TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

pcgn The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

Algeria

Country name	Algeria
State title	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Name of citizen	Algerian
Official languages	Arabic (*ara*) and Tamazight[1] (*ber*)[2]
Country name in official languages (Romanization)	الجزائر (Al Jazā'ir) = Arabic ⵍⵣⴰⵢⴻⵔ (Lezayer) = Tamazight (Tifinagh script & BGN/PCGN Romanization Lezzayer = Tamazight Roman script
State title in official languages (Romanization)	الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية (Al Jumhūrīyah al Jazā'irīyah ad Dīmuqrāţīyah ash Sha'bīyah) = Arabic ⵜⴰⴳⴷⵓⴷⴰ ⵜⴰⵎⴳⴷⴰⵢⵜ ⵜⴰⵖⵔⴼⴰⵏⵜ ⵜⴰⵣⴰⵢⵔⵉⵜ (Tagduda Tamgdayt Taghrfant Tadzayrit) = Tamazight (Tifinagh script & BGN/PCGN Romanization) Tagduda tazzayrit tamagdayt taɣerfant = Tamazight Roman script[3]
Scripts	Roman, Arabic and Tifinagh
Romanization System	BGN/PCGN Arabic Romanization System BGN/PCGN Neo-Tifinagh Romanization System
ISO-3166 code (alpha-2/alpha-3)	DZ/DZA
Capital city - Roman script (Conventional name)[4]	Alger (Algiers)
Capital in official languages	الجزائر (Al Jazā'ir) = Arabic ⴷⵣⴰⵢⵔ (Dzayr)= Tamazight (Tifinagh script & BGN/PCGN Romanization) DZAYER TAMANEƔT= Tamazight Roman script
Area / Population	2,381,740 sq km / 47,022,473 (2024 est.)[5]

Introduction

Algeria is the largest country in Africa. Located in the North African region known as the Maghreb[6], it has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea and shares land borders with Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Niger, Mali, Mauritania and the disputed territory of Western Sahara.

[1] Formerly known as Berber. Also known as Tamaziɣt, Amazigh or Amazighe.
[2] ISO 639 codes are given for languages mentioned in this Factfile.
[3] The word order for the state title differs on Tifinagh and Roman Tamazight sources.
[4] For recommended by PCGN for cartographic products.
[5] https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/algeria/factsheets/
[6] The name Maghreb (Romanized-Arabic: Al Maghrib), derived from the Arabic word *gharb* (meaning 'west'), applies to the Arabic-speaking area of northwest Africa, generally including Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and the disputed territory of Western Sahara.

The majority of the population centres are located in the north of the country, the south being part of the Sahara Desert.

Algeria's name derives from the name of its capital city, Algiers, which in turn is derived from the Arabic, *Al Jazāʾir*, meaning 'the islands'. Both Algeria and Algiers are called *Al Jazāʾir* in Arabic. The French-language names Algérie & Alger may also be encountered.

French colonisation began in 1830. From 1848 until independence in 1962, France administered Algeria as an integral part and *département* of France. The Algerian War between France and the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) from 1954 to 1962, led to Algeria winning its independence from France.

Geographical names policy and sources

Algeria's national mapping authority is the National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing (*fra*: Institut National de Cartografie et de Télédétection). Algeria produces Roman-script mapping, on which geographical names are written in a French-style orthography. PCGN recommends that HMG uses the names taken from official Algerian Roman-script sources, retaining all diacritical marks and hyphens, and replicating the capitalisation on the source, which is not always consistent. It is usual in Algerian Roman-script toponyms to capitalise the first letter of each word, with the exception of medial link words, such as the Arabic definite article (el) or the French preposition 'de'. For example, El M'Ghair, Dar el Beïda, Baie d'Alger. The assimilation of the Arabic definite article in pronunciation is sometimes replicated in Roman script, e.g. Ech Chlef.

