# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 9

Second edition
1995-02-15

# Information and documentation — Transliteration of Cyrillic characters into Latin characters — Slavic and non-Slavic languages

*Information et documentation — Translittération des caractères cyrilliques en caractères latins — Langues slaves et non slaves*

Reference number
ISO 9:1995(E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Conversion of written languages*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9:1986), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annexes A to D of this International Standard are for information only.



International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

# Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of International Standards, dealing with the conversion of systems of writing. The aim of this International Standard and others in the series is to provide a means for international communication of written messages in a form which permits the automatic transmission and reconstitution of these by men or machines. The system of conversion, in this case, must be univocal and entirely reversible.

This means that no consideration should be given to phonetic and aesthetic matters nor to certain national customs: all these considerations are, indeed, ignored by the machine performing the function.

The adoption of this International Standard for international communication leaves every country free to adopt for its own use a national standard which may be different, on condition that it be compatible with the International Standard. The system proposed herein should make this possible, and be acceptable for international use if the graphisms it creates are such that they may be converted automatically into the graphisms used in any national system, so long as it is strict.

This International Standard may be used by anyone who has a clear understanding of the system and is certain that it can be applied without ambiguity. The result obtained will not give a correct pronunciation of the original text in a person's own language; but it will serve as a means of finding automatically the original graphism and thus allow anyone who has a knowledge of the original language to pronounce it correctly. Similarly, one can only pronounce correctly a text written in, for example, English or Polish, if one has a knowledge of English or Polish.

The adoption of national standards compatible with this International Standard will permit the representation, in an international publication, of the morphemes of each language according to the customs of the country where it is spoken. It will be possible to simplify this representation in order to take into account the extent of the character sets available on different kinds of machine.

# Information and documentation — Transliteration of Cyrillic characters into Latin characters — Slavic and non-Slavic languages

## 1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a system for the transliteration into Latin characters of Cyrillic characters constituting the alphabets of Slavic and non-Slavic languages, in accordance with the principles of stringent conversion in order to permit international information exchange, particularly by electronic means. For the transliteration of Slavic Cyrillic characters, tables 1 and 2 reproduce the tables published in the first edition of ISO 9:1986; for the transliteration of Cyrillic characters constituting the alphabets of non-Slavic languages, table 3 adopts the transliteration of tables 1 and 2 for all characters similar to those of Slavic languages and gives equivalents for all supplementary characters introduced in the alphabets of non-Slavic languages.

Table 3 includes in a single sequence, listed in the Cyrillic alphabetic order, the 118 single or diacritic-carrying characters that appear in one or another of the considered alphabets. The list of the languages written in these alphabets is given in annex C.

## 2 General principles of conversion of writing systems

**2.1** The words in a language, which are written according to a given script (the converted system), sometimes have to be rendered according to a different system (the conversion system) normally used for a different language. The procedure is often used for historical or geographical texts, cartographical documents and in particular bibliographical work where characters must be converted from different writing systems into a single alphabet to allow for alphabetical intercalation in bibliographies, catalogues, indexes, toponymic lists, etc.

It is indispensable in that it permits the univocal transmission of a written message between two countries using different writing systems, or exchanging a message the writing of which is different from their own. It thereby permits transmission by manual, mechanical as well as electronic means.

The two basic methods of conversion of a system of writing are transliteration and transcription.

**2.2 Transliteration** is the process which consists of representing the characters[1] of an alphabetical or syllabic writing by the characters of a conversion alphabet.

In principle, the conversion should be made character by character: each character of the converted graphical system is rendered by only one character of the conversion alphabet, this being the easiest way to ensure the complete and unambiguous reversibility of the conversion alphabet in the converted system.

When the number of characters used in the conversion system is smaller than the number of characters of the converted system, it is necessary to use digraphs or diacritical marks. In this case, arbitrary choices and the use of purely conventional marks shall be avoided as far as possible, and a certain phonetic logic shall be maintained in order to give the system a wide acceptance.

However, it must be accepted that the graphism obtained cannot always be correctly pronounced according to the phonetic habits of the language (or of all the languages) which usually use(s) the conversion alphabet. On the other hand this graphism shall be such that the reader who has a knowledge of the converted language may mentally restore unequivocally the original graphism and thus pronounce it.

