

# Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Azerbaijan

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee



June 2014

## 1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Azerbaijan for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography. This policy shall be applied to all Azerbaijani geographic names and features in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA).

## 2. Languages and Language Policy

### *a. Demographics*

The population of Azerbaijan is estimated to be 9.6 million. The largest single ethnic group is Azerbaijani, at 90% of the population. Other ethnic minorities include Dagestanis, Russians, and Armenians (almost all Armenians live in the Nagorno-Karabakh region). The nation is predominately Muslim (93% of the population), but also has Russian and Armenian Orthodox adherents.<sup>1</sup>

### *b. Languages*

Azerbaijani<sup>2</sup> (ISO 639-3 code aze) is the official language of Azerbaijan.<sup>3</sup> Armenian is spoken in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, which is predominantly populated by ethnic Armenians. There are approximately 180,300 ethnic Lezgians who live near the Russian Dagestan border and speak Lezgi (ISO 639-3 code lez).<sup>4</sup>

### *c. Geographic Names Standardization*

The State Committee on Land and Cartography is responsible for standardizing geographical names, compiling gazetteers and references of geographic names, and developing and maintaining the National Catalogue of Geographical Names.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Azerbaijan: People. CIA World Factbook. <<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/aj.html>>. (Accessed 19 September 2013).

<sup>2</sup> Azerbaijani, a Turkic language, is also referred to as "Azeri".

<sup>3</sup> Article 21, Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyası, Office of the President of Azerbaijan, <<http://www.president.az/azerbaijan/constitution>>. (Accessed 19 September 2013).

<sup>4</sup> Lezi, A language of Russian Federation. Ethnologue.

<<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/lez/>\*\*\*EDITION\*\*\*>. (Accessed 27 September 2013),

<[http://www.azstat.org/statinfo/demographic/en/1\\_12en.xls](http://www.azstat.org/statinfo/demographic/en/1_12en.xls)>. (Accessed 27 September 2013)

<sup>5</sup> Working Paper No. 8; Report of Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia Division. United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. <<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/docs/26th-gegn->

The State Committee also participates in the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). It is active in the Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia Division.

### 3. Toponymic Policies

#### *a. Orthography*

The Azerbaijani government fully adopted a new Latin alphabet in 1991; it is the only legally approved writing system. It replaced the Azerbaijani Cyrillic alphabet (1938 – 1991). From 1929 – 1938, Azerbaijani used a Latin alphabet (which is different from the current Latin alphabet). Prior to 1929, Azerbaijani was written in the Perso-Arabic script.

#### *b. Romanization*

The Azerbaijani Cyrillic alphabet (not officially used since 1991) is romanized per the 1993 BGN/PCGN Table of Correspondences for Azerbaijani Cyrillic (Appendix D). This table is necessary when using Soviet era sources in order to derive the current Azerbaijani Roman spelling.

#### *c. Diacritics and Special Characters*

Diacritics and special characters are shown in standardized name forms as they appear on native sources and in accordance with Azerbaijani orthography. Capital letters in standardized name forms retain diacritics.

In accordance with Azerbaijani orthography, the following diacritics and special characters are encountered in standardized name forms in Azerbaijani:

<u>Character Name</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value</u>
Capital G with breve	Ğ	011E
Capital schwa	Ə	018F
Capital I with dot above	İ	0130
Capital O with dieresis	Ö	00D6
Capital U with dieresis	Ü	00DC
Capital C with cedilla	Ç	00C7
Capital S with cedilla	Ş	015E
Lower case g with breve	ğ	011F
Lower case schwa	ə	0259
Lower case dotless i	ı	0131
Lower case o with dieresis	ö	00F6

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docs/WP/WP8\_Report%20of%20Eastern%20Europe,%20Northern%20And%20%20Central%20Asia%20Division.pdf>. (Accessed 19 September 2013).

<u>Character Name</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value</u>
Lower case u with dieresis	ü	00FC
Lower case c with cedilla	ç	00E7
Lower case s with cedilla	ş	015F

**d. Generic terms**

A generic is a term that describes a feature. Examples include words such as ‘river,’ ‘hill,’ and ‘lake.’ Except in cases in which the generic type does not identify the feature type, generics appearing in standardized name forms should be considered true generics. Otherwise, the term is considered to be a false generic and should not be collected as a generic. Generics are not collected for populated places in Azerbaijan.

