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If a whole or part of a paragraph has been amended, the date of the amending regulation appears in square brackets at the end of the paragraph. If a whole paragraph or sub-paragraph has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted paragraph or sub-paragraph.

Republic of Latvia

Cabinet

Regulation No. 114

Adopted 2 March 2004

**Regulations Regarding the Written Form and Use in the Latvian Language of Personal Names, and also Identification Thereof**

*Issued pursuant to*

*Section 19, Paragraph three and Section 23, Paragraph three of*

*the Official Language Law*

**1. General Provisions**

1. The Regulation prescribes the norms of the Latvian literary language in the written form and use in the Latvian language of personal names, and also the procedures for the writing and identification of personal names in documents regardless of their origin.

*[27 February 2018]*

1.1 The following terms are used in this Regulation:

1.1 1. **orthographic transcription** – reproduction of a personal name of foreign language origin with the sounds and letters of the Latvian language according to the provisions for orthographic transcription of proper nouns of foreign languages;

1.1 2. **multicomponent surname** – a surname consisting of more than two components;

1.1 3. **historical form of a family surname** – the form of the surname which is entered in the personal identification document or a document confirming registration of the civil status of some direct ascendant of the person;

1.1 4. **double surname** – a surname consisting of two components (within the meaning of The Civil Law – “double surname”);

1.1 5. **indeclinable personal name** – a personal name the form of which does not change either in gender or case;

1.1 6. **original form** – the written form of a personal name in the original language;

1.1 7. **original language** – the language in which the original of some text has been written;

1.1 8. **personal name** – the given name (names), surname (double surname or multicomponent surname) or the given name (names) together with the surname of a natural person;

1.1 9. **equalisation** – prevention of variants in the form of a personal name;

1.1 10. **transcription** – orthographic transcription of the pronunciation in the Latvian language of a personal name of a foreign language;

1.1 11. **transliteration** – conversion of the original form of a personal name of foreign language into the Latin alphabet writing system letter by letter from the writing system of other alphabets in accordance with the transliteration table stipulated by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO);

1.1 12. **historical form of the name** – a form of a personal name which is different from the present written form in the Latvian language of such name.

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2. The purpose of this Regulation is to ensure the conformity of the written form of a personal name with the norms of the Latvian language and to protect a person against unjustified modification of his or her given name and surname, and also against refusal of institutions to recognise the possession of such personal document to the relevant person in which the entry of his or her given name and surname is different from the entry in another (previously issued) document of such person.

3. The given name and surname of a person is an integral part of the private life of such person, and its restriction by orthographic transcription or equalisation of the given name or surname of the person shall be permissible only for the achievement of legitimate objectives.

**2. Norms of the Latvian Literary Language in the Written Form and Use of Personal Names**

4. In the Latvian language the official system of personal names consists of given names and surnames. Traditionally the given name is used first and followed by the surname in the Latvian language. However, surnames formed from historical genitive form are exceptions (for example, *Doku Atis, Māteru Juris, Pārstrautu Jānis, Zeiboltu Jēkabs*) which are used before the given name.

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4.1 The following elements (if they can be unequivocally identified from the documents presented by a person or obtained by an institution and they are not the given name or surname of the person) not conforming to the official system of personal names of the Latvian language shall not be regarded as the component of the given name or surname and shall not be included in the personal identification document issued in the Republic of Latvia, the Population Register, and registers of civil status documents:

4.1 1. the given name of the father and its abbreviations;

4.1 2. the inherited or granted (aristocratic) titles (for example, *Earl, Baron, Duke, Prince (Fürst), Younker, Marquis, Viscount, Count, Prince, Infant, Dauphin, Hidalgo, Lord, Lady, Squire, Sir, Peer, Grand Duke, Pasha, Vizier, Bey*);

4.1 3. academic degrees and titles (for example, *Bachelor, Master, Doctor, Doctor of Science, Professor*), and also their abbreviations (for example, *Bc., Mg., Dr., Dr. Sc., prof.*);

4.1 4. religious titles (for example, *Monsignor, Eminence*);

4.1 5. polite forms of addressing (for example, *Sir, Madam, Miss, Mister, Missus, Mademoiselle, Monsieur, Madame, Pan, Pani, Don, Donna, Doña, Signor, Signora, Signorina, Señor, Señora, Señorita*);

4.1 6. Roman or Arabic ordinal numbers which supplement the given name or surname (for example, *Kārlis III, BI3, Leo Šmits 69, Jānis Bērziņš II, Ludvigs Hincs V, Džērids Kingslijs VII, Freds Montgomerijs MCDXLIV, Oto Leja 1987*);

4.1 7. abbreviations of the middle name (for example, *Džons F. Kenedijs, Baraks H. Obama, Donalds Dž.* *Tramps*);

4.1 8. additional indications which are added after the given name or surname in order to distinguish a person from a parent with the same given name or surname (*Junior, Middle, Senior, Junior, Senior*) and their abbreviations (*Jnr., Mid., Snr., Jnr., Snr.*).

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5. Personal names shall be adapted to the grammatical system of the Latvian language, except for the following cases:

5.1. when transcribing orthographically personal names from exotic languages, it shall be permissible that the given name or surname is formed only by one consonant (for example, *M, K, F*), a combination of consonants (for example, *Nm, Wr, Ch*), one vowel (for example, *A, I, O*), or a diphthong (for example, *Ai, Ie, Ou*). In such case personal names shall be orthographically transcribed according to their written form in the original language;

5.2. if the given name or surname is formed only by one letter which does not exist in the Latvian language alphabet (*Q, X, Y, W*), the personal name shall be orthographically transcribed according to its pronunciation in the original language.

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5.1 If the given name (first name) of a person in the original language is indicated in an abbreviated form (for example, *Md, Mh* or *Mhd*), the personal name shall be orthographically transcribed in full form on the basis of a documentary certification.

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6. Only the letters of the official alphabet of the Latvian language shall be used for the written form of personal names:

6.1. the upper-case letters – *A, Ā, B, C, Č, D, E, Ē, F, G, Ğ, H, I, Ī, J, K, Ķ, L, Ļ, M, N, Ņ, O, P, R, S, Š, T, U, Ū, V, Z, Ž;*

6.2. the lower-case letters – *a, ā, b, c, č, d, e, ē, f, g, ģ, h, i, ī, j, k, ķ, l, ļ, m, n, ņ, o, p, r, s, š, t, u, ū, v, z, ž*.

7. Personal names shall be language units – proper nouns for the denomination of a person. Personal names shall be written with an upper-case initial.

8. There shall be two main principles for the use and written form of personal names in the Latvian language:

8.1. the gender of the owner of a personal name shall be indicated by the masculine or feminine declinable ending in the personal names of both the Latvian origin and foreign language origin (except indeclinable personal names);

8.2. personal names of foreign language origin shall be orthographically transcribed according to their pronunciation in the original language (the language in which the original of some text is written) and included in the grammatical system of the Latvian language.

9. In the Latvian language the grammatical meanings – gender, number, case – are expressed with declinable endings for the personal names (as well as for other declinable parts of speech). The ending may vary depending on the context.

10. The personal names shall be used in the principal form (singular, nominative) and in other cases (depending on the text). The rules and norms of the Latvian language grammar shall determine the ending of the personal name.

11. Personal names shall be written according to the spelling rules of the Latvian language:

11.1. a horizontal line above the vowel shall be used to denote the length of the vowel (not duplication of the vowel or *h* after the vowel);

11.2. the following duplications shall not be used in the written form of personal names and their orthographic transcription (except for the cases referred to in Sub-paragraph 11.5 of this Regulation): *bb, cc, čč, dd, ff, gg, ģģ, hh, kk, ķķ, pp, ss, šš, tt, vv, zz, žž*;

11.3. combinations of consonants *bh, ch, cz, dh, dt, ph, sch, sz, tc, th, tz* borrowed from other languages and which denote one sound (phoneme) shall not be used;

11.4. it shall be allowed to retain the duplication of consonants *ll, ļļ, mm, nn, ņņ, rr* in personal names before a vowel, for example, *Nolle, Tiļļa, Pommers, Svenne, Viņņiks, Karro* (but *Erss,* not *Errss*). Duplication of consonants before a vowel is not characteristic in the Latvian language, for example, *Ķerāns* (not *Ķerrāns*), *Zuments* (not *Zumments*), *Eniņš* (not *Enniņš*), *Danebrogs* (not *Dannebrogs*);

11.5. duplication of consonants shall be retained:

11.5.1. in compounds (for example, *Lappuķe, Pussars, Mazzariņš, Mežžagata, Niekkalbis, Kaķķepa, Krahhauzers, Naģģērģs, Jānoššomorja*);

11.5.2. in derivatives with prefixes (for example, *Atteka, Attāls* (but *Atāls*)*, Auffīrers, Avvejs, Vvedenskis, Poddubovs, Meddēlings, Bezzubovs*);

11.6. duplication of vowels shall not be retained, except for compounds and derivatives with prefixes (for example, *Laukaarkls, Pieegle, Nooga*), and also the cases when it is allowed by the rules of orthographic transcription of proper nouns of the relevant language (for example, *Daņiila, Saakišvili, Karaalmazovs*);

11.7. the letter *o* shall denote three sounds: short vowel [o], long vowel [ō] and diphthong [uo].

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11.1 A personal name may be written without conforming to the restrictions provided for in Sub-paragraph 11.2 of this Regulation:

11.1 1. if they are recognised as non-applicable to the written form of such personal name by a court ruling which has entered into effect;

11.1 2. if the relevant surname is used by other members of the kin or family (in the narrowest meaning) of such person who are nationals of Latvia.

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12. Personal names shall be declined as nouns. In the Latvian language personal names of masculine gender have the endings *-s, -š, -is, -us* (the endings *-a* and *-e* are also possible), in feminine gender – *-a, -e, -s,* also *-us.*

13. Personal names (as well as nouns in general) in the Latvian language have an ending also in the nominative case singular unlike many other languages in which the ending is only in dependent cases, for example, the Estonian surname *Sirel (Sireli – Sirelit*) transcribed orthographically in Latvian in masculine is *Sirels*, feminine – *Sirela*.

14. The feminine ending *-s* may only be in surnames – common names of VI declension of Latvian origin which have acquired the meaning of a proper noun, for example, *Dzelzs, Grunts, Klints, Uguns, Zivs*. In such case the corresponding male surnames shall be with the same endings as female surnames but with differences in the dative case (*Klintij – Klintim*).

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15. The given names and surnames of foreign language origin which end in *-o, -ā, -ē, -i, -ī, -u, -ū* (for example, *Uibo, Utno, Ostreiko, Paukštello, Dimčenko, Arumā, Šnē, Linē, Jakobi, Martinelli, Barī, Amadu, Eminesku, Foršū*) and one-syllable personal names which end in *-a* or *-e* (for example, *Ca, Pa, De, Me*) shall be indeclinable in the Latvian language. The male and female form of the surname in indeclinable surnames shall be equivalent in the Latvian language (for example, *Ronaldo, Savčenko, Dimā, Delakruā, Verdi, Gaprindašvili, Kamī, de Višī, Monteskjē, Rišeljē, Ronaldinju, Saramandu, Kocebū, Le, Sa*).

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16. The ending of the person’s surname in the Latvian language is determined by the gender of such person. Also the different gender endings indicate the gender of the owner of the surname in the Latvian literary language: *Kalniņš – Kalniņa, Leitāns – Leitāne, Priednieks – Priedniece*, also in the cases if the surname is based on such common name which has only masculine or feminine form: krauklis – but: *Krauklis – Kraukle, lapiņa–* but: *Lapiņa– Lapiņš*. The gender of the relevant common name shall not be of significance for determination of the gender forms of surnames, for example:

*bērzs –* but in the surname *Bērzs* and *Bērza*

*bērziņš –* but in the surname *Bērziņš* and *Bērziņa*

*gailis –* but in the surname *Gailis* and *Gaile*

*cielava –* but in the surname *Cielavs* (may be also masculine *Cielava*) and *Cielava*

*eglīte –* but in the surname *Eglītis* (may be also masculine *Eglīte*) and *Eglīte.*

17. The male surname may have a feminine ending *-a, -e* because there are common gender words in the noun system of the Latvian language with the following endings in the principal form (*aizmārša, auša, tiepša, balamute*) and case endings in both the feminine and masculine gender (*aušai – aušam, balamutei – balamutem*).

