.g., sh, ch) are not doubled: Mobasher, not Mobashsher. Double letters are only used for tashdid (Hosein, not Hossein) or to reflect the ‘sun letter’ assimilation (see below). Special care should be taken when possible to discriminate between doubled and non-doubled letters in names that are otherwise indistinguishable in their transliterated forms:  
 Hasan (حسن) vs. Hassan (حسان)  
 Safar (صفر) vs. Saffar (صقار)
- Compound first names will be written as distinct words: Gholam Hosein (not Gholamhosein or Gholam-Hosein); Mohammad Nader (not Mohammadnader or Mohammad-Nader), with the exception of cases identified below.
- Arabic-origin names that incorporate the word “Allah” are transliterated as one word, with the letter ‘o’ replacing the alef in Allah (Azizollah, Rahimollah, not Azizullah or Rahimullah).
- Name-internal Arabic definite article "al" (ال): Common in many names borrowed from Arabic, the transliteration should follow the Arabic rules for “sun letter” assimilation in spoken form and reflect the nominative case. That is: Abdorrahman, not Abd-al-Rahman. (The Arabic sun letters are: ن، ل، ظ، ط، ض، ص، ش، س، ز، ر، ذ، د، ت، ث. These correspond with d, l, n, r, s, sh, t, and z.) Note that the moon letters (i.e., all other Arabic letters) are not assimilated (e.g., Abdolhasan, Abolfazl). Note also that the “Abdollah” and “Abdol + attribute of Allah” names are written as a single word, as are other names that contain the definite article: Shamsoddin (not Shams-al-Din), Nezamoddin (not Nezamuddin), etc.
- Name-initial Arabic definite article "al" (ال): For Arabic-origin names starting with the definite article “al” (ال), follow the Arabic standard of al-Sisi (الصيصي) (not Alsisi or Assisi) and forego sun-letter assimilation.
- Arabic "family marker" of Al (آل): For Arabic-origin names starting with the "family marker" of Al (آل), follow the Arabic standard of Al Dawud (آل داود) (not Aldawud or Aledawud).
- Kunyas: In the rather rare case where an Afghan uses a kunya (a name for an adult normally derived from his or her eldest child, and sometimes employed as a *nom de guerre*), this name will be rendered with a space separating the two elements (Abu Hosein, Abu Qasem). Note that this does not apply when the person's given or family name was derived from a predecessor's kunya. In these cases, the leading element should be treated as a prefix as indicated below (Abuhosein[i], Abuqasem[i]).

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- Afghan names of non-Afghan origin that are no longer considered foreign by Afghans (commonly of Arabic or Hebrew origin) follow this IC transliteration standard for Dari or the Pashto IC standard, as appropriate (i.e., depending on their ethnicity). E.g. Yusef (not Joseph), Dawud (not David). However, in the uncommon event other foreign-origin names appear in Dari (possibly as a result of mixed parentage), they are spelled according to the standard Western tradition or the appropriate IC standard: Georges, Pedro, Jiang, Sher Gul, Nur ul-Haq (these final two being examples of the Pashto standard).
- Suffixes and prefixes for first and last names (e.g. *gol*, *pur*, *mand*, *far*, *abad*, *zadah*, *khwah*, *nezhad*), as well as nesbah ('relationship', to place of birth, etc.) names derived with these suffixes (e.g. *nezhadi*, *abadi*) should be written directly affixed as part of the name:

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <i>abadi</i>  | Salehabadi   |
| <i>abu</i>    | Abuzeid  |
| <i>ali</i>    | Fathali (note that Ali and Amir are minor elements of last names only) |
| <i>asa</i>    | Mehrasa  |
| <i>bakhsh</i> | Tajbakhsh  |
| <i>dust</i>   | Rafighdust   |
| <i>gol</i>    | Parigol, Ziagol, Golmohammad   |
| <i>khwah</i>  | Watankhwah   |
| <i>mir</i>    | Mirhosein  |
| <i>pur</i>    | Shahpur, Mehrpur   |
| <i>mand</i>   | Golahmand  |
| <i>shir</i>   | Shirmohammad   |
| <i>yar</i>    | Aminyar  |
| <i>zadah</i>  | Esmailzadah, Karimzadah  |

- Titles: We treat the spelling of commonly used titles differently from the handling of names, given that titles are subject to norms of English as they are accepted into the English language. Though not specifically covered by the scope of the transliteration standard, the following spellings are recommended for common titles for the sake of consistency. Note that this recommendation applies to titles when used as such. When these titles appear instead as incorporated elements of a name, the standard transliteration rules apply independent of any reporting standard for titles (e.g. Emamzadah, not Imamzadah; Mollanezhad, not Mullahnezhad; Hajigol, not Hajjigol; Seyyedzadah, not Sayyidzadah):

*Akhwand*  
*Ayatollah*  
*Agha*  
*Haji*  
*Hojjatoleslam*  
*Hazrat*  
*Khwajah*  
*Malik*  
*Mowlana*  
*Mowlawi*  
*Mullah*

