

23 June 2017

Original: Chinese

**Eleventh United Nations Conference on the
Standardization of Geographical Names**

New York, 8-17 August 2017

Item 14 (b) of the provisional agenda*

Writing systems and pronunciation: Conversion into non-Roman writing systems

**New Developments in Formulating the Transformation
Guidelines of Geographical Names from Foreign Languages
into Chinese**

Submitted by China **

* E/CONF.105/1

** Prepared by Liu Lian'an, Gao Yu and Ji Yuan

KOREAN

Korean geographical names include Sino-Korean words, indigenous words and loan words. These words may be converted according to respective Chinese conversion rules.

① Conversion of Specific Elements

The Sino-Korean words in Korean language should be converted into corresponding Chinese characters, and the Chinese characters converted should have suitable semantic collocations. Korean words that cannot be found in existing materials should be transcribed. E.g.:

묘향산-妙香山 산호공원-珊瑚公园

Loan specific elements should be transcribed. E.g.:

호텔리베라-里维拉酒店

Indigenous specific elements may be translated. Under such circumstances that specific elements can be transcribed: the words' meanings are confusing; there is only one Chinese character after translation; the words are derogatory or can cause misunderstanding. E.g.:

까치봉-喜鹊峰 가마-加马 배나무-培罗武

Modifying adjectives before specific elements should be translated. E.g.:

신장리-新獐里 구장리-旧獐里

Numbers and dates in geographical names should be translated. E.g. :

왕십리-往十里 이충동-二忠洞

When some specific elements are both Sino-Korean and indigenous words, Sino-Korean words are preferentially used.

안진동-安津洞 배산-杯山

② Conversion of Generic Terms

For the conversion of geographical entities with only specific elements, generic terms based on the category of the actual geographical entity may be added. E.g.:

덕산-德山村 백마위-白岩山

When a generic term has multiple meanings, its translation should be based on the category of its actual geographical entity. E.g.:

제주도-济州岛 제주도-济州道

JAPANESE

Japanese geographical names are usually composed of Kanji (Chinese characters), katakana and hiragana characters, which can be converted into corresponding Chinese characters.

① Conversion of Specific Elements

The specific elements written in Kanji should be converted into standard Chinese characters. E.g.:

愛知県-爱知县 広島-广岛 壱岐島-壹岐岛

The specific elements written in self-made Japanese Kanji should be followed. E.g.:

田風隧道-田風隧道

The Japanese kana in the specific elements should be converted into corresponding standard Chinese characters. If there are no corresponding standard Chinese characters, they should be transcribed according to the transcription key provided by the guideline. E.g.:

えびの市-海老野市 ゆとりろ-尤托利罗

The particles, prepositions and conjunctions in the specific elements may be omitted. E.g.:

霞ヶ浦-霞浦 紀ノ川-纪川

② Conversion of Generic Terms

The generic terms with the significance of administrative division should be followed. E.g.:

川北町-川北町

The generic terms written in self-made Japanese Kanji should be translated. E.g.:

小豆峠-小豆山口

The generic terms that Chinese people hard to understand should be translated. E.g.:

晴海団地-晴海住宅区 平戸瀬戸-平户海峡

In translating geographical entities that have only specific elements, corresponding generic terms should be added.

牛首-牛首山

Generic terms with kana should be translated. E.g.:

三条通り-三条大街 深田ため池-深田蓄水池

③ Conversion of Special Geographical Names

The conversion of geographical names that contain exonyms should be in accordance with corresponding transformation guidelines. E.g.:

グリーンハイツ-格林小区

The geographical names after Ainu language should be converted according to the following: transliterate them into standard Chinese characters if there are such Kanji; transcribe them if there no corresponding Kanji. E.g.:

嶮暮帰島-嶮暮归岛 アポイ山-亚步伊山

LAO

① Conversion of Specific Elements

The adjectives modifying the specific elements should be translated. E.g.:

ບ.ໂຊກໃຫຍ່-大索村 ບ.ລັດໂຫຊອງໃຕ້-南拉霍松村

Geographical names with numbers should be translated and corresponding generic terms be added. E.g.:

ບ.ຫລັກເກົ້າ-9 公里村 ບ.ຫລັກສາມສິບຫົກ-36 公里村

When a specific element, after conversion, has only one Chinese character, its generic term should be transcribed first and then translated; If there are two or more Chinese characters after conversion, transcription is not needed. E.g.:

ບ.ໂຊ-班赛村 ພູເກົ້າງົງ-高昂山

When the specific elements end in consonants, the pronounceable consonants should be transcribed, while the unpronounceable consonants need no transcription. E.g.:

ບ.ຈຸ້ມ-班尊村 ມ.ແອດ-孟艾县

The specific elements that clearly reflect the characteristics of geographical entities should be translated. E.g.:

ຜາແດງ-红山 ຜາງ-蛇山

② Conversion of Generic Terms

When a specific element contains only one syllable, its generic terms should be transcribed first and then translated. E.g.:

ນ້ຳເນີນ-南嫩河 ບ.ຫາຍ-班莱村

PERSIAN

① Conversion of Specific Elements

Specific elements, including false generic elements, should be transcribed if they have only one word. False generic elements, such as "قلعه [qal'e]", "بندر [Bandar]" and other words should be translated when they are separated from the specific elements. E.g.:

چشمه 切什梅山

جنگل قلعهکتی 卡提堡森林

The localizers that play a decorative role in the specific elements of administrative divisions and natural features (including provinces, regions, islands, reefs, bills, saddles, etc.) should be translated. E.g.:

استان آذربایجان شرقی 东阿塞拜疆省

استان خراسان جنوبی 南呼罗珊省

When a specific element has only one syllable, it should be translated into two Chinese characters. E.g.:

خان 哈恩

کانیبا 菲恩

The Arabic article "ال [al]" in a specific element may be omitted or converted as "阿尔". E.g.:

النقی 阿尔纳吉

② Conversion of Generic Terms

For the natural features with only specific elements, corresponding generic terms should be added during conversion. E.g.:

حاجیلفته 哈吉拉夫泰沼澤

③ Conversion of Some Special Letters

The letter "ه [h]", if at the end of a word and after a short vowel, may be omitted. E.g.:

لاله 拉萊

The letter "ع [ʿ]", if it is a quiet consonant and a sole consonant, may be omitted. E.g.:

عزیز بلاغی 阿齊茲泉

The combined letters "او [ow]", when at the beginning of a word, should be translated into "欧" , and should be converted according to the pronunciation of the long vowel ū when in the middle or at the end of the word. E.g.:

اوریا 歐里亞 جیلو 吉魯

The reduplicated words may be converted as a single consonant. E.g.:

دردرہ 達雷 عباس آباد 阿巴斯阿巴德

The conjunction between modifier and modified terms called "埃扎菲" (transliterated as e) in geographical names need not to be translated. If the modified syllable ended with ā, ū, ou and other vowels, the attached syllable [ye] can be transcribed as "伊". E.g.:

ہالان 哈蘭-加勒 ہالای 巴拉伊-迪澤