The generic term typically follows the feature name and is recorded in the nominative case in the generic name field of the GNDB. As an example, in the name *Füzuli Rayonu*, the “u” indicates that the term *Rayon* is used in a grammatical construction and that *Füzuli* is the specific. The generic would be collected as “Rayon.” (See: 3.i., *Unique Linguistic Situations* for more details.)

A glossary of commonly found generic terms used in Azerbaijan is available in Appendix A.

**e. Hyphenation and Capitalization**

In accordance with BGN policy, all romanized generic terms occurring as a separate name element should be capitalized, even if such terms occur uncapitalized in official romanized sources.

**f. Numbers**

Cardinal and ordinal numerals that occur as integral parts in geographic names should be replaced by their word equivalents in main-entry names in the database.

**g. Short Forms**

Short forms of geographic names in Azerbaijan are collected for such features as country name (PCLI) and first-order administrative division (ADM1). Names of railroad stations that appear on official sources with the generic term *Stansiya* are given both long-and short-form names as supported by official evidence.

## ***h. Abbreviations***

The following is a list of abbreviations of generics and common terms which are regularly found on Azerbaijani cartographic products. Abbreviations must be spelled out in the Geographic Names Database.

<i>Abbreviated Form</i>	<i>Unabbreviated Form</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
a.	Ada	Island
art. q.	Artezian Quyusu	Artesian Well
aşr.	Aşırım	Mountain Pass
ayr.	Ayrıq	Area
b.	Bulaq	Well
b-nu	Burun	Cape, Point
d.	Dağ	Mountain
duz.	Duzlu	Salty
DYP	Dövlət Yol Polisi	State Traffic Police
el. yarımst.	Elektrik Yarımstansiyası	Electrical Substation
g.	Göl	Lake
k.	Kənd	Village
kan.	Kanal	Canal
k/s	Kənd Soveti	Municipal Administrative Division (ADM2)
KSM	Kənd Sovetinin Mərkəzi	Municipal Administrative Division Center
kük	Kükürlü	Sulfuric Springs
min.	Mineral Bulaq	Mineral Springs
min. mənbə	Mineral Mənbə	Mineral Springs
o	Oba	Farm
pl.	Platforma	Railroad Stop
q/s	Qəsəbə Soveti	Rural Administrative Division (ADM2)
QƏF	Qoyun Əmtəə Ferması	Sheep Farm
Quş ƏF	Quş Əmtəə Ferması	Poultry Farm
qiş.	Qışlaq	Camp
SƏF	Süd Əmtəə Ferması	Dairy Farm
SES	Su Elektrik Stansiyası	Hydroelectric plant
Ş	Şəhər	City, First-order Administrative Division
şəl.	Şəlalə	Waterfall
sil.	Silsilə	Mountains
sils.	Silsilə	Mountains
svx.	Sovxoz	Farm
su anb.	Su Anbar	Reservoir

### ***i. Unique Linguistic Situations***

Azerbaijani has vowel harmony.<sup>6</sup> Whenever a suffix is added to a word, the vowel in the suffix has to agree (harmonize) with the last vowel in the stem. The vowel used in the suffix is determined firstly by whether the stem vowel is a front (e, ə, i, ö, ü) or back (a, ı, o, u) vowel for two-way suffixes.<sup>7</sup> For four-way suffixes, the vowel is determined by whether the last vowel in the stem is front or back and if the stem vowel is unrounded (e, ə, i, a, ı) or rounded (ö, ü, o, u). Two way suffixes will use ‘ə’ after any immediately preceding front vowel (e, ə, i, ö, ü), and use ‘a’ after any immediately preceding back vowel (a, ı, o, u). Four-way suffixes use ‘i’ or ‘ı’ if the vowel is unrounded, or ‘ü’ or ‘u’ if the vowel is rounded.<sup>8</sup> For example, the ending –inci is added to numbers to form ordinal numbers. Applying vowel harmony, *bir* (one) becomes *birinci* (first), *üç* (three) becomes *üçüncü* (third), and *altı* (six) becomes *altıncı* (sixth).