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*Qari  
Saheb  
Seyyed  
Sheikh  
Ustad*

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**ANNEX K****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF RUSSIAN  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system, adapted from the Board of Geographic Names (BGN) Romanization system for Russian (1947), is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Russian names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Russian that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. E.g., Sergey Nikolayevich Tyurin (Serguei Nicolaivitch Tiourine). In addition, if the original Cyrillic spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For non-Russian names, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language. A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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| Cyrillic | IC Standard        |
|----------|--------------------|
| А а      | a                  |
| Б б      | b                  |
| В в      | v                  |
| Г г      | g                  |
| Д д      | d                  |
| Е е      | e, ye <sup>1</sup> |
| Ё ё      | e, ye <sup>2</sup> |
| Ж ж      | zh                 |
| З з      | z                  |
| И и      | i                  |
| Й й      | y                  |
| К к      | k                  |
| Л л      | l                  |
| М м      | m                  |
| Н н      | n                  |
| О о      | o                  |
| П п      | p                  |
| Р р      | r                  |
| С с      | s                  |
| Т т      | t                  |
| У у      | u                  |
| Ф ф      | f                  |
| Х х      | kh                 |
| Ц ц      | ts                 |
| Ч ч      | ch                 |
| Ш ш      | sh                 |
| Щ щ      | shch               |
| Ъ ъ      | [not represented]  |
| Ы ы      | y                  |
| Ь ь      | [not represented]  |
| Э э      | e                  |
| Ю ю      | yu                 |
| Я я      | ya                 |

### Additional Rules

- Russian feminine endings for patronymics and surnames of women should be retained in transliteration: Irina Ivanovna Nikitina.
- Compound surnames should be connected by a hyphen: Nikolay Rimskiy-Korsakov.

<sup>1</sup> The character e should be romanized **ye** initially, after the vowel characters а, е, ё, и, о, у, ы, э, ю, and я, and after й, ъ, and ь. In all other instances, it should be romanized **e**.

<sup>2</sup> The character ё is not considered a separate character of the Russian alphabet and the dieresis is generally not shown. The character ё should be romanized in accordance with note 1 for e.

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**ANNEX L****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF SERBIAN  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Serbian names written in Cyrillic that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Serbian that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Serbian-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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ICS 630-01

| Serbian | IC Standard |
|---------|-------------|
| А а     | A a         |
| Б б     | B b         |
| В в     | V v         |
| Г г     | G g         |
| Д д     | D d         |
| Ђђ      | Dj dj       |
| Е е     | E e         |
| Ж ж     | Z z         |
| З з     | Z z         |
| И и     | I i         |
| Ј ј     | J j         |
| К к     | K k         |
| Л л     | L l         |
| Љ љ     | Lj lj       |
| М м     | M m         |
| Н н     | N n         |
| Њ њ     | Nj nj       |
| О о     | O o         |
| П п     | P p         |
| Р р     | R r         |
| С с     | S s         |
| Т т     | T t         |
| Ћ ћ     | Cc          |
| У у     | U u         |
| Ф ф     | F f         |
| Х х     | H h         |
| Ц ц     | C c         |
| Ч ч     | C c         |
| Џ џ     | Dz dz       |
| Ш ш     | S s         |

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ICS 630-01

**ANNEX M****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF UKRAINIAN  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Ukrainian names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Ukrainian that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Ukrainian-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language. A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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ICS 630-01

| Ukrainian | IC Standard       |
|-----------|-------------------|
| А а       | A a               |
| Б б       | B b               |
| В в       | V v               |
| Г г       | H h               |
| Ґ ґ       | G g               |
| Д д       | D d               |
| Е е       | E e               |
| Є є       | Ye ye             |
| Ж ж       | Zh zh             |
| З з       | Z z               |
| И и       | Y y               |
| І і       | I i               |
| Ї ї       | Yi yi             |
| Й й       | Y y               |
| К к       | K k               |
| Л л       | L l               |
| М м       | M m               |
| Н н       | N n               |
| О о       | O o               |
| П п       | P p               |
| Р р       | R r               |
| С с       | S s               |
| Т т       | T t               |
| У у       | U u               |
| Ф ф       | F f               |
| Х х       | Kh kh             |
| Ц ц       | Ts ts             |
| Ч ч       | Ch ch             |
| Ш ш       | Sh sh             |
| Щ щ       | Shch shch         |
| Ю ю       | Yu yu             |
| Я я       | Ya ya             |
| Ь ь       | [not represented] |
| '         | [not represented] |

