## ROMANIZATION SYSTEM FOR BULGARIAN BGN/PCGN 1952 System

This system was adopted by the BGN in 1949 and by the PCGN in 1952. It reflects the much simplified Bulgarian orthography as officially revised in February 1945. The Bulgarian alphabet contains all of the characters present in the Russian alphabet with the exception of  $\ddot{e}$ ,  $\omega$ , and  $\vartheta$ . Notes 1, 2, and 3 are applicable to sources predating the orthographic reform of 1945.

	В	ulgai	rian	Romanization			Bulgarian			Romanization	
1	Α	a	Α	a	a	16	Π	n	П	n	p
2	Б	б	Б	б	b	17	P	p	P	p	r
3	В	В	B	в	v	18	C	С	C	c	S
4	Γ	Γ	Γ	s	g	19	T	Т	T	m	t
5	Д	Д	Д	д	d	20	У	у	У	у	u
6	E	e	E	e	e	21	Φ	ф	Φ	ф	$\mathbf{f}$
7	Ж	Ж	Ж	ж	zh	22	X	x	X	X	kh
8	3	3	3	3	z	23	Ц	Ц	Ц	ц	ts
9	И	И	И	и	i	24	Ч	П	Ч	ч	ch
10	Й	й	Й	й	У	25	Ш	Ш	Ш	ш	sh
11	K	K	K	κ	k	26	Щ	Щ	Щ	щ	sht
12	Л	Л	Л	Л	1	27	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	ъ	ŭ
13	M	M	M	м	m	28	Ь	Ь	Ь	b	,
14	Н	Н	Н	Н	n	29	Ю	10	Ю	Ю	yu
15	0	0	0	0	0	30	Я	я	Я	Я	ya

## NOTES

- 1. In modern Bulgarian orthography, the character τ does not occcur in word-final position. It should be omitted in romanization when found in word-final position on older sources.
- 2. The obsolete character x, which was replaced by z in 1945, should be romanized ŭ.
- 3. The obsolete character t, replaced in 1945 by e or π according to local pronunciation, should be romanized as e or ya, accordingly, if the pronunciation is known; otherwise, as ye.
- 4. The character sequence τc may be romanized t·s in order to differentiate that romanization from the regularly occurring digraph ts, which represents the character μ.