18. The female surnames in the Latvian language shall be formed and used with the relevant feminine endings.

19. When forming female surnames, the male surname form shall taken as the basis and the male ending shall be replaced with the corresponding feminine ending.

20. According to the Latvian grammar rules the masculine endings are not used for the feminine surnames.

21. Both the male and female personal name may have the ending -*us* (with differences in the dative), for example, *Mikus Grigus* *– Mikum Grigum, Anna Grigus – Annai Grigui*.

22. The surnames which are based on an adjective shall have the indefinite endings characteristic to the adjectives *-s, -a (Stalts, Stalta*) or definite endings *-ais, -ā (Čaklais, Čaklā)*:

22.1. if the masculine surname conforms to the adjective with the definite ending *-ais*, the feminine surname forms shall be formed in the same way as the feminine forms of the relevant adjectives:

*Baltais – Baltā*

*Bagātais – Bagātā*

*Resnais – Resnā*

*Salnais – Salnā*

22.2. surnames with the definite ending of adjectives shall be used in the same way as other surnames with the ending *-ais* (even if there is no direct equivalence with the adjectives of the Latvian language), for example:

*Režais – Režā*

*Turlais – Turlā*

*Gaidais – Gaidā*

*Dabrais – Dabrā*

23. If the variants of the same surname have different forms of gender, the surname shall be used according to the gender of the owner of the surname. If the masculine gender is used in the surname of a woman, it shall be replaced with the form corresponding to the feminine gender, for example, *Vilks – Vilka, Zutis – Zute*.

24. If the surname of one family or the surname of one person is used in different variants – in both the literary and dialect form, the form of the literary language shall be chosen and used thereafter in the documents (if the person agrees to that), for example, the forms*Balodis* and *Bolūdis* are used, the recommended variant is *Balodis*. The dialect form (*Elksnis, Leidums, Pormalis*) shall be used in the cases when it is widely known and the person wants it.

25. The surnames of common origin with a different ending (*Ārgalis – Ārgals, Ķezberis – Ķezbers, Priedīte – Priedītis*), the suffix together with the ending (*Purvītis – Purviņš, Virkavs – Virkaus, Zicāns – Zicēns*), or other phonetic or morphological element (*Brusubārda – Brusubārdis – Brusbārdis*) shall not be unified, except for equalisation within the framework of one family if such persons want it.

26. If the surname ends with a suffix together with the ending *-aus*, the diphthong *-au* shall be retained before the ending: *Laus – Laua, Zaus – Zaua, Janaus – Janaua, Virkaus – Virkaua, Blūmenaus – Blūmenaua*. In two-syllable and multi-syllable names the diphthong *-au* shall be orthographically transcribed also with the suffix together with the ending *-avs (-ava)*, for example, *Beltavs – Beltava, Maldavs – Maldava, Virkavs – Virkava*.

27. In the surnames of Latvian origin which conform to the common names with the ending *-is*, the form corresponding to the common name with the ending *-is* (II declension) shall be used: *Asaris, Balodis, Cīrulis, Lūsis, Osis, Prūsis*. In the Latvian language the ending *-is* is also in the surnames with the suffix together with the ending *-ainis, -elis, -ulis, -ieris, -manis, -aitis, -eitis, -ītis, -ietis*, for example, *Aglonietis* (not *Agloniets*), *Šūmanis* (not *Šūmans*).

28. Male surnames with the ending *-s* have the relevant female surnames with the ending *-a* or the ending *-e*:

28.1. for male surnames with the ending *-s* the relevant female surnames with the ending *-a* shall be formed:

28.1.1. from one-syllable surnames, for example, *Vilks – Vilka, Sils – Sila, Kalns – Kalna, Celms – Celma, Balts – Balta*;

28.1.2. from the surnames with the suffixes together with the endings *-ēns, -ums, -uks, -ājs, -ējs, -tājs, -užs, -avs, -ens*, for example:

*Gulēns – Gulēna*

*Sālījums – Sālījuma*

*Eiduks – Eiduka*

*Arājs – Arāja*

*Sējējs – Sējēja*

*Dziedātājs – Dziedātāja*

*Linužs– Linuža*

*Silavs – Silava*

*Avens– Avena*

28.2. from the surnames with the suffixes together with the endings *-bahs, -dorfs, -bergs, -baums, -ičs, -ics, -ins, -marks, -ovs*, for example:

*Švarcbahs – Švarcbaha*

*Bendorfs – Bendorfa*

*Veinbergs – Veinberga*

*Rozenbaums – Rozenbauma*

*Jurevičs – Jureviča*

*Derkevics – Derkevica*

*Logins – Logina*

*Altmarks – Altmarka*

*Petrovs – Petrova*

28.3. from the surnames which are based on an adjective with the indefinite ending *-s*, for example:

*Balts – Balta*

*Stalts – Stalta*

*Sarkans – Sarkana*

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29. For male surnames with the ending *-s* the relevant female surnames with the ending *-e* shall be formed:

29.1. from the surnames with the suffixes together with the endings *-ants, -ars, -arts, -āns, -ārs, -āts, -ents, -erts, -gals, -kalns, -mals, -onts*, for example:

*Porgants – Porgante*

*Dzintars – Dzintare*

*Viparts – Viparte*

*Svilāns – Svilāne*

*Silārs – Silāre*

*Valdāts – Valdāte*

*Zuments – Zumente*

*Šteinerts – Šteinerte*

*Laukgals – Laukgale*

*Zeltkalns – Zeltkalne*

*Ezermals – Ezermale*

*Zigmonts – Zigmonte*

29.2. from the surnames which end in the suffixes together with the endings of the words of German origin *-felds, -lands, -sons, -šmits, -tāls, -valds, for example:*

*Kiršfelds – Kiršfelde*

*Neilands – Neilande*

*Andersons – Andersone*

*Goldšmits – Goldšmite*

*Rozentāls – Rozentāle*

*Rēvalds – Rēvalde*

30. Upon wish of a person, female surnames may be formed with the ending *-a* or *-e*,from the male surnames with suffixes together with the endings *-blats, -šteins, -ups, -uts, -ūns*, for example:

*Dreiblats – Dreiblata or Dreiblate*

*Goldšteins – Goldšteina or Goldšteine*

*Kalnups – Kalnupa or Kalnupe*

*Sukuts – Sukuta or Sukute*

*Meškūns – Meškūna or Meškūne*

31. The relevant forms of female surnames shall be formed with the suffix together with the ending *-niece* from the male surnames with the suffix together with the ending *-nieks,* for example:

*Klētnieks – Klētniece*

*Pilsētnieks – Pilsētniece*

32. The relevant female surnames shall be formed with the ending *-e* from the male surnames with the suffixes together with the endings *-ns, -ss* which conform to the common names of the II declension consonant stem, for example:

*Akmens – Akmene, also: Akmins – Akmine*

*Mēness – Mēnese*

*Rudens – Rudene*

*Zibens – Zibene*

33. The female surnames shall be formed with the ending *-a* from the male surnames with the suffix together with the ending *-ens* which fail to conform to the common names of the consonant stem, for example:

*Rībens – Rībena*

*Kacens – Kacena*

34. The surnames of German origin with the suffix together with the ending *-au* shall be part of the special group of surnames to which the Latvian ending *-s* is added. The relevant feminine forms shall be formed with the suffix together with the ending *-aua*, for example:

*Janaus – Janaua*

*Laus – Laua*

*Blaus – Blaua*

*Libaus – Libaua*

*Blūmenaus – Blūmenaua*

35. If the form is changed for the surnames in which initially the suffix together with the ending *-aus* is used, the female surnames shall be formed according to the form of the male surname, for example:

*Dubaus – Dubaua*

*Dubauss – Dubausa*

*Dubavs – Dubava*

36. In the case of male surnames with the ending *-š* the relevant female surnames shall be formed with the ending *-a*, for example:

*Vējš – Vēja*

*Kociņš – Kociņa*

*Mežiņš – Mežiņa*

*Zaļš – Zaļa*

37. In the case of male surnames with the ending *-is* the relevant female surnames shall be formed with the ending *-e*, for example:

*Gailis – Gaile*

*Serģis – Serģe*

*Eglītis – Eglīte*

*Zāģeris – Zāģere*

*Lapainis – Lapaine*

*Melnacis – Melnace*

*Dzirkalis – Dzirkale*

*Baumanis – Baumane*

38. The feminine forms with the ending *-e* may be formed also from the male surname variants with the elidated (*elidēt* < Latin *elidere –* squeeze out, exclude, omit, discard – to omit some sound or word) vowel *-i* of the ending, for example, from the surnames with the suffixes with the endings *-els, -ens, -ers, -als, -ols, -iers, -ons, -uls, -urs*, for example:

*Bļodons – Bļodone*

*Pudurs – Pudure*

*Bumbiers – Bumbiere*

39. Female surnames shall be made with the suffixes together with the endings *-ska* and *-cka* from male surnames with the suffixes together with the endings *-skis* and *-ckis* of Slavic origin, for example:

*Beļskis – Beļska*

*Žilinskis – Žilinska*

*Cunskis – Cunska*

*Visockis – Visocka*

40. Female surnames shall be made with the ending *-a* from the male surnames of Latvian origin with the suffixes together with the ending *-kis* and *-gis*, for example:

*Rutkis – Rutka*

*Vaskis – Vaska, also Voskis – Voska*

*Seskis – Seska*

*Mazgis – Mazga*

41. The female surnames with the ending *-us* shall correspond to the male surname with the ending *-us*. Differences in gender of such surnames shall be expressed in the dative case, for example:

*Jānis Ledus – Anna Ledus, Jānim Ledum – Annai Ledui*

*Juris Cinkus – Ilze Cinkus, Jurim Cinkum – Ilzei Cinkui*

42. If another ending consonant *(-uss)* is added to the male surnames with the ending *-us*, the forms of female surnames shall be formed according to the male surname form by adding the vowel *-a* or *-e* accordingly, for example:

*Pēteris Markus – Ieva Markus*, but

*Pēteris Markuss – Ieva Markusa or Markuse*

43. The same principal form for male and female surnames shall be for the surnames with the ending *-a* or *-e* which are to be used similarly to the common gender names of IV or V declension of common names of the Latvian language (for example, *pļāpa, balamute*), for example:

*Jānis Liepa – Anna Liepa*

*Juris Egle – Ilze Egle*

44. The same principal form for male and female surnames shall also be for the surnames of foreign language origin with the ending *-a* or *-e*. Differences in gender in the surnames of such type shall only be in the dative case singular, for example:

*Cjukša – Cjukšam – Cjukšai*

*Kupala – Kupalam – Kupalai*

*Vaišvila – Vaišvilam – Vaišvilai*

*Bīne – Bīnem – Bīnei*

*Zenne – Zennem – Zennei*

45. If a feminine common name is the basis of the surname of Latvian origin with the suffix together with the ending *-īte* or -*iņa*, the male surname form shall be formed with the suffix together with the ending *-ītis* or *-iņš*, for example:

*Priedīte – Priedītis*

*Saulīte – Saulītis*

*Lapiņa – Lapiņš*

46. Upon wish of a person, the suffix with the ending *-īte* and *-iņa* may also be used in male surnames, for example:

*Pēteris Zālīte*

*Arvīds Priedīte*

47. If a feminine surname with the ending *-s* is the basis of the surname, the surname shall be used in the same principal form for both the masculine and feminine gender. Differences in gender of such surnames shall be present only in the dative case singular, for example:

*Juris Klints – Māra Klints, Jurim Klintim – Mārai Klintij*

*Vilis Dzelzs – Vija Dzelzs, Vilim Dzelzim – Vijai Dzelzij*

48. If the following feature non-characteristic to the ethnicity of a person has been entered in the register of civil status documents:

48.1. a non-Latvian name, for example, *Ivans, Osips, Josifs, Jeļena*, but in other documents issued later the name has been written according to the ethnicity – *Jānis, Jāzeps, Helēna,* then upon wish of the person a correction may be made in the register of civil status documents by writing *Jānis* instead of the name *Ivans, Jāzeps* instead of the names *Osips* and *Josifs, Helēna* instead of the name *Jeļena*;

48.2. a Latvian name, for example, *Jānis, Jāzeps, Pēteris, Helēna, Natālija, Kristīna*, but in other documents issued later the name is written according to the ethnicity – *Ivans, Josifs* or *Osips, Pjotrs, Jeļena, Nataļja, Kristina,* then upon wish of the person a correction may be made in the register of civil status documents by writing *Ivans* instead of the name *Jānis, Osips* or *Josifs* instead of the name *Jāzeps*, *Pjotrs* instead of the name *Pēteris*, *Jeļena* instead of the name *Helēna*, *Nataļja* instead of the name *Natālija*, *Kristina* instead of the name *Kristīna*.

