## **Transliteration**

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## What is Transliteration?

Transliteration allows any non-Latin languages/scripts to be returned in Latin script. This also allows users to search using either the non-Latin or Latin script which will still return the same options.

Transliteration is not translation. If we take the word  $y \pi u \mu a$  in a Russian address above, this translates into English as *street* but is transliterated as *ulitsa*.

English, French, Spanish, German, and similar languages utilize the Latin character set. With a Latin keyboard, one can input characters from any of these languages.

66 of our 251 supported countries have addresses in a language that uses a non-Latin character set, as illustrated by the examples below:

Language	Example Address	Transliterated Address
	Θεσσαλονίκης 12	Thessalonikis 12
Greek	57004 Θερμαϊκός	57004 Thermaikos
	GREECE	GREECE
	Анненская улица 1	Annenskaya ulitsa 1
Duccion	Москва	Moskva
Russian	127521	127521
	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
	0000000	KangLiHuaYuanDiYiZuo
Chinese	129,000000	129, TunMenXiangShiHuiLu
Crimese	000	TunMenQu
	HONG KONG	HONG KONG
Japanese	JAPAN	1-9-12
	<b>120-0015</b>	Adachi, Adachi Ward
	000000	Tokyo 120-0015
	DD 1-9-12	JAPAN

Many software applications are incapable of handling non-Latin characters. To overcome this issue addresses are transliterated, letters are swapped in a predictable way with Latin characters.

## How do I enable Transliteration?

Navigate to your integration  $\rightarrow$  Select Settings then choose the *Advanced* tab.

You'll find the transliteration setting in the Character sets and substitutes section. Toggle this on and off as needed.

Character sets and substitution	is	
Transliteration ①		
Fold to ASCII ①	C <sub>2</sub>	
Manage substitutions ①		

Note: Transliteration is turned on by default for an integration.