

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 Å and Ø symbols are used only some of the time. Therefore the symbols i, œ, ʌ 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 Lemonnier to the United States. Camp Lemonnier 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 Lemonnier 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).

djibouti iz ʌ semɛ-prɛzɪdɛnʃɪəl rɛpʌblik, wiθ ɛkɛkʊtɪv paʊə in θɪ ɛnʃɪrəl ɡʌvnmɪnt, and lɛjɪslatɪv paʊə in bɔθ θɪ ɡʌvnmɪnt and pʌlɪmɪnt. θɪ pʌlɪmɛnʃɪ rɪtɛ sɪsdɪm iz dɔmɪnɛtɪd bɪ θɪ rɛpɪlz rɪlɛ fɔ prɔɡrɛs and θɪ prɛzɪdɪnt hu kʌrɪntli iz Ismail KmA Guelleh. θɪ kʌnʃrɛz kʌrɪnt kɔnsɪdʊʃɪn wɔz ʌprʊvd in sɛptɛmbɪ 1992. djibouti iz ʌ wʌn pʌtɛ dɔmɪnɪnt sɔɛt wiθ θɪ rɛpɪlz rɪlɛ fɔ prɔɡrɛs in paʊə. ɔpʌzɪʃɪn pʌtɛz ʌ ʌlɔd, bʌt hʌv nɔ rɛɪl tʃʌns ɔv ɡʌɛnɛθ paʊə (sɛ ɪlɛkʃɪnz in djibouti).

θɪ ɡʌvnmɪnt iz sɛn ʌz bɛɪθ kɪnʃrɔʊld bɪ θɪ sɔmʌlɛ Issa klan. θɪ kʌnʃrɛ hʌz rɛsɪntli kʌm ʌɔt ɔv ʌ dɛkæd lɔθ sɪvɪl wɔ, wiθ θɪ ɡʌvnmɪnt and θɪ frʌnt fɔ θɪ rɛstʌrɛʃɪn ɔv ɡʊnʌtɛ and dɪmɔkrʌsɛ (FRUD) sɪnɛθ ʌ rɛs tʃrɛtɛ in 2000. tu FRUD mɛmbɪz ʌ pʌt ɔv θɪ kʌrɪnt kʌbnɪt.

Djibouti's sɛkɪnd prɛzɪdɪnt, Guelleh wɔz fɪrst ɪlɛktɪd tu ɔfɪs in 1999, tʌkɛθ ɔvʌ frɔm Hassan Gouled Aptidon, hu hʌd rɔwd θɪ kʌnʃrɛ sɪns ɪts ɪndɪpɛndɪns frɔm frʌns in 1977. dɪspɪt ɪlɛkʃɪnz ɔv θɪ 1990 bɛɪθ dɪsɡrɪbd ʌz "jɛnrʊlɛ fɛɪ", Guelleh wɔz swɔrn in fɔ hɪz sɛkɪnd and fɪnʊl sɪks yɛr tɜrm ʌz prɛzɪdɪnt in ʌ wʌn-mʌn rɛs on 8 ʌprɪl 2005. hɛ tɔk 100% ɔv θɪ vɔs in ʌ 78% tɜrnɔt.

θɪ prɪm mɪnɪstɪ, hu fɔlɔz θɪ kʌɔnsʊl ɔv mɪnɪstɪz (kʌbnɪt'), iz ʌpɔɪntɪd bɪ θɪ prɛzɪdɪnt. θɪ pʌlɪmɪnt - θɪ tʃʌmbɪ kɪnsɪs ɔv 52 mɛmbɪz hu ʌ sɪlɛktɪd ɛvrɛ fɪv tu nɪn yɛɪz.

in 2001, θɪ Djiboutian ɡʌvnmɪnt lɛsd θɪ fɔrmʌ frɛnʃ fɔrɪn lɛjɪn bʌs kʌmp Lɛmɔnɪɪr tu θɪ ɡʊnɪtɪd sɔɛs. kʌmp Lɛmɔnɪɪr iz bɛθ ɡʊzɪd fɔ fɪtɛθ tɛrʌrɪzɪm in θɪ rɛjɪn, mʌɛnli pʌlfɔrmɛθ

