INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
233-3

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

Part 3:
Persian language — Transliteration

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

Partie 3: Persan — Translittération

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

Contents

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 233-3:1999), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows.

— Incorporated options for 3 "levels" of transliteration: strict, i.e. fully reversible (with and without vowels and other diacritical marks); and a modified but not fully reversible system, which, for example, distinguishes in transliteration when the characters و and ى function as vowels or as consonants, and, in the case of ى, other functions of the character.

— Added missing diacritical signs to the tables and corrected some errors elsewhere in the text. Added distinction in transliteration between ا and آ. Changed transliteration of خ (Table 1, row 9) from 'k̲' to 'x'. Changed transliteration of ض (Table 1, row 18) from 'ż' to 'ẓ'. Changed transliteration of *tanvīn* (Table 3, row 2) from ´´ to ã/ẽ/õ.

— Added notes explaining certain grammatical points; updated examples.

— Added hexadecimal character codes (ISO/IEC 10646 or Unicode) to all tables containing Persian characters and transliterations and therefore omitted Annexes B and D, Annex C thus becoming Annex B.

— Added the mandatory Terms and definitions clause and renumbered the subsequent clauses.

A list of all parts in the ISO 233 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document is one of a series of International Standards, dealing with the conversion of systems of writing. The aim of the ISO 233 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 humans or machines. The system of conversion, in this case, must be univocal and entirely reversible to allow for retransliteration.

This means that consideration to phonetic and aesthetic matters or to certain national customs is not a priority: all these considerations are, indeed, ignored by the machine performing the function.

This document can 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 existence in Perso-Arabic script of vowel signs and other diacritical marks, which are pronounced but often not written somewhat complicates reading of the text, but as those with knowledge of the language can read and mentally fill in the missing signs/sounds when reading the original script, so can they with the transliterated version, for example, the word سِپَر, which consists of 3 consonants and 2 diacritical vowel signs (transliteration: separ) when written without vowel signs would be سپر (transliteration: spr).

To address the issue of diacritical vowels and other signs that are unwritten, and the fact that some characters perform more than one function (e.g. characters that can function as either a vowel or a consonant), this document incorporates three levels of transliteration:

1) strict and fully reversible, univocal, with diacritical vowels and other signs only transliterated if written in the source text;

2) strict and fully reversible, univocal, with diacritical vowels and other signs included for clarity, regardless of their presence or absence in the source text;

3) a modified version of the system that while not fully reversible includes the diacritical vowels and other signs and takes account of the different functions performed by some characters (see 4.1 and 5.1 for further details).

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

The adoption of national standards compatible with this document permits the representation, in an international publication, of the morphemes of each language according to the customs of the country where it is spoken. It is possible to simplify this representation in order to take into account the number of the character sets available on different kinds of machines.

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

Part 3:
Persian language — Transliteration

1 Scope

This document establishes a system for the transliteration of the Arabic characters (often called Perso-Arabic script) used to write in the Persian language into Latin characters. This modification of the stringent rules established by ISO 233:1984 is specifically intended to facilitate the processing of bibliographic information (e.g. catalogues, indices, citations, etc.).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology — Universal coded character set (UCS)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
character
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

Note 1 to entry: It is used either alone (for example, a letter, a syllabic sign, an ideographical character, a digit, a punctuation mark) or in combination (such as an accent or a diacritical mark)

Note 2 to entry: 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.

3.2
vowel
speech sound produced by unobstructed flow of air through the mouth

3.3
consonant
speech sound produced by complete or partial closure of the vocal tract

1