Example of standard to phonetic conversion of Wikipedia entries using the transliteration computer program, varying between the two version of the single sound per symbol (s.s.p.s) font. Some words such as place names were left in standard spelling while some sections containing to many mistakes were edited out of the transliterated text. The $\dot{\mathbf{h}}$ and $\dot{\mathbf{\Phi}}$ symbols are used only some of the time. Therefore the symbols $\dot{\mathbf{i}}$, $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ appear where these other two symbols could be expected. Contains mistakes.

Djibouti is a semi-presidential republic, with executive power in the central government, and legislative power in both the government and parliament. The parliamentary party system is dominated by the People's Rally for Progress and the President who currently is Ismail Omar Guelleh. The country's current constitution was approved in September 1992. Djibouti is a one party dominant state with the People's Rally for Progress in power. Opposition parties are allowed, but have no real chance of gaining power (see Elections in Djibouti). The government is seen as being controlled by the Somali Issa clan. The country has recently come out of a decade long civil war, with the government and the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) signing a peace treaty in 2000. Two FRUD members are part of the current cabinet. Djibouti's second president, Guelleh was first elected to office in 1999, taking over from Hassan Gouled Aptidon, who had ruled the country since its independence from France in 1977.[3] Despite elections of the 1990s being described as "generally fair", Guelleh was sworn in for his second and final six year term as president in a one-man race on 8 April 2005. He took 100% of the votes in a 78.9% turnout. The prime minister, who follows the council of ministers ('cabinet'), is appointed by the President. The parliament - the Chambre- consists of 52 members who are selected every five to nine years. In 2001, the Djiboutian government leased the former French Foreign Legion base Camp Lemonier to the United States. Camp Lemonier is being used for fighting terrorism in the region, mainly performing airstrikes on suspected terrorist targets in the Somalian territory by the United States Central Command as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. France's 13th Foreign Legion Demi-Brigade shares Camp Lemonier with the Combined Joint Task Force Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) of the United States Central Command, which arrived in 2002. It is from Djibouti that Abu Ali al-Harithi, suspected mastermind of the 2000 USS Cole bombing, and U.S. citizen Ahmed Hijazi, along with four others persons, lost their lives in 2002 while riding a car in Yemen, by a Hellfire missile sent by a RQ-1 Predator drone actioned from CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia.[4] It is also from there that the U.S. Army launched attacks in 2007 against Islamic forces in Somalia. Djibouti is a member of the Arab League, as well as the African Union, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

djiboute iz a seme-prezadenchol repablik, wiTl exekyutiv paowa in the senchrol gavamint, and lejislativ paowa in bōTl the gavamint and pAlamint. The pAlamenchre pAte sisdim iz dominaetid bI the pepilz rale for progres and the prezadint hu karintle iz Ismail KmA Guelleh. The kanchrez karint konsdictushin woz Apruvd in septemba 1992. djiboute iz a wan pAte dominint sdaet wiTl the pepilz rale for progres in paowa. opazishin pAtez A alaod, bat hav no reil chAns ov gaeneg paowa (se ilekshinz in djiboute).

the general tizes az beig kinchrowld bI the somAle Issa klan. The kenchre haz resintle kem act over dekaed log sivil war, with the general time from the resterneshin over yunete and dimokrese (FRUD) sIneg a pes chrete in 2000. The FRUD membiz A pAt over the kenchrese kenchrese in 2000. The part of the kenchrese in 2000 in the part of the kenchrese transfer of the part of the kenchrese transfer of the part of the part of the kenchrese transfer of the part of

Djibouti's sekind prezndint, Guelleh woz furst ilektid tu ofis in 1999, taekeg \bar{o} vn from Hassan Gouled Aptidon, hu had rowd the kenchre sins its independins from frAns in 1977. dispIt ilekshinz ov the 1990 beig disgrIbd az "jenrole fen", Guelleh woz swan in far hiz sekind and fInol siks yen turm az prezidint in a wan-man raes on 8 aepril 2005. he took 100% ov the voos in a 78% turnaot.

tin prIm ministn, hu folōz tin kaonsωl ov ministiz (kabnit'), iz πραεπτία bI tin prezndint. tin pAlnmint – tin chambn kinsisus ov 52 membiz hu A silektid evrε fIv tu nIn yeiz.