1) A character is an element of an alphabetical or other type of writing system that graphically represents a phoneme, a syllable, a word or even a prosodical characteristic of a given language. It is used either alone (e.g. a letter, a syllabic sign, an ideographical character, a digit, a punctuation mark) or in combination (e.g. an accent, a diacritical mark). A letter having an accent or a diacritical mark, for example â, è, ö, is therefore a character in the same way as a basic letter.

**2.3** ***Retransliteration*** is the process whereby the characters of a conversion alphabet are transformed back into those of the converted writing system. It is the exact opposite of the transliteration process in that the rules of a transliteration system are applied in reverse in order to reconvert the transliterated word to its original form.

**2.4** **Transcription** is the process whereby the pronunciation of a given language is noted by the system of signs of a conversion language.

A transcription system is of necessity based on the orthographical conventions of the conversion language. Transcription is not strictly reversible.

Transcription may be used for the conversion of all writing systems. It is the only method that can be used for systems that are not entirely alphabetical or syllabic and for all ideophonographical systems of writing like Chinese.

**2.5** To carry out **romanization** (the conversion of non-Latin writing systems to the Latin alphabet) either transliteration or transcription or a combination of the two may be used depending on the nature of the converted system.

**2.6** A conversion system proposed for international use may call for compromise and the sacrifice of certain national customs. It is therefore necessary for each community of users to accept concessions, fully abstaining in every case from imposing as a matter of course solutions that are actually justified only by national practice (regarding pronunciation and orthography).

When a country uses two systems univocally convertible one into the other to write its own language, the system of transliteration thus implemented shall be taken a priori as a basis for the international standardized system, as far as it is compatible with the other principles exposed hereafter.

**2.7** When necessary, the conversion systems should specify an equivalent for each character, not only the letters but also the punctuation marks, numbers, etc. They should similarly take into account the arrangement of the sequence of characters that make up the text, for example the direction of the script, and specify the way of distinguishing words and of using separation signs, following as closely as possible the customs of the language(s) which use the converted writing system.

**2.8** When romanizing a script which has no uppercase characters, it is usual to capitalize some words, following national usage.

## 3 Principles of conversion for alphabetical writing systems

**3.1** The conversion may be made at various levels.

The first level is that of completely reversible **stringent transliteration** which is necessary to attain in full the aim given in 2.2. This conversion applies all principles of transliteration without exception. It does not permit variants. The conventional systems of stringent transliteration should be applied as such without any change to meet national or regional customs as regards pronunciation or orthography. They permit the univocal international transmission of messages by mechanical or electronic means.

To permit an international unequivocal communication, International Standards on transliteration must apply by priority the principle of stringent conversion. These can then be used as a basis for the establishment of rules for simplified conversion and for preparation of national standards.

The second level is that of **simplified conversion.** The simplification can be made necessary, for example, by the use of machines that do not accept all the alphabet characters required for stringent conversion. The method of conversion may allow national or regional variants, which may not permit complete reversibility. The simplified conversion may be the subject of International Standards or agreements.

The third level is that of **popular conversion** which, for example, should enable the same foreign names to be written in a uniform manner in the newspapers of a given country. It is obliged to take into account phonetic or graphic practices and therefore can only be national.

**3.2** In cases where the same characters appear in one alphabet used with some differences by different languages, these characters would be transliterated in the same way, irrespective of the language they belong to.

**3.3** If the converted alphabet gives a different form to the same character according to its place in the word (as is the case for example in the Arabic, Hebrew and Greek alphabets), the conversion alphabet will use only one character of constant form.

## 4 Transliteration table

**Table 1 — General table for Slavic Cyrillic characters**

| Cyrillic character | | | | | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters of Slavic alphabets (Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Macedonian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian) | | Respective languages | Examples | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | printed | | written | | | | | | |
| 1 | а | А | *а* | *А* | a | A | all | адрес | adres |
| 2 | б | Б | *б* | *Б* | b | B | all | баба | baba |
| 3 | в | В | *в* | *В* | v | V | all | вы | vy |
| 4 | г | Г | *г* | *Г* | g | G | all | голова | golova |
| 5 | д | Д | *д* | *Д* | d | D | all | да | da |
| 6 | ђ | Ђ | *ђ* | *Ђ* | đ | Đ | sr | ђон | đon |
| 7 | ѓ | Ѓ | *ѓ* | *Ѓ* | ǵ | Ǵ | mk | ѓуѓум | ǵuǵum |
| 8 | е | Е | *е* | *Е* | e | E | all | еда | eda |
| 9 | ё | Ё | *ё* | *Ё* | ë | Ë | be ru | ёлка | ëlka |
| 10 | є | Є | *є* | *Є* | ê | Ê | uk | твоє | tvoê |
| 11 | ж | Ж | *ж* | *Ж* | ž | Ž | all | журнал | žurnal |
| 12 | з | З | *з* | *З* | z | Z | all | звезда | zvezda |