Generic terms reflect vowel harmony and are often displayed on native sources in the genitive case, but they should be collected in the nominative case (See 3.d, *Generic Terms*). If the generic term is preceded by an adjective, then the generic will be listed in the nominative case on the native source and no changes will be necessary when recording the generic. If the generic term is preceded by a proper noun, then the generic will be listed in the genitive case on the native source and will need to be recorded in the nominative case. The genitive case is typically indicated by the generic ending with an ‘-ı,’ (or ‘-sı’ if the final letter is a vowel). For example, the generic in *Qaraçay* (Black River) is *Çay*, while the generic for *Pirsaat Buxtası* (Bay of Pirsaat) is *Buxta*. In other situations, final letters are transposed, such as *Sultan Burnu* (Cape of Sultan), where the generic is *Burun*.

Plurals are formed by adding the suffix ‘lar’ or ‘lər,’ depending upon vowel harmony. For instance, *Dağ* (Mountain) becomes *Dağlar* (Mountains) and *Göl* (Lake) becomes *Göllər* (Lakes). The same compound noun or genitive form suffix applies to plurals, as in *Neft Daşları* (Oil Rocks).

## **4. Political Geography Policy**

### ***a. Country Name and Capital***

#### *Country name*

Conventional Short Form	Azerbaijan
Conventional Long Form	Republic of Azerbaijan
Approved Short Form	Azərbaycan
Approved Long Form	Azərbaycan Respublikası

<sup>6</sup> Kurtuluş Öztopçu, *Elementary Azerbaijani*, Santa Monica, CA:L Öztopçu, 2000. pp. 32 and 49.

<sup>7</sup> Azerbaijani suffixes are divided into two grammatical classes: two-way, and four-way. The second person singular ‘-san’ is two-way (it can be written as ‘-san’ or ‘-sən’), while the third person singular ‘-dir’ is four-way (it can be written as ‘-dir,’ ‘-dır,’ ‘-dur’ or ‘-dür’).

<sup>8</sup> The use of ‘i’ or ‘ı’ for four-way suffixes is determined by front/back vowel harmony. ‘i’ is used for front vowels and ‘ı’ is used in back vowels. ‘ü’ and ‘u’ follow the same rule.

*Capital*

Conventional Name

Baku

Approved Name

Bakı

**b. First-order Administrative Divisions**

	<i>Name</i>	<i>GEC (formerly FIPS 10-4)</i>	<i>ISO 3166-2</i>	<i>Seat</i>
1	Abşeron	AJ01	AZ-ABS	Xirdalan
2	Ağcabədi	AJ02	AZ-AGC	Ağcabədi
3	Ağdam	AJ03	AZ-AGM	Ağdam
4	Ağdaş	AJ04	AZ-AGS	Ağdaş
5	Ağstafa	AJ05	AZ-AGA	Ağstafa
6	Ağsu	AJ06	AZ-AGU	Ağstafa
7	Astara	AJ08	AZ-AST	Astara
8	Babək	AJ72	AZ-BAB	Babək
9	Bakı	AJ09	AZ-BA	Bakı
10	Balakən	AJ10	AZ-BAL	Balakən
11	Bərdə	AJ11	AZ-BAR	Bərdə
12	Beyləqan	AJ12	AZ-BEY	Beyləqan
13	Biləsuvar	AJ13	AZ-BIL	Biləsuvar
14	Cəbrayıl	AJ14	AZ-CAB	Cəbrayıl
15	Cəlilabad	AJ15	AZ-CAL	Cəlilabad
16	Culfa	AJ73	AZ-CUL	Culfa
17	Daşkəsən	AJ16	AZ-DAS	Daşkəsən
18	Füzuli	AJ18	AZ-FUZ	Füzuli
19	Gədəbəy	AJ19	AZ-GAD	Gədəbəy
20	Gəncə (city)	AJ20	AZ-GA	Gəncə
21	Goranboy	AJ21	AZ-GOR	Goranboy
22	Göyçay	AJ22	AZ-GOY	Göyçay
23	Göygöl	AJ62	AZ-GYG	Göygöl
24	Hacıqabul	AJ23	AZ-HAC	Hacıqabul
25	İmişli	AJ24	AZ-IMI	İmişli
26	İsmayıllı	AJ25	AZ-ISM	İsmayıllı
27	Kəlbəcər	AJ26	AZ-KAL	Kəlbəcər
28	Kəngərli	AJ74	AZ-KAN	Qıvraq
29	Kürdəmir	AJ27	AZ-KUR	Kürdəmir
30	Laçın	AJ28	AZ-LAC	Laçın
31	Lənkəran (city)	AJ30	AZ-LA	Lənkəran
32	Lənkəran (province)	AJ29	AZ-LAN	Lənkəran
33	Lerik	AJ31	AZ-LER	Lerik