UNCLASSIFIED



ICS 630-01

**ANNEX N****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF TAJIK PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Tajik names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Tajik that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Parvona Jamshedov (also seen as Parvona Dzhamsheodov, Парвона Ҷамшедов). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Tajik-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Mikhail, Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

| Tajik | IC Standard        |
|-------|--------------------|
| а     | a                  |
| б     | b                  |
| в     | v                  |
| г     | g                  |
| ғ     | gh                 |
| д     | d                  |
| е     | e, ye <sup>1</sup> |
| ё     | yo                 |
| ж     | zh                 |
| з     | z                  |
| и     | i                  |
| й     | i                  |
| й     | y                  |
| к     | k                  |
| қ     | q                  |
| л     | l                  |
| м     | m                  |
| н     | n                  |
| о     | o                  |
| п     | p                  |

| Tajik | IC Standard                |
|-------|----------------------------|
| р     | r                          |
| с     | s                          |
| т     | t                          |
| у     | u                          |
| ӯ     | u                          |
| ф     | f                          |
| х     | kh                         |
| ҳ     | h                          |
| ч     | ch                         |
| ҷ     | j                          |
| ш     | sh                         |
| ъ     | <blank> <sup>2</sup>       |
| э     | e                          |
| ю     | yu                         |
| я     | ya                         |
| ц     | <see Russian> <sup>3</sup> |
| щ     | <see Russian> <sup>3</sup> |
| ь     | <see Russian> <sup>3</sup> |
| ы     | <see Russian> <sup>3</sup> |
|       |                            |

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> Transliterate as 'ye' at beginning of words, 'e' elsewhere

<sup>2</sup> Leave out entirely; do not transliterate

<sup>3</sup> Consult Russian IC standard for this letter

**General Notes:**

Transliterate double digraphs as a single digraph  
e.g. шш -> sh, not shsh

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

ICS 630-01

**ANNEX O****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF BULGARIAN PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Bulgarian person names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. This standard matches both the Bulgarian national standard adopted in 2009 and the Board of Geographic Names / Permanent Committee on Geographic Names standard adopted in 2013. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Bulgarian that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Dobri Hristov (also seen as Dobri Khristov, Добри Христов). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Bulgarian-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

| Bulgarian | IC Standard |
|-----------|-------------|
| а         | a           |
| б         | b           |
| в         | v           |
| г         | g           |
| д         | d           |
| е         | e           |
| ж         | zh          |
| з         | z           |
| и         | i           |
| й         | y           |
| к         | k           |
| л         | l           |
| м         | m           |
| н         | n           |
| о         | o           |
| п         | p           |
| р         | r           |
| с         | s           |
| т         | t           |
| у         | u           |
| ф         | f           |
| х         | h           |
| ц         | ts          |
| ч         | ch          |
| ш         | sh          |
| щ         | sht         |
| ъ         | a           |
| ь         | y           |
| ю         | yu          |
| я         | ya          |
| final ия  | ia          |

**General Notes:**

Transliterate double digraphs as a single digraph  
i.e. шш -> sh, not shsh

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

ICS 630-01

**ANNEX P****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF AZERI PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Azeri person names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Azeri that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Rashad Sadykhov (also seen as Rashad Sadigov, Рашад Садыхов). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Azeri-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

| Azeri | IC Standard |
|-------|-------------|
| а     | a           |
| б     | b           |
| в     | v           |
| г, к  | g           |
| ғ     | gh          |
| д     | d           |
| е     | e           |
| ё     | yo          |
| ә     | a           |
| ж     | zh          |
| з     | z           |
| и     | i           |
| й, ј  | y           |
| к     | k           |
| л     | l           |
| м     | m           |
| н     | n           |
| о     | o           |
| ө     | o           |
| п     | p           |
| р     | r           |
| с     | s           |
| т     | t           |
| у, ү  | u           |
| ф     | f           |
| х     | kh          |
| һ     | h           |
| ч     | ch          |
| ч     | j           |
| ш     | sh          |
| щ     | shch        |
| ы     | y           |
| э     | e           |
| ю     | yu          |
| я     | ya          |

**General Notes:**

Transliterate double digraphs as a single digraph, i.e. шш -> sh, not shsh

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters, (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

The Cyrillic ъ and ь are not transliterated, but instead are left out of the transliteration.

ICS 630-01

**ANNEX Q****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF KAZAKH PERSONAL NAMES  
IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Kazakh person names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Kazakh that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Bekzat Sattarkhanov (also seen as Bekzat Sattarkanov, Бекзат Саттарханов). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Kazakh-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

| Kazakh | IC Standard |
|--------|-------------|
| а      | a           |
| ә      | a           |
| б      | b           |
| в      | v           |
| г      | g           |
| ғ      | gh          |
| д      | d           |
| е      | e           |
| ё      | yo          |
| ж      | zh          |
| з      | z           |
| и, і   | i           |
| й      | y           |
| к      | k           |
| қ      | q           |
| л      | l           |
| м      | m           |
| н      | n           |
| ң      | ng          |
| о      | o           |
| ө      | o           |
| п      | p           |
| р      | r           |
| с      | s           |
| т      | t           |
| у      | u           |
| ү      | u           |
| ұ      | u           |
| ф      | f           |
| х      | kh          |
| һ      | h           |
| ц      | ts          |
| ч      | ch          |
| ш      | sh          |
| щ      | shch        |
| ы      | y           |
| э      | e           |
| ю      | yu          |
| я      | Ya          |



**General Notes:**

Transliterate double digraphs as a single digraph, i.e. шш -> sh, not shsh

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters, (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

The Cyrillic ъ and ь are not transliterated, but instead are left out of the transliteration.