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49. If a name non-characteristic to the ethnicity of a person is entered in the register of civil status documents in respect of the person in cases other than referred to in Paragraph 48 of this Regulation, but in other documents issued later the name is written according to the ethnicity, a correction may be made in the register of civil status documents upon wish of the person according to the certification issued by the Latvian Language Agency.

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50. The Latvian literary alphabet shall be used in the written form of Latgalian personal names in the documents which have been drawn up in the official language, and such personal names shall be included in the grammar system of the Latvian literary language.

51. Latgalian personal names may be transposed into the Latvian literary language upon wish of the person, for example, *Jānis, Pēteris, Sīmanis, Sams, Sīlis, Lidija, Lazda, Līkums, Lūza, Ūdris.* Upon wish of the person, the phonetic peculiarities may be retained, for example, *Joņs, Pīters, Seimaņs, Soms, Seiļs, Lideja, Lozda, Leikums, Liuza, Iudrs*.

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52. In proper nouns of historical person their traditional form shall be retained by using the letters of the alphabet of the Latvian literary language, *Pīters Miglinīks, Stepons Seiļs, Madsolas Joņs, Meikuls Apeļs, Andrivs Jūrdžs*.

53. In the written form of the Latgalian personal names the following sound equivalents shall be taken into account which have emerged by the influence of different phonetics and spelling norms of the Latgalian written language:

53.1. the hard sound *i* (similar to Polish *y*, Russian *ы*) which is denoted in the Latgalian written language with the letter *y* shall be orthographically transcribed with *i*:

*Cybuļskis – Cibuļskis*

*Syls – Sils*

*Pyks – Piks*

*Grybusts – Gribusts*

53.2. the diphthong *ie* which is denoted in the Latgalian written language with *ē* may be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian literary language:

53.2.1. according to the pronunciation with *ie*:

*Ziernis*

*Siermais*

*Spierga*

*Klīdziejs*

53.2.2. according to the sound system of the Latvian literary language:

*Zirnis*

*Sirmais*

*Spirga*

*Klīdzējs*

Note. Upon wish of a person, in the cases referred to in Sub-paragraph 53.2.1 of this Regulation the forms with *ē* may be retained in the written form of the surnames, for example, *Zērnis, Sērmais, Spērga, Klīdzējs*.

53.3. the diphthong *uo* which is denoted in the Latgalian written language with *ō* shall be orthographically transcribed with the diphthong [uo] and denoted with *o* in the Latvian literary language:

*Lōcis – Locis*

*Lōcmers – Locmers*

*Ōzišs – Ozišs*

*Ōrups – Orups*

Note. Upon wish of a person, these surnames may be included in the sound system of the Latvian literary language, for example, *Lācis, Lācmers, Āzišs, Ārups.*

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54. The following principles shall be conformed to in the written form of the Latgalian surnames:

54.1. the suffix together with the ending *-āns* (for example, *Laizāns, Rancāns, Brokāns*) shall be retained in the surnames, and also *-āts* (for example, *Bernāts, Rudzāts*). The corresponding female surnames shall be formed with the suffixes together with the endings *-āne, -āte* (for example, *Laizāne, Rancāne, Brokāne; Bernāte, Rudzāte*);

54.2. for the surnames with the finals *-ļs* and *-ņs* which in dialects are declined differently than in the Latvian literary language two types of the written form are possible in the Latvian literary language: with the finals *-ļs* or *-lis, -le* (not *-ļa*) and *-ņs* or *-nis, -ne* (not *-ņa*), for example:

*Buļs – Bulis/Bule*

*Cibuļs – Cibulis/Cibule*

*Rubuļs – Rubulis/Rubule*

*Apeļs – Apelis/Apele*

*Rupaiņs – Rupainis/Rupaine*

54.3. the suffixes together with the endings *-eņš, -eņa* shall be retained in the surnames, for example:

*Balteņš/Balteņa*

*Kūceņš/Kūceņa*

*Ūzuleņš/Ūzuleņa*

Note. Upon wish of a person, the surnames with the suffixes together with the endings *-eņš, -eņa* may be written with the suffixes together with the endings *-iņš, -iņa* in the Latvian literary language, for example:

*Kūceņš – Kūciņš/Kūciņa*

*Ūzuleņš – Ūzuliņš/Ūzuliņa*

54.4. the surnames with the suffixes together with the endings *-eits, -eite* shall be written with the suffixes together with the endings *-eitis, -eite* in the Latvian literary language:

*Kurseits – Kurseitis/Kurseite*

*Kalveits – Kalveitis/Kalveite*

*Rudzeits – Rudzeitis/Rudzeite*

Note. Upon wish of a person, the suffix together with the ending *-eits* may also be used in the Latvian literary language, for example, *Kalveits, Rudzeits*.

Upon wish of a person, these surnames may also be used with the suffixes together with the endings *-ītis, -īte,* for example:

*Kurseits – Kursītis/Kursīte*

*Kalveits – Kalvītis/Kalvīte*

*Rudzeits – Rudzītis/Rudzīte*

54.5. the surnames with the suffixes together with the endings *-niks, -nika* shall be written in their initial Latvian form with the suffixes together with the endings *-nīks, -nīka* or with the suffixes together with the endings *-nieks*, *-niece,* for example:

*Sudniks – Sudnīks/Sudnīka* or *Sudnieks/Sudniece*

*Pūdniks – Pūdnīks/Pūdnīka* or *Pūdnieks/Pūdniece*

*Ūzulniks – Ūzulnīks/Ūzulnīka* or *Ūzulnieks/Ūzulniece*

Note. Upon wish of a person, the suffixes together with the endings *-niks, -nika* may be retained, for example:

*Pūdniks/Pūdnika*

*Sudniks/Sudnika*

*Ūzulniks/Ūzulnika*

*[27 February 2018]*

**3. Basic Provisions for the Orthographic Transcription in the Latvian Language of Personal Names of Foreign Languages**

55. Personal names of foreign language origin shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language as close to their pronunciation in the original language as possible, and also conforming to the historical tradition of orthographic transcription. If two variants of orthographic transcription of one personal name are possible, the variant closest to the written form of the original language shall be selected.

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56. When transcribing proper nouns orthographically in the Latvian language, the following shall be taken into account in addition to the requirements of this Regulation:

56.1. the instructions developed and recommended by the Language and Literature Institute of the Latvian Academy of Sciences (the Latvian Language Institute of the University of Latvia), the Latvian Language Agency, the State Language Centre, and also the instructions published by the publishing house “Zinātne” on spelling and correct pronunciation of foreign proper nouns in the Latvian literary language;

56.2. the recommendations of the Terminology Commission of the Latvian Academy of Sciences which are published in the official gazette *Latvijas Vēstnesis*.

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57. The personal names borrowed from other languages (except for indeclinable personal names which end in the vowels *ā, ē, i, ī, o, u* or *ū*) shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language in declinable form and masculine or feminine form corresponding to the gender of the person.

58. If in the original language in nominative case the Lithuanian or Greek personal name has the ending which in this case is also in the Latvian language (for example, in the Lithuanian names *Butkus, Būga, Šaltis* or Greek *Mikis Teodorakis*), they shall be retained.

59. The ending of Lithuanian personal names *-as* and the ending of Greek personal nouns *-os* shall be replaced with the ending *-s* (for example, Lithuanian *Vanagas –* Latvian *Vanags*; Lithuanian *Jankauskas –* Latvian *Jankausks*; Greek *Ricos –* Latvian *Rics*).

60. [27 February 2018]

**4. Orthographic Transcription of Personal Names from the Languages of the Latin Alphabet Writing System**

**4.1. General Principles**

61. In the Latvian language the personal names (as well as the toponyms and common names) from other languages of the Latin alphabet writing system shall be orthographically transcribed according to their pronunciation in the original language and included in the grammatical system of the Latvian language.

62. The personal names borrowed from other languages of the Latin alphabet writing system shall be orthographically transcribed as follows in the Latvian language:

62.1. if personal names of foreign languages have no endings, the ending conforming to the Latvian language norms shall be added to them;

62.2. the endings of personal names of foreign languages shall be replaced with the endings conforming to the Latvian language norms.

63. The same personal name of foreign language shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language in one form also in such case if it has been written in different forms in different languages, for example, German – *Schultz, Newskij*, English – *Shulz, Nevsky*, Russian – *Шульц, Невский*, Polish – *Szulc, Niewsky*, Slovak – *Šuľc, Nĕvský*, Hungarian – *Sulc, Névskiy*, but in the Latvian language – *Šulcs, Ņevskis*.

63.1 The surnames of Slavic origin which end in *-ski*/-*sky*, -*cki* shall conform to the surnames in the Latvian language with -*skis*/-*ska*, -*ckis*/-*cka,*for example:

Czech *Hostinský* – *Hostinskis*/*Hostinska*

Polish *Dąbrowski* – *Dombrovskis*/*Dombrovska*

Polish *Wozniacki* – *Vozņackis*/*Vozņacka*.

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**4.2. Orthographic Transcription of Personal Names from the Lithuanian Language**

64. When orthographically transcribing personal names from the Lithuanian language into the Latvian language, the equivalents between these languages shall be taken into account.

65. The short vowels of the Lithuanian language are equivalent to the relevant short vowels of the Latvian language:

65.1. *a – a* (for example, *Balandis – Balandis*);

65.2. *e – e* (for example, *Švedas – Šveds*);

65.3. *i – i* (for example, *Albinas – Albins*);

65.4. *u – u* (for example, *Ugnė – Ugne*);

65.5. the short vowel which is prolonged because of the influence of the intonation in the Lithuanian language shall be denoted in the Latvian language by a short vowel, for example *Vilkelis – Viļķelis* (also *Vilkelis*).

66. In the Lithuanian language the letter *i* after a consonant before a vowel denotes the palatalisation of such consonant. Such combination of consonants with the palatalisation letter *i* shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language as follows:

66.1. if the palatalisation letter *i* follows the consonants *g, k, l, n*, they shall be orthographically transcribed as the relevant palatal consonant, for example:

*Margiūtė – Marģūte*

*Šarkiūnas –Šarķūns*

*Liudas – Ļuds*

*Niauronis – Ņauronis*

66.2. if the palatalisation letter *i* follows the consonants *b, c, d, m, p, r, s, t, v, z*, it shall be orthographically transcribed with the consonant *j*, for example:

*Bubius – Bubjus*

*Gricius – Gricjus*

*Darius – Darjus*

*Matiukaitė – Matjukaite*

*Vaisiūnas – Vaisjūns*

*Kalvius – Kalvjus*

66.3. if the palatalisation letter *i* follows the consonants *č, š, ž, dž*, it shall not be orthographically transcribed:

*Čiurlionis – Čurļonis*

*Džiugas – Džugs*

*Dašiūnas – Dašūns*

*Žiugžda – Žugžda*

67. The long vowels of the Lithuanian language are equivalent to the relevant long vowels of the Latvian language:

67.1. *a – ā* (for example, Ąžuolas – Āžols);

67.2. *ę – ē* (for example, Kęstutis – Ķēstutis (also Kēstutis));

67.3. *ė – ē* (for example, Judrėnas – Judrēns).