	<i>Name</i>	<i>GEC (formerly FIPS 10-4)</i>	<i>ISO 3166-2</i>	<i>Seat</i>
34	Masallı	AJ32	AZ-MAS	Masallı
35	Mingəçevir (city)	AJ33	AZ-MI	Mingəçevir
36	Naftalan (city)	AJ34	AZ-NA	Naftalan
37	Naxçıvan (city)	AJ75	AZ-NV	Naxçıvan
38	Neftçala	AJ36	AZ-NEF	Neftçala
39	Oğuz	AJ37	AZ-OGU	Oğuz
40	Ordubad	AJ76	AZ-ORD	Ordubad
41	Qax	AJ39	AZ-QAX	Qax
42	Qazax	AJ40	AZ-QAZ	Qazax
43	Qəbələ	AJ38	AZ-QAB	Qəbələ
44	Qobustan	AJ41	AZ-QOB	Mərəzə
45	Quba	AJ42	AZ-QBA	Quba
46	Qubadlı	AJ43	AZ-QBI	Qubadlı
47	Qusar	AJ44	AZ-QUS	Qusar
48	Saatlı	AJ45	AZ-SAT	Saatlı
49	Sabirabad	AJ46	AZ-SAB	Sabirabad
50	Şabran	AJ17	AZ-SBN	Şabran
51	Şahbuz	AJ77	AZ-SAH	Şahbuz
52	Salyan	AJ49	AZ-SAL	Salyan
53	Şamaxı	AJ50	AZ-SMI	Şamaxı
54	Samux	AJ52	AZ-SMX	Nabiagali
55	Sədərək	AJ78	AZ-SAD	Heydərabad
56	Şəki (city)	AJ48	AZ-SA	Şəki
57	Şəki (province)	AJ47	AZ-SAK	Şəki
58	Şəmkir	AJ51	AZ-SKR	Şəmkir
59	Şərur	AJ79	AZ-SAR	Şərur
60	Şirvan (city)	AJ07	AZ-SR	Şirvan
61	Siyəzən	AJ53	AZ-SIY	Siyəzən
62	Sumqayıt (city)	AJ54	AZ-SM	Sumqayıt
63	Şuşa (province)	AJ55	AZ-SUS	Şuşa
64	Tərtər	AJ57	AZ-TAR	Tərtər
65	Tovuz	AJ58	AZ-TOV	Tovuz
66	Ucar	AJ59	AZ-UCA	Ucar
67	Xaçmaz	AJ60	AZ-XAC	Xaçmaz
68	Xankəndi (city)	AJ61	AZ-XA	Xankəndi
69	Xızı	AJ63	AZ-XIZ	Xızı
70	Xocalı	AJ64	AZ-XCI	Xocalı
71	Xocavənd	AJ65	AZ-XVD	Xocavənd
72	Yardımlı	AJ66	AZ-YAR	Yardımlı
73	Yevlax (city)	AJ67	AZ-YE	Yevlax

	<i>Name</i>	<i>GEC (formerly FIPS 10-4)</i>	<i>ISO 3166-2</i>	<i>Seat</i>
74	Yevlax (province)	AJ68	AZ-YEV	Yevlax
75	Zaqatala	AJ70	AZ-ZAQ	Zaqatala
76	Zəngilan	AJ69	AZ-ZAN	Zəngilan
77	Zərdab	AJ71	AZ-ZAR	Zərdab

### **c. Enclaves and Exclaves**

Azerbaijan has five small exclaves located inside Armenia, as well as the Naxçıvan Autonomous Republic. A map of the Azerbaijani and Armenian enclaves, except for Naxçıvan Autonomous Republic, is available in Appendix C; the Naxçıvan Autonomous Republic appears on the map in Appendix B.