ICS 630-01

**ANNEX R****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF KYRGYZ PERSONAL NAMES  
IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Kyrgyz person names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Kyrgyz that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Guljigit Kalykov (also seen as Guljigit Kalikov, Гульжигит Кальков). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Kyrgyz-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

| Kyrgyz | IC Standard |
|--------|-------------|
| а      | a           |
| б      | b           |
| в      | v           |
| г      | g           |
| д      | d           |
| е      | e           |
| ё      | yo          |
| ж      | j           |
| з      | z           |
| и      | i           |
| й      | y           |
| к      | k           |
| л      | l           |
| м      | m           |
| н      | n           |
| ң      | ng          |
| о      | o           |
| ө      | o           |
| п      | p           |
| р      | r           |
| с      | s           |
| т      | t           |
| у      | u           |
| ү      | u           |
| ф      | f           |
| х      | kh          |
| ц      | ts          |
| ч      | ch          |
| ш      | sh          |
| щ      | shch        |
| ы      | y           |
| э      | e           |
| ю      | yu          |
| я      | ya          |

**General Notes:**

Transliterate double digraphs as a single digraph, i.e. шш -> sh, not shsh

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters, (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

The Cyrillic ъ and ь are not transliterated, but instead are left out of the transliteration.

ICS 630-01

**ANNEX S****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF TATAR PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Tatar person names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Tatar that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Rustam Abdrashitov (also seen as Rustem Abdrashitov, Рустам Абдрашитов). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Tatar-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

| Tatar | IC Standard |
|-------|-------------|
| а     | a           |
| ә     | a           |
| б     | b           |
| в     | v           |
| г     | g           |
| д     | d           |
| е     | e           |
| ё     | yo          |
| ж     | zh          |
| Ж     | j           |
| з     | z           |
| и     | i           |
| й     | y           |
| к     | k           |
| л     | l           |
| м     | m           |
| н     | n           |
| ң     | ng          |
| о     | o           |
| ө     | o           |
| п     | p           |
| р     | r           |
| с     | s           |
| т     | t           |
| у, Ү  | u           |
| ф     | f           |
| х     | kh          |
| Һ     | h           |
| ц     | ts          |
| ч     | ch          |
| ш     | sh          |
| щ     | shch        |
| ы     | y           |
| э     | e           |
| ю     | yu          |
| я     | ya          |

**General Notes:**

Transliterate double digraphs as a single digraph, i.e. шш -> sh, not shsh

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters, (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

The Cyrillic ъ and ь are not transliterated, but instead are left out of the transliteration.

ICS 630-01

**ANNEX T****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF TURKMEN PERSONAL NAMES  
IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Turkmen person names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Turkmen that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Azat Muhadov (also seen as Azat Muhadow, Азат Мухадов). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Turkmen-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

| Turkmen | IC Standard |
|---------|-------------|
| а       | a           |
| б       | b           |
| в       | v           |
| г       | g           |
| д       | d           |
| е       | e           |
| ё       | yo          |
| ж       | zh          |
| ж       | j           |
| з       | z           |
| и       | i           |
| й       | y           |
| к       | k           |
| л       | l           |
| м       | m           |
| н       | n           |
| ң       | ng          |
| о       | o           |
| ө       | o           |
| п       | p           |
| р       | r           |
| с       | s           |
| т       | t           |
| у       | u           |
| ү       | u           |
| ф       | f           |
| х       | h           |
| ц       | ts          |
| ч       | ch          |
| ш       | sh          |
| щ       | shch        |
| ы       | y           |
| э       | e           |
| ә       | a           |
| ю       | yu          |
| я       | ya          |



**General Notes:**

Transliterate double digraphs as a single digraph, i.e. шш -> sh, not shsh

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters, (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

The Cyrillic ъ and ь are not transliterated, but instead are left out of the transliteration.

ICS 630-01

## ANNEX U

**STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF UYGHUR PERSONAL NAMES  
IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Uyghur person names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Uyghur that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic-script or Arabic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Zordun Sabir (also seen as Zordun Sabeer, Зордун Сабир, زوردون سابير). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Uyghur-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

| Uyghur | Uyghur | IC Standard |
|--------|--------|-------------|
| a      | ئا     | a           |
| ә      | ئە     | e           |
| б      | ب      | b           |
| в      | ۋ      | w           |
| г      | گ      | g           |
| ғ      | غ      | gh          |
| д      | د      | d           |
| е      | ئى     | e           |
| ё      | يو     | yo          |
| ж      | ج      | j           |
| ж      | ژ      | zh          |
| з      | ز      | z           |
| и      | ئى     | i           |
| й      | ي      | y           |
| к      | ك      | k           |
| қ      | ق      | q           |
| л      | ل      | l           |
| м      | م      | m           |
| н      | ن      | n           |
| ң      | ئىڭ    | ng          |
| о      | ئو     | o           |
| ө      | ئۆ     | o           |
| п      | پ      | p           |
| р      | ر      | r           |
| с      | س      | s           |
| т      | ت      | t           |
| у      | ۇ      | u           |
| ү      | ۈ      | u           |
| ф      | ف      | f           |
| х      | خ      | x           |
| h      | ھ      | h           |
| ч      | چ      | ch          |
| ш      | ش      | sh          |
| ю      | يۇ     | yu          |
| я      | يە     | ya          |