Note. The long vowel *ė* of the Lithuanian language in the ending of the given name shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language with the short vowel *e* (for example, *Eglė – Egle, Jurgaitė – Jurgaite, Smetonienė – Smetoniene*);

67.4. *į – ī* (for example, *Įsodas – Īsods*);

67.5. *y – ī* (for example, *Jonynas – Jonīns*).

Note. The long vowel *y* of the Lithuanian language in the ending of the given name shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language with the short vowel *i* (for example, *Gaidys – Gaidis, Kazys – Kazis*);

67.6. *ū – ū* (for example, *Graičiūnas – Graičūns*);

67.7. *ų – ū* (for example, *Jųtra – Jūtra*);

67.8. *o – o* (for example, *Lokys –- Loķis [..ō..]*).

68. The relevant diphthongs of the Latvian language shall conform to the diphthongs of the Lithuanian language:

68.1. *ai – ai* (for example, *Gailius* – *Gaiļus*);

68.2. *au – au* (for example, *Lankauskas – Lankausks*);

68.3. *ei – ei* (for example, *Treinys – Treinis*);

68.4. *ie – ie* (for example, *Korsakienė – Korsakiene*);

68.5. *ui – ui* (for example, *Žmuidzinavičius – Žmuidzinavičs*);

68.6. *uo* *– o* (for example, *Vienuolis – Vienolis [..uo..]; Uogintas – Ogints [..uo..]*).

69. The consonants of the Lithuanian language conform to the relevant consonants of the Latvian language, except for the consonants *ch* which conform to the consonant *h* of the Latvian language, for example, *Churginas – Hurģins* (also *Hurgins*).

70. Before the vowels and diphthongs *i, į, y, e, ė, ę, ie, ei* the Lithuanian consonants *k* and *g* shall be orthographically transcribed with *ķ* and *ģ*, however, the variants with *k* and *g* are also possible, for example:

*Gediminas – Ģedimins* (also *Gedimins*)

*Gytis – Ģītis* (also *Gītis*)

*Keturakis – Ķeturaķis* (also *Keturakis*)

71. When orthographically transcribing the Lithuanian personal names, the consonants *l* and *n* shall be palatalised in the Latvian language before *ķ* and *ģ*, for example:

*Algis – Aļģis*

*Algirdas – Aļģirds*

*Lingys – Liņģis*

72. When making entries in documents, it shall be necessary to retain direct equivalents between the Lithuanian and Latvian language:

72.1. the Lithuanian wide *e* shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language with *e* (in the Russian language – with *я*):

*Petras – Petrs* (Russian *Пятрас*)

*Šunelis –- Šunelis* (Russian *Шунялис*)

72.2. the diphthong [uo] which is pronounced in the Lithuanian language in the same way as the relevant diphthong of the Latvian language shall be orthographically transcribed with the letter *o* (in the Russian language the orthographic transcription with two letters of the Lithuanian diphthong *uo* shall be retained in the written form in the Russian language):

*Danguolė – Dangole* (Russian *Дангуоле*)

*Uosis – Osis* (Russian *Уосис*)

72.3. the Lithuanian diphthong *ie* shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language with the diphthong *ie* (in the Russian language *e* may be written instead of the diphthong):

*Kielė – Ķiele* (also *Kiele*) (Russian *Келе*)

*Valienė – Valiene* (Russian *Валене*)

72.4. the Lithuanian diphthong *ei* shall be orthographically transcribed with *ei* (in the Russian language – *яй*):

*Meilė – Meile* (Russian *Мяйле*)

73. Equivalents of the endings of male personal names:

73.1. in the Latvian language the ending *-s* conforms to the Lithuanian ending *-as* (*Jonas –- Jons; Lankauskas – Lankausks*);

73.2. in the Latvian language the ending *-is* conforms to the Lithuanian ending *-is* (*Liesis – Liesis; Rytis – Rītis*);

73.3. in the Latvian language the ending *-is* conforms to the Lithuanian ending *-ys* (*Balys – Balis; Jucys – Jucis*);

73.4. in the Latvian language the ending *-us* conforms to the Lithuanian ending *-us* (*Butkus – Butkus; Bronius – Broņus*).

74. The endings *-a* and *-ė* are possible in the surnames of the Lithuanian men which are transcribed orthographically with the endings *-a* and -*e* also in the Latvian language, for example, *Norvaiša – Norvaiša, Lapė – Lape*.

75. The Lithuanian ending *-as* shall conform to the ending *-s* (*namas – nams, Ambrazas – Ambrazs*) in the Latvian language in both the common names and proper nouns, therefore, when transcribing orthographically the ending *-as* shall not be retained in the Latvian language.

76. In the Lithuanian surnames of Slavic origin with suffixes together with the ending *-ičius, -avičius, -evičius, -ovičius* neither palatalisation for the vowel *i*, nor the vowel of the ending *u* shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language:

*Homičius – Homičs*

*Karpavičius – Karpavičs*

*Balkevičius – Baļķevičs (also Balkevičs)*

*Makutinovičius – Makutinovičs*

77. In the surnames with the suffix together with the ending *-evičius* where the vowel *e* is being elongated in the Lithuanian language, the parallel forms with a short or long vowel may be used in the Latvian language, for example, *Marcinkevičius – Marcinkevičs* (also *Marcinkēvičs*).

78. Equivalents of the endings of female personal names:

78.1. the Lithuanian ending *-a* shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language with the ending *-a* (*Rasa – Rasa*);

78.2. the Lithuanian ending *-ė* shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language with the ending *-e* (*Eglė – Egle*).

79. The Lithuanian female surnames shall be orthographically transcribed with special suffixes together with the endings according to the surname of the father or husband in the Latvian language:

79.1. in the surnames of unwedded women the ending of the Lithuanian male surname shall be replaced with the relevant suffix together with the ending, for example:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ending | Surname of the father | Suffix with the ending | Surname before marriage | Form in the Latvian language |
| *-a* | *Alekna* | *-aitė* | *Aleknaitė* | *Aleknaite* |
| *-as* | *Vanagas* | *-aitė* | *Vanagaitė* | *Vanagaite* |
| *-ė* | *Kielė* | *-ytė* | *Kielytė* | *Ķielīte* (also *Kielīte*) |
| *-is* | *Liesis* | *-ytė* | *Liesytė* | *Liesīte* |
| *-ys* | *Jucys* | *-ytė* | *Jucytė* | *Jucīte* |
| *-us* | *Karalius* | *-ūtė* | *Karaliūtė* | *Karaļūte* |
| in two-syllable surnames | | | | |
| *-us* | *Butkus* | *-utė* | *Butkutė* | *Butkute* |

79.2. in the surnames of the married women the ending of the Lithuanian male surname shall be replaced with the suffix together with the ending *-ienė* and shall be orthographically transcribed in the same way with the suffix together with the ending *-iene* (not with *-ene*, from Russian *-ене*) in the Latvian language: *Aleknienė – Alekniene* (Russian *Алекнене*), *Liesienė – Liesiene* (Russian *Лесене*).

80. In the Lithuanian language the suffix together with the ending *-ienė* is characteristic only to the female surnames after marriage. For example, if a woman, when entering into the marriage, takes the surname of her husband which in the masculine is *Dižbalis*, her surname after the marriage shall be *Dižbalienė* (the root of the surname *Dižbal*- with added suffix together with the ending of the Lithuanian women after the marriage *-ienė*). In the Latvian language the female surnames of the Lithuanian origin shall be formed in conformity with the rules for formation of the Latvian female surnames: *Alekna, Vanaga, Liese, Juce, Maceviča*. Upon wish of a person, the traditional Lithuanian female surname after the marriage with the suffix together with the ending *-iene* may be used: *Alekniene, Vanagiene*.

80.1 The surnames of Lithuanian children shall be formed in conformity with the rules for the formation of the Latvian or Lithuanian surnames, for example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Surname of the mother | Surname of the son | Surname of the daughter |
| *Alekna/Alekniene/Aleknaite* | *Alekna* | *Alekna/Aleknaite* |
| *Buce/Buciene/Bucīte* | *Bucis* | *Buce/Bucīte* |
| *Butkus/Butkiene/Butkute* | *Butkus* | *Butkus/Butkute* |

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81. After the marriage Lithuanian women may exercise the right to retain the surname before the marriage or renew it after the divorce also in Latvia. In such case the surname of this person shall end with the relevant suffix together with the ending of the relevant unwedded Lithuanian woman, *Aleknaite, Jucīte, Butkute*.

*[27 February 2018]*

**4.3. Orthographic Transcription of Personal Names from the Estonian Language**

82. The letters and sounds of the Estonian language which are not in the Latvian language shall be replaced with those Latvian sounds and letters which conform to the sounds of the Estonian as close as possible. Transcription of the Estonian personal names with intermediation of the Russian language thus encumbering the identification of the Estonian given names shall not be permissible.

*[27 February 2018]*

83. Equivalents of the letters of vowels:

83.1. *a – a Ariste – Ariste*

83.2. *aa – ā Aarna – Ārna*

83.3. *e – e Eller – Ellers*

83.4. *ee – ē Reek – Rēks*

83.5. *i – i Kits – Kitss*

83.6. *ii – ī Liiv – Līvs*

83.7. *o – o Maanso – Mānso*

83.8. *oo – o Jaansoo – Jānso*

83.9. *u – u Lukk – Luks*

83.10. *uu – ū Luuk – Lūks*

83.11. *õ – e Jõgi – Jegi*

83.12. *õõ – ē Krõõt – Krēts*

83.13. *ä – e Järv – Jervs*

83.14. *ää – ē Rääk – Rēks*

83.15. *ö – e Tölp – Telps*

83.16. *öö – ē Sööt – Sēts*

83.17. *ü – i Kütt – Kits*

83.18. *üü – ī Müür – Mīrs*

84. Equivalents of diphthongs:

84.1. the combination of two different vowel letters existing in the Estonian written language denotes a diphthong and shall be pronounced as one syllable. In the Latvian language it shall be transcribed sound by sound (in conformity with Paragraph 83 of this Regulation regardless of whether it is pronounced in one or two syllables in the Latvian language), for example:

84.1.1. *ae – ae Taev – Taevs*

84.1.2. *ai – ai Laine – Laine*

84.1.3. *eu – eu Eugen – Eugens*

84.1.4. *eä – ee Teär – Teers*

but *Täär – Tērs*

*Teeäär – Tēērs*

84.1.5. *õe – ee Jõerüüt – Jeerīts*

84.1.6. *õi – ei Kõiva – Keiva*

84.1.7. *õu – eu Rõuk – Reuks*

84.1.8. *äe – ee Mäe – Mee*

84.1.9. *äo – eo Käosaar – Keosārs*

84.2. if two equal vowel letters are obtained in the Latvian language when transcribing the Estonian diphthong, these letters shall be left unchanged without replacing them with a long vowel letter, for example, *Kivimäe – Kivimee*, not *Kivimē*;

84.3. if in the Estonian language there is one long vowel at the end of the word, it shall be orthographically transcribed with a long vowel in the Latvian language, *Laidvee– Laidvē*.

85. A set of three vowel letters of the Estonian language shall be pronounced by setting the non-syllable sound *i* or *u* which is not denoted in the Latvian transcription, for example:

*Raiet [pronounced: Raijet] – Raiets*

*Leius [pronounced: Leijus] – Leiuss*

*Hiie [pronounced: Hīje] – Hīe*

*Kauer [pronounced: Kauver] –- Kauers*

86. In the Latvian transcription, based on the norms in effect in the particular period of time for the orthographic transcription of the Estonian personal names, parallel forms of the surnames referred to in Paragraph 85 of this Regulation and other similar surnames with insertion of *j* and *v* were admitted – *Raijets, Leijuss, Hīje, Kauvers*. In order to ensure identification of persons, the insertion of *j* or *v* shall not be admitted in similar cases because *j* or *v* may be present in the original form of Estonian personal names, for example, *Suija – Suija, Kauver – Kauvers*.

