

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR BULGARIAN
BGN/PCGN 1952 System

The BGN/PCGN 1952 System for the Bulgarian alphabet was adopted by the BGN in 1949 and by the PCGN in 1952. It is one of four systems applicable to languages written in cyrillic alphabets. the other three being Mongolian, Russian, and Serbo-Croatian.

The system is designed to reflect the Bulgarian orthography as officially revised in February 1945 and is, itself, a revision of earlier systems. The note is applicable to sources predating the orthographic reform.

The 1952 system has been extensively used to romanize Bulgarian geographic names derived from official Bulgarian sources and approved by the BGN as official standard names. A speaking knowledge of Bulgarian is not essential for its application.

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<u>Bulgarian</u>	<u>Roman</u>	<u>Bulgarian</u>	<u>Roman</u>
А, а	a	П, п	p
Б, б	b	Р, р	r
В, в	v	С, с	s
Г, г	g	Т, т	t
Д, д	d	У, у	u
Е, е	e	Ф, ф	f
Ж, ж	zh	Х, х	kh
З, з	z	Ц, ц	ts
И, и	i	Ч, ч	ch
Й, й	y	Ш, ш	sh
К, к	k	Щ, щ	sht
Л, л	l	Ъ, ъ ^{1/}	ŭ
М, м	m	Ь, ь	,
Н, н	n	Ю, ю	yu
О, о	o	Я, я	ya

1. In modern Bulgarian orthography the letter Ъ does not occur in word-final position. It should be omitted in transliteration when found in word-final position on older sources.
2. The obsolete letter Ж, which was replaced by Ъ in 1945, should be transliterated as ŭ.
3. The obsolete letter Ъ, replaced in 1945 by е or я according to local pronunciation, should be transliterated as e or ya, accordingly, if the pronunciation is known; otherwise as ye.