Kərki, Sədərək Rayonu, is located north of Naxçıvan Autonomous Republic at approximately 39°47'12" N, 044°56'48" E. Prior to 1990, this territory was occupied predominantly by ethnic Azerbaijanis. Since 1990, this territory has been occupied by Armenia.<sup>9</sup> The United States does not recognize the Armenian occupation of this territory.

Yuxarı Əskipara, Qazax Rayonu, is located west of Aşağı Əskipara at approximately 41°03'51" N, 045°01'34" E. Prior to 1990, this territory was occupied predominantly by ethnic Azerbaijanis. During the war, this village was largely destroyed.<sup>10</sup> Since 1992, this territory has been occupied by Armenia. The United States does not recognize the Armenian occupation of this territory.

Sofulu, Qazax Rayonu, (located at approximately 41°00'05" N, 045°12'46' E) and Barxudarlı, Qazax Rayonu, (located at approximately 40°59'37" N, 045°13'32" E) are located just west of Qazax.<sup>11</sup> Prior to 1992, these territories were occupied predominantly by ethnic Azerbaijanis. Since 1992, they have been occupied by Armenia. The United States does not recognize the Armenian occupation of this territory.

There are two small plots of farmland located south of Yaradullu, Ağstafa Rayonu, (located at 41°00'35" N, 045°25'45" E and 41°00'50" N, 45°26'09" E).<sup>12</sup> It is assumed that Armenia controls these farmlands and that Azerbaijan claims these territories. The United States does not recognize the Armenian occupation of this territory.

The Naxçıvan Autonomous Republic is an Azerbaijani exclave. It is located west of Azerbaijan and is bordered by Iran, Turkey and Armenia. Approximately 410,000 people, mostly ethnic

<sup>9</sup> Karki (Kerki, Kiarki, Kyarki, Tigranashen. A to Z of Azerbaijan. <<http://www.azerb.com/az-karki.html>> (Accessed 26 September 2013)

<sup>10</sup> Kiesling, Brady; Raffi Kojian *Rediscovering Armenia: an archaeological/touristic gazetteer and map set for the historical monuments of Armenia*. Tigran Mets. 2000. p. 69. (Available at <[http://www.armeniapedia.org/wiki/Rediscovering\\_Armenia\\_Guidebook-Northern\\_Armenia#East\\_of\\_Ijevan\\_.28Section\\_5.3B\\_Map\\_N.29](http://www.armeniapedia.org/wiki/Rediscovering_Armenia_Guidebook-Northern_Armenia#East_of_Ijevan_.28Section_5.3B_Map_N.29)>, Accessed 26 September 2013)

<sup>11</sup> Azerbaijan. Jan S. Krogh's Geosite. <<http://geosite.jankrogh.com/azerbaijan.htm>> (Accessed 27 September 2013)

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

Azerbaijanis, live in an area that is approximately 5,500 km<sup>2</sup>. There are eight first-order administrative divisions located within the Autonomous Republic: Babək Rayonu, Culfa Rayonu, Kəngərli Rayonu, Naxçıvan Şəhəri, Ordubad Rayonu, Sədərək Rayonu, Şahbuz Rayonu and Şərur Rayonu.

Artchvashen, Geghark'unik'i Marz, is an Armenian enclave located inside Azerbaijan at approximately 40°38'25" N, 045°31'32" E.<sup>13</sup> Prior to 1992, this territory was occupied predominantly by ethnic Armenians. Since 1992, this territory has been occupied by Azerbaijan. The United States does not recognize the Azerbaijani occupation of this territory.

Prior to 2010, there were two exclaves belonging to Russia's Republic of Dagestan. Kharakhoba (Xaraxoba in Azerbaijani) is located at approximately 41°35'12" N, 48°47'18" E and was administered by Magaramkentskiy Rayon, Dagestan. Uryanoba is located at approximately 41°27'00" N, 048°45'28" E and was administered by Akhtynskiy Rayon, Dagestan.<sup>14</sup> There is limited information on the exact population of these two villages, both are populated by ethnic Lezgians. These villages were transferred to Azerbaijan in September, 2010.<sup>15</sup>

Zyugyuloba was a reported Azerbaijani enclave in Russia's Republic of Dagestan, but there is limited information about this exclave, its location or current status.<sup>16</sup>

#### **d. Disputes**

Note: For the latest country specific boundary dispute information, visit the U.S. Department of State's Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia, or B.A.S.E., at <http://base.us-state.osis.gov/>.