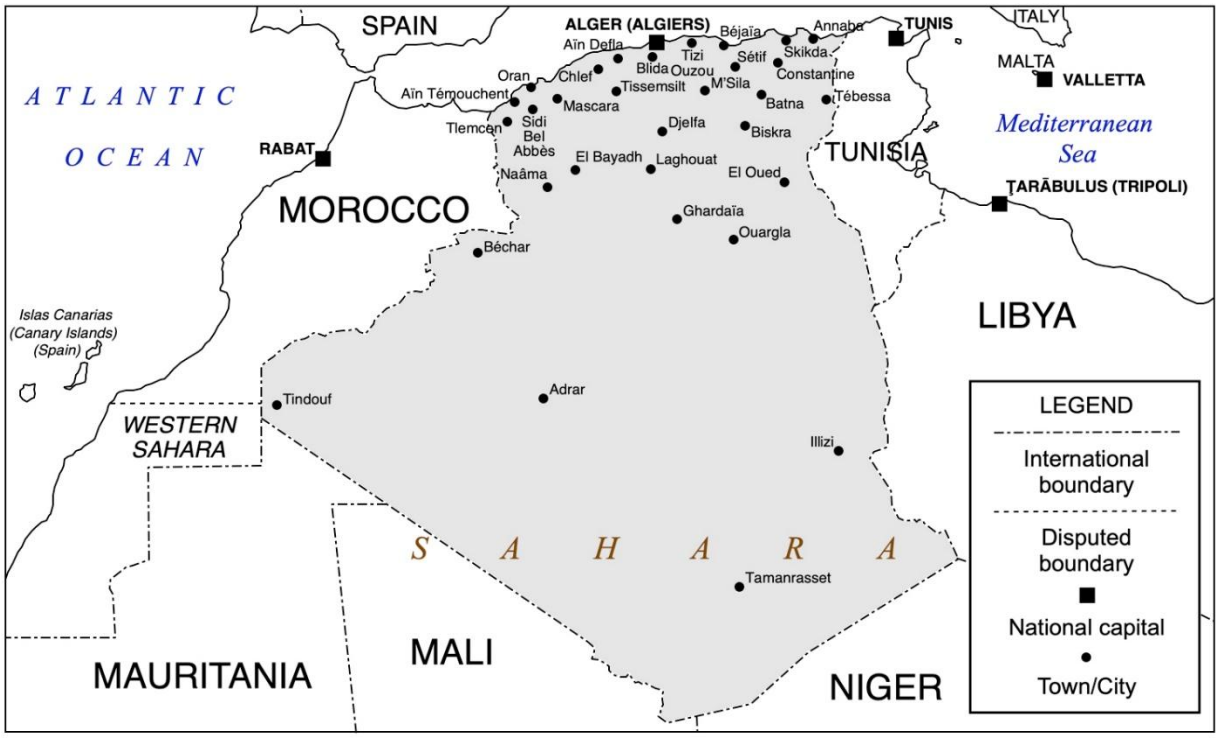
Algerian toponyms may have their origins in Arabic, French or Tamazight. They may contain generic terms from any of these languages, for example:

- Toponyms containing French terms: Baie d'Alger, Cap Bougaroum, Mosquée Sidi Abderrhamane
- Toponyms containing Arabic generic terms written in a French-style: Bab El Oued, Chott El-Beïda, Ras Attia, Aïn Defla
- Toponyms containing Tamazight generics: Tizi Ouzou, Adrar
- More than one language may be combined in a single toponym, e.g. Grand Erg Occidental – Arabic generic (erg) with French adjectives.

Road signs tend to show both Arabic and Roman script. Tamazight increasingly appears on signs. It is commonly written in Roman script in Algeria, although usage of the Neo-Tifinagh alphabet is increasing.

Other sources that can be used include the Africa Geoportal and the US Geonet Names Server (GNS).

Map of Algeria



Map produced by PCGN for illustrative purposes only, and is not to be taken necessarily as representing the views of the UK government on boundaries or political status.

Languages

Arabic and Tamazight are the official languages of Algeria. Algerian toponyms may have their origins in either of these languages, or in French. In Algeria, Arabic is written using Perso-Arabic script, while Tamazight may be written in Tifinagh script or in Roman script, with additional characters. Representing words of Arabic origin in Tifinagh script or Tamazight names in Arabic script can be problematic, due to the different phonemes and alphabets used by the two languages, and this results in inconsistent spellings for some Algerian toponyms.

