## **ROMANIZATION OF GREEK**

## ELOT 743 System; BGN/PCGN 1996 Agreement

This romanization system supersedes the system approved by the BGN and the PCGN in 1962. It corresponds to the system devised by the Hellenic Organization for Standardization and approved for international use at the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1987.

	Greek					Romanization	Example	
1.	Α	α	Α	α		a	Άρτα	Árta
	Aι	αι	Αι	αι		ai	Ακταίο	Aktaío
	Αï	αϊ	Αï	αϊ		aï	Νεράϊδα	Neráïda
					before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and all vowels	av	Μαυροβούνι	Mavrovoúni
	Αυ	αυ	Αυ	αυ	before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ and word final	af	Ναύπλιο	Náfplio
					when α is stressed or when υ occurs with dieresis	ay	Ταΰγετος	Taý́getos
2.	В	β	В	в		V	Βόλος	Vólos
3.	Г	γ	Γ	γ	before all vowels and consonants other than $\gamma$ , $\xi$ , and $\chi$	g	Γαράζο Γουριά Άγναντα Γλυφάδα	Garázo Gouriá Ágnanta Glyfáda
					before ξ and χ	n	Αγχίαλος	Anchíalos
	Гү	γγ	Γγ	γγ		ng	Λόγγος	Lóngos
	Гк	үк	Γκ	γκ		gk	Λαγκάδα	Lagkáda
4.	Δ	δ	Δ	δ		d	Δένδρα	Déndra
5.	Е	ε	Ε	ε		e	Ερέτρια	Erétria
	Eι	ει	Ει	ει		ei	Ηράκλειο	Irákleio
	Εϊ	εϊ	Εï	εϊ		eï	Μαρινέϊκα	Marinéïka
	Ευ	ευ	Ευ	ευ	before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and all vowels	ev	Ρεύματα	Révmata

	Greek					Romanization	Example	
					before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ, and word final	ef	Λευκάδα	Lefkáda
					when ε is stressed or when υ occurs with dieresis	еу	ra	re
6.	Z	ζ	Z	ζ		Z	Ζεμενό	Zemenó
7.	Н	η	Н	η		i	Ηράκλειο	Irákleio
					before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and all vowels	iv	ra	re
	Ηυ	ηυ	Ηυ	ηυ	before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ, and word final	if	ra	re
					when η is stressed or when υ occurs with dieresis	iy	ra	re
8.	Θ	θ	Θ	θ		th	Θεσπιές	Thespiés
9.	1	ι	I	ι		i	Ίρια	Íria
10.	K	К	К	К		k	Καλαμάκι	Kalamáki
11.	٨	λ	Λ	λ		I	Λίμνη	Límni
12.	М	μ	М	μ		m	Μαραθώνας	Marathónas
	Μπ	μπ	ΛΛπ	Μπ μπ	initially and word final	b	Μπέχρος	Béchros
	IVI/C	μπ	IVIIC	μπ	medially	mp	Τέμπη	Témpi
13.	N	ν	N	ν		n	Νεστάνη	Nestáni
	Ντ	ντ	Ντ	ντ		nt	Ντία	Ntía
14.	Ξ	ξ	Ξ	ξ		х	Ξάνθη	Xánthi
15.	0	0	0	o		0	Όθος	Óthos
	Οι	οι	Οι	οι		oi	Δελφοί	Delfoí
	Οϊ	οϊ	Οϊ	οϊ		οï	Δοϊράνι	Doïráni
						ou	Βούναργο	Voúnargo
	Ου	ου	Ου	ου	when o is stressed, or when u occurs with dieresis	oy	ra	re