Azerbaijan disputes certain aspects of the border with Georgia, Russia, Turkey and Iran, but this does not affect names policy. Azerbaijan has fully delineated the border with Georgia and Russia, except for small areas at certain disputed crossing points. The Iranian border was fixed as the main channel of the Aras River; however, since the border delineation treaty was signed, the Aras River has shifted northward into Azerbaijan, resulting in Azerbaijani territory located south of the Aras River.

The Azerbaijani border with Armenia is not demarcated, as Armenia occupies approximately one fifth of Azerbaijan's territory. Ethnic Armenian forces occupy the region of Nagorno-

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Enclaves of the World. <<http://www.freewebs.com/enclaves/easterneurope.htm#191325262>> (Accessed 26 September, 2013); Azerbaijan: Enclaves Fall Between Two Stools. Institute for War & Peace Reporting. <<http://iwpr.net/report-news/azerbaijan-enclaves-fall-between-two-stools>> 21 April 2008 (Accessed 26 September 2013)

<sup>15</sup> Xaçmaz rayonunun Xraxoba və Uryanoba kəndlərindən 450 ailə Rusiyaya köçürüləcək, Dəyərlər, Azerbaijan Islamic News. <<http://deyerler.org/105350-xagmaz-rayonunun-xraxoba-vj-uryanoba-kjndljrindjn-450-ailj-rusiyaya-kgggrgljck.html>>, 27 October 2011. (Accessed 26 September 2013)

<sup>16</sup> Enclaves of the World. <<http://www.freewebs.com/enclaves/easterneurope.htm#191325262>> (Accessed 26 September, 2013)

Karabakh (which seeks independence from Azerbaijan) and territories surrounding the Nagorno-Karabakh region. The Armenians also occupy the Azerbaijani exclaves within Armenia, while Azerbaijan occupies the lone Armenian exclave in Azerbaijan. The United States does not recognize any of these claims.

## 5. Source Material

### *a. Preferred Sources*

Following is a list of authoritative map and other geographic data sources released by the State Committee on Land and Cartography as well as non-authoritative sources produced by third-parties. They are listed in order of preference based on their authoritativeness, scale, and utility. All items are available at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Research Center, except where noted:

Fifty 1:100,000 topographic maps of the contiguous Rayons  
 1:150,000 political map of the Naxçıvan Autonomous Republic  
 Administrative and Physical Maps of Azerbaijan, 1:500,000 and 1:600,000

Soviet General Staff maps of Azerbaijan should only be used for referencing historical names.

### *b. Other Sources*

The Azerbaijani Government Tourism Office maintains a digital map of the country.  
 <<http://www.gomap.az>>

The Azerbaijani Government publishes all laws concerning name changes, administrative boundaries and the creation of new cities. These laws are posted at <<http://www.e-qanun.gov.az>>

### *c. Gazetteers*

State Committee on Land and Cartography, in conjunction with the Azerbaijani Parliament: Azərbaycan Respublikasının bəzi rayonlarının ərazisində bələdiyyələrin təşkil edilməsi haqqında (colloquially known as “Administrative and Territorial Divisions”, dated 29 June, 2004

Азәрбајҹан ССР Инзибати-Әрази Бәлҹүсү, (Azərbaycan SSR Inzibati-Ərazi Bəlgüsü) dated 1968.

Азәрбајҹанская ССР: Административно-Территориальное Деление (Azerbaijdzhanskaya SSR: Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye), dated 1961.