in 2001, the Djiboutian gevenint lesd the farme french forin lejin bass kamp Lemonier tu the yunItid sdasas. kamp Lemonier iz beg yuzd fα fIteg terkrizim in the rejin, masnle pkfarmeg

ensjrIks on snsbektid ternrist tAgias in the somAlein terntære bI the yunItid sdaeas senchræl kimAnd az pAt ov opiræshin injuren fredim.

frnAnsiz 13 forin lejin deme- brigaed sheiz kamp Lemonier will the kimbInd jørent tAsk førs høn ov afrike (sejaeteef- HOA) ov the yunItid sdaeds sendtræl kimAnd, wich erIvd in 2002. it iz from djiboute that abu ale al, sesbektid mAstemInd ov the 2000 USS kowl bomeg, and ur. sitezin , alog will før athez pursinz, lost thee lIvz in 2002 wIil rIdeg a kA in yemin, bI a halfIa misIil sent bI a eia-1 predata jrön akshind from seIae hedkatiz in Langley,] it iz ølsö from thee that the Ame løndt ataks in 2007 agenst izlAmik førsiz in somAlea.

djiboute iz Λ memb Λ ov the arib leg, az wal az the afrikin yunyin, and the integree of allorate on divalipmint (IGAD).

Electronic waste, "e-waste" or "Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment" ("WEEE") is a waste type consisting of any broken or unwanted electrical or electronic device. Recyclable electronic waste is sometimes further categorized as a "commodity" while e-waste which cannot be reused is distinguished as "waste". Both types of e-waste have raised concern considering that many components of such equipment are considered toxic and are not biodegradable. Responding to these concerns, many European countries banned e-waste from landfills in the 1990s. As the price of gold, silver and copper continue to rise, e-waste has become more desirable. E-waste roundups can be used as fundraisers in some communities. The European Union would further advance e-waste policy in Europe by implementing the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive in 2002 which holds manufacturers responsible for e-waste disposal at end-of-life. Similar legislation has been enacted in Asia, with e-waste legislation in the United States limited to the state level due to stalled efforts in the United States Congress regarding multiple e-waste legislation bills. Due to the difficulty and cost of recycling used electronics as well as lacklustre enforcement of legislation regarding e-waste exports, large amounts of used electronics have been sent to countries such as China, India, and Kenya, where lower environmental standards and working conditions make processing e-waste more profitable.[1]

alikchronik waest, "E— waest" or "waest ilekchrikol and alikchronik ikwipmint" ("we") iz a waest tIp kinsisteg ov ene brōkin or anwontid ilekchrikol or alikchronik divIs. resIklibol alikchronik waest iz samtImz futha katigirIzd az a "kimodite" wIil E— waest wich kanot be reyuzd iz disdiggwisht az "waest". bōll tIps ov E— waest hav raezd kinsurn kinsidåreg that mene kimpōninas ov sach ikwipmint A kinsidid toxik and A not bIōdågraedabol. risbondeg tu tiez kinsurnz, mene yurapein kantrez band E— waest from landfilz in tia 1990s. az tia prIs ov gowd, silva and kopa kintinyu tu rIz, E— waest haz bikam mor dizIrabol. E— waest raondaps kan be yuzd az fandraeziz in sam kimyunitez.

th yur pein yunyin wood furth advAns ε- waest polise in yurip bI implamenteg the waest ilekchrikool and alikchronik ikwipmint direktiv in 2002 wich holas manfyufakchiriz risbonsabool for ε- waest disbōzool at end- ov - lIf. simla lejislaeshin haz ben inaktid in aejtha, with ε- waest lejislaeshin in the yunItid sdaeas limitid tu the sdaet levool ju tu sdorld efias in the yunItid sdaeas kongres rigAdeg moltibool ε- waest lejislaeshin bilz.

ju tu fin difnkowte and köst ov resIkleg yuzd alikchroniks az wal az laklnsdn infosmint ov lejislaeshin rigAdeg e- waest exposs, lAj nmaons ov yuzd alikchroniks hav ben sent tu knntrez snch az chInn, inden, and kenyn, wen löwn invIrnmentol sdandis and wurkig kindishinz maek pröseseg e- waest mor profit hbol.