ealsjriks on salsbektid terarist tAgias in til somAlein teratære bI til yunItid sdæas sendhrøul kimAnd az pAt ov opiraeshin injureg fredim. frnAnsiz 13 forin lejin demē-brigaed sheiz kamp Lemonier wiil til kimbInd jærent tAsk fæs hærn ov afrika (sejæteef-hOA) ov til yunItid sdæas sendhrøul kimAnd, wich lrIvd in 2002. it iz from djiboute til abu ale al, salsbektid mAstAmInd ov til 2000 USS kowl bomeg, and u. sitAzin , llog wiil fæ ltilz pusrinz, lost theL Iivz in 2002 wiil rIdæg l kA in yemin, bI l halfIal misIil sent bI l eil- 1 predlA jrøn akshind from seIæ hedkærtiz in Langley, j it iz ælsō from the til til Ame lændit Ataks in 2007 ægenst izlAmik fæsiz in somAlel.

djiboute iz l membl ov til arib læg, az wal az til afrikin yunyin, and til intægvæmentøul ælloæte on divalpmint (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 wæst, "e-wæst" æ "wæst ilekchræul and alikchronik ikwipmint" ("wæ") iz æ wæst tIp kinsistæg ov ene brōkin æ ænwontid ilekchræul æ alikchronik divIs. resIklibøul alikchronik wæst iz slmtImz furtil katigirIzd az æ "kimodite" wiil e-wæst wich kanot be reyuzd iz disdiggwisht az "wæst". bōtil tIps ov e-wæst hav ræzd kinsurn kinsidæreg til mene kimpōninæ ov slch ikwipmint A kinsidid toxik and A not bIōdægræedlæbøul. risbondæg tu thez kinsurnz, mene yuræpein kantrez band e-wæst from landfilz in til 1990s. az til prIs ov gowd, silvæ and kopæ kintinyu tu rIz, e-wæst haz bikæm mæ dizIrlæbøul. e-wæst ræondæps kan be yuzd az fændræeziz in slm kimyunitæz.

til yuræpein yunyin wød furtil ædvæns e-wæst polise in yurip bI implæmentæg til wæst ilekchræul and alikchronik ikwipmint direktiv in 2002 wich holæð manfyufækchriz risbonsæbøul fæ e-wæst disbōzøul at end-ov - lIf. simlæ lejislæeshin haz ben inaktid in æættil, wiil e-wæst lejislæeshin in til yunItid sdæas limitid tu til sdæet levøul ju tu sdæld efiæ in til yunItid sdæas kongres rigAdæg moltibøul e-wæst lejislæeshin bilz.

ju tu til difækowte and kōst ov resIkleg yuzd alikchroniks az wal az læklsædl ænfæsmint ov lejislæeshin rigAdæg e-wæst æpææð, lAj æmæonæ ov yuzd alikchroniks hav ben sent tu kantrez slch az çInæ, indæ, and kenyl, wæ lōwl ænvIrlæmentøul sdændæ and wurkið kindishinz mææ prōsesæg e-wæst mæ profit æbøul.

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, fiber-optic 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).

ἡλῖντ net iz a glōbōl sisdim ov intλkinektid kimpytλ net wurks ḡat inturχaenj dAtλ bI pakit swiχēg yuzēg ḡλ sɔandidIzd intλnet protλkowl swet (tesere/Ipe). it iz a "net wurk ov net wurks" ḡat kinsisōs ov milyins ov prIvit and pλblīk, akλdemik, biznis, and glvλmint net wurks ov Iōkōl tu glōbōl sgōp ḡat A linkd bI korλ wIiz, fIbλ– optik kαebōlz, wIλlis kinekshInz, and λḡλ teknoIλjez.

ἡλῖντ karez vereis infλmαeshin rizōsiz and survasiz, sλch az alikhronik mαeil, onIIn chat, fIil χhranzfur and fIil shereg, onIIn gαemeg, and ḡλ intur– linkd hIprλext dokyuminos and λḡλ rizōsiz ov ḡλ wurld wId 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]

myōzik iz ɔn Δt fōrm hōz medeim iz sōnd ɔrganIzd in tIm. komin ɔλaminos ov myōzik Δ pich (wich glvinz mōlαde ɔnd hΔmλne), ritim (ɔnd its λsōsheætid konsepōs tempō, metλ, ɔnd Δtikyōlæshin), dInomiks, ɔnd ḡλ sonik qolitez ov tΔmbrλ ɔnd texchλ. ḡλ wurd dirIvz from Greek