**General Notes:**

Transliterate double digraphs as a single digraph, i.e. шш -> sh, not shsh

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters, (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

The Cyrillic ъ and ь are not transliterated, but instead are left out of the transliteration.

ICS 630-01

**ANNEX V****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF UZBEK PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community standard for the transliteration of Uzbek person names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Uzbek that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Cyrillic-script spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. For example: Farkhod Tojiev (also seen as Farhod Tadjiyev, Фарход Тожиев). This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Uzbek-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language (e.g., Yitzhak). A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

| Uzbek | IC Standard |
|-------|-------------|
| а     | a           |
| б     | b           |
| в     | v           |
| г     | g           |
| ғ     | gh          |
| д     | d           |
| е     | e           |
| ё     | yo          |
| ж     | j           |
| з     | z           |
| и     | i           |
| й     | y           |
| к     | k           |
| қ     | q           |
| л     | l           |
| м     | m           |
| н     | n           |
| о     | o           |
| п     | p           |
| р     | r           |
| с     | s           |
| т     | t           |
| у     | u           |
| ў     | o           |
| ф     | f           |
| х     | kh          |
| ҳ     | h           |
| ц     | ts          |
| ч     | ch          |
| ш     | sh          |
| э     | e           |
| ю     | yu          |
| я     | ya          |

**General Notes:**

Transliterate double digraphs as a single digraph, i.e. шш -> sh, not shsh

In the Roman, no distinction is made between digraphs such as 'sh' and single contiguous letters, (e.g. 's' followed by 'h').

The Cyrillic ъ and ь are not transliterated, but instead are left out of the transliteration.

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**ANNEX W****STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF KOREAN  
PERSONAL NAMES IN WRITTEN REPORTS AND PRODUCTS**

This system is the Intelligence Community (IC) standard for the transliteration of Korean names that will be applied to all final written reports and products for IC consumers. It is not intended to eliminate variations of a name that can contribute forensic information. Rather, it is to provide an IC standard Romanized (English) transliteration from Korean that can then be linked to forensic information in ways that will help identify the referent of the name.

In cases where an individual's name has already been transliterated in a variant spelling, the IC Standard spelling should appear first, followed by the variant spelling(s) in parentheses at the first usage. In addition, if the original Hangu'l spelling is known, that spelling should also appear in parentheses following the name, if possible, following best practices of the issuing organization and taking into consideration information system capabilities. This convention is designed to ensure that vital forensic information is not lost.

For names of persons who are known to not be part of the Korean-speaking community, use the relevant IC transliteration standard for names from that language. A translator's note may be used to clarify the known origin of the person. Spell names of individuals from languages that are written in Roman letters as they are spelled in those languages (e.g., George Clooney, Jorge Garcia, Georges Pompidou).

In the case of active senior government officials in the on-line CIA World Factbook and the on-line directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, the spellings given in these on-line reference works should be used in place of the IC Standard. For any individual who has at one time been listed in the Factbook or Chiefs of State directory but who no longer appears in those resources (i.e. is no longer a government official), the IC Standard spelling should appear first, with the spelling, if known, as it previously appeared in those resources listed within parentheses at the first usage.

The primary goal is to produce a consistent Romanized transcription of names that is specifically readable to the English-speaking non-specialist. The system uses the 26 letters of the standard (English) Roman alphabet, plus the apostrophe. Some ambiguities in the Romanized form will occur without the use of diacritics. However, within the context of a report, where additional information about the individual is provided, the referent will be clearly identified. This system will be used in conjunction with on-line tools, name dictionaries, and lists containing conventional spellings of names of well-known individuals.