The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that interchange data by packet switching using the standardized Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP). It is a "network of networks" that consists of millions of private and public, academic, business, and government networks of local to global scope that are linked by copper wires, fiberoptic cables, wireless connections, and other technologies. The Internet carries various information resources and

services, such as electronic mail, online chat, file transfer and file sharing, online gaming, and the inter-linked hypertext documents and other resources of the World Wide Web (WWW).

the intended is a globool sisdim ov interkied kimpyute networks that inturchaenj dAte bI pakit swichen yuzen the sdandidIzd intendet protekowl swet (tesepe/Ipe). It is a "network ov networks" that kinsis ov milyins ov prIvit and pablik, akademik, biznis, and gavamint networks ov lokool tu globool sgop that A linkd bI kopa wIiz, fIba-optik kaeboolz, wIalis kinekstInz, and ata teknolajez.

thin intinet karez vereis infimaeshin rizorsiz and survisiz, sich az alikaronik maeil, onlin at, fiil ahranzfur and fiil shereg, onlin gaemeg, and thi intur-linkd hiphtext dokyuminus and intir-linkd hiphtext dokyuminus and intir-linkd wild wild web (WWW).

Music is an art form whose medium is sound organized in time. Common elements of music are pitch (which governs melody and harmony), rhythm (and its associated concepts tempo, meter, and articulation), dynamics, and the sonic qualities of timbre and texture. The word derives from Greek (mousike), "(art) of the Muses".[1] The creation, performance, significance, and even the definition of music vary according to culture and social context. Music ranges from strictly organized compositions (and their recreation in performance), through improvisational music to aleatoric forms. Music can be divided into genres and subgenres, although the dividing lines and relationships between music genres are often subtle, sometimes open to individual interpretation, and occasionally controversial. Within "the arts", music may be classified as a performing art, a fine art, and auditory art. To people in many cultures, music is inextricably intertwined into their way of life. Greek philosophers and ancient Indians defined music as tones ordered horizontally as melodies and vertically as harmonies. Common sayings such as "the harmony of the spheres" and "it is music to my ears" point to the notion that music is often ordered and pleasant to listen to. However, 20th-century composer John Cage thought that any sound can be music, saying, for example, "There is no noise, only sound."[2] According to musicologist Jean-Jacques Nattiez, "the border between music and noise is always culturally defined which implies that, even within a single society, this border does not always pass through the same place; in short, there is rarely a consensus. By all accounts there is no single and intercultural universal concept defining what music might be, except that it is 'sound through time'."[3]

my \bullet zik iz on Δ t form $h \bullet$ z medeim iz soond organized in tim. komin olaminas ov my \bullet zik Δ pich (wich gavinz molade ond $h\Delta$ mane), ritim (ond its asosheætid konsepas tempō, meta, ond Δ tiky \bullet læshin), dinomiks, ond tha sonik golitez ov t Δ mbra ond texcha. Tha wird dirivz from Greek

the kreæshin, performins, signifegins, and evin the definishin ov myozik vere alkadeg to kolche and sōshol kontext. myozik rænjiz from sjriktle agenIzd kompezishinz (and the rekreæshin in pierovizæshinol myozik to alikchronik famz. myozik kan be divIdid into jhonriz and sebjhonriz, atā the divIdeg lInz and rilæshinships bitwen myozik jhonriz Δ of in set ol, semtImz āpin to indevijol inturpritæshin, and ākæjhinle konchrevushol. willin "the Δ s", myozik mæ be klosifId az a purfameg Δ t, ae fIn Δ t, and adichre Δ t.

to pepol in mene kowchiz, myozik iz inexchrikible intutwInd into then we ov lIf. grek filosifiz ond onchint indeinz difInd myozik oz tōnz adid hornzontale oz moladez ond vutikle oz hamnez. komin sægz sach oz "ta hamne ov ta sfeiz" ond "it iz myozik to mI eiz" parent to ta nōshin tot myozik iz ofin adid ond plezint to lisin to. hooeva, 20th—senchre kimpōza jon kæj Tat tot ene soond kon be myozik, sæg, fa iksampol, "ten iz nō naez, ōnle soond." akadeg to myozakolajist Jean-Jacques Nattiez, "ta bada bitwen myozik ond naez iz awæz kowchrale difInd which implIz tot, evin willin oe siggol saslate, tis bada daz not awæz pas Tro ta sæm plæs; in shat, ten iz reale oe kansensis. bI al akoons ten iz nō siggol ond inturkowchrol yonavursol konsept difIneg wot myozik mIt be, eksept tot it iz 'soond Tro time'."

