11. Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian Cyrillic alphabets of Yugoslavia

The Conference,

Recognizing the need for elaboration of resolution 6 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 31/

Recognizing further that in Yugoslavia the romanization of the Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian cyrillic alphabets has long been employed in official gazeteers and maps,

Recommends that the systems that are given in the annex to this resolution be adopted as the international systems for the romanization of Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian geographical names in Yugoslavia.

12. Transliteration into Roman and Devanagari scripts of the Indian division

The Conference

Referring to resolution 11 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 32/

Noting the corrections and amendments given in document E/CONF.69/L.116,

Further noting that the note regarding Tamil has now become applicable,

Recommends the adoption of the tables of transliteration into Roman and Devanagari of the languages of the Indian division, reproduced in the technical papers of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 33/ as amended by document E/CONF.69/L.116, subject to further studies being undertaken in conjunction with Pakistan and Bangladesh of Urdu and Bangla.

13. Romanization of the Hebrew alphabet

The Conference,

Recognizing the need for elaboration of resolution 9 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 34/

31/ Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I ..., p. 11.

32/ Ibid., p. 12.

33/ Ibid., vol. II.

34/ Ibid., vol. I, p. 12.

Recognizing further that in Israel romanization is carried out in all official gazetteers and maps in accordance with the system mentioned in the report of the Second Conference,

Recommends that the system given in the annex to this resolution be adopted as the international system for the romanization of geographical names in the Hebrew alphabet.

Letter numbers	Cyrillic character		Romanization form
	Serbo-Croatian	Macedonian	
1	A a	A a	A a
2	Б б	Б б	B b
3	В в	В в	V v
4	Г г	Г г	G g
5	Д д	Д д	D d
6	Ђ ђ		Đ đ
7		Ѓ ѓ	G g *before e and и* Đ đ *in other cases*
8	E e	E e	E e
9	Ж ж	Ж ж	Ž ž
10	З з	З з	Z z
11		S ѕ	Dz dz
12	И и	И и	I i
13	Ј ј	Ј ј	J j
14	К к	К к	K k
15	Л л	Л л	L l
16	Љ љ	Љ љ	Lj lj
17	М м	М м	M m
18	Н н	Н н	N n
19	Њ њ	Њ њ	Nj nj
20	O o	O o	O o
21	П п	П п	P p
22	Р р	Р р	R r
23	С с	С с	S s
24	Т т	Т т	T t
25	Ћ ћ		Ć ć
26		Ќ ќ	K k *before e and и* Ć ć *in other cases*
27	У у	У у	U u
28	Ф ф	Ф ф	F f
29	Х х	Х х	H h
30	Ц ц	Ц ц	C c
31	Ч ч	Ч ч	Č č
32	Џ џ	Џ џ	Dž dž
33	Ш ш	Ш ш	Š š

Hebrew names in romanized editions of maps published by the Survey of Israel are transliterated according to the official rules adopted by the Knesset (Parliament) and published in the Official Gazette No. 519 of 23 January 1957. A list of these rules follows below, together with a simplified pronunciation guide for the English-speaking reader. The Sephardic pronunciation prevailing in Israel is given. The phonetic value of letters is approximately the same as in English except where stated otherwise; stress is mostly on the last syllable. For a more complete treatise see " Transliteration of Geographical Names in the Topographic Maps of Israel " by N. Kadmon and M. Talmi, Survey of Israel, Cartographic Papers, No .4, 1969 (Hebrew, with English abstract). Hebrew is written from right to left.

CONSONANTS[1]

Hebrew letter	Final form	Name of letter	Romanized form	Pronunciation	Example	
א		Alef	'	mute [2]	Arbel , Be'eri	אַרְבֵּל, בְּאֵרִי
ב		Bet	b		Benaya	בְּנָיָה
ב׳		Vet	v		Yavor	יָבוֹר
ג, ג׳ [4]		Gimel	g	hard, as in ' good '	Gedera	גְּדֵרָה
ד, ד׳ [4]		Dalet	d		Dorot	דוֹרוֹת
ה		He	h		Hadassim	הֲדַסִּים
ו		Waw	w	w, v [5]	Wardon	וַרְדּוֹן
ז		Zayin	z		Zohar	זֹהַר
ח		Het	ḥ	as ch in Scottish ' loch ', but guttural	Hefa	חֵיפָה
ט		Tet	t		Tira	טִירָה
י		Yod	y		Yerushalayim	יְרוּשָׁלַיִם
כ	ך	Kaf	k		Karkur	כַּרְכּוּר
כ׳	ך	Khaf	kh	as ch in Scottish ' loch '	Nofekh	נֹפֶךְ
ל		Lamed	l		Lod	לֹד
מ	ם	Mem	m		Magen	מָגֵן
נ	ן	Nun	n		Naftali	נַפְתָּלִי
ס		Samekh	s		Savyon	סַבְיוֹן
ע		'Ayin	'	mute ; gutturalizes following vowel [6]	'Evron, Ma'on	עֶבְרוֹן, מָעוֹן
פ		Pe	p		Pattish	פַּטִּישׁ
פ׳	ף	Fe	f		Nof	נוֹף
צ	ץ	Zadi	z	as ts in ' tse-tse '	Zefat	צְפַת
ק		Qof	q	guttural k	Qedma	קַדְמָה
ר		Resh	r	guttural	Reshef	רֶשֶׁף
ש		Shin	sh	as in ' sheet '	Shoval	שׁוֹבָל
ש		Sin	s		Sadot	שָׂדוֹת
ת, ת׳ [4]		Taw	t		Tel Aviv	תֵּל-אָבִיב