87. The consonants of the Estonian language shall be transcribed with the corresponding consonant letters of the Latvian language, conforming to the following conditions:

87.1. one consonant letter shall be written in the Latvian transcription instead of double consonant letters *b, c, d, g, k, p, s, t* , for example:

*Tikk – Tiks*

*Tõnisson – Tenisons*

*Lätte – Lete*

*Püttsepp – Pitseps*

87.2. the Estonian double consonants *ll, rr, mm, nn* shall be retained in the Latvian transcription in all cases, for example:

*Põllu – Pellu*

*Päll – Pells*

*Karro – Karro*

*Tamm – Tamms*

*Tammsaare – Tammsāre*

*Tenno – Tenno*

87.3. the letter *h* shall be retained at the beginning of the given name in the Latvian transcription (for identification of the person) although it is not pronounced in the Estonian language, for example:

*Hallik – Halliks, but Allik – Alliks*

*Heino – Heino, but Eino – Eino*

*Hella – Hella, but Ella – Ella*

87.4. the palatalisation of consonants in the Estonian writing system is not reflected and is also not indicated in the Latvian transcription, for example:

*Kull – Kulls (not Kuļļs)*

*Kont – Konts (not Koņts)*

*Sütt – Sits*

*Kass – Kass*

87.5. the Estonian letter *s* between vowels shall be transcribed in the Latvian language with the consonant *z* which is closer to the Estonian pronunciation, and also helps to reduce the number of similar variants of the personal name, for example:

*Maasik – Māziks*

*Tasa – Taza, but Tassa – Tasa*

*Roosi – Rozi*

*Rosi – Rozi, but Rossi –- Rosi*

87.6. in the joint of compound components *s* remains *s* between vowels also in the transcription, for example, *Ernesaks – Ernesakss, Puusepp – Pūseps*.

88. In order to include Estonian personal names in the Latvian language system, the masculine or feminine ending of the Latvian language shall be added thereto:

88.1. in the Latvian transcription the nominative ending of the Latvian language *-s* (to male personal names), *-a* or *-e* (female personal names) shall be added to personal names which end in a consonant in the nominative of the Estonian language, for example:

*Allik – Alliks*, *Allika*

*Allikas – Allikass*, *Allikasa* or *Allikase*

*Kuld – Kulds, Kulda*

*Kull – Kulls, Kulla*

*Kotkas – Kotkass, Kotkasa* or *Kotkase*

*Kallas – Kallass*, *Kallasa* or *Kallase*

*Kass – Kass, Kasa* or *Kase*

*Ots – Otss, Otsa* [*..o..*]

*Ott – Ots, Ota* or *Ote* [*..o..*]

*Roos – Ross, Rosa* or *Rose* [*..ō..*]

*Ross – Ross, Rosa* or *Rose* [*..o..*]

*Sütt – Sits, Sita* or *Site*

*Sits – Sitss, Sitsa*

88.2. for the Estonian surnames of German origin which end in *-man* or *-mann*, the traditional ending *-is* shall be added to the male surnames in the Latvian transcription similarly as in Latvian surnames, for example, *Beekman – Bēkmanis*, *Veidemann – Veidemanis*, but to the female surnames – the ending *-e*, for example, *Bēkmane*, *Veidemane*. Upon wish of a person the Estonian surnames of German origin which end in -*man*, may be orthographically transcribed with the suffix together with the ending -*mans* in the Latvian language, for example, *Beekman – Bēkmans*, but in the feminine form – *Bēkmane*;

88.3. for the personal names which have the nominative ending *-a* or *-e* in the Estonian language, it shall also be retained in the Latvian transcription. In dative (hereinafter – dat.) the masculine personal names have the ending *-am*, *-em*, but the feminine personal names – the ending *-ai*, *-ei*, for example:

*Kulla – Kulla*, dat. *Kullam – Kullai*

*Kotka – Kotka*, dat. *Kotkam – Kotkai*

*Käpa – Kepa*, dat. *Kepam – Kepai*

similarly: *Käppa – Kepa*, dat. *Kepam – Kepai*

bet *Käpp – Keps, Kepa*, dat. *Kepam – Kepai* ,

similarly: *Kõpp – Keps, Kepa*, dat. *Kepam – Kepai*

and *Kepp – Keps, Kepa*, dat. Kepam – Kepai

*Läte – Lete,* dat. *Letem – Letei*

similarly: *Lätte – Lete*, dat. *Letem – Letei*

*Mõte – Mete*, dat. *Metem – Metei*

similarly: *Mõtte – Mete*, dat. *Metem – Metei*

*Otsa – Otsa*, dat. Otsam – Otsai [..o..]

88.4. the personal names which in the Estonian language end in *õe* or *äe* in the nominative case and which in the Latvian language are transcribed with *ee* shall be declined as masculine or feminine given names of the Latvian language with the ending *-e*, for example:

*Jõe – Jee,* dat. *Jeem –* Jeei

*Mäe – Mee*, dat. *Meem – Meei*,

but *Jää – Jē* and *Mee – Mē* remain indeclinable

88.5. the nominative ending in the Latvian language shall not be added to the personal names which in the Estonian language end in *-i, -o, -u* or in a long vowel in the nominative case (in the Latvian transcription *-ā, -ē, -ī, -o*, *-ū*) and they shall not be declined, for example:

*Pau – Pau*

*Päi – Pei*

*Mägi – Megi*

*Sarapuu – Sarapū*

*Türnpu – Tirnpu*

*Rummo – Rummo*

*Jaansoo – Jānso*

*Vetemaa – Vetemā*

**4.4. Orthographic Transcription of Personal Names from the English Language**

89. The personal names written in the English language shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language according to their pronunciation in the English language. The most appropriate sounds and letters of the Latvian language shall be used instead of those sounds and letters of the English language which are not found in the Latvian language.

90. When orthographically transcribing English personal names, a declinable ending shall be added thereto which indicates the gender of the person:

*Harding – Hārdings, Hārdinga*

*Turner – Tērners, Tērnere*

91. In the orthographic transcription of the vowels of the English language the following conditions shall be conformed to:

91.1. if there is a long vowel in the pronunciation of the English personal name, it shall be orthographically transcribed with a long vowel in the Latvian language, especially in the first accented syllable, for example:

*Turner – Tērners, Tērnere*

*Keith – Kīts, Kīta*

*Armstrong – Ārmstrongs, Ārmstronga*

91.2. taking into account that pronunciation in the English language is different from the written from and the pronunciation of the vowel depends on its placement, the pronunciation of the relevant given name shall be detected for correct orthographic transcription of the given name. Vowels shall be orthographically transcribed according to their pronunciation:

91.2.1. [*a:*] *– ā*:

*Fast – Fāsts, Fāsta*

*Frances – Frānsisa*

91.2.2. *– a*:

*Hunt – Hants, Hanta*

*Young – Jangs, Janga*

*Coverdale – Kaverdeils, Kaverdeila*

91.2.3. [*e*] – *e*:

*Empson – Empsons, Empsone*

*Geoffrey – Džefrijs*

91.2.4. *– ē*(*r*):

*Ervin – Ērvins*

*Earle – Ērls, Ērla*

*Irving – Ērvings*

*Burns – Bērnss, Bērnsa*

*Wordsworth – Vērdsvērts, Vērdsvērta*

91.2.5. *– a, e, o, u* if it is not accented and denoted with one letter in the written form:

*Malone – Malons, Malona*

*Cromwell – Kromvels, Kromvela*

*Donovan – Donovans, Donovana*

*Ferguson – Fērgusons, Fērgusone*

91.2.6. *– e* if it is denoted with two vowel letters in the written form:

*Sturgeon – Stērdžens, Stērdžena*

*Patience – Peišenss, Peišensa*

91.2.7. [*æ*] – *a*:

*Alan –- Alans*

*Alison – Alisons, Alisone*

91.2.8. [*i:*] *– ī*:

*Egan – Īgans*

*Leigh – Lī*

91.2.9. [*i*] – *i*:

*Hill – Hills, Hilla*

91.2.10. [*i*] before the ending is orthographically transcribed with *-ij-*:

*Barie – Berijs*

*Annie – Enija* / *Anija*

91.2.11. [*i*] *– e* if in the written form it is denoted with *e, eo* and is not in the accented syllable:

*Elisabeth – Elizabete*

*Bennet – Benets*

*Pigeon – Pidžens*

91.2.12. *– o* if in the written form it is denoted with *a, au, aw*:

*Aldridge – Oldridžs, Oldridža* [..*o*..]

*Austin – Ostins* [..*o*..]

*Taw – To* [..*ō*..]

91.2.13. *– or* if in the written form this sound is followed by *r*:

*Gore – Gors, Gora* [..*ō*..]

*Warner – Vorners, Vornere* [..*o*..] or [..*ō*..]

91.2.14. [*u:*] *– ū*, also *u*:

*Bloomfield – Blūmfīlds, Blūmfīlde*

*Hoover – Hūvers, Hūvere*

*Hook – Huks, Huka*

92. The following conditions shall be conformed to in the orthographic transcription of the English diphthongs:

92.1. [*ai*] *– ai*:

*Wilde – Vailds, Vailda*

*Tyler – Tailers, Tailere*

92.2. the diphthong [*ai*] before the ending shall be orthographically transcribed with *-aj-*:

*Rye – Rajs, Raja*

92.3. [*au*] – *au*:

*Brown – Brauns, Brauna*

92.4. [*ei*] – *ei*:

*Taylor – Teilors, Teilore*

*Heywood – Heivuds*, *Heivuda*

92.5. the diphthong [*ei*] before the ending shall be orthographically transcribed with *-ej-*:

*Gray – Grejs*, *Greja*

92.6. [*ou*] – *o* or *ou*:

*Koe – Ko*

*Jones – Džonss* / *Džounss, Džonsa* / *Džounsa*

92.7. the diphthong [*ou*] shall be orthographically transcribed with *-ov-*:

*Rowe – Rovs*, *Rova* [..*o*..]

*Bowie – Bovijs, Bovija [..ō..]*

92.8. [*oi*] –*oi*:

*Point – Points*, *Pointa*

*Joyce – Džoiss*, *Džoisa*

92.9. the diphthong [*oi*] before the ending shall be orthographically transcribed with *-oj-*:

*Hoy – Hojs*, *Hoja* [..*o*..]

92.10. *– ēr*:

*Baring – Bērings*, *Bēringa*

*Clare – Klērs*, *Klēra*

*Bear – Bērs*, *Bēra*

92.11. *– īr*:

*Pearson – Pīrsons*, *Pīrsone*

*Windermere – Vindermīrs*, *Vindermīra*

92.12. *– ūr* or *oor*:

*Moore – Mūrs* / *Moors*, *Mūra* / *Moora*

93. The following conditions shall be used in the orthographic transcription of the English language consonants:

93.1. duplication of obstruents shall be orthographically transcribed with one obstruent:

*Griffith – Grifits*, *Grifita*

*Hobbs – Hobss*, *Hobsa*

93.2. in one-syllable names the duplication of consonants *ll, mm, nn* after a short vowel shall be retained:

*Hill – Hills*, *Hilla*

*Romm – Romms*, *Romma*

*Lynn – Linns*, *Linna*

93.3. in several syllable names the duplication of sonorants shall not be retained:

*Morris – Moriss*, *Morisa*

*Lennox – Lenokss*, *Lenoksa*

93.4. orthographic transcription of certain consonants:

93.4.1. *[t*∫*] – č*:

*Churchill – Čērčils*

93.4.2. *– dž*:

*John – Džons*

*George – Džordžs*

*Bridges – Bridžess*

93.4.3. [*j*] – *j*:

*Young – Jangs*

93.4.4. *[* ∫*] – š*:

*Shanks – Šenkss*

93.4.5.[ θ] – *t*:

*Thurston – Tērstons*

93.4.6. *– t*:

*Vither – Viters*

93.4.7. [*w*] – *v*:

*Walter – Volters*

*Warner – Vorners*

**4.5. Orthographic Transcription of Personal Names from the German Language**

94. German personal names shall be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language by including them in the grammatical system of the Latvian language and they shall be used with the endings of the Latvian language.