	Greek					Romanization	Example	
16.	П	π	П	π		р	Παύλος	Pávlos
	24-	μπ	Мπ		initially and word final	b	Μπέχρος	Béchros
	Μπ			μπ	medially	mp	Τέμπη	Témpi
17.	Р	ρ	Р	ρ		r	Μερόπι	Merópi
18.	-	σ	-	σ	Initially and medially	s	Άσσος	Ássos
	Σ	ς	Σ	ς	word final	s	Σάμος	Sámos
19.	Т	τ	Т	τ		t	Τίρυνθα	Tíryntha
	'	ντ	,	ντ		nt	Πέντε Βρύσες	Pénte Vrýses
20.	Y	υ	Υ	υ		У	Υλίκη	Ylíki
21.	Φ	ф	Φ	φ		f	Φιλοθέη	Filothéi
22.	Х	χ	Х	χ		ch	Χαραυγή	Charavgí
23.	Ψ	ψ	Ψ	ψ		ps	Ψαρά	Psará
24.	Ω	ω	Ω	ω		0	Ωρωπός	Oropós

## **NOTES**

1. Stress is shown in Greek by the use of the acute accent. This mark will be represented in romanization by an acute accent, e.g.,  $A\theta \dot{\eta} v \alpha \rightarrow Athina$ ,  $N\tau \dot{\iota} \alpha \rightarrow Ntia$ . If the stressed vowel is written as a sequence of two vowel characters in Greek, the second vowel character would usually carry the accent. In romanization the acute accent would in these cases similarly be placed over the second vowel letter, e.g.,  $O\iota vo\dot{\iota} \sigma\sigma\varepsilon\varsigma \rightarrow Oino\dot{\iota} ses$ ,  $O\dot{\iota} \tau \eta \rightarrow Oiti$ .

When a syllable containing one of the combinations  $\alpha u$ ,  $\epsilon u$ , or  $\eta u$  carries the stress, this is usually marked in Greek on the character u. When these character combinations are romanized av, af, ev, ef, iv or if, the stress should be placed on the preceding vowel letter, e.g.,  $A\dot{u}\rho\alpha \rightarrow \acute{A}vra$ ,  $\Gamma\alpha\dot{u}\rho\iota o \rightarrow \acute{G}\acute{a}vrio$ ,  $K\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\pi\epsilon\dot{u}\kappa\alpha \rightarrow \acute{K}allip\acute{e}fka$ . When the character combinations  $\alpha u$ ,  $\epsilon u$ ,  $\eta u$  or ou are romanized av, ev, iv or ov, and the stress is found in Greek on the character u, then in romanization the stress would be marked on the letter v.

Stress accents are sometimes omitted in Greek, for example, in words and names printed wholly in uppercase characters, but in romanization the stress should always be determined and marked with an acute accent. Usually there is no stress above the vowel character of monosyllabic words, e.g.  $K\omega\varsigma \rightarrow Kos$ . In Greek abbreviations, any accent which may be found should not be romanized.

- 2. The dieresis should be shown in romanization where it occurs in Greek, e.g.  $M\alpha\rho\iota\nu\acute{\epsilon}\ddot{\iota}\kappa\alpha$   $\rightarrow$  **Marinéïka**,  $A\chi\alpha\ddot{\iota}\alpha$   $\rightarrow$  **Achaïa**.
- 3. In some older maps and publications employing an older form of the Greek language, certain accents and non-alphabetical characters may be encountered. These should be treated as follows:

Greek accent	Representation in romanization
´ (acute accent)	´ (acute accent)
` (grave accent)	´ (acute accent)
~ (circumflex accent)	´ (acute accent)

Any other marks and accents not previously mentioned should be ignored.

4. An inventory of letter-diacritic combinations, with their Unicode encoding, in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script is:

Á (U+00C1)	á (U+00E1)
É (U+00C9Í)	é (U+00E9)
Í (U+00CD)	í (U+00ED)
Ó (U+00D3)	ó (U+00F3)
Ú (U+00DA)	ú (U+00FA)
Ý (U+00DD)	ý (U+00FD)
ï (U+00EF)	î (U+00EF+0301)
ÿ (U+00FF)	ÿ́ (U+00FF+0301)

5. The Romanization columns show only lowercase forms but, when romanizing, uppercase and lowercase Roman letters as appropriate should be used.