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| Hangu'l     | Name of letter | IC Standard    |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| ㄱ           | kiyo'k         | k              |
| ㄴ           | niu'n          | n              |
| ㄷ           | tiku't         | t              |
| ㄹ (initial) | riu'l          | r              |
| ㄹ (final)   | riu'l          | l              |
| ㅁ           | miu'm          | m              |
| ㅂ           | piu'p          | p              |
| ㅅ           | siu't          | s              |
| ㅇ (initial) | iu'ng          | (not rendered) |
| ㅇ (final)   | iu'ng          | ng             |
| ㅈ           | chiu't         | ch             |
| ㅊ           | ch'iu't        | ch'            |
| ㅋ           | k'iu't         | k'             |
| ㅌ           | t'iku't        | t'             |
| ㅍ           | p'iu'p         | p'             |
| ㅎ           | hiu't          | h              |
| ㅏ           | a              | a              |
| ㅑ           | ya             | ya             |
| ㅓ           | o'             | o'             |
| ㅕ           | yo'            | yo'            |
| ㅗ           | o              | o              |
| ㅛ           | yo             | yo             |
| ㅜ           | u              | u              |
| ㅠ           | yu             | yu             |
| ㅡ           | u'             | u'             |
| ㅣ           | i              | i              |
| ㅞ           | ae             | ae             |

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| Hangu'l | Name of letter | IC Standard |
|---------|----------------|-------------|
| ㅈ       | yae            | yae         |
| ㅊ       | e              | e           |
| ㅋ       | wa             | wa          |
| ㆁ       | wae            | wae         |
| ㆁ       | oe             | oe          |
| ㆁ       | we             | we          |
| ㆁ       | wo'            | wo'         |
| ㆁ       | wi             | wi          |
| ㆁ       | ui             | ui          |

## Notes

1. Name order shall be **Family name Given name**, with the family name separated from the given name by one space, and the first and second syllable of a two-syllable given name connected by a hyphen. The initial letter of the family name and the initial letter of the first syllable of the given name are capitalized; the second syllable of the given name is in lower case: Kim Yo'ng-su.
2. In the case of a full name with only two syllables, the initial letters of both syllables are capitalized and the two names are separated by a space: Ho' Tam.  
  
In the case of family names consisting of a combination of two syllables, the syllables are written together (i.e., without a space): So'nu Hak-wo'n.
3. The family surname O| will be rendered "Yi" in the IC Standard spelling, but in accordance with personal preference or official usage in the *Factbook* and *Chiefs of State* directory.
4. In order to facilitate the use of the IC Standard, a reference guide containing a list of syllables used in Korean personal names along with their IC Standard equivalents follows.



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Reference Guide:  
List of Syllables Used in Korean Personal Names  
Using IC Transliteration Standard<sup>1</sup>

| Hangu'l | IC Standard | Hangu'l | IC Standard | Hangu'l | IC Standard | Hangu'l | IC Standard |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 가       | KA          | 괘       | KWAL        | 난       | NAN         | 톨       | TOL         |
| 각       | KAK         | 광       | KWANG       | 날       | NAL         | 통       | TONG        |
| 간       | KAN         | 괘       | KWAE        | 남       | NAM         | 투       | TU          |
| 갈       | KAL         | 괴       | KOE         | 납       | NAP         | 툰       | TUN         |
| 감       | KAM         | 굉       | KOENG       | 낭       | NANG        | 투크      | TU'K        |
| 갑       | KAP         | 교       | KYO         | 내       | NAE         | 툰그      | TU'NG       |
| 강       | KANG        | 구       | KU          | 녀       | NYO'        | 라       | RA          |
| 각       | KYAK        | 국       | KUK         | 년       | NYO'N       | 락       | RAK         |
| 개       | KAE         | 군       | KUN         | 념       | NYO'M       | 란       | RAN         |
| 객       | KAEK        | 굴       | KUL         | 녕       | NYO'NG      | 랄       | RAL         |
| 갱       | KAENG       | 궁       | KUNG        | 노       | NO          | 람       | RAM         |
| 거       | KO'         | 괘       | KWO'K       | 농       | NONG        | 랍       | RAP         |
| 건       | KO'N        | 권       | KWO'N       | 뇨       | NYO         | 랑       | RANG        |
| 걸       | KO'L        | 궐       | KWO'L       | 뇌       | NOE         | 래       | RAE         |
| 검       | KO'M        | 궐       | KWE         | 누       | NU          | 랭       | RAENG       |
| 겁       | KO'P        | 귀       | KWI         | 눈       | NUN         | 략       | RYAK        |
| 계       | KE          | 규       | KYU         | 눌       | NUL         | 량       | RYANG       |
| 격       | KYO'K       | 균       | KYUN        | 뉴       | NYU         | 려       | RYO'        |
| 견       | KYO'N       | 궐       | KYUL        | 능       | NU'NG       | 력       | RYO'K       |
| 결       | KYO'L       | 극       | KU'K        | 니       | NI          | 련       | RYO'N       |
| 겸       | KYO'M       | 근       | KU'N        | 다       | TA          | 렬       | RYO'L       |
| 경       | KYO'NG      | 글       | KU'L        | 단       | TAN         | 렴       | RYO'M       |
| 계       | KYE         | 금       | KU'M        | 달       | TAL         | 렵       | RYO'P       |
| 고       | KO          | 급       | KU'P        | 담       | TAM         | 령       | RYO'NG      |
| 곡       | KOK         | 궁       | KU'NG       | 답       | TAP         | 례       | RYE         |
| 곤       | KON         | 기       | KI          | 당       | TANG        | 로       | RO          |
| 골       | KOL         | 긴       | KIN         | 대       | TAE         | 록       | ROK         |
| 공       | KONG        | 길       | KIL         | 택       | TAEK        | 룬       | RON         |
| 곳       | KOCH        | 김       | KIM         | 덕       | TO'K        | 롱       | RONG        |
| 과       | KWA         | 깍       | KKIK        | 도       | TO          | 뢰       | ROE         |
| 곽       | KWAK        | 나       | NA          | 독       | TOK         | 료       | RYO         |
| 관       | KWAN        | 낙       | NAK         | 돈       | TON         | 롱       | RYONG       |