95. Short and long vowels are distinguished in the German language. The shortness or length of these vowels shall also be indicated in the orthographic transcription of personal names in the Latvian language.

96. In the German language the length of the vowels is indicated as follows:

96.1. with duplication of a vowel:

*Raabe – Rābe*

*Seemann – Zēmanis*, *Zēmane*

96.2. with the letter *h* which follows a vowel:

*Mahler – Mālers*, *Mālere*

*Ehrlich – Ērlihs*, *Ērliha*

96.3. with the letter *e* (or *eh*) which follows a vowel:

*Elfriede – Elfrīde*

*Diehl – Dīls*, *Dīla*

97. A long vowel can be at the end of the accented syllable and in one syllable names if the vowel is not followed by duplication, for example:

*Dürer – Dīrers*, *Dīrere*

*Bremann – Brēmanis*, *Brēmane*

*Blum – Blūms, Blūma, Blūme*

*Stoß – Štoss, Štosa* [..*ō*..]

98. If the length of a vowel cannot be surely determined – a vowel is followed by the consonant combinations *ch, sch, tsch –* a short vowel shall be written and pronounced in the Latvian language, for example:

*Eisenach – Eizenahs*, *Eizenaha*

*Sengbusch –* *Zengbušs*, *Zengbuša*

*Rötschmann – Rečmanis*, *Rečmane*

99. Equivalents of the letters of vowels:

99.1. *a – a, ā*:

*Bach – Bahs*, *Baha*

*Franz – Francis*

*Graf – Grāfs, Grāfa*

99.2. *aa – ā*:

*Raabe – Rābe*

*Schaal – Šāls*, *Šāla*

99.3. *ah – ā*:

*Brahms – Brāmss*, *Brāmsa*

*Stahl –- Štāls, Štāla*

99.4. *ä, ae – e* or *ē*:

*Kästner – Kestners*, *Kestnere*

*Schäfer – Šēfers*, *Šēfere*

*Maerz – Mercs, Merca*

99.5. *äh – ē*:

*Kähler – Kēlers*, *Kēlere*

99.6. *e – e* or *ē*:

*Berg – Bergs*, *Berga*

*Bremer – Brēmers*, *Brēmere*

99.7. *ee – ē*:

*Beethoven – Bēthovens*, *Bēthovena*

99.8. *eh – ē*:

*Behrens – Bērenss*, *Bērensa*

*Dehmel – Dēmelis*, *Dēmele*

99.9. *i – i* or *ī*:

*Wilhelm – Vilhelms*

*Strigel – Štrīgelis*, *Štrīgele*

*Nikolaus – Nikolauss*

99.10. *ih – ī*:

*Stihl – Štīls*, *Štīla*

99.11. *ie, ieh – ī*:

*Frieda – Frīda*

*Dieter – Dīters*

*Liese – Līze*

*Riehl – Rīls, Rīla, Rīle*

99.12. *o – o* or *ō* (in written form only *o*):

*Otto – Oto* [in pronunciation: *Otō*]

*Ottilia – Otīlija* [*O*..]

*Rosenzweig – Rozencveigs*, *Rozencveiga* [..*ō*..]

99.13. *oo, oh – ō* (in written form *o*):

*Roon – Rons*, *Rona* [..*ō*..]

*Moor – Mors*, *Mora* [..*ō*..]

*Kohl – Kols*, *Kola* [..*ō*..]

99.14. *ö, oe – e* or *ē*:

*Lötsch – Lečs*, *Leča*

*Römer – Rēmers*, *Rēmere*

*Kroetz – Krecs*, *Kreca*

*Goethe – Gēte*

99.15. *u – u* or *ū*:

*Gustav – Gustavs*

*Hubert– Hūberts*

99.16. *ü, ue – i* or *ī*:

*Lübben – Libens*, *Libena*, *Libene*

*Mueller – Millers*, *Millere*

*Dürer – Dīrers*, *Dīrere*

99.17. *üh – ī*:

*Mühlenbach – Mīlenbahs*, *Mīlenbaha*

*Kühne – Kīne*

99.18. *y – i* or *ī*:

*Mayer – Maiers*, *Maiere*

*Naunyn – Naunīns*, *Naunīna*

100. The vowel *y* shall be orthographically transcribed with the suffix together with the ending *-ijs*, for example, *Harry – Harijs; Niesky – Nīskijs*.

101. Orthographic transcription of diphthongs:

101.1. *ai, ay* shall be orthographically transcribed with *ai* if the diphthong is at the beginning or in the middle of the name:

*Kainz – Kaincs*, *Kainca*

*Mayrhofer – Mairhofers, Mairhofere*

101.2. *ai, ay* shall be orthographically transcribed with *aj* if the diphthong is at the end of the name:

*Nay – Najs, Naja*

*Kai – Kajs, Kaja*

101.3. *au – au*:

*Blau – Blaus*, *Blaua*

*Lau – Laus*, *Laua*

*Laube – Laube*

*Hausmann – Hausmanis*, *Hausmane*

101.4. *äu* and *eu* shall be orthographically transcribed with *ei*:

*Neumann – Neimanis, Neimane*

*Feuerbach – Feierbahs*, *Feierbaha*

*Kräuter – Kreiters*, *Kreitere*

101.5. *oi* and *oy* shall be orthographically transcribed with *oi* if the diphthong is at the beginning or in the middle of the name:

*Oidtweiler – Oitveilers*, *Oitveilere*

*Foygt – Foigts*, *Foigta*

101.6. *oi* and *oy* shall be orthographically transcribed with *oj* if the diphthong is at the end of the name:

*Noi – Nojs*, *Noja*

*Nestroy – Nestrojs*, *Nestroja*

101.7. *ei* and *ey* shall be orthographically transcribed with *ei* or *ai*:

*Geibel – Geibelis*, *Geibele*

*Heyse – Heize*

*Reiner – Rainers*

102. The consonants of the German language conform to the consonants of the Latvian language. Duplication of consonants in the German language indicates to the shortness of the preceding vowel, therefore, duplication shall not be retained in the Latvian orthographic transcription even in compounds, for example:

*Abbe – Abe*

*Melitta – Melita*

*Münchhausen – Minhauzens, Minhauzena*

103. Duplication of the consonants *l, m, n, r* shall be retained in the orthographic transcription of the German personal names which conforms to the Latvian spelling requirements:

*Schiller – Šillers, Šillere*

*Kümmel – Kimmels, Kimmele*

*Annemarie – Annemarija*

*Karre – Karre*

104. Duplication of the consonants *nn* shall not be retained upon orthographically transcribing surnames with the suffix together with the ending *-mann.* They shall be orthographically transcribed in Latvian with the suffix together with the ending *-manis, -mane:*

*Kellermann– Kellermanis, Kellermane*

*Stockmann –Štokmanis, Štokmane*

105. The requirements referred to in Paragraphs 102 and 103 of this Regulation shall not apply to certain consonants or combinations of consonants which are orthographically transcribed as follows:

105.1. *b, bb – b*:

*Busch – Bušs*, *Buša*

*Hebbel – Hebelis*, *Hebele*

105.2. *c – c* if *c* is before the vowels *i*, *e*, *y* in the German language:

*Cyprian – Cipriāns*

*Cecilia – Cecīlija*

105.3. *c –* *k* if in the German language *c* is before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* or before a consonant, and also at the end of the name:

*Carmen – Karmena*

*Curd – Kurds*

*Conrad – Konrāds*

*Marc – Marks*

105.4. *ch – h* or *k*:

*Bruch – Bruhs*, *Bruha*

*Brecht – Brehts, Brehta*

*Brühlchen – Brīlhens*, *Brīlhene* / *Brīlhena*

*Christine – Kristīne*

*Chlodwig – Klodvigs*

105.5. *ch –* *š*, if the personal name is a borrowing from the French language:

*Charlotte – Šarlote*

105.6. *chs – ks*:

*Fuchs – Fukss*, *Fuksa*

*Sachs – Zakss*, *Zaksa*

105.7. *ck – k*:

*Rückert – Rikerts, Rikerte*

*Klopstock – Klopštoks, Klopštoka*

105.8. *d, dd – d*:

*Dieter – Dīters*

*Rodden – Rodens, Rodena*

105.9. *dt – t*:

*Arndt – Arnts*, *Arnte*

*Schmidt – Šmits*, *Šmite*

105.10. *f, ff – f*:

*Fritz – Fricis*

*Korff – Korfs*, *Korfa*

105.11. *g, gg, gh –– g*:

*Gisela – Gīzela*

*Rosegger – Rozegers*, *Rozegere*

*Ghasel –- Gazelis*, *Gazele*

105.12. *h – h*:

*Heinrich – Heinrihs*

*Hans – Hanss*

Note. If the letter *h* is not pronounced in the German language, it shall not be orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language:

*Lohengrin – Loengrīns*

*Rehehusen – Rēehūzens*

105.13. *j – j*:

*Johann –Johans*

*Junkers – Junkerss, Junkersa*

105.14. *k*, *kk – k*:

*Karl – Karls*

*Bekker – Bekers, Bekere*

105.15. *l*, *ll –* *l*, *ll*:

*Lieselotte – Līzelote*

*Kalle – Kalle*

*Tell – Tells, Tella*

105.16. *m*, *mm –* *m*, *mm*:

*Matilde, Mathilde – Matilde*

*Mozart – Mocarts, Mocarte*

*Kammhof – Kammhofs*, *Kammhofa*

105.17. *n*, *nn –* *n*, *nn*:

*Naunyn – Naunīns*, *Naunīna*

*Renner – Renners, Rennere*

105.18. *p*, *pp – p*:

*Pauline – Paulīne*

*Philipp – Fīlips*

*Krupp – Krups, Krupa*

105.19. *ph – f*:

*Philipine – Filipīne*

*Sophia – Zofija, Sofija*

105.20. *pf – pf*:

*Pfeiffer – Pfeifers, Pfeifere*

*Rumpf – Rumpfs, Rumpfa*

105.21. *qu – kv*:

*Quast – Kvasts, Kvasta*

*Quendel – Kvendelis, Kvendele*

105.22. *r*, *rh – r*:

*Rau – Raus, Raua*

*Lortzing – Lorcings, Lorcinga*

*Reiner – Rainers*

*Rhoden – Rodens, Rodena*

105.23. *s* shall be orthographically transcribed with *s* or *z* in conformity with the pronunciation in the German language:

105.23.1. *s* with *s* if it is before a consonant or at the end of the given name:

*Agnes – Agnese*

*Christiane – Kristiāne*

*Hans – Hanss*

105.23.2. *s* with *z* if it is before a vowel or diphthong:

*Sachs – Zakss, Zaksa*

*Singer – Zingers, Zingere*

*Seidewitz – Zeidevics, Zeidevica*

105.24. *sch – š*:

*Schwerin – Šverīns, Šverīna*

*Tischbein – Tišbeins, Tišbeina*

105.25. *sp – šp*:

*Spitteler – Špitelers, Špitelere*

*Spatz – Špacs, Špaca*

105.26. *ss – s*:

*Lessing – Lesings, Lesinga*

*Hesse – Hese*

105.27. *st* shall be orthographically transcribed with *št* or *st* in conformity with the pronunciation in the German language:

105.27.1. *st* with *štt–* at the beginning of the given name or at the beginning of the components of a compound:

*Staudtv – Štauts, Štauta*

*Stein – Šteins, Šteina*

*Hohenstein – Hoenšteins, Hoenšteina*

Note. In certain surnames *st* shall be retained traditionally:

*Stender – Stenders, Stendere*

*Bielenstein – Bīlenšteins* or *Bīlensteins*

105.27.2. *st* with *st –* in the middle or at the end of the given name or in the middle or at the end of the components of a compound:

*Anastasia – Anastasija*

*Ernestine – Ernestīne*

*Horst – Horsts*

*Fürstmayer – Firstmaiers, Firstmaiere*

105.28. *ß – s*:

*Meßter – Mesters, Mestere*

*Strauß – Štrauss, Štrausa*

105.29. *t, tt, th – t*:

*Tell – Tells, Tella*

*Otto – Oto [*pronounced: *Otō]*

*Thälmann – Tēlmanis, Tēlmane*

105.30. *tsch, tzsch – č*:

*Bartsch – Barčs, Barča*

*Nietzsche – Nīče*

105.31. *tz – c*:

*Lortzing – Lorcings, Lorcinga*

*Hertz – Hercs*, *Herca*

105.32. *v – f*:

*Voß – Foss, Fosa*

*Veit – Feits, Feita*

105.33. *v – v* in borrowed proper nouns in which *v* is pronounced in the German language, *v* shall be used also in the Latvian language:

*Veronika – Veronika*

*Viktor – Viktors*

*Gustav – Gustavs*

105.34. *w – v*:

*Wolfdietrich – Volfdītrihs*

*Roswitha – Rosvīta*

105.35. *x – ks*:

*Hexenberg – Heksenbergs, Heksenberga*

*Marx – Markss, Marksa*

*Xawer – Ksāvers*

105.36. *z, zz – c*:

*Zeiß – Ceiss, Ceisa*

*Diez – Dīcs, Dīca*

*Mizzi – Micija*

**5. Orthographic Transcription of Personal Names from the Languages of Cyrillic Writing System**

**5.1. Orthographic Transcription of Personal Names from the Russian Language**

106. The basic principles of orthographic transcription of the Russian personal names shall refer also to personal names of few other languages of the Cyrillic writing system (especially to Ukrainian and Byelorussian personal names) if they are orthographically transcribed in the Latvian language after their orthographic transcription in the Russian writing form.