**Table 1** — *(continued)*

| Cyrillic character | | | | | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters of Slavic alphabets (Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Macedonian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian) | | Respective languages | Examples | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | printed | | written | | | | | | |
| 13 | S | S | *s* | *S* | ẑ | Ẑ | mk | ѕвезда | ẑvezda |
| 14 | и | И | *и* | *И* | i | I | bg mk ru sr uk | книга | kniga |
| 15 | і | І | *і* | *І* | ì | Ì | be uk | білий | bìlij |
| 16 | ї | Ї | *ї* | *Ї* | ï | Ï | uk | їзда | ïzda |
| 17 | ј | Ј | *ј* | *Ј* | ǰ | J̌ | mk sr | један | ǰedan |
| 18 | й | Й | *й* | *Й* | j | J | be bg ru uk | первый | pervyj |
| 19 | к | К | *к* | *К* | k | K | all | как | kak |
| 20 | л | Л | *л* | *Л* | l | L | all | липа | lipa |
| 21 | љ | Љ | *љ* | *Љ* | l̂ | L̂ | mk sr | љубав | l̂ubav |
| 22 | м | М | *м* | *М* | m | M | all | муж | muž |
| 23 | н | Н | *н* | *Н* | n | N | all | нижний | nižnij |
| 24 | њ | Њ | *њ* | *Њ* | n̂ | N̂ | mk sr | њива | n̂iva |

**Table 1 —** *(continued)*

| Cyrillic character | | | | | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters of Slavic alphabets (Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Macedonian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian) | | Respective languages | Examples | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | printed | | written | | | | | | |
| 25 | о | О | *о* | *О* | o | O | all | общество | obŝestvo |
| 26 | п | П | *п* | *П* | p | P | all | пара | para |
| 27 | р | Р | *р* | *Р* | r | R | all | рыба | ryba |
| 28 | с | С | *с* | *С* | s | S | all | сестра | sestra |
| 29 | т | Т | *т* | *Т* | t | T | all | товарищ | tovariŝ |
| 30 | ћ | Ћ | *ћ* | *Ћ* | ć | Ć | sr | кућа | kuća |
| 31 | ќ | Ќ | *ќ* | *Ќ* | ќ | Ќ | mk | куќа | kuќa |
| 32 | у | У | *у* | *У* | u | U | all | утро | utro |
| 33 | ў | Ў | *ў* | *Ў* | ŭ | Ŭ | be | слоўнік | sloŭnìk |
| 34 | ф | Ф | *ф* | *Ф* | f | F | all | физика | fizika |
| 35 | х | Х | *х* | *Х* | h | H | all | химический | himičeskij |
| 36 | ц | Ц | *ц* | *Ц* | c | C | all | центральный | central′nyj |

**Table 1** — *(concluded)*

| Cyrillic character | | | | | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters of Slavic alphabets (Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Macedonian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian) | | Respective languages | Examples | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | printed | | written | | | | | | |
| 37 | ч | Ч | *ч* | *Ч* | č | Č | all | часы | časy |
| 38 | џ | Џ | *џ* | *Џ* | đ | Đ | mk sr | џамија | đamiǰa |
| 39 | ш | Ш | *ш* | *Ш* | š | Š | all | школа | škola |
| 40 | щ | Щ | *щ* | *Щ* | ŝ | Ŝ | bg ru uk | щит | ŝit |
| 41 | ъ | Ъ | *ъ* | *Ъ* | ″ | ″ | bg ru | объявление | ob″âvlenie |
| 42 | ы | Ы | *ы* | *Ы* | y | Y | be ru | был | byl |
| 43 | ь | Ь | *ь* | *Ь* | ′ | ′ | be bg ru uk | альбом | al′bom |
| 44 | э | Э | *э* | *Э* | è | È | be ru | это | èto |
| 45 | ю | Ю | *ю* | *Ю* | û | Û | be bg ru uk | южный | ûžnyj |
| 46 | я | Я | *я* | *Я* | â | Â | be bg ru uk | яма | âma |
| 47 | ' | ' | ' | ' | ' | ' | be mk uk | 'pŕa | 'rǵa |

NOTE – For the diacritical signs used, see annex A.