Alan Mathison Turing, OBE, FRS (23 June 1912 - 7 June 1954) was an English mathematician, logician and cryptographer. Turing is often considered to be the father of modern computer science. He provided an influential formalisation of the concept of the algorithm and computation with the Turing machine. With the Turing test, meanwhile, he made a significant and characteristically provocative contribution to the debate regarding artificial intelligence: whether it will ever be possible to say that a machine is conscious and can think. He later worked at the National Physical Laboratory, creating one of the first designs for a stored-program computer, the ACE, although it was never actually built in its full form. In 1948, he moved to the University of Manchester to work on the Manchester Mark 1, then emerging as one of the world's earliest true computers. During the Second World War Turing worked at Bletchley Park, the UK's codebreaking centre, and was for a time head of Hut 8, the section responsible for German naval cryptanalysis. He devised a number of techniques for breaking German ciphers, including the method of the bombe, an electromechanical machine that could find settings for the Enigma machine. Turing was homosexual, living in an era when homosexuality was still both illegal and officially considered a mental illness. Subsequent to his being outed, he was criminally prosecuted, which essentially ended his career. He died not long after, under what some believe were ambiguous circumstances.

nlan ma∏nsin tureg, ōbee, efAes (23 jun 1912- 7 jun 1954) woz an igglish ma∏mntishin, lojishin and kriptogrifn.

tureg iz ofin kinsidid tu be the fathe ov modin kimpyute sIins. he pravIdid an influenshool familIzaeshin ov the konsept ov the algarithm and kompyutaeshin will the tureg meshen. Will the tureg test, menwIil, he maed a signifigint and karikterisdikle privoketiv konchrebyushin tu the dibaet rigAdeg Atifishool intalejins: wethe it wil eve be posebool tu sae that as meshen iz konshis and kan Tiigk. he laete wurkd at the nashnool fizikkool leborichre, kreaeteg wen ov the furst dizInz for a sdard-program kimpyute, the aes, orto it woz neve akshile bilt in its fool form. in 1948, he muvd tu the yurnevusite ov mancheste tu wurk on the mancheste mAk 1, then imurjeg az wen ov the wurloz urleist chru kimpyutiz.

jurreg this sekind wurld war turreg wurkd at Bletchley pAk, this yukaez ködbraekeg sentis, and woz far a tIm hed ov Hut 8, this sekstin risbonsabool far jurmin naevool kriptõinaliksis. he divIzd ae nambik ov tekneks far braekeg jurmin sIfiz, inkludeg this mellid ov this bombe, an elekchrömikanikool miksten that kood fInd setegz far this kinigma miksten.

tureg woz hōmōsekshœl, liveg in an era wen hōmōsekshœlalite woz sdil bōTI ilegœl and åfishåle kinsidid a mentæl ilnis. sabsikwint tu hiz beig aotid, he woz kriminle prosåkyutid, wich isenchale endid hiz kårea. he dId not log Afta, anda wot sam bilev wur ambigyuis sukimsdansiz.

The United States of America (commonly referred to as the United States, the U.S., the USA, or America) is a federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, D.C., the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The state of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait. The state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific. The country also possesses several territories, or insular areas, scattered around the Caribbean and Pacific. At 3.79 million square miles (9.83 million km2) and with about 305 million people, the United States is the third or fourth largest country by total area, and third largest by land area and by population. The United States is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, the product of large-scale immigration from many countries.[7] The U.S. economy is the largest national economy in the world, with an estimated 2008 gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$14.3 trillion (23% of the world total based on nominal GDP and almost 21% at purchasing power parity).[4][8] The nation was founded by thirteen colonies of Great Britain located along the Atlantic seaboard. On July 4, 1776, they issued the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed their independence from Great Britain and their formation of a cooperative union. The rebellious states defeated Great Britain in the American Revolutionary War, the first successful colonial war of independence.[9] A federal convention adopted the current United States