*[27 February 2018]*

107. In the Russian language short and long vowels are not distinguished, but they acquire certain elongation by the accent in their pronunciation. Such elongation shall not be indicated in the Latvian language, for example:

*Несмеянов – Ņesmejanovs*

*Астахов – Astahovs*

108. A long vowel in the root may be written in the personal names of non-Russian origin which coincide with the Latvian personal names of analogical origin, for example:

*Валентина – Valentīna*

*Константин – Konstantīns*

109. Upon wish of a person, the elongation of a vowel may be indicated in the written form of the surname, for example:

*Andrejs Makārovs*

*Aivars Panteļējevs*

110. Orthographic transcription of the vowels of the Russian language:

110.1. *a – a*:

*Агеев – Agejevs*

110.2. *и – i*:

*Тихонов – Tihonovs*

110.3. *и – ji* (after the palatalisation mark in the middle of the given name):

*Анастасьин – Anastasjins*

Note. The vowel *и* shall be orthographically transcribed with *j* in the Latvian language if there are *o, e, a* at the beginning of the given name after *и*:

*Иосиф – Josifs*

*Ионов – Jonovs*

*Ие... – Je...*

*Иа... – Ja...*

110.4. *ы – i*:

*Черных – Černihs*

110.5. *o – o*:

*Носов – Nosovs*

*Ожегов – Ožegovs*

110.6. *у – u*:

*Ушаков – Ušakovs*

111. Orthographic transcription of the letters *я, ё, е, ю* depends on their placement:

111.1. *я – ja*:

111.1.1. at the beginning of the given name:

*Яблоков – Jablokovs*

111.1.2. at the beginning of the syllable after a vowel:

*Бруякин – Brujakins*

111.1.3. at the beginning of the syllable after *ь*:

*Васьянов – Vasjanovs*

111.1.4. after all consonants, except for *л* and *н*:

*Васяткин – Vasjatkins*

*Рябинин – Rjabiņins*

111.2. the letter combinations *ля, ня* shall be orthographically transcribed with the letter combination *ļa*, *ņa* accordingly:

*Лядов – Ļadovs*

*Князев – Kņazevs*

111.3. the letter combinations *-лья* and *-нья* shall be orthographically transcribed with *-ļja*, *-ņja* accordingly:

*Вельяминов – Veļjaminovs*

*Маньяков – Maņjakovs*

111.4. *ё – jo* (in an accented syllable):

111.4.1. after the consonants, except for *л*, *н*, *ч*, *ш*, *щ*, *ж*:

*Демин – Djomins*

*Еремин – Jerjomins*

*Елкин* – *Jolkins*

111.4.2. at the beginning of the syllable after the preceding vowel:

*Kаекин – Kajokins*

Note. It must be taken into account that currently *ё* and *e* are not distinguished in the Russian written form.

111.5. *ё – o*:

111.5.1. after the consonants *л* and *н* which are orthographically transcribed with *ļ* and *ņ* accordingly:

*Линев – Ļiņovs*

*Селезнев – Seļezņovs*

111.5.2. after the consonants *ч, ш, щ, ж*:

*Гнучев – Gnučovs*

111.6. *ю – ju*:

111.6.1. at the beginning of the name:

*Юдин – Judins*

111.6.2. at the beginning of the syllable after the preceding vowel:

*Баюков – Bajukovs*

111.6.3. after all consonants, except for *л* and *н*:

*Бирюков – Birjukovs*

*Вьюгин – Vjugins*

111.7. *ю – u* after the consonants *л* and *н* which are orthographically transcribed with *ļ* and *ņ*:

*Любовь – Ļubova*

*Ванюшкин – Vaņuškins*

111.8. *е – e*, when orthographically transcribing the sound groups *ле*, *не – ļe*, *ņe*:

*Некрасов – Ņekrasovs*

*Лебедев – Ļebedevs*

*Елена – Jeļena*

Note. If *е* is after another consonant, its palatalisation shall not be indicated in the Latvian language, for example:

*Теплов – Teplovs*

*Перепелкин – Perepjolkins*

111.9. *е – je*:

111.9.1. at the beginning of the name:

*Егоров – Jegorovs*

*Елена – Jeļena*

111.9.2. at the beginning of the syllable after the preceding vowel:

*Абаев – Abajevs*

*Нуриев – Nurijevs*

111.9.3. if *ь* which is after a consonant is before *e* (except for *л* and *н*):

*Аркадьев –* *Arkadjevs*

*Алябьев – Aļabjevs*

112. The following conditions shall be conformed to in the orthographic transcription of the consonants of the Russian language:

112.1. the same consonant which is written in the Russian language shall be retained in the pronunciation and written form of the Latvian language:

*Надежда –– Nadežda*

*Титов – Titovs*

*Дементьев – Dementjevs*

112.2. if after the consonant *л* or *н* the letter *и* or *e* is located, sound clusters *ле*, *ли*, *не*, *ни* shall be orthographically transcribed with *ļe*, *ļi, ņe*, *ņi*:

*Леонтьев – Ļeontjevs*

*Литвинов – Ļitvinovs*

*Незнамова – Ņeznamova*

*Никитин – Ņikitins*

112.3. in the given names which in terms of origin are analogue to the Latvian personal names, *л* and *н* shall not be palatised:

*Александр – Aleksandrs*

*Лидия – Lidija*

*Анатолий – Anatolijs*, but: *Евгения – Jevgeņija*

Note. In surnames which are derived from the following personal names the variants shall be permissible, for example:

*Алексеев – Aleksejevs / Aļeksejevs*

*Леонидов – Leonidovs / Ļeoņidovs*

*Леонтьев – Leontjevs / Ļeontjevs*

*Note.*Upon wish of a person, parallel forms are permissible also in other forms, for example:

*Лесничий – Ļesņičijs / Lesničijs*

113. *ь* of the Russian language shall be orthographically transcribed as follows depending on its location:

113.1. the letter combinations *ль* and *нь* which are followed by a consonant shall be orthographically transcribed with *ļ* and *ņ*:

*Альцев – Aļcevs*

*Афонькин – Afoņkins*

113.2. the letter combinations *лья* and *нья* shall be orthographically transcribed with *ļja*, *ņja*:

*Гальянов – Gaļjanovs*

*Сеньянцев – Seņjancevs*

113.3. the letter combinations: *льи*, *ньи*, *лье*, *нье* shall be orthographically transcribed with *ļji*, *ņji*, *ļje*, *ņje*:

*Ильин – Iļjins*

*Васильев – Vasiļjevs*

*Ароньев – Aroņjevs*

113.4. if *ь* is at the end of the word, it shall be replaced with the declinable ending *-a* of feminine personal names or the declinable ending *-s* (*-is*) of masculine personal names, but the palatalisation of the preceding consonant shall not be indicated:

*Любовь – Ļubova*

*Игорь – Igors*

*Карась – Karass, Karasa*

*Лебедь – Lebeds/Ļebeds, Lebeda*/*Ļebeda*

*Миндаль – Mindalis, Mindale*

*Эртель – Ertelis, Ertele*

*Кассиль – Kasilis, Kasile*

*Гоголь – Gogolis, Gogole*

*Яшкуль – Jaškulis, Jaškule*

Note. Palatalisation of consonants at the end of a personal name traditionally has not been indicated, for example *Белоконь – Belokonis*. However, upon wish of a person, the surnames with *ļ* and *ņ* at the end may be orthographically transcribed in the form close to the original, for example, *Король –* *Korolis*/*Koroļs, Соболь – Sobolis*/*Soboļs, Белоконь –* *Belokonis*/*Belokoņs, Миндаль – Mindalis*/*Mindaļs*;

113.5. in personal names of non-Russian origin the letter combinations *лья* and *нья* in the end part of surnames *-льян*, *-ньян* shall be orthographically transcribed with *-ljans, -njans*:

*Абальян – Abaljans*

*Айзиньян – Aizinjans*

*[27 February 2018]*

114. The Russian *й* shall be orthographically transcribed depending on its placement:

114.1. *й –* *j*, if it is at the end of the name or at the beginning of syllables between two vowels:

*Крутой – Krutojs*

*Майоров – Majorovs*

114.2. *й* – *i*, if it is located after the vowels *a*, *e*, *o*, *y*:

*Райкин – Raikins*

*Верейский – Vereiskis*

*Стройков – Stroikovs*

*Пуйманов – Puimanovs*

115. In the personal names of non-Russian origin *г* shall be orthographically transcribed with *g*, but traditional writing with *h* is also be permissible:

*Генрих – Genrihs, Henrihs*

*Гиршман – Giršmanis, Hiršmanis*

116. *щ* shall be orthographically transcribed with *šč*:

*Щедрин – Ščedrins*

*Верещагин – Vereščagins*

117. In order to include Russian personal names in the grammar system of the Latvian language, they must have the masculine or feminine declinable ending.

118. The ending *-s* shall be added to the male surnames of Russian origin which end in a consonant:

*Иванов – Ivanovs*

*Щедрин – Ščedrins*

*Гром – Groms*

*Воробей – Vorobejs*

*Коротких – Korotkihs*

119. In the female surnames of Russian origin which have a special feminine form and ending *-a*, this ending shall also be retained in the Latvian language:

*Иванова – Ivanova*

*Щедрина – Ščedrina*

*Васильева – Vasiļjeva*

120. If a female surname in the Russian language has no special feminine form and it ends with a consonant as well as the male surname does, the ending *-a* shall be added to it in the Latvian language:

*Гром – Groma*

*Воробей – Vorobeja*

*Коротких – Korotkiha*

*Березняк – Berezņaka*

121. In the surnames of Russian origin the basis of which is an adjective (*Белый, Черный*) and which have the relevant feminine forms in the Russian language (*Белая, Черная*), the Russian *я* shall be orthographically transcribed with -*ja* in the feminine form in the Latvian language:

*Белая – Belaja*

*Черная – Čornaja*

122. The newly-coined female surnames referred to in Paragraph 121 of this Regulation and other similar female surnames (for example, upon entering into the marriage) the form of the female surname in the Latvian may be formed not in accordance with the regulations for the creation of the Russian female surnames (*Belijs – Belaja*), but by only changing the ending of the Latvian surname (*Belijs– Belija*):

*Белый – Belijs – Belaja / Belija*

*Черный – Čornijs – Čornaja / Čornija*

*Зеленый – Zeļonijs – Zeļonaja / Zeļonija*

Note. Also the derived male surname (for example, when a son is being registered with the surname of the mother) may be created both using the standard method and changing the ending of the Latvian surname:

*Белая – Belaja – Belijs / Belajs*

*Черная – Čornaja – Čornijs / Čornajs*

*Зеленая – Zeļonaja – Zeļonijs / Zeļonajs*

123. The surnames of Slavic origin with the endings *-ский / -ская, -цкий / -цкая* shall conform to the forms *-skis / -ska, -ckis / -cka* in the Latvian language:

*Шумский – Šumskis; Шумская – Šumska*

*Высоцкий – Visockis; Высоцкая – Visocka*

124. The surnames of German origin with the endings *-ман, -манн* shall conform to the forms *-manis* (in masculine) and -*mane* (in feminine) in the Latvian language.