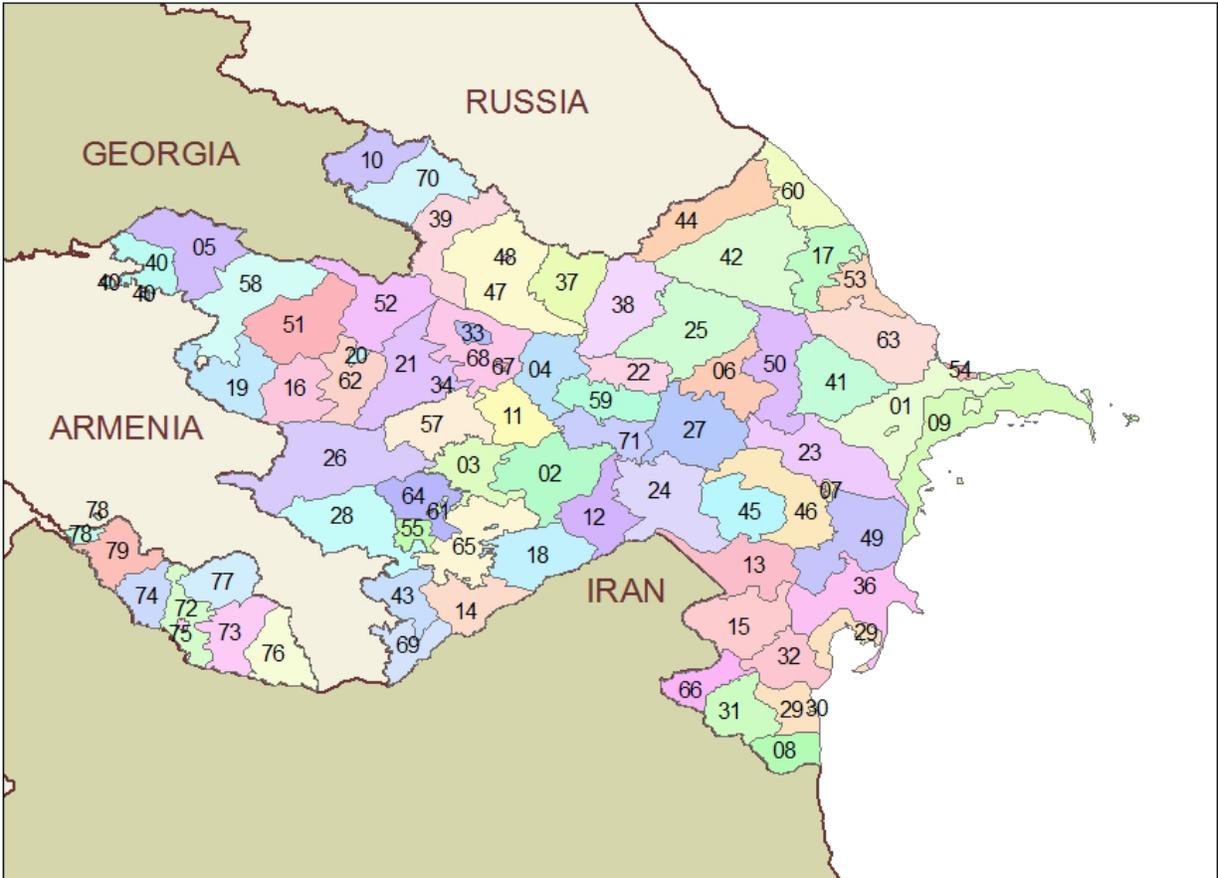
## Appendix A. Glossary of Generic Terms

<u>Generic Name</u>	<u>Designation Code</u>	<u>Designation Name</u>
Ada	ISL	Island
Artezian Quyusu	WLL	Artesian Well
Arxipelaqı	ISLS	Islands
Aşırım	PASS	Pass
Ayrıq	AREA	Area
Burun	CAPE, PT	Cape, Point
Buxta	BAY	Bay
Çay	STM	Stream
Çökək	DPR, RVN	Depression, Ravine(s)
Çöl	GRSLD	Grassland
Dağ	HLL, MT, PK	Hill, Mountain, Peak
Dağlar	MTS	Mountains
Dağüstü	UPLD	Upland
Daşlar	RKS	Rocks
Dil	SPIT	Spit
Dövlət Yol Polisi	PP	Police Post
Düşərgə	CMP	Camp(s)
Düz	GRSLD, PLN	Grassland, Plains(s)
Elektrik Yarımstansiyası	PS	Power Station
Ferma	FRM	Farm
Göl	LK	Lake
Göllər	LKS	Lakes
Kanal	CNL	Canal
Kənd	PPL	Village
Köç	CMP	Nomadic Camp(s)
Kollektor	CNLI	Irrigation Canal
Körfəz	BAY, GULF	Bay, Gulf
Kükürlü Bulaq	SPNS	Sulphur Spring(s)
Mayak	LTHSE	Lighthouse
Mənbə	SPNG	Spring(s)
Mineral Su Bulağı	SPNG	Spring(s)
Mineral Mənbə	SPNG	Mineral Spring(s)
Muxtar Respublikası	ADMD	Administrative Division
Oba	FRM	Farm
Ovalığı	PLN	Plain(s)
Platforma	RSTP	Railroad Stop
Qanov	STMC	Canalized Stream
Qışlaq	CMP	Camp(s)
Qoruğ	RES	Reserve
Quyu	WLL	Well