Language can be a politically, socially and ideologically contentious issue in Algeria. Following independence, the government promoted a single Arab national Algerian identity, based on the Arabic language. As part of this policy, use of Tamazight languages was discouraged and suppressed. However, Tamazight was recognised as a national language in 2002 and made co-official with Arabic in 2016.

Arabic

Official government documentation in Algeria tends to be available in Arabic and French. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is used for written purposes. It is written from right to left, in Perso-Arabic script. Modified Arabic characters may be used to represent phonemes not present in the standard

Arabic alphabet, e.g. ڤ (Unicode: 06A8) for /g/[7]. MSA differs significantly from the spoken Arabic language in Algeria. Approximately 70% of people in Algeria speak Algerian Arabic (arq), known as *Darja*, *Derja* or *Darija*. Hassaniya Arabic (mey) is spoken by approximately 11% in the west of the country, near the border with Mauritania.

French

French remains widely used in Algeria, a legacy of French colonization, it functions as the *de facto* lingua franca of Algeria. French also influences the orthography used to write geographical names in Roman script. For example, the digraph 'dj' is used to represent the Arabic letter *jīm* (ج), while 'ch' is used to represent shin (ش), which would be romanized in a more anglophone style as 'j' and 'sh' respectively according to the BGN/PCGN Arabic Romanization System.

Amazigh languages[8]

Tamazight (ber) is a branch of the Afroasiatic language family, whose languages are closely related but mutually unintelligible. In Algeria, Tamazight may be written in Tifinagh script or in Roman script, with additional characters (see page 5). The Tifinagh script used in Algeria contains some additional characters, not part of the Moroccan Neo-Tifinagh alphabet. Tifinagh characters used in the Tuareg alphabet may also be found in Algeria. The BGN/PCGN Neo-Tifinagh Romanization System makes provision for the romanization of some of these characters.

Additional characters found in Algerian toponyms include:

- The Tifinagh character ⵣ (U+2D35), romanized as ǧ (U+01E7) in the BGN/PCGN Romanization System, is used in Algeria in addition to the standard Moroccan Neo-Tifinagh alphabet.
- Several characters used in Algerian Tifinagh are not yet included in the BGN/PCGN Neo-Tifinagh Romanization System:
    - ⴱ (U+2D32), provisionally romanized as 'bh' in this Factfile
    - ⵠ (U+2D5D), provisionally romanized as 'th' in this Factfile
    - ⵖ (U+2D52), provisionally romanized as 'p' in this Factfile
- The Tuareg character ⵗ (U+2D57), romanized in this Factfile as 'gh'

The principle Amazigh languages spoken in Algeria include Kabyle (kab), spoken in the Kabylie region, and usually written in Roman script; Tamasheq (tmh), spoken by the Tuareg people in the south, and usually written in a version of the Tifinagh alphabet[9]; and various Shawiya (Chaouia – shy) languages.

In 1972, Mouloud Mammeri, an Algerian anthropologist and linguist, published a Tamazight grammar, in Tamazight. He used a Latin-based alphabet and defined orthographic rules, which became the standard for writing Tamazight in Roman script. Use of the Tifinagh alphabet to write Amazigh languages is increasing in Algeria.

Tifinagh fonts can be downloaded at: http://www.ircam.ma/fr/index.php?soc=telec [10]

[7] See BGN/PCGN Arabic Romanization System for romanization of modified Arabic characters.
[8] Formerly known as Berber; this former name is now considered derogatory, and the people should be called Amazigh and their language Amazigh or Tamazight.
[9] https://www.omniglot.com/writing/tamasheq.htm
[10] Please note that the identification of a particular font does not represent an endorsement of any specific product or manufacturer.

Inventory of characters (and their Unicode encodings[11]):

The BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script[12]:

Upper case character	Unicode encoding	Lower case character	Unicode encoding
Á	00C1	á	00E1
Ā	0100	ā	0101
Ḍ	1E10	ḍ	1E11
Ḥ	1E28	ḥ	1E29
Ī	012A	ī	012B
Ṣ	015E	ṣ	015F
Ṭ	0162	ṭ	0163
Ū	016A	ū	016B
Ẓ	005A+0327*	ẓ	007A+0327*
ʻ	2018 or 02BB	ʼ	2019 or 02BC

*Note, the z + cedilla is not available as a single encoding.