*Либерман – Libermanis, Libermane*

*Гроссманн – Grosmanis, Grosmane*

125. [27 February 2018]

126. The surnames which end in *-ар, -ер, -сон, -фельд* in the Russian language shall have the ending *-e* in feminine:

*Гайдар – Gaidare*

*Шильдер – Šildere*

*Кацнельсон – Kacnelsone*

*Вайнфельд – Vainfelde*

127. The surnames which in the Russian language end with the ending *-a* or *-я* also in masculine shall retain their form (ending) in both genders also in the Latvian language:

*Шульга – Šuļga*

*Зозуля – Zozuļa*

128. The same ending as in the Russian language shall be retained in the orthographic transcription of female personal names borrowed from other languages:

*Беатриса – Beatrisa*

*Рената – Renāta*

*Инесса – Inesa*

**5.2. Orthographic Transcription of Ukrainian and Byelorussian Personal Names**

129. The Ukrainian and Byelorussian personal names shall be orthographically transcribed directly from the Ukrainian or Byelorussian language if a person may certify the written form of such personal names in the original language:

129.1. the root of the surnames shall retain the phonetic peculiarities of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian language:

*Бiлодiд – Bilodids*

*Цiлуйко – Ciluiko*

*Недайхлiба – Nedaihliba*

*Перебийніс – Perebijniss*

129.2. the peculiarities of the suffix together with ending of the Ukrainian or Byelorussian language shall be taken into account in the orthographic transcription of personal names. Traditional written forms shall also be permissible:

*Олексiйова/Алексеева – Oleksijova/Aleksejeva*

*Астрейка/Острейко – Astreika/Ostreiko*

*Лукашенка/Лукашенко – Lukašenka/Lukašenko*

*[27 February 2018]*

130. The traditional forms of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian personal names if they exist in the personal documents of the Russians or Byelorussians in accordance with the regulations for the orthographic transcription in the Latvian language of proper nouns of foreign languages shall be orthographically transcribed in conformity with their pronunciation in the original language:

*Рыгор – Rigors*

*Фядосий – Fjadosijs*

*Багдан – Bagdans*

*Алена – Aļona*

*Микола – Mikola*

**6. Written Form and Identification of Personal Names in Documents**

131. Personal names shall be entered in documents and used for the legal identification of a person. Accuracy and consistency shall be conformed to in the use and writing of personal names.

132. The given name and surname shall be indicated in the documents. If a person has two given names, they shall be written one after another and no punctuation marks shall be used between them (*Rolands Jānis, Anna Marija*).

133. If several given names are written in the birth certificate of the person, they shall be used also in all the other documents.

134. A double surname shall be regarded as one surname. The following conditions shall be conformed to in their use and written form:

134.1. the parts of the double surname shall be joined with a hyphen (for example, *Bergs-Bergmanis, Saule-Sleine*). The use of a hyphen shall apply also to the orthographically transcribed multicomponent surnames between all parts of such surname (for example, *Nails-Silva-Laurio-Grants*), except for the prepositions (for example, *cu, da, dalla, de, del, delji, di, du, duš, d', of, fon, ter, van*) or a combination of prepositions (for example, *fon der, fon un cu, van de*) and the surname (for example, *da Silva-Mežs, de Vaškevičs-Mirskis, di Kaprio-Gulbis, Bērziņš-O’Hara, d’Artanjans-Liepiņš*);

134.2. a hyphen shall not be used in multicomponent surnames in which the second surname starts with the preposition *cu, da, dalla, de*(l), *delji, di, du*(š), *d', of, fon, ter, van* or a combination of prepositions, for example, *Mežs da Silva, Nails da Silva Laurio Grants, Mirskis de Vaškevičs, Gulbis del Potro, Kļaviņš di Kaprio, Vanags du Pintu, Rozītis duš Santušs, Liepiņš d’Artanjans, Krēsliņš van der Stūls, Kociņš fon un cu Gutenbergs*;

134.3. each part of the double surname has its ending and it shall be declined when used (*Bergs-Bergmanis, Berga-Bergmaņa, Bergam-Bergmanim; Kaže-Kažis, Kažes-Kaža, Kažem-Kažim*). In female double surnames (or multicomponent surnames) both parts shall be used with the feminine ending (*Berga-Bergmane, Bergas-Bergmanes, Bergai-Bergmanei; Kaže-Kaže, Kažes-Kažes, Kažei-Kažei*);

134.4. in civil status registration documents the parts of the double surname of foreign languages shall be joined with a hyphen in the Latvian language, indicating the original form of the double surname (multicomponent surname) in slashes, for example, *Anna de Butkeviča-Mirska /de Butkewicz Mirsky/, Klotilde van der Stūla-Vollebeka /van der Stoel Wollebeck/*. The hyphen need not be used if the parts of the double surname are joined with a preposition written with a lower case letter, for example, *Anna Mirska de Butkeviča, Klotilde Vollebeka van der Stūla*.

*[27 February 2018]*

134.1 The prepositions referred to in Paragraph 134 of this Regulation shall be written with a lower case letter, except for the cases if they have become a part of the surname (for example, Flemish *Van,* Judaic *Bar, Ben,* Arabic *Ibn*). If a preposition (for example, Judaic *Bar, Ben*) is used as the name, it shall be orthographically transcribed and written with an upper case letter in the Latvian language (*Bars, Bens*).

*[27 February 2018]*

135. The nominative case shall be the basic form of a personal name to be used in the documents: *Jānis Bērziņš, Reinis Kaudzīte, Māra Sudraba* (not “Bērziņu Jānis”, “Kaudzīšu Reinis”, “Sudrabu Māra”). Other cases shall be used according to the requirements for the co-ordination of words in a written text, for example, issued to *Mārim Bērziņam*, received from *Māras Sudrabas*.

136. If a person has other variants of the surname used in the kin documents in addition to the surname form used in the family (in the narrowest meaning) (for example, *Buls, Buļs* and *Bulis; Makarovs* and *Makārovs*), he or she has the right to choose one of these variants and obtain it in accordance with the procedures laid down in laws and regulations.

*[27 February 2018]*

137. Personal names shall be written according to the norms of the Latvian language, using the letters of the Latvian alphabet referred to in Paragraph 6 of this Regulation.

138. Each personal name shall have an ending conforming to the grammar system of the Latvian language in masculine or feminine (except for the common gender surname forms with a feminine ending for persons of both genders and indeclinable surnames).

139. Latvian names of foreign language origin shall be written as they have been entered in the birth register of the owner of the given name according to the wish of the parents, provided that the entry is not in contradiction with the Latvian literary language norms laid down in this Regulation.

140. [27 February 2018]

141. Upon issuing a document to a person the personal name of whom has already been entered in the personal identification document issued in the Republic of Latvia, the Population Register, or the register of civil status documents, its equalisation according to the wish of the person shall be permissible in conformity with the grammar and spelling norms of the Latvian language. Equalisation is not the change of the given name or surname.

*[27 February 2018]*

142. The orthographic transcription of the given name and surname shall be made by:

142.1. the General Registry Offices of local governments by making and entry in the register of civil status documents, and also by issuing a repeat certificate of registration of a civil status document on the basis of the entries made earlier;

142.2. the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs by including or updating the data on a person in the Population Register;

142.3. the diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Latvia abroad by making an entry in the register of civil status documents or by issuing a repeat certificate of registration of a civil status document on the basis of the entries made earlier.

*[27 February 2018]*

142.1 Equalisation of the given name or surname shall be made by:

142.1 1. the General Registry Offices of local governments by making an entry in the register of civil status documents, and also by issuing a repeat certificate of registration of a civil status document on the basis of the entries made earlier;

142.1 2. the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs by including or updating the data on a person in the Population Register.

*[27 February 2018]*

143. If a person also wants to indicate the original form or historical form of his or her personal name and presents documents certifying the original form or historical form of the personal name in the relevant language:

143.1. the institutions referred to in Sub-paragraph 142.1 of this Regulation shall enter the original form of the personal name of another language additionally in transliteration of the Latin alphabet in the columns “vārds”(to be made in accordance with the transliteration table specified by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)) or historical form of the personal name;

143.2. the institutions referred to in Sub-paragraphs 142.2 and 142.3 of this Regulation shall indicate the original form of the personal name of another language in transliteration of the Latin alphabet or historical form of the personal name in the place provided for in the document.

*[27 February 2018]*

144. In the documents other than those referred to in Paragraph 142 of this Regulation the personal names shall be written in the Latvian language, but upon request of a person, provided that the person presents documents certifying the original form or historical form of the personal name in the relevant language, the original form of the personal name in transliteration of the Latin alphabet, or historical form of the personal name shall be additionally indicated.

*[27 February 2018]*

145. The personal name form written in the Latvian language shall be legally identical to the original form of the personal name in transliteration of the Latin alphabet or historical form of the personal name.

*[27 February 2018]*

146. No natural person or legal person has the right to challenge the belonging of the given name (names) and/or surname of the person entered in different documents of the person to the same person if it has been entered with the following differences:

146.1. the given name and surname have been entered in different documents according to the norms of the Latvian language in effect in the relevant period of time:

146.1.1. the given name or surname has been used with an ending in one document, without an ending– in another document;

146.1.2. the given name or surname has the ending of another declension;

146.1.3. the given name or surname has been written in another orthography;

146.2. in one document the given name or surname has been written in conformity with the peculiarities of the dialect, in another document – in the literary language;

146.3. in different documents the given name or surname of the person is in different cases;

146.4. the given name or surname of the person has been entered in another language, but in another document – in the Latvian language;

146.5. two or more given names have been entered in one document, but only one given name is retained in another document,in accordance with the legal norms in force during the time period of issuing thereof;

146.6. the given name or surname has been entered according to different principles of orthographic transcription of proper nouns.

147. Personal names shall be written in their original written form in true copies and extracts.

148. The original form in transcription of the Latin alphabet shall be provided for a personal name of another language which is orthographically transcribed in translations of documents.

149. If the written form of a personal name is not regulated in this Regulation, the opinion of the Latvian Language Agency on the written form of the relevant personal name in the official language provided upon a written request of the person or institution shall be binding on the institutions referred to in Paragraph 142 of this Regulation.

*[27 February 2018]*

150. If the orthographically transcribed form of a personal name is not harmonious or acquires disdainful meaning which may cause significant infringement of legal interests of a person, the person may turn to the Latvian Language Agency with a request to orthographically transcribe the personal name in the Latvian language in the form less infringing to the interests of the relevant person. The opinion of the Latvian Language Agency on how the personal name should be written in the official language shall be binding on the institutions referred to in Paragraph 142 of this Regulation.

*[27 February 2018]*

151. If due to the fault of the institution or official referred to in Paragraph 142 of this Regulation a mistake in the written form of the personal name has been made in the document, the relevant institution or official shall, upon request of the person, correct the mistake and issue a new document.

**7. Closing Provision**

152. The following Regulations are hereby repealed:

152.1. Cabinet Regulation No. 295 of 22 August 2000, Regulations Regarding Written Form of Given Names and Surnames, and Identification Thereof (*Latvijas Vēstnesis*, 2000, No. 302; 2001, No. 187);

152.2. Cabinet Regulation No. 95 of 5 March 2002, Regulations Regarding Written Form of Personal Names of Other Languages and Use Thereof in the Latvian Language (*Latvijas Vēstnesis*, 2002, No. 38).

Prime Minister E. Repše

Minister for Justice A. Aksenoks