SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 233-3:2005

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±b½cfa Uh]_U']b˙Xc_i a YbhUh]ʺUˉˈ ʺHfUbg`]hYfUh]ʺUˉʺUfUVg`]\ ˙nbU_cj ˙j ˈ`Uh]b] bYˉnbU_Yˉ˰ ' ʺʺXY˰˙DYfn]hʺg`]ʺ˙Yn]_˰ʺˉ˰˙DcYbcgUj `ʺYbUʺHfUbg`]hYfUh]ʺU

Information and documentation -- Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters -- Part 3: Persian language -- Simplified transliteration

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Information et documentation -- Translittération des caractères arabes en caractères
latins -- Partie 3: Persan -- Translittération simplifiée

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 233-3:1999**

ICS:

01.140.10   Úãæ}b˙Åš}Á¦¦^ ¦\[çæ}b˙   Writing and transliteration

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Information and documentation — Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters —

Part 3:
Persian language — Simplified transliteration

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Information et documentation — Translittération des caractères arabes en caractères latins —

Partie 3: Persan — Translittération simplifiée

Reference number
ISO 233-3:1999(E)

ISO 233-3:1999(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 233-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Conversion of written languages*.

ISO 233 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information and documentation — Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters*:

— *Part 1: Arabic language — Stringent transliteration* (Actually published as ISO 233:1984, *Documentation — Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters*.)

— *Part 2: Arabic language — Simplified transliteration*

— *Part 3: Persian language — Simplified transliteration*

Annexes A to C form an integral part of this part of ISO 233. Annex D is for information only.

ISO 233-3:1999(E)

Introduction

This part of ISO 233 is one of a series of International Standards, dealing with the conversion of systems of writing. The aim of this part of ISO 233 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 or to certain national customs: all these considerations are, indeed, ignored by the machine performing the function.

The adoption of this part of ISO 233 for international communication leaves every country free to adopt for its own use a national standard which may be different, on condition that it is compatible with this part of ISO 233. The system proposed herein should make this possible and be acceptable to international use if the graphisms it creates are such that they may be converted automatically into the graphisms used in any strict national systems.

This part of ISO 233 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 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 part of ISO 233 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 number of the character sets available on different kinds of machines.

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ISO 233-3:1999(E)

Information and documentation — Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters —

Part 3:
Persian language — Simplified transliteration

1 Scope

This part of ISO 233 establishes a simplified system for the transliteration of Persian characters into Latin characters. This simplification of the stringent rules established by ISO 233:1984 is especially intended to facilitate the processing of bibliographic information (e.g. catalogues, indices, citations, etc.)

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, though reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 233. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 233 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards-

ISO 233-2, *Information and documentation — Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters — Part 2: Arabic language — Simplified transliteration*.

ISO/IEC 10646-1, *Information Technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) — Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane*.

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3 Transliteration tables

Table 1 — Consonants

No.	Persian character[a]	Transliteration into Latin character	No.	Persian character	Transliteration into Latin character
1	ا	â	17	ص	ṣ
2	ب	b	18	ض	ż
3	پ	p	19	ط	ṭ
4	ت	t	20	ظ	z
5	ث	s̲	21	ع	̱ʿ
6	ج	j	22	غ	ġ
7	چ	c	23	ف	f
8	ح	ḥ	24	ق	q
9	خ	k̲	25	ک	k
10	د	d	26	گ	g
11	ذ	z̲	27	ل	l
12	ر	r	28	م	m
13	ز	z	29	ن	n
14	ژ	z	30	و	v
15	س	s	31	ه	h
16	ش	š	32	ی	y

a Different position forms of characters (initial, medial, final and separate) are shown in Annex A. Generally, Persian words are represented without vowel signs. However, in most cases, the change of vowel sign brings about a different meaning (for example: بَر par = feather; بُر por = full). Vowel signs (diacritics) are used intentionally whenever a difference in meaning is to be emphasized. In tables 2 and 3, both cases are represented.

Table 2 — Vowels

No.	Persian character	Latin transliteration	Examples			
			with vowel signs		**without vowel signs**	
1	اَ	â	âẕar	آذَر	âẕr	آذر
2	َ	a	sam	سَم	sm	سم
3	ُ	o	por	پُر	pr	پر
4	ِ	e	pedar	پِدَر	pdr	پدر

Table 3 — Conventional signs

No.	Persian designation	Persian character	Transliteration	Examples			
				with vowel signs		**without vowel signs**	
1	tashdid	ّ	underlined double consonant	baččeh	بَچّه	bččh	بچّه
2	tanvin (it has three forms) (see note)	ً	´´	maṡalâ´´	مَثَلاً	mṡlâ´´	مثلاً
		ٍ	omitted				
		ٌ	omitted				
NOTE Tanvin has three forms, but since the second and the third form are used only in Arabic loan words, they are omitted as rendered in ISO 233-2.							