2. TERMINOLOGY- *D) TRANSLITERATION KEY*

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Transliteration key (also called conversion table) lists the characters of a particular source script together with the corresponding characters of a specific target script. In order to distinguish characters of the source script, ample use is made of all the character inventory of the target script, including, if necessary, diacritics (diacritical marks). These are small signs, placed above, below or across a letter or group of letters.

For example,

For example, Greek characters ι and η that are pronounced both [i] may be distinguished by adding a sub-macron to one of them: ι → i, η → i. Similarly distinction is made between Arabic ه → h, and ح → ḥ.

To compare transcription and transliteration methods, a page from Back (1997), is given here:

	Transliteration	Transcription
Representing -	characters or syllabograms	sounds or phonemes
Information on	original spelling	original pronunciation
Conversion rules are	relatively easy	relatively complicated
Reproducing names and their pronunciation is -	often relatively complicated	relatively easy
Domains are -	scientific documentation	journalism, literature
Sources are -	philological works, library rules, ISO	orthographic dictionaries, pronunciation guides

Another comparison between methods can be made on the basis of this German example (see image below):

    burmanisch = Burmese
    schriftgetreu = correctly transliterated
    lautgetreu = phonetically correct
    englisch = transcribed to be correctly pronounced in Enlish
    deutsch = to be correctly pronounced in German
    chinesisch = Chinese
    amtlich = officially used conversion
    postalisch = conversion in use by postal authorities
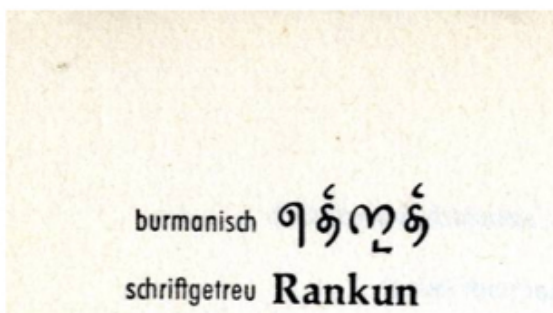
burmanisch ရန်ကုန်

schriftgetreu **Rankun**

lautgetreu	Rangôn
englisch	Rangoon
deutsch	Rangun

chinesisch	重慶
amtlich	Chongqing
postalisch	Chungking
englisch	Ch'ungch'ing
deutsch	Tschungking