**Table 2 — Complementary table for the Slavic Cyrillic characters used by some communities established outside the boundaries of their native countries**

| Cyrillic character | | | | | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters of Slavic alphabets | | Examples | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | printed | | written | | | | | |
| 48 | Г | Г | *г* | *Г* | g̀ | Ġ | ґуст | g̀ust |
| 49 | Ђ | Ђ | *ђ* | *Ђ* | ě | Ě | ѣсть | ěst′ |
| 50 | Ӂ | Ӂ | *ӂ* | *Ӂ* | ă | Ă | мӂка | mằka |
| 51 | Ѳ | Ѳ | *ѳ* | *Ѳ* | f̀ | F̀ | каоедра | kaf̀edra |
| 52 | Ѵ | Ѵ | *ѵ* | *Ѵ* | ỳ | Ỳ | мѵро | mỳro |
| NOTE – Character 48 is also used in the Ukraine. | | | | | | | | |

**Table 3 — Table for Cyrillic characters of non-Slavic languages**

| No. | Cyrillic character | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters | No. | Cyrillic character | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters | No. | Cyrillic character | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters | No. | Cyrillic character | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters | No. | Cyrillic character | Transliteration into Latin characters from Cyrillic characters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | а | a | 25 | ҙ | ẓ | 49 | м | m | 73 | ҁ | ś | 97 | ҷ | ç |
| 2 | ӓ | ä | 26 | ӟ | z̈ | 50 | н | n | 74 | т | t | 98 | ҷ̈ | c̈ |
| 3 | ӓ̄ | ą̈ | 27 | з | ź | 51 | ң | ṇ | 75 | ҭ | t́ | 99 | ҷ | ĉ |
| 4 | ӑ | ă | 28 | и | i | 52 | ң̆ | ṇ | 76 | ҭ̌ | t́ | 100 | ҷ́ | ć |
| 5 | ӣ | ā | 29 | ӣ | ī | 53 | ҥ | ṅ | 77 | ҭ | ţ | 101 | ҿ | č |
| 6 | æ | æ | 30 | ӥ | í | 54 | ң | ṅ | 78 | у | u | 102 | ҿ | ç̌ |
| 7 | ӕ | á | 31 | й | î | 55 | ҥ | ń | 79 | ӳ | ü | 103 | ш | š |
| 8 | ӊ | å | 32 | ӣ | j | 56 | ң | ň | 80 | ӯ | ū | 104 | щ | ŝ |
| 9 | б | b | 33 | і | ì | 57 | н̄ | n̄ | 81 | ў | ŭ | 105 | ъ | ʺ |
| 10 | в | v | 34 | ї | ï | 58 | о | o | 82 | ӳ | ű | 106 | ы | y |
| 11 | г | g | 35 | ӏ | ǐ | 59 | ӧ | ö | 83 | ӯ | ú | 107 | ӹ | ÿ |
| 12 | ґ | ǵ | 36 | ј | ǰ | 60 | ө | ô | 84 | ӱ | ų | 108 | ӹ | ȳ |
| 13 | ғ | g̣ | 37 | ј | ǰ | 61 | ӫ | ő | 85 | ү | ù | 109 | ь | ʹ |
| 14 | ҕ | ɠ | 38 | к | k | 62 | ӧ̄ | ǫ̈ | 86 | ұ | u̇ | 110 | э | è |
| 15 | һ | ḥ | 39 | қ | ķ | 63 | ҩ | ò | 87 | ӱ̄ | ū | 111 | ә | ă |
| 16 | д | d | 40 | ҡ | k̂ | 64 | ӫ | ó | 88 | ԝ | w | 112 | ӛ | à |
| 17 | е | e | 41 | ҟ | k̂ | 65 | ӧ̄ | ō | 89 | ф | f | 113 | ю | û |
| 18 | ӗ | ĕ | 42 | ҟ | k̄ | 66 | ҽ | œ | 90 | х | h | 114 | ю̄ | ů |
| 19 | ё | ë | 43 | ҟ | ķ | 67 | п | p | 91 | х | ḥ | 115 | я | â |
| 20 | ж | ž | 44 | ҟ | k̀ | 68 | ҧ | ṕ | 92 | ц | c | 116 | ӏ | ‡ |
| 21 | ж | ẓ | 45 | ԛ | q | 69 | ҧ | p̀ | 93 | ҵ | c̄ | 117 | ’ | ‘ |
| 22 | ӝ | z̄ | 46 | л | l | 70 | р | r | 94 | ҷ | d̂ | 118 | ” | ‘‘ |
| 23 | ӂ | ž | 47 | л’ | ĺ | 71 | с | s | 95 | ч | č | | | |
| 24 | з | z | 48 | ҧ | ļ | 72 | ҫ | ṣ | 96 | ҷ | ç | | | |