ḡλ kreæshin, pλformins, signifλgins, ɔnd evin ḡλ definishin ov myōzik vere λkαrdeg tō kolchλ ɔnd sōshōl kontext. myōzik rænjiz from sjriktle ɔrganIzd komprazishinz (ɔnd ḡλ rekreæshin in pλfōrmins), Trō imprōvIzæshinōl myōzik tō ɔlikχronik fōrmz. myōzik kɔn be divI did intō ḡhonriz ɔnd sλbḡhonriz, ɔḡhō ḡλ divIdeg IInz ɔnd rilæshinships bitwen myōzik ḡhonriz Δ ofin sλtōl, sλmtImz ɔpin tō indlvijōl inturpritæshin, ɔnd ɔkæḡhinle konχhrλvurshōl. wiIlin "ḡλ Δos", myōzik mæ be klōsifI d ɔz ɔ purfōrmeḡ Δt, ɔe fIn Δt, ɔnd ɔdichre Δt.

tō pēpōl in mēne kowχhiz, myōzik iz inēχhriklē inturtwInd intō ḡλ wæ ov IIf. grek filosofiz ɔnd ɔnχhint indeinz difInd myōzik ɔz tōnz ɔdid horλzontαle ɔz mōlαdez ɔnd vurtikle ɔz hΔmλnez. komin sæegz sλch ɔz "ḡλ hΔmλne ov ḡλ sfeiz" ɔnd "it iz myōzik tō mI eiz" pærent tō ḡλ nōshin ḡhōt myōzik iz ofin ɔdid ɔnd plezint tō lisiin tō. hōoevλ, 20th– sendhre kimpōzλ jon kæej Iλrt ḡhōt ene sōnd kɔn be myōzik, sæeg, fō iksΔmpōl, "ḡλ iz nō næz, ɔnle sōnd." λkαrdeg tō myōzλkolλjist Jean-Jacques Nattiez, "ḡλ bōrdλ bitwen myōzik ɔnd næz iz ɔwæz kowχhrαle difInd which implIz ḡhōt, evin wiIlin ɔe siggōl sλsIλte, ḡis bōrdλ dλz not ɔwæz pΔs Trō ḡλ sœm plæs; in shɔrt, ḡλ iz rellē ɔe kλnsensis. bI ɔl λkōonōs ḡλ iz nō siggōl ɔnd inturkowχrōl γonλvursōl konsept difIneg wot myōzik mIt be, eksept ḡhōt it iz 'sōnd Trō 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.

Alan matlasiñ tureg, ðbe, efAes (23 jun 1912– 7 jun 1954) woz an igglisñ matlmatishiñ, lojishiñ and kriptogrifa.

tureg iz ofin kinsidid tu be ða fAða on modin kimpjutla sIins. he prãvIdid an influenshól fãmilizaeshin on ða konsept on ða algãrithim and kompyutaeshin wið ða tureg mãshen. wið ða tureg test, menwiil, he mæd a signifigint and kariktãrisdikle privokativ konchãbyushin tu ða dibæet rigAdeg Atifishól intalãjins: weða it wil evã be posãból tu sãe ðat æ mãshen iz konshis and kan ðligk. he lætã wurkd at ða nashnól fizãkól laborichre, kreaeteeg wãn on ða furst dizInz fã a sdãrrd– prõgram kimpjutla, ða æs, aðð it woz nevã akshãle bilt in its fól fãrm. in 1948, he muvd tu ða yurnãvrsãte on manchestã tu wurk on ða manchestã mAk 1, ðen imurjeg az wãn on ða wurldz urleist chru kimpjutiz.

jureg ða sekind wurld wã tureg wurkd at Bletchley pãk, ða yukæz kõdbraekeeg sentã, and woz fã a tIm hed on Hut 8, ða sekshin risbonsãbøl fã jurmin næevøl kriptõinalãsis. he divIzd æ nãmbã on tekneks fã braekeeg jurmin sIfiz, inkludeg ða meðid on ða bombe, an elekchrõmikanikól mãshen ðat kõd fInd setegz fã ða ãnigma mãshen.

tureg woz hõmõsekshól, liveg in an erã wen hõmõsekshólalite woz sdil bõð ilegól and ãfishãle kinsidid a mentól ilnis. sãbsikwint tu hiz beig aotid, he woz kriminle prosãkyutid, wich isenchãle endid hiz kãreã. he dId not loeg Aftã, andã wot sãm bilev wur ambiguis surkimsdãnsiz.

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