The BGN/PCGN Romanization system for Neo-Tifinagh contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script. Some of these characters may also be used in Algerian Roman script Tamazight (see below for other characters used in Roman script):

Upper case character	Unicode encoding	Lowercase character	Unicode encoding
Ḍ	1E0C	ḍ	1E0D
Gʷ	0047+02B7	gʷ	0067+02B7
Ḥ	1E24	ḥ	1E25
Kʷ	004b+02B7	kʷ	006B+02B7
Ṛ	1E5A	ṛ	1E5B
Ṣ	1E62	ṣ	1E63
Ṭ	1E6C	ṭ	1E6D
Ẓ	1E92	ẓ	1E93
ʻ	2018	ʷ	02B7
Ǧ	01E6	ǧ	01E7

[11] See www.unicode.org

[12] Characters can be manually input into Microsoft Word documents by typing in these character codes and then holding down the ALT key and pressing /x/. The code will change to the required character. The letter can be copied and pasted into other programmes if required. Alternatively, the 'Insert – Symbol' command can be used; the code can be entered into the 'Character code' box which will show the corresponding letter. A GeoNames Soft-Copy Keyboard can be downloaded from the NGA website and used to enter the required letter-diacritic combinations for a particular region:
https://geonames.nga.mil/geonames/GNSHome/services.html

Characters used in **Roman-script Tamazight** in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman alphabet:

Upper-case character	Unicode encoding	Lower-case character	Unicode encoding
Ɣ	0194	ɣ	0263
Ɛ	0190	ɛ	025B
Ǧ	01E6	ǧ	01E7

French contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script. These may be encountered in Algerian Roman-script spellings of geographical names:

Upper-case character	Unicode encoding	Lower-case character	Unicode encoding
À	00C0	à	00E0
Â	00C2	â	00E2
Ç	00C7	ç	00E7
È	00C8	è	00E8
É	00C9	é	00E9
Ê	00CA	ê	00EA
Ë	00CB	ë	00EB
Î	00CE	î	00EE
Ï	00CF	ï	00EF
Ô	00D4	ô	00F4
Œ	0152	œ	0153
Ù	00D9	ù	00F9
Û	00DB	û	00FB
Ü	00DC	ü	00FC
Ÿ *	0178	ÿ *	00FF

* rarely encountered

Administrative structure

At first-order administrative level (ADM1), Algeria is divided into 58 wilayas (English: province). The long form names for the wilayas are formed by adding the generic term before the specific, e.g. Wilaya In Guezzam. The French preposition ‘de’ is sometimes included e.g., Wilaya d’Alger. The wilayas are further subdivided into daïras (English: district) at ADM2 level and baladiyas (English: municipality; French: commune). Each wilaya is named after its administrative seat.

In December 2019, ten new wilayas were created bringing the total from 48 to 58. The new wilayas are In Guezzam, In Salah, Bordj Badji Mokhtar, Djanet, Béni Abbès, Timimoun, El Meniaa, El M’Ghair, Touggourt and Ouled Djellal.

In November 2025, a decree was passed promoting a further 11 second-order divisions to ADM1 status, raising the number of ADM1s to 69. PCGN will reflect these additional provinces when there is a reasonable level of implementation.

A table listing the 58 wilayas of Algeria can be found on the next page.