# Annex A
(informative)

# Diacritical signs used for the transliteration of Slavic Cyrillic characters
(tables 1 and 2)

The diacritical signs used in tables 1 and 2 of this International Standard are taken from the code table of ISO 5426.

Table A.1 indicates their position in that code table.

**Table A.1 — Diacritical signs used in tables 1 and 2**

| No. | Position in the code table | No. | Position in the code table |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 4/2 | 40 | 4/3 |
| 10 | 4/3 | 41 | 3/14 |
| 11 | 4/15 | 43 | 3/13 |
| 13 | 4/3 | 44 | 4/1 |
| 15 | 4/1 | 45 | 4/3 |
| 16 | 4/8 | 46 | 4/3 |
| 17 | 4/15 | 1) | |
| 21 | 4/3 | 48 | 4/1 |
| 24 | 4/3 | 49 | 4/15 |
| 30 | 4/2 | 50 | 4/15 |
| 31 | 4/2 | 51 | 4/1 |
| 33 | 4/15 | 52 | 4/1 |
| 37 | 4/15 | | |
| 38 | 4/3 | | |
| 39 | 4/15 | | |

1) Character 47 is an apostrophe coded 2/7 in ISO/IEC 646.

# Annex B
(informative)

## Diacritical signs used for the transliteration of Cyrillic characters of non-Slavic languages (table 3)

The diacritical signs used are taken from the code table of ISO 5426. Table B.1 indicates their position in the code table.

**Table B.1 — Diacritical signs used in table 3**

| No. of transliterated characters | Position in the code table | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 2, 19, 26, 34, 59, 79, 98, 107 | 4/8 | Diaeresis |
| 3, 62, 84 | 4/8 + 5/6 | Diaeresis + Dot below |
| 4, 14, 18, 23, 56, 101 | 4/6 | Breve |
| 5, 22, 29, 42, 57, 65, 80, 93, 108 | 4/5 | Macron |
| 6 | 7/1 | Ligature ae – Small letter |
| 7, 12, 27, 30, 37, 47, 55, 64, 68, 83 | 4/2 | Acute accent |
| 8, 114 | 4/10 | Circle above |
| 13, 28, 32, 53, 86 | 4/7 | Dot above |
| 15, 39, 52, 97 | 5/6 | Dot below |
| 102 | 4/6 + 5/3 | Breve + Hook to right |
| 20, 35, 36, 41, 76, 81, 95, 103 | 4/15 | Háček |
| 21 | 4/15 + 5/2 | Háček + Hook to left |
| 25, 43, 48, 51, 72, 77, 91, 96 | 5/2 | Hook to left |
| 31, 40, 60, 94, 99, 104, 113, 115 | 4/3 | Circumflex accent |
| 33, 44, 54, 63, 69, 73, 75, 85, 100, 110, 112 | 4/1 | Grave accent |
| 61, 82, 111 | 4/13 | Double acute accent |
| 87 | 4/5 + 5/6 | Macron + Dot below |
| 66 | 7/10 | Ligature oe – Small letter |
| 105 | 3/14 | Tverdyj znak |
| 109 | 3/13 | Mjagkij znak |
| 116 | 3/6 | Double dagger |
| 117 | 4/1 | Grave accent (used alone) |
| 118 | 4/8 | Diaeresis (used alone) |