<sup>1</sup> Derived from the Essence Korean Chinese Character Dictionary by Minjungseorim (2000)

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| Hangu'1 | IC Standard | Hangu'1 | IC Standard | Hangu'1 | IC Standard | Hangu'1 | IC Standard |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 루       | RU          | 목       | MUK         | 빙       | PING        | 습       | SU'P        |
| 류       | RYU         | 문       | MUN         | 사       | SA          | 승       | SU'NG       |
| 륙       | RYUK        | 물       | MUL         | 삭       | SAK         | 시       | SI          |
| 륜       | RYUN        | 미       | MI          | 산       | SAN         | 식       | SIK         |
| 룰       | RYUL        | 민       | MIN         | 살       | SAL         | 신       | SIN         |
| 륭       | RYUNG       | 밀       | MIL         | 삼       | SAM         | 실       | SIL         |
| 룩       | RU'K        | 박       | PAK         | 삽       | SAP         | 심       | SIM         |
| 름       | RU'M        | 반       | PAN         | 상       | SANG        | 십       | SIP         |
| 릉       | RU'NG       | 발       | PAL         | 새       | SAE         | 쌍       | SSANG       |
| 리       | RI          | 방       | PANG        | 색       | SAEK        | 씨       | SSI         |
| 린       | RIN         | 배       | PAE         | 생       | SAENG       | 아       | A           |
| 림       | RIM         | 백       | PAEK        | 서       | SO'         | 악       | AK          |
| 립       | RIP         | 번       | PO'N        | 석       | SO'K        | 안       | AN          |
| 마       | MA          | 벌       | PO'L        | 선       | SO'N        | 알       | AL          |
| 막       | MAK         | 범       | PO'M        | 설       | SO'L        | 암       | AM          |
| 만       | MAN         | 법       | PO'P        | 섬       | SO'M        | 압       | AP          |
| 말       | MAL         | 벽       | PYO'K       | 섭       | SO'P        | 앙       | ANG         |
| 망       | MANG        | 변       | PYO'N       | 성       | SO'NG       | 애       | AE          |
| 매       | MAE         | 별       | PYO'L       | 세       | SE          | 액       | AEK         |
| 맥       | MAEK        | 병       | PYO'NG      | 소       | SO          | 앵       | AENG        |
| 맹       | MAENG       | 보       | PO          | 속       | SOK         | 야       | YA          |
| 먹       | MYO'K       | 복       | POK         | 손       | SON         | 약       | YAK         |
| 면       | MYO'N       | 본       | PON         | 솔       | SOL         | 양       | YANG        |
| 멸       | MYO'L       | 볼       | POL         | 송       | SONG        | 어       | O'          |
| 명       | MYO'NG      | 봉       | PONG        | 쇄       | SWAE        | 억       | O'K         |
| 메       | MYAE        | 부       | PU          | 쇠       | SOE         | 언       | O'N         |
| 모       | MO          | 북       | PUK         | 수       | SU          | 얼       | O'L         |
| 목       | MOK         | 분       | PUN         | 숙       | SUK         | 엄       | O'M         |
| 몰       | MOL         | 불       | PUL         | 순       | SUN         | 업       | O'P         |
| 몽       | MONG        | 봉       | PUNG        | 술       | SUL         | 여       | YO'         |
| 묘       | MYO         | 비       | PI          | 승       | SUNG        | 역       | YO'K        |
| 무       | MU          | 빈       | PIN         | 슬       | SU'L        | 연       | YO'N        |