Wilayas (ADM1s) of Algeria

Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight[13] (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code[14]	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Adrar	أدرار (Adrār)	ⵄⴰⵔⴰⵔ (Adrar)	Adrar	DZ-01	Adrar	27°52′15″N 00°58′04″W
Chlef	الشلف (Ash Shlaf)	ⵛⵛⵍⵃ (Chchlf)	Chlef	DZ-02	Chlef	36°09′55″N 01°20′04″E
Laghouat	الأغواط (Al Aghwāṭ)	ⵍⴰⵖⵡⴰⵟ (Leghwaṭ)	Laghouat or Leɣwaṭ	DZ-03	Laghouat	33°48′00″N 02°51′55″E
Oum El Bouaghi	أم البواقي (Umm al Buwāqī)	ⵓⵎ ⵍⴱⵡⴰⵇⵉ (Um el Bwaqi)	Oum El Bouaghi or Um El Buwaghi	DZ-04	Oum El Bouaghi	35°52′31″N 07°06′49″E
Batna	باتنة (Bātnah)	ⵜⴱⴰⵜⵏⵜ (Tbatent)	Batna	DZ-05	Batna	35°33′19″N 06°10′43″E

[13] Due to a historic lack of standardisation for Tamazight language and orthography, multiple spellings of a single toponym may be found in Tifinagh and Tamazight Roman script. Additional examples are included for information.

[14] The ISO subdivision codes are based on the numbers used by Algeria.

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Béjaïa	بجاية (Bajāyah)	ⴱⵊⴰⵢⴻⵜ (Bhgayeth) or ⴱⵊⴰⵢⴻ (Bgaye)	Béjaïa	DZ-06	Béjaïa	36°45′21″N 05°05′04″E
Biskra	بسكرة (Biskrah)	ⴱⵉⵙⴽⵔⴰ (Biskra)	Biskra	DZ-07	Biskra	34°51′01″N 05°43′41″E
Béchar	بشار (Bashār)	ⴱⵛⵛⴰⵇ (Bchchaḳ) or ⴱⵉⵛⴰⵔ (Bechar)	Bechar	DZ-08	Béchar	31°37′00″N 02°13′00″W
Blida	البليدة (Al Balīdah)	ⵍⵉⴱⵍⵉⴷⴰ (Leblida)	Blida or Leblida	DZ-09	Blida	36°28′12″N 02°49′40″E
Bouira	بويرة (Buwīrah)	ⵜⵓⴱⵉⵔⵉⵜ (Tubiret)	Tubiret	DZ-10	Bouira	36°22′30″N 03°54′07″E
Tamanrasset	تمنراست (Tamanrāsit)	ⵜⴰⵎⵏⵖⵉⵙⵜ (Tamenghest) or ⵜⵎⵏⵗⵙⵜ (Tmnghst)[15]	Tamenɣast	DZ-11	Tamanrasset	22°47′06″N 05°31′22″E

[15] Tamasheq alphabet

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Tébessa	تبسة (Tabasah)	ⵜⵉⴱⵙⵙⴰ (Tbessa) or ⵜⵉⵙⵉⵜ (Tibst)	Tibest or Tebest	DZ-12	Tébessa	35°24’15”N 08°07’27”E
Tlemcen	تلمسان (Tilimsān)	ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵙⴰⵏ (Tilimsan)	Tlemsan	DZ-13	Tlemcen	34°52’42”N 01°18’54”W
Tiaret	تيارت (Tiyārat)	ⵜⵢⴰⵔⵜ (Tyart)	Tyaret	DZ-14	Tiaret	35°22’16”N 01°19’01”E
Tizi Ouzou	تيزي وزو (Tīzī Wazū)	ⵜⵉⵣⵉ ⵡⵣⵣⵓ (Tizi Wezzu)	Tizi Uzzu or Tizi Wezzu	DZ-15	Tizi Ouzou	36°42’43”N 04°02’45”E
Alger	الجزائر (Al Jazā’ir)	ⵍⴷⵣⴰⵢⵔ (Ldzayr)	Lezzayer	DZ-16	Alger (Algiers)	36°45’47”N 03°03’02”E
Djelfa	الجلفة (Al Jalfah)	ⴷⵊⵍⵡⵃⴰ (Djelfa)	Djelfa/ Ğelfa	DZ-17	Djelfa	34°40’22”N 03°15’47”E
Jijel	جيجل (Jījal)	ⵉⵖⵉⵍ (Ighil) or ⵊⵉⵍⵉ (Gili)	Jijel or Ğiğel	DZ-18	Jijel	36°49’13”N 05°45’52”E

