

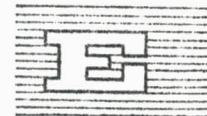
UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.  
LIMITED

E/CONF.61/L.5/Add.15  
19 May 1972

ENGLISH ONLY



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SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE  
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES  
London, 10-31 May 1972  
Item 11 of the provisional agenda

WRITING SYSTEMS

TRANSFER OF NAMES FROM ONE WRITING SYSTEM INTO ANOTHER

TRANSLITERATION OF SERBO-CROATIAN WRITING

LON.72-270

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System of Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Geographical Names  
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#### ROMANIZATION OF SERBO-CROATIAN

1. Serbo-Croatian is the Slavic language of the Serbs and Croats (in Yugoslavia). It consists of Serbian, written in the Cyrillic script, and Croatian, written in the Roman script.

Problems. The Serbian and the Croatian ways of writing Serbo-Croatian are shown below. Croatian coincides fully with the romanization systems of ISO, Budapest, UK/US and LC. So, this is one case where there seem to be no problems.

Systems. Croatian (see above, 1 and 2).

ISO = International Organization for Standardization. ISO Recommendation R 9, 2nd edition, 1968, pages 6 to 8, column for Serbian, + Errata, Sept. 1969.

Budapest = Staatsamt für Geodäsie und Kartographie der Ungarischen Volksrepublik. Schreibung der Geographischen Namen auf der Weltkarte 1: 2 500 000. Budapest, [1962]. Pages 52 and 24.

UK/US = U.S. Department of State. Romanization Guide, 1967. Shows the system used by both the [U.S.] Board on Geographic Names and the [U.K.] Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use; pages 64-65.

No.	Form of Persian letter	Iran	(Only when different from Iran)		
			Budapest	L.C.	Prussian
			and UK/US		

42	ا (or ا)	ā			ā
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43	initial:	omit			
	elsewhere:	' (apostrophe)			' (see Note)

(Note for LC: except as noted below: a) when used as a mark of izāfah: -i see also number 47 ; b) when used to mark the indefinite article: 'i)

44	ا	double the consonant or digraph concerned			
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45	tanvīn {	ا	or	o <sup>n</sup>	no indication	un
		ا	=	e <sup>n</sup>	" "	in
		ا	and	a <sup>n</sup>	" "	an

46	ا	no indication	omit	no indication
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47 When two words are associated in the relation known as ezāfeh (or izāfah), the first may (these endings, followed by a space, are added at the end of the first word:)

a) bear no special mark

-e -i

b) be marked by the addition of number 43 at the end

-ye -'i

c) be marked by the addition of number 32 at the end

-ye -yi

Note: For signs 9, 14, 16 and 22, Working Paper 19, "Report of Iran", presented to the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Standardization of Geographical Names, New York, 10-20 March 1970, proposes, respectively, kh, zh, sh, and gh (instead of kh, zh, sh, and gh).

4. Proposal. To continue supporting the Iran system (see under 3.).

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LC = [U. S.] Library of Congress system; shown in: American Library Association. Cataloging Rules, 1949, page 246.

Prussian = Instruktionen für die alphabetischen Kataloge der preussischen Bibliotheken vom 10. 5. 1899, 2nd edition 1908; reprint, Wiesbaden, 1964.

Annex II. (Still authoritative in German-speaking countries).

No.	Serbian	Croatian	Prussian (only when different from Croatian)
1	A, a	A, a	
2	Б, б	B, b	
3	В, в	V, v	
4	Г, г	G, g	
5	Д, д	D, d	
6	Ђ, ђ	Đ, đ	d'
7	Е, е	E, e	
8	Ж, ж	Ž, ž	
9	З, з	Z, z	
10	И, и	I, i	
11	Ј, ј	J, j	
12	К, к	K, k	
13	Л, л	L, l	
14	Љ, љ	Lj, lj	l'
15	М, м	M, m	
16	Н, н	N, n	
17	Њ, њ	Nj, nj	n'
18	О, о	O, o	
19	П, п	P, p	
20	Р, р	R, r	
21	С, с	S, s	
22	Т, т	T, t	
23	Ђ, ђ	Ć, ć	
24	У, у	U, u	
25	Ф, ф	F, f	
26	Х, х	H, h	
27	Ц, ц	C, c	
28	Ч, ч	Č, č	
29	Џ, џ	Dž, dž	ž
30	Ш, ш	Š, š	

4. Proposal. That for United Nations use, the following rules be adopted:

- a) if a Serbian geographical name has a Croatian form, that the latter be used;
- b) if no Croatian form is found, that the Serbian name be romanized using the standard Croatian equivalents (shown above). In popular romanization (newspapers, etc.), the same system might be used, omitting those diacritical marks not found in the typesetting process being utilized.