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|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 영       | YO'L        | 영       | YUNG        | 존       | CHON        | 철       | CH'O'L      |
| 영       | YO'M        | 영       | U'N         | 졸       | CHOL        | 침       | CH'O'M      |
| 영       | YO'P        | 영       | U'L         | 중       | CHONG       | 첩       | CH'O'P      |
| 영       | YO'NG       | 영       | U'M         | 좌       | CHWA        | 청       | CH'O'NG     |
| 영       | EN          | 영       | U'P         | 죄       | CHOE        | 체       | CH'E        |
| 예       | YE          | 영       | U'NG        | 주       | CHU         | 초       | CH'O        |
| 우       | O           | 의       | U'I         | 죽       | CHUK        | 촉       | CH'OK       |
| 구       | OK          | 이       | I/SurnameYI | 준       | CHUN        | 춘       | CH'ON       |
| 구       | ON          | 익       | IK          | 줄       | CHUL        | 총       | CH'ONG      |
| 구       | OL          | 인       | IN          | 중       | CHUNG       | 최       | CH'OE       |
| 구       | ONG         | 일       | IL          | 즉       | CHU'K       | 찰       | CH'WAL      |
| 와       | WA          | 입       | IM          | 즐       | CHU'L       | 추       | CH'U        |
| 와       | WAN         | 입       | IP          | 즙       | CHU'P       | 축       | CH'UK       |
| 와       | WAL         | 잉       | ING         | 증       | CHU'NG      | 춘       | CH'UN       |
| 와       | WANG        | 자       | CHA         | 지       | CHI         | 출       | CH'UL       |
| 외       | OE          | 작       | CHAK        | 직       | CHIK        | 총       | CH'UNG      |
| 왜       | WAE         | 잔       | CHAN        | 진       | CHIN        | 취       | CH'WE       |
| 요       | YO          | 잠       | CHAM        | 질       | CHIL        | 취       | CH'WI       |
| 구       | YOK         | 잡       | CHAP        | 짐       | CHIM        | 촉       | CH'U'K      |
| 영       | YONG        | 장       | CHANG       | 집       | CHIP        | 층       | CH'U'NG     |
| 우       | U           | 채       | CHAE        | 징       | CHING       | 치       | CH'I        |
| 구       | OK          | 쟁       | CHAENG      | 차       | CH'A        | 척       | CH'IK       |
| 우       | UN          | 저       | CHO'        | 착       | CH'AK       | 친       | CH'IN       |
| 구       | UL          | 적       | CHO'K       | 찬       | CH'AN       | 칠       | CH'IL       |
| 우       | UNG         | 전       | CHO'N       | 찰       | CH'AL       | 침       | CH'IM       |
| 구       | WO'N        | 절       | CHO'L       | 참       | CH'AM       | 칩       | CH'IP       |
| 구       | WO'L        | 점       | CHO'M       | 창       | CH'ANG      | 칭       | CH'ING      |
| 우       | WI          | 접       | CHO'P       | 채       | CH'AE       | 쾌       | K'WAE       |
| 우       | YU          | 정       | CHO'NG      | 책       | CH'AEK      | 타       | T'A         |
| 우       | YUK         | 제       | CHE         | 처       | CH'O'       | 탁       | T'AK        |
| 우       | YUN         | 조       | CHO         | 척       | CH'O'K      | 탄       | T'AN        |
| 우       | YUL         | 죽       | CHOK        | 천       | CH'O'N      | 탈       | T'AL        |

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| 탐       | T'AM        | 학       | HAK         | 회       | HOEK        |
| 탑       | T'AP        | 한       | HAN         | 형       | HOENG       |
| 탕       | T'ANG       | 할       | HAL         | 효       | HYO         |
| 태       | T'AE        | 함       | HAM         | 후       | HU          |
| 택       | T'AEK       | 합       | HAP         | 훈       | HUN         |
| 탱       | T'AENG      | 항       | HANG        | 흠       | HUM         |
| 터       | T'O'        | 해       | HAE         | 환       | HWO'N       |
| 토       | T'O         | 핵       | HAEK        | 획       | HWE         |
| 통       | T'ONG       | 행       | HAENG       | 휘       | HWI         |
| 퇴       | T'OE        | 향       | HYANG       | 휴       | HYU         |
| 투       | T'U         | 허       | HO'         | 흠       | HYUL        |
| 특       | T'U'K       | 헌       | HO'N        | 흥       | HYUNG       |
| 틈       | T'U'M       | 힐       | HO'L        | 후       | HU'K        |
| 파       | P'A         | 합       | HO'M        | 하       | HU'N        |
| 판       | P'AN        | 혁       | HYO'K       | 흠       | HU'L        |
| 팔       | P'AL        | 헌       | HYO'N       | 흠       | HU'M        |
| 팍       | P'YAK       | 힐       | HYO'L       | 합       | HU'P        |
| 패       | P'AE        | 협       | HYO'M       | 흥       | HU'NG       |
| 팡       | P'AENG      | 협       | HYO'P       | 히       | HU'I        |
| 편       | P'YO'N      | 형       | HYO'NG      | 힐       | HIL         |
| 펼       | P'YO'M      | 혜       | HYE         |         |             |
| 평       | P'YO'NG     | 호       | HO          |         |             |
| 폐       | P'YE        | 후       | HOK         |         |             |
| 포       | P'O         | 회       | HON         |         |             |
| 폭       | P'OK        | 흠       | HOL         |         |             |
| 표       | P'YO        | 형       | HONG        |         |             |
| 품       | P'UM        | 화       | HWA         |         |             |
| 퐁       | P'UNG       | 확       | HWAK        |         |             |
| 피       | P'I         | 환       | HWAN        |         |             |
| 필       | P'IL        | 활       | HWAL        |         |             |
| 핍       | P'IP        | 향       | HWANG       |         |             |
| 하       | HA          | 회       | HOE         |         |             |

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