VOWELS

	Name	Romanized	Pronunciation
ַ	Pattah	a	as a in ' bar '
ֲ	Hataf Pattah	a	as a in ' bar '
ָ	Qamaz	a	as a in ' bar '
ְ	Sheva [7]	e	as e in ' yet '
ֶ	Segol	e	as e in ' yet '
ֱ	Hataf Segol	e	as e in ' yet '
ֵ	Zere	e , é [8]	as e in 'yet' or ay in ' bay '
ִ	Hiriq	i	as i in ' hit '
ִי	Hiriq Male	i	as i in ' hit '
ֹ	Holam	o	as o in ' short '
וֹ	Holam Male	o	as o in ' short '
ָ	Qamaz Qatan	o	as o in ' short '
ֳ	Hataf Qamaz	o	as o in ' short '
וּ	Shuruq	u	as oo in ' good '
ֻ	Qubbuz	u	as oo in ' good '

NOTES

1 The addition of a dot (dageshhazaq) within a consonant, except as shown in the list, doubles its value and is represented by doubling the respective letter (with the exception of the digraph sh).

2 The sign ' (Alef) slightly separates between two consecutive vowels or between a consonant and a vowel: at the beginning of a word it is omitted in transliteration.

3 Does not occur at the beginning of a name.

4 At the beginning of a name these letters carry a dot (dagesh qal).

5 Pronounced w in Eastern and v in Western pronunciation.

6 The sign ' ('Ayin) slightly separates between two consecutive vowels or between a consonant and a vowel, and gutturalizes the following vowel.

7 The sheva is of two kinds : sheva nah, which is omitted in transliteration, and sheva na', represented by e, which occurs at the beginning of a word or syllable.

8 In some maps and in the following glossary the zere, if accentuated, is transliterated é.

GLOSSARY
OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS IN NAME COMBINATIONS

Most geographical names in the romanized editions of maps of the Survey of Israel are transliterated from Hebrew. Many of these names contain geographical terms, the transliterations of which are listed below. The suffix -t in feminine nouns ending in -a denotes the 'construct' case (semikhut) i. e. 'of', found in most name combinations. E. g. Horba = Ruin; Horbat Be'ér = Ruin of the Well. Plural forms frequently found in maps are also listed. The article is denoted by the prefix ha- or, in special cases, by he- .

Agam	lake	Me'ara (t) pl. Me'arot	cave
Aggan	basin	Mehlaf	interchange
'Arava ('Arvat)	plain	Meleha (t)	saltpan, mudflat
Bet	house	Mezad	fort
Be'ér	well	Mezuda (t)	fortress
Berekha (t)	pool	Midbar	desert
Biq'a (t)	valley	Mifraz	bay, gulf
'Émeq	valley	Mishor	plain
'En, pl. 'Enot	spring	Mizpe	observation point
Gan	garden	Nahal (abbr. N.)	stream, watercourse, valley
Gay (Gé)	valley	Qeren, pl. Qarné	peak
Gesher	bridge	Qever	tomb
Giv'a (t), pl. Giv'ot	hill	Qirya (t)	town
Har, pl. Haré	mountain	Rama (t), pl. Ramot	plateau
Holot	sands, dunes	Rekhes	mountain crest, range
Horba (t), pl. Horvot (abbr. H.)	ruin	Rogem	cairn
Horesha (t)	wood	Rosh	mountain top
Kefar	village	Sade (Sedé), pl. Sedot	field
Ma'agar	reservoir	Sheluha (t)	spur
Ma'ale	ascent	Tel	hill, ancient mound
Ma'avar	pass, ford	Ya'ar, pl. Ya'arot	forest
Makhtésh	erosion cirque	Yam	sea, lake
Mappal	waterfall	Zomet	junction
Ma'yan	spring	Zuq, pl. Zuqé	cliff
Mazoq, pl. Mezoqé	cliff		