Constitution on September 17, 1787; its ratification the following year made the states part of a single republic with a strong central government. The Bill of Rights, comprising ten constitutional amendments guaranteeing many fundamental civil rights and freedoms, was ratified in 1791. In the 19th century, the United States acquired land from France, Spain, the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Russia, and annexed the Republic of Texas and the Republic of Hawaii. Disputes between the agrarian South and industrial North over states' rights and the expansion of the institution of slavery provoked the American Civil War of the 1860s. The North's victory prevented a permanent split of the country and led to the end of legal slavery in the United States. By the 1870s, the national economy was the world's largest.[10] The Spanish American War and World War I confirmed the country's status as a military power. In 1945, the United States emerged from World War II as the first country with nuclear weapons, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, and a founding member of NATO. The end of the Cold War left the United States as the sole superpower. The country accounts for approximately 50% of global military spending and is a leading economic, political, and cultural force in the world.[11]

th yunItid sdaeps ov Amerika (kominle rifurd tu az tha yunItid sdaeps, tha yues., tha yuesae, σ Amerika) iz a fedrol konsdictushinol repablik kimprIzeg fifte sdaeps and a fedrol disjrikt. tha kanchre iz sichuaetid mõstle in senchrol no Tamerika, wea its fo te- aet kintigyuis sdaeps and Washington, dese., tha kapātol disjrikt, II bitwen tha pasifik and atlantik öshinz, bo did bI kanida tu tha no Tamerika and Mexico tu tha sao Tamerika ov ālaska iz in tha no Tawest ov tha kontanint, with kanida tu its est and rasha tu tha west ākros tha bereg sjraet. Tha sdaet ov hawIe iz an Akipaligō in tha mid-pasifik. Tha kanchre orlsō pizesiz sevrol terichrez, or insyula ereiz, sgatid around tha Caribbean and pasifik.

at 3.79 milyin sgwen mIilz (9.83 m km) and will about 305 milyin pepwol, the yunItid sdaeps iz the Turd or for I LAjist kenchre bI totwol erea, and Turd LAjist bI land erea and bI popyelaeshin. The yunItid sdaeps iz wen ov the wulpz most elinikle divurs and mowtekowchrol naeshinz, the produkt ov LAj- sgaeil imigraeshin from mene kenchrez the yues ikoneme iz the LAjist nashnol ikoneme in the wuld, will an estimit 2008 gros dimesdik produkt (jedepe) ov US\$14 chrilyin (23% ov the wuld totwol baesd on nominol jedepe and ormost 21% at purchisen paowe parity).

the naeshin woz faondid bI Turten kolinez ov graet britin lökaetid alog the atlantik sebæd. on julI 4, 1776, that ishud the deklaraeshin ov indåpendins, wich pröklaemd the indapendins from graet britin and the farmaeshin ov a köopritiv yunyin. The ribalyis sdaeds difetid graet britin in the immerikin revalushinre war, the first saksesfæl kilöneil war ov indåpendins. A fedræl kinvenchin adoptid the karint yunItid sdaeds konsdichushin on septembe 17, 1787; ids ratifakaeshin the foliweg yer maed the sdaeds pat ov a siggæl repablik with a sjrog senchræl gavåmint. The bil ov rlos, kimprIzeg ten konsdichushinæl amendminds garinted mene fandamentæl sivil rlos and fredimz, woz ratifild in 1791.

in the 19th sendire, the yunItid sdaeps eqIid land from frans, sbaen, the yunItid kigdim, Mexico, and reshe, and enext the republik ov texis and the republik ov hawIe. dispyubs bitwen the agrerein saoTI and indesjreal not TI over sdaeps' rIbs and the expanshin ov the insdictionshin ov slavere privokd the expanshin sivil war ov the 1860s. The notTIs viktere priventid a pumenint sblit ov the kenchre and led to the end ov legabl slavere in the yunItid sdaeps. bI the 1870s, the noshnablikoname was the world largest. The Spanish-American war and world war I kinform the kenchres sdaet as a milichre paowe. In 1945, the yunItid sdaeps imorph from world war II as the first kenchre will nyuklee wepinz, a pumenint member ov the yunItid naeshinz sikyurete kaonsable, and a faondeg member ov naetō. The end ov the kowd war left the yunItid sdaeps as the sowl superpaowed. The kenchre ekaonbs far approximately 50% ov glōbabl milichre sbendeg and is a ledeg ekenomik, pelitical, and kowdrabl fars in the world.