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Sétif	سطيف (Saṭīf)	ⵙⵟⵉⴼ (Ṣṭif)	Setif/Sḍif	DZ-19	Sétif	36°11’28”N 05°24’49”E
Saïda	سعيدة (Sa‘īdah)	ⵙⵄⵉⴷⴰ (S‘ida) or ⵙⵙⵄⵉⴷⴰ (Ss‘ida)	Sɛida or Ssɛida	DZ-20	Saïda	34°49’49”N 00°09’06”E
Skikda	سكيكدة (Skīkdah)	ⵙⴽⵉⴽⴷⴰ (Skikda)	Skikda	DZ-21	Skikda	36°52’34”N 06°54’33”E
Sidi Bel Abbès	سيدي بلعباس (Sīdī Bil‘abbās)	ⵙⵉⴷⵉ ⴱⵍⵄⴱⴱⴰⵙ (Sidi Bl‘bbas)	Sidi Belɛebbas	DZ-22	Sidi Bel Abbès	35°11’24”N 00°37’51”W
Annaba	عنابة (‘Anābah)	ⵄⵏⵏⴰⴱⴰ (‘Ennaba)	Ɛennaba	DZ-23	Annaba	36°54’00”N 07°46’00”W
Guelma	قالمة (Qālimah)	ⵗⴰⵍⵎⴰ (Galma)	Galma	DZ-24	Guelma	36°27’44”N 07°25’34”E
Constantine	قسنطينة (Qusanṭīnah)	ⵇⵙⵏⵜⵉⵏⴰ (Qsnṭina)	Qsenṭina/Qesentina	DZ-25	Constantine	36°21’54”N 06°36’53”E

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Médéa	المدية (Al Madīyah)	ⵎⴷⵢⵢⴰ (Mdiyya) or ⵍⵎⴷⵢⵢⴰ (Lemdiyya)	Medea	DZ-26	Médéa	36°15’51”N 02°45’14”E
Mostaganem	مستغانم (Mustaghānim)	ⵎⵙⵜⵖⴰⵏⵎ (Mestghanem)	Mustaɣanem / Mestɣanem	DZ-27	Mostaganem	35°55’52”N 00°05’21”E
M’Sila	المسيلة (Al Masīlah)	ⵜⴰⵎⵙⵉⵍⵜ (Tamsilt)	Msila	DZ-28	M’sila	35°42’32”N 04°32’14”E
Mascara	معسكر (Mu‘askar)	ⵎⵄⵙⴽⵔ (M‘esker)	Mɛskar	DZ-29	Mascara	35°23’48”N 00°08’25”E
Ouargla	ورقلة (Warqalah)	ⵡⴰⵔⴳⵍⴰ (Wargela) or ⵡⴰⵔⴳⵍⴰ (Wargla)	Waregla	DZ-30	Ouargla	31°56’06”N 05°19’20”E
Oran	وهران (Wahrān)	ⵡⴰⵀⵔⴰⵏ (Wahran)	Wehṛan	DZ-31	Oran	35°41’28”N 00°38’30”W
El Bayadh	البيض (Al Bayḍ)	ⵍⴱⵢⵢⴹ (Lbeyeḍ)	El Bayadh or Lbeyyeḍ	DZ-32	El Bayadh	33°40’22”N 01°01’09”E

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Illizi	إليزي (Ilīzī)	ⵉⵍⵉⵣⵉ (Ilizi)	Ilizi	DZ-33	Illizi	26°29′00″N 08°28′00″E
Bordj Bou Arreridj	برج بوعريريج (Burj Bū ʻArīrīj)	ⴱⵓⵔⵊ ⴱⵓ ⵄⵔⵉⵔⵉⵊ (Burǧ Bu ʻRiriǧ)	Lberǧ Buɛririǧ or Burdǧ Buɛririǧ	DZ-34	Bordj Bou Arreridj	36°04′26″N 04°45′41″E
Boumerdès	بومرداس (Būmardās)	ⴱⵓⵎⵔⴷⴰⵙ (Bumrdas)	Bumerdas	DZ-35	Boumerdès	36°45′32″N 03°28′29″E
El Tarf	الطارف (Aṭ Ṭārf)	ⵜⴰⵔⴻⴼ (Taref) or ⵟⵟⴰⵔⴻⴼ (Ṭṭaref)	Ṭṭaref	DZ-36	El Tarf	36°46′02″N 08°18′50″E
Tindouf	تندوف (Tindūf)	ⵜⵉⵏⴷⵓⴼ (Tinduf)	Tinduf	DZ-37	Tindouf	27°40′16″N 08°08′51″W
Tissemsilt	تيسمسيلت (Tīsamsīlt)	ⵜⵉⵙⵎⵙⵉⵍⵜ (Tismsilt)	Tisemsilt	DZ-38	Tissemsilt	35°36′26″N 01°48′39″E
El Oued	الوادي (Al Wādī)	ⵍⵡⴰⴷ (Lwad)	Lwad	DZ-39	El Oued	33°21′22″N 06°51′47″E