<u>Generic Name</u>	<u>Designation Code</u>	<u>Designation Name</u>
Rayon	ADM1	First-order Administrative Division
Say	BNK, SHOL	Bank(s), Shoal(s)
Şəhər	ADM1	First-order Administrative Division
Şəlalə	FLLS	Waterfall
Şərab Sovxoz	VIN	Vineyard
Silsilə	MTS, RDGE	Mountains, Ridge(s)
Sıra Dağları	MTS	Mountains
Şoranlıq	MRSH	Marsh(es)
Sovxoz	FRM	Farm
Stansiya	RSTN	Railroad Station
Su	STM	Stream
Su Anbar	RSV	Reservoir(s)
Su Elektrik Stansiyası	PSH	Hydroelectric Power Station
Təpə	MT	Mountain
Tirə	HLLS	Hills
Vadi	VAL	Valley
Xaraba	RUIN	Ruin(s)
Yarımada	PEN	Peninsula
Yayla	PLAT	Plateau
Yolayrıcı	RSTP	Railroad Stop
Zirvə	PK, MT	Peak, Mountain

## Appendix B. First Order Administrative Divisions Of Azerbaijan

The number in each ADM1 is the GEC (formerly FIPS 10-4) identifier.



### Appendix C. Enclaves and Exclaves Map



## Appendix D. Table of Correspondences for Azerbaijani Cyrillic

Azerbaijani, also known as Azeri, is the official language of Azerbaijan. In 1991, the Azerbaijani government adopted the Roman alphabet to replace the existing Cyrillic alphabet. The presentation below provides a precise table of correspondences between the former Cyrillic alphabet and the current Roman alphabet. When Azerbaijani Roman-alphabet spellings are not available, this table can be used to convert Azerbaijani Cyrillic spellings. This table of correspondences supersedes the BGN/PCGN 1979 romanization system for Azerbaijani.

		Cyrillic				Roman			Cyrillic				Roman
1.	A	a	А	а	a	18.	Н	н	Н	н	n		
2.	Б	б	Б	б	b	19.	О	о	О	о	o		
3.	В	в	В	в	v	20.	Ə	ə	Ə	ə	ö		
4.	Г	г	Г	г	q	21.	П	п	П	п	p		
5.	Ғ	ғ	Ғ	ғ	ğ	22.	Р	р	Р	р	r		
6.	Д	д	Д	д	d	23.	С	с	С	с	s		
7.	Е	е	Е	е	e	24.	Т	т	Т	т	t		
8.	Ə	ə	Ə	ə	ə <sup>1</sup>	25.	У	у	У	у	u		
9.	Ж	ж	Ж	ж	j	26.	Ү	ү	Ү	ү	ü		
10.	З	з	З	з	z	27.	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	f		
11.	И	и	И	и	i	28.	Х	х	Х	х	x		
12.	Ы	ы	Ы	ы	ı	29.	Һ	һ	Һ	һ	h		
13.	Ј	ј	Ј	ј	y	30.	Ҷ	ҷ	Ҷ	ҷ	ç		
14.	К	к	К	к	k	31.	Ҷ	ҷ	Ҷ	ҷ	c		
15.	К	к	К	к	g	32.	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	ş		
16.	Л	л	Л	л	l	33.	'	'	'	'	'		
17.	М	м	М	м	m								

**NOTES**

1. The special letter **Ә, ә** known as *schwa*, should be reproduced in that form whenever encountered. Use **Ә (U+04D8)** and **ә (U+04D9)** for schwa when writing in the Cyrillic script, but use **Ə (U+018F)** and **ə (U+0259)** for schwa when writing in the Roman alphabet.  
In those instances when it cannot be reproduced, however, the letter **Ä ä** may be substituted for it.
2. The obsolete characters **ѣ, ѓ, ѣ, ю, and я** should be romanized **ý, è, yù, and ya**.