

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 *улица* 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
Greek	Θεσσαλονίκης 12 57004 Θερμαϊκός GREECE	Thessalonikis 12 57004 Thermaikos GREECE
Russian	Анненская улица 1 Москва 127521 RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Annenskaya ulitsa 1 Moskva 127521 RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Chinese	康利華元地獄 129, 屯門香市街 香港 HONG KONG	KangLiHuaYuanDiYiZuo 129, TunMenXiangShiHuiLu TunMenQu HONG KONG
Japanese	JAPAN 〒120-0015 東京都 〒1-9-12	1-9-12 Adachi, Adachi Ward Tokyo 120-0015 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 → 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 substitutions

Transliteration ⓘ

Fold to ASCII ⓘ

[Manage substitutions](#)



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