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Khenchela	خنشلة (Khanshalah)	ⵅⵏⵛⵍⴰ (Xenchla)	Xenchela	DZ-40	Khenchela	35°26′09″N 07°08′36″E
Souk Ahras	سوق أهراس (Sūq Ahrās)	ⵙⵓⵇ ⴰⵀⵔⴰⵙ (Suq Ahras)	Ssuq Ahras	DZ-41	Souk Ahras	36°17′11″N 07°57′04″E
Tipaza	تيبازة (Tībāzah)	ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵣⴰ (Tipaza)	Tipaza	DZ-42	Tipaza	36°35′23″N 02°26′56″E
Mila	ميلة (Mīlah)	ⵎⵉⵍⴰ (Mila)	Mila	DZ-43	Mila	36°27′01″N 06°15′52″E
Aïn Defla	عين الدفلى (‘Ayn ad Daflá)	ⵄⵉⵏ ⴹⴷⴼⵍⴰ (‘In Ḍdfla)	Ɛin Defla	DZ-44	Aïn Defla	36°15′51″N 01°58′04″E
Naâma	النعامة (An Na‘āmah)	ⵏⵏⵄⴰⵎⴰ (Nn‘ama)	Nɛama	DZ-45	Naâma	33°16′00″N 00°19′00″W
Aïn Témouchent	عين تموشنت (‘Ayn Timūshant)	ⵄⵉⵏ ⵜⵉⵎⵓⵛⵏⵜ (‘In Timuchent)	Ɛin Timucent	DZ-46	Aïn Témouchent	35°17′51″N 01°08′25″W

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Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight[13] (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code[14]	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Ghardaïa	غرداية (Ghardāyah)	ⵜⴰⵖⴻⵔⴷⴰⵢⵜ (Tagherdayt)	Taɣerdayt	DZ-47	Ghardaïa	32°29′00″N 03°40′00″E
Relizane	غليزان (Ghilīzān)	ⵖⵉⵍⵉⵣⴰⵏ (Ghilizan)	Ɣilizan	DZ-48	Relizane	35°44′14″N 00°33′22″E
Timimoun	تيميمون (Tīmīmūn)	ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵎⵓⵏ (Timimun)	Timimoun or Timimun	DZ-49	Timimoun	29°15′51″N 00°14′09″E
Bordj Badji Mokhtar	برج باجي مختار (Burj Bājī Mukhtār)	ⴱⵓⵔⵊ ⴱⴰⵊⵉ ⵎⵓⵅⵜⴰⵔ (Burǧ Bağı Muxtar)	Buṛǧ Badji Mokhtar	DZ-50	Bordj Badji Mokhtar	21°19′37″N 00°57′15″E
Ouled Djellal	أولاد جلال (Awlād Jalāl)	ⵓⵍⴰⴷ ⵊⵍⵍⴰⵍ (Ulad Jellal) or ⵓⵍⴷ ⵊⵍⵍⴰⵍ (Uled Djellal)	Wlad Ǧellal	DZ-51	Ouled Djellal	34°25′48″N 05°03′41″E

Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight[13] (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code[14]	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Béni Abbès	بني عباس (Banī ‘Abbās)	ⴰⵅ ⵄⵃⵃⴰⵙ (Aṭ ‘Abbas) or ⴰⵢⵜ ⴰⵃⵃⴰⵙ (Ayt Abbas)[16]	Béni Abbès or Bni Ɛebbas	DZ-52	Béni Abbès	30°07’59”N 02°09’58”W
In Salah	عين صالح (‘Ayn Ṣāliḥ)	ⵄⵉ ⵙⴰⵍⵃ (‘In Saleḥ)	In Ṣaleḥ	DZ-53	In Salah	27°11’46”N 02°28’55”E
In Guezzam	عين قزام (‘Ayn Qazzām)	ⵄⵉ ⵣⵣⵣⴰⵎ ‘In Gzzam	In Gezzam	DZ-54	In Guezzam	19°34’25”N 05°46’05”E
Touggourt	تقرت (Tuqurt) تڤرت (Tugurt)	ⵜⵓⵖⵓⵔⵜ (Tugurt)	Tuggurt	DZ-55	Touggourt	33°06’39”N 06°04’12”E
Djanet	جانت (Jānat)	ⵊⵊⴰⵏⵜ (Djanet)	Djanet or Ǧanet	DZ-56	Djanet	24°33’19”N 09°29’06”E

[16] Ayt or Aït means ‘sons of’ in Tamazight. Beni means the same thing in Arabic.

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Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight[13] (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code[14]	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
El M'Ghair	المغير (Al Maghayr)	ⵎⵖⵢⵔ (M'ayer) ⴰⵍⵎⵖⵢⵔ (Alm'ayer)	El Meghaier	DZ-57	El M'Ghair	33°57'05"N 05°55'20"E
El Meniaa	المنيعة (Al Manī'ah)	ⵍⵎⵏⵉⵄⴰ (Lemni'a)	Lemniɛa	DZ-58	El Meniaa (El Goléa)	30°34'32"N 02°53'03"E

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Other Significant Locations

PCGN recommended Name	Name(s) in Native Script (Romanization)	Conventional Name	Variant Names/Spellings	Location	Feature Type
Timgad	تيمقاد (Tīmqād)	-	Marciana Traiana Thamugadi	35°29′03″N 06°28′07″E	Roman archaeological site
Atlas Mountains	جبال الأطلس (Jibāl al Aţlas)	Atlas Mountains	-	31°03′35″N 07°54′54″W	Mountain range
Ahaggar	جبال هقار (Jibāl Haqqār)	Hoggar Mountains	Idurar n Uhaggar	23°10′00″N 05°50′00″E	Mountain range
Tahat	جبل تاهات (Jabal Tāhāt)	Mount Tahat	-	23°17′24″N 05°31′48″E	Peak - highest point in Algeria (2908m)
Sahara	الصحراء الكبرى (Aş Şaḥrā' al Kubrá)	Sahara Desert	-	23°N 13°E	Desert
Oued Chelif	وادي الشلف (Wādī ash Shalif)	-	Chéliff, Wad Sheliff	36°02′27″N 0°07′57″E	Longest river in Algeria
Oued Djedi	وادي الجدي (Wādī Jadī)	-	Djeddi, Oued-ed-Djedi, Wadi Jedi	34°39′00″N 05°55′00″E	River
Chott Melrhir	شط ملغيغ (Shaţţ Malghīgh)	-	Melhir, Shott Melghir, Formerly Lake Tritonis	34°20′00″N 06°20′00″E	Salt lake/Ramsar wetland

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Useful references

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- CIA World Factbook: https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/algeria/
- Ethnologue: www.ethnologue.com (for information on languages)
- FCDO Travel Advice: https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/algeria
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO): www.iso.org
- ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP): https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#home
- Maghreb Place Name elements etymology: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maghreb_place_name_etymology
- Monography of Wilayas: https://interieur.gov.dz/Monographie/charte.php?lang=fr
- National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing: http://www.inct.mdn.dz/
- Office National des Statistiques: https://www.ons.dz/
- Omniglot: www.omniglot.com (for information on languages and scripts)
- PCGN Country Names list: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/country-names
- Unicode: www.unicode.org
- US Board on Geographic Names GEOnet Names Server: https://geonames.nga.mil/geonames/GNSHome/welcome.html

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