# Annex C
(informative)

## List of languages covered by table 3

| Russian name | English name | French name |
|---|---|---|
| абазинский | Abaza | abaza |
| абхазский | Abkhaz | abkhaze |
| аварский | Awar | avar |
| адыгейский (черкесский) | Adyge (Circassian) | adyghé (circassien) |
| азербайджанский | Azeri | azéri |
| алтайский | Altay | altaïen |
| балкарский | Balkar | balkar |
| башкирский | Bashkir | bachkir |
| бурятский | Buryat | bouriate |
| гагаузский | Gagauzi | gagaouze |
| даргинский | Dargwa | dargwa |
| долганский | Dolgan | dolgane |
| дунганский | Dungan | doungane |
| ингушский | Ingush | ingouche |
| кабардинский (черкесский) | Kabardian (Circassian) | kabarde (circassien) |
| казахский | Kazakh | kazakh |
| калмыцкий | Kalmyk | kalmouk |
| караимский | Karaim | caraïte |
| каракалпакский | Karakalpak | karakalpak |
| карачаевский | Karachay | karatchaï |
| карельский | Karelian | carélien |
| кетский | Ket | kète |
| коми-зыряцкий | Komi-Zyrian | komi-zyriène |
| коми-пермяцкий | Komi-Permian | komi-permien |
| корякский | Koryak | koriak |
| крымско-татарский | Crimean Tatar | tatar de Crimée |
| кумыкский | Kumyk | koumyk |
| курдский | Kurdish | kurde |
| кыргызский | Kirgiz | kirghize |
| лакский | Lak | lak |
| лезгинский | Lezgian | lezghien |
| мансийский | Mansi | mansi |
| марийский (горный) | Mari (high) | mari (haut) |
| марийский (луговой) | Mari (low) | mari (bas) |
| молдавский | Moldavian | moldave |
| монгольский | Mongolian | mongol |
| мордовско-мокшанский | Mordvin-Moksha | mordve-mokcha |
| мордовско-эрзянский | Mordvin-Erza | mordve-erza |
| нанайский | Nanay | nanaï |
| нганасанский | Nganasan | nganassane |
| ненецкий | Nenets | nénetse |
| нивхский | Nivkh | nivkhe |
| ногайский | Noghay | nogaï |

| Russian name | English name | French name |
|---|---|---|
| осетинский | Ossetic | ossète |
| саамский | Saam | same |
| селькупский | Selkup | selkoupe |
| табасаранский | Tabasaran | tabassarane |
| таджикский | Tajik | tadjik |
| татарский | Tatar | tatar |
| татский | Tat | tate |
| тофаларский | Tafalar | tofalar |
| тувинский | Tuva | touva |
| туркменский | Turkmen | turkmène |
| удмуртский | Udmurt | oudmourte |
| удэ(ге)йский | Udegey | oudégué |
| узбекский | Uzbek | ouzbek |
| уйгурский | Uyghur | ouïgour |
| ульчский | Ulch | oultche |
| хакасский | Khakass | khakasse |
| хантыйский (ваховский) | Vakh Khanty | khanty de Vakh |
| хантыйский (казымский) | Kazym Khanty | khanty de Kazym |
| хантыйский (сургутский) | Surgut Khanty | khanty de Sourgout |
| хантыйский (шурыкшарский) | Shurykshar Khanty | khanty de Chourykchar |
| цыганский | Tsigan | tsigane |
| чеченский | Chechen | tchétchène |
| чувашский | Chuvash | tchouvache |
| чукотский | Chukcha | tchouktche |
| шорский | Shor | chor |
| шугнанский | Shugnan | chougnane |
| эвенкийский | Evenki | evenke |
| эвенский | Even | evène |
| эскимосский | Eskimo | esquimau |
| юкагирский | Yukagir | ioukaguir |
| язгулямский | Yazgulam | iazgoulame |
| якутский | Yakut | iakoute |

# Annex D
(informative)

# Bibliography

[1] ISO/IEC 646:1991, *Information technology — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange.*

[2] ISO 5426:1983, *Extension of the Latin alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange.*

**ICS 01.140.10**

**Descriptors:** documentation, transliteration, letters (symbols), Cyrillic characters, Latin characters.

Price based on 13 pages