ROMANIZATION GUIDE

U.S. DEPT. OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE GEOGRAPHER

Romanization Guide

For

ARABIC

BULGARIAN

CHINESE

FAEROESE

GREEK

HEBREW

ICELANDIC

JAPANESE

KOREAN

MONGOLIAN

NEPALI

PERSIAN

RUSSIAN

SERBO-CROATIAN

THAI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
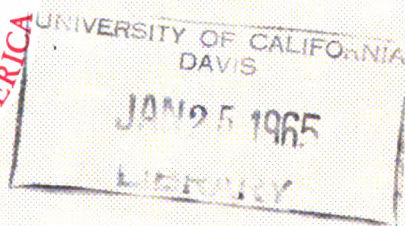
Based on the systems as used by the UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

ROMANIZATION GUIDE

(Replaces Transliteration Guide issued
August 1961 by the Department of State)

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The Geographer
Office of Research in Economics and Science
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
U. S. Department of State

and

Office of Geography
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FOREWORD

The first edition of this Guide, published in 1961 under the title "Transliteration Guide". brought together for use throughout the Department of State and the Foreign Service the romanization systems then officially adopted and used by the United States Board on Geographic Names, and has proved of value in advancing standardization. An act of Congress requires that the rulings of the BGN be used for geographic names in all material published by the United States Government. The systems are equally applicable to personal names and to general use outside the Government. The Foreign Affairs Manual, Vol. 5, 213.6 states that this Guide has been distributed to all posts, and that the BGN systems in it should be used for romanization from writing systems other than the roman alphabet except at posts at which non-roman-alphabet writing systems are of only indirect or occasional concern.

Beginning in 1947 with joint adoption of the system for Russian, the BGN and its British counterpart, the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN), have agreed on an increasing number of romanization systems. These are designated "BGN/PCGN" and further identified by the year in which jointly adopted.

In this 1964 Romanization Guide there have been added the BGN/PCGN 1962 System for Greek, the BGN/PCGN 1962 System for Mongolian, BGN/PCGN 1964 System for Nepali, notes on the application of the BGN/PCGN 1963 System for Thai and a statement on the treatment of Faeroese Ð, ð. The system for romanization of Hebrew has been revised.

Explanatory notes have been added to several tables in this edition and captions have been reworded in a number of cases to facilitate use of the tables by persons with widely differing degrees of knowledge of the languages involved.

The systems and names derived by them are used in extensive and expanding sets of BGN gazetteers, geographic dictionaries, biographic directories and NIS publications, as well as in Department of State memoranda, papers, bulletins and reports, including Geographic Reports, International Boundary Studies, and Geographic Bulletins produced by the Office of The Geographer. The observance of the BGN systems for all purposes throughout the Department and the Foreign Service will provide for consistency in Departmental publications and communications.

The Board on Geographic Names consists of members from 12 Government departments and agencies; the Department of State is represented by The Geographer (INR/RES/GE), whose office serves as the Department's liaison with the BGN.

GENERAL PROBLEMS

When the spelling of a name or word in the original language is known, there should be little difficulty in romanizing from any of the languages covered in this Guide, assuming a reasonable knowledge of the language and the availability of necessary reference tools. Frequently, when a name is not available in the original language, a glance at recent official United States geographic gazetteers, biographic directories, or National Intelligence (NIS) publications will provide the correct BGN romanization.

If a name in the original language is known or readily available in standard references, diacritical marks may be omitted only when an accepted conventional name is used or where it is clearly impossible or impractical for the marks to be included, such as in electronic transmissions. When expediency dictates, diacritical marks not on the keyboards of available typewriters may be omitted after the name has been spelled with the marks the first time it occurs in each report.

In strict usage the term transliteration applies to the systematic substitution of letters of a receiver alphabet for letters of a donor alphabet, while the term transcription means the representation of the sounds of a donor language by means of the letters of a receiving language. As used in this Guide the term transliteration includes both concepts.

Most doubts concerning the practicality of standardizing romanization systems and practices may be dispelled by clearly distinguishing spelling problems that are strictly questions of romanization from other questions involving spelling or usage. Among the spelling problems that are not strictly questions of romanization are the following (in the examples BGN spellings are given outside the parentheses, except for conventional names):

(1) It is advisable to avoid dialectical variations and to romanize from forms written in terms of the national standard language to the extent that such forms can be ascertained.

(2) The use of conventional names may be preferable to the use of BGN romanizations from the original for a relatively few very well-known names. Examples: Moscow [conventional], Moskva [romanized]; Chiang Kai-shek [conventional], Chiang Chieh-shih [romanized]; Jerusalem [conventional], Al Quds [romanized]. BGN provides for optional use of names it considers conventional but in the interest of standardization keeps such forms to a minimum. Popular usage of personal names in books and newspapers that differs from romanized forms should be followed only when such usage has become thoroughly and widely established.

(3) Latin-alphabet spellings by foreigners of their own names usually represent an attempt to assimilate the name phonetically and orthographically to the pattern of the Latin-alphabet language with which they are most familiar. Usually such spellings are important only from the standpoint of protocol, or legal identity, and when these are not primary considerations, BGN spellings should be used in Departmental publications and communications. Example: Sarit Thanarat (Srisdi Dhanarajata).

(4) <u>Spelling problems resulting from previous romanization</u> by a system other than the BGN system (for example, foreign names in local newspapers abroad) are strictly romanization problems only when the rules of the system, if any, by which the original language was initially romanized are known. Then the written form in the original language can be restored and reromanized by the BGN system. If those rules are not known, the name should be spelled as given in the source, either alone or in parentheses after what is believed to be the correct BGN spelling.

(5) When an individual has created a <u>legal identity in the United States</u> through his admission to the country or through other official relations with the Government, the name in which that original identity was created <u>must be preserved</u> in matters--such as visa applications--directly concerned with that legal identity. Thus, while the name and birthplace of a foreigner applying for a visa for the first time should in all cases be romanized according to the BGN system, the name and birthplace of a foreigner who has created a legal identity in the United States previously should be spelled as they were in the initial identification. If these spellings differ from the BGN spellings, they should be given in parentheses after the BGN spellings. Example (Russian): YERMOLAYEV, Gennadiy Ignat'yevich (aka ERMOLAYEV, Gennadi Ignatievich).

(6) Romanization according to these BGN systems is not expected of <u>posts at which these non-Latin alphabets and writing systems are of only indirect or occasional concern</u>, since romanization is possible in some cases only when the original language spelling is known by someone with a reasonable knowledge of the language.

(7) <u>Marks or characters generally omitted from print</u> in some languages can be romanized as though they were present only when it is known that they belong in a particular name. Therefore, a technically correct direct romanization may not result in a completely accurate representation of a name or word in Latin letters. Examples: Orël (Orel, if romanized as usually printed in Russian); Salīm, Sulaym, or Sulayyim (Slym, if romanized as printed in Arabic).

(8) <u>English equivalents of given names</u> should not be used instead of romanizations. Examples: Iosif, Ivan, and Yevgeniy (Russian equivalents of Joseph, John, and Eugene, respectively).

(9) <u>If only the pronunciation of a name is known</u>, the name should be spelled as it is pronounced, using the rules of English orthography, with the note "(phonetic)" following the name. A phonetic spelling may be given either alone or in parentheses after what is believed to be the correct BGN spelling.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR ARABIC
BGN/PCGN 1956 System

The BGN/PCGN 1956 System for the Arabic alphabet is designed for use in transliterating standard written Arabic. It was adopted by the BGN in 1946 and by the PCGN in 1956 and has been applied by the Board, so far as practicable, to the systematic romanization of geographic names in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, the Arabian Peninsula, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Libya, the Sudan, and Tunisia.

The system is designed to bring about uniformity in the spelling of geographic names in Arabic-language areas by eliminating deviations resulting from pronunciation differences in various dialects, except as stated in the special rules.

In contrast to several other languages, uniform results in the transliteration of Arabic are difficult to obtain, since vowel points and some of the diacritical marks necessary for the certain identification of the Arabic words are almost always omitted from both handwritten and printed Arabic. It follows that the transliterator must be able to identify the words used in the names and must know their standard written Arabic spelling, their proper vowel pointing, and how to eliminate pecularities resulting from dialectical variation. The problem is complicated in most Arabic-language areas by the fact that a large proportion of the geographic names are not available in the Arabic alphabet. This applies to Arabic names as well as to those of non-Arabic origin. Even when Arabic script is available it is not always possible to determine the proper voweling from dictionaries and other reference tools.

The transliteration of the Arabic consonants, vowels, and dipthongs, with examples of the application to geographic names, is given in the tables. Hamzah, often omitted in such tables, is included in its logical position before alif as a consonant in order to avoid any question as to its proper treatment.

The notes and special rules explain details of transliteration not stated in the tables.

TABLE I

TRANSLITERATION OF THE ARABIC CONSONANTS

(Only the isolated forms of the letters are given; see any Arabic grammar or standard reference work for the combining forms in initial, medial, and final positions and for consonant ligatures.)

ARABIC LETTER	NAME OF LETTER	TRANSLITERATION		EXAMPLES AND REMARKS
ء	hamzah	omit (initial)	ابوكمال	Abū Kamāl
		' (medial)	بئر زيت	Bi'r Zayt. See note 1.
		' (final)	صنعاء	Şan‘ā'
ا	alif	omit	ام العمد	Umm al ‘Amad. See note 2.
ب	bā'	b	البحرين	Al Baḥrayn
ت	tā'	t	الكوت	Al Kūt. The combination of *tā'* with *bā'* can be rendered as t/h for bibliographical purposes. See notes 3 and 4.
ث	thā'	th	الثليثوات	Ath Thulaythuwāt. See remarks on *tā'*.
ج	jīm	j	الجزيرة	Al Jazīrah
ح	ḥā'	ḥ	المحمودية	Al Maḥmūdīyah. See note 5.
خ	khā'	kh	خيبر	Khaybar. See remark on *kāf*.
د	dāl	d	دمنهور	Damanhūr. The combination of *dāl* with *bā'* can be rendered as d/h for bibliographical purposes. See note 4.
ذ	dhāl	dh	وادي الذهب	Wādī adh Dhahab. See remark on *dāl*.
ر	rā'	r	الروضة	Ar Rawḍah
ز	zāy	z	الزاوية	Az Zāwiyah
س	sīn	s	سليمانية	Sulaymānīyah. The combination of *sīn* with *bā'* can be rendered as s/h for bibliographical purposes. See note 4.
ش	shīn	sh	الشام	Ash Shām. See remark on *sīn*.
ص	ṣād	ṣ	قيصومة	Qayṣūmah. See note 5.
ض	ḍād	ḍ	ضور	Ḍawr. See note 5.
ط	ṭā'	ṭ	القنيطرة	Al Qunayṭirah. See note 5.
ظ	ẓā'	ẓ	ابوظبي	Abū Ẓaby. See note 5.

ARABIC LETTER	NAME OF LETTER	TRANSLITER-ATION	EXAMPLES AND REMARKS	
ع	ʻayn	ʻ	ابوعريش	Abū ʻArīsh. This is a raised turned comma.
غ	ghayn	gh	بغداد	Baghdād
ف	fāʼ	f	الفرات	Al Furāt
ق	qāf	q	قطر	Qaṭar
ك	kāf	k	الكويت	Al Kuwayt. The combination of kāf with hāʼ can be rendered as k/h for bibliographical purposes. See note 4.
ل	lām	l	حلب	Ḥalab
م	mīm	m	مكة	Makkah
ن	nūn	n	نخل	Nakhl
ه	hāʼ	h	جبل هارون	Jabal Hārūn. See remarks on tāʼ, dāl, sīn, kāf; see also notes 3 and 4.
و	wāw	w	وادي موسى	Wādī Mūsá
ي	yāʼ	y	اليمن	Al Yaman. See notes 1 and 6.

NOTES

1. *Hamzah* is written in Arabic over all initial *alifs* except those which belong to the definite article *al* or bear a *maddah* (see note 10). When the purpose is to indicate the presence of the sound described as a glottal stop, it is written over internal and final *alif*, *wāw*, and *yāʼ* (without dots). *Hamzah* following i is written ئ (almost always the *yāʼ* is in the ـىـ or ـئـ form) and the dots are omitted. Example: بئر. *Hamzah* following u is written ؤ. *Hamzah* following a long vowel is written ء without anything under it ("without a bearer"). The transliteration of *hamzah* (ʼ) should always be carefully distinguished from that of *ʻayn* (ʻ).

2. *Alif* as such is not transliterated when it is bearer of *hamzah*, but see *fatḥah alif* and *alif maddah* in Table II. See also note 1 above and note 10.

3. An original *tāʼ* in certain endings is written ة (i.e., *hāʼ* with two dots) and is called *tāʼ marbūṭah*. It is transliterated h (silent), except when followed by another word in a unitary

expression, when it is transliterated t, as in *hamzah* (isolated form) and *hamzat al waṣl*. A pronounced final *hāʼ* occurs and for bibliographical purposes may be transliterated /h when a *fatḥah* precedes it (Al Mara/h). Cf. also note 4.

4. The two-letter symbols th, kh, dh, sh, and gh are convenient for use and easily comprehensible. The infrequent sequences of t, k, d, or s followed by h can be unequivocally transliterated for bibliographical purposes by the use of a slant line ("shilling," "solidus") to separate true h from a preceding t, k, d, or s; that is, th represents *thāʼ*, but t/h stands for *tāʼ* followed by *hāʼ*. Cf. also note 3.

5. Where special considerations are paramount, the sub-dot (ḥ, ṣ, ḍ, ṭ, ẓ) may be used in place of the cedilla (ḥ, ṣ, ḍ, ṭ, ẓ).

6. The letter *yāʼ* is also used in writing *alif maqṣūrah* in which the dots are omitted. See Table II.

TABLE II

TRANSLITERATION OF THE ARABIC VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND SPECIAL DIACRITICAL MARKS

ARABIC LETTER	NAME OF LETTER	TRANSLITER-ATION	EXAMPLES AND REMARKS
́	fatḥah	a	البصرة Al Baṣrah. Placed over consonant after which pronounced.
̗	kasrah	i	الرياض Ar Riyāḍ. Placed under consonant.
́	ḍammah	u	القدس Al Quds. Placed over consonant.
١	fatḥah alif	ā	باب المندب Bāb al Mandab. See note 2.
ـِي	kasrah yā'	ī	المدينة Al Madīnah
ـُو	ḍammah wāw	ū	صور Ṣūr
ـَى	alif maqṣūrah	á	مرسى مطروح Marsá Matrūḥ
°	sukūn (jazmah)	omit	Placed over consonant.
ـَيْ	fatḥah yā' sukūn	ay	صيدا Ṣaydā
ـَوْ	fatḥah wāw sukūn	aw	الدوحة Ad Dawḥah
̔	tanwīn fatḥah	a^n	See note 7.
̗	tanwīn kasrah	i^n	See note 7.
̔	tanwīn ḍammah	u^n	See note 7.
̰	tashdīd	doubling	See note 8.
أ	hamzat al waṣl	'	See note 9.
آ	alif maddah	ā	آلبو معيط Ālbū Muʻayṭ. See note 10.

NOTES

7. The classical Arabic grammatical endings written with the so-called nunation symbols (Arabic *tanwīn*) may be transliterated when necessary by a^n, i^n, u^n. In modern Arabic these endings have become silent and are omitted in transliteration: classical *alifu^n*, modern *alif*.

8. Doubled consonant sounds are written in Arabic by placing the *tashdīd* over the consonant letter written once. In transliteration the letter should be doubled. When the definite article *al* precedes a word beginning with t, th, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, ṣ, ḍ, ṭ, ẓ, l, n (the so-called "sun letters"), the l is assimilated in pronunciation, giving tt, thth, etc.

In transliteration this l should be omitted and the following letter written twice, once after the a of the article and secondly at the beginning of the next word. Example: An Nīl, not Al Nīl.

9. *Hamzat al waṣl* is transliterated ' in classical forms, as illustrated in its classical name *bamzatu 'l waṣli*, but ignored in modern forms, as in *bamzat al waṣl*.

10. *Maddah* is a horizontal wavy line over *alif*. Since *maddah* nearly always occurs in word-initial position, no confusion results from the use of ā for *alif maddah* as well as for *fatḥab alif*.

SPECIAL RULES

1. Initial definite articles and prepositions should be capitalized and hyphens should not be used to connect parts of names; e.g., Ash Shāriqah and Tall al Laḥm.

2. If any evidence is found for the use of the definite article in a name, the article will be used in the name chosen.

3. The Arabic word for God will be written Allāh.

4. Phrase names, commonly transcribed as one word, will be written in separate words. The definite article within such names will be written al, not ul; e.g., ʿAbd Allāh, ʿAbd ar Raḥmān, Dhū al Faqār.

5. The word Ibn will be transliterated Bin wherever written without *alif*, that is, between two proper nouns; e.g., ʿUmar Bin al Khaṭṭāb.

6. The Turkish word Paşa will be transliterated directly from Arabic script as Bāshā; the Turkish word Bey will be romanized as Bey in Egyptian names, no matter how written in Arabic-language sources, but in other Arabic areas as Bak where

written *bāʾ–kāf* and as Bayk where written *bāʾ–yāʾ–kāf*.

7. The modern colloquial word Sīdī will be given precedence over the classical form Sayyidī. (This does not preclude the spelling Sayyidī if the latter is indicated by the Arabic script or other evidence — for instance if the *yāʾ* is written with *tashdīd*.)

8. The colloquial word Bū will not be changed to the classical form Abū.

9. The colloquial word for water written *mīm–yāʾ–tāʾ* on Arabic maps will be transliterated Mayyat.

10. In place names of Aramaic origin in Lebanon and Syria with an initial cluster beginning with b plus another consonant such as l or h, initial clusters such as bl and bh will be written.

11. In names containing the words for "back, ridge, hill" appearing as either *ẓāʾ–bāʾ–rāʾ* or *ḍād–bāʾ–rāʾ* in Arabic sources, the spelling used in the sources will be followed.

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.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR BULGARIAN
BGN/PCGN 1952 System

Bulgarian	Roman		Bulgarian	Roman
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 $\underline{1/}$	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 ѫ , which was replaced by ъ in 1945, should be transliterated as ŭ.
3. The obsolete letter ѣ , 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.

TRANSCRIPTION OF CHINESE
BGN (Modified Wade-Giles) System

The BGN (Modified Wade-Giles) System for the transcription of
Chinese was adopted by the Board in 1943 and immediately thereafter
applied in the romanization of thousands of Chinese geographic names
required for military maps and gazetteers. Most of the names so trans-
cribed had never before been written in the roman alphabet. The
system is also used by names authorities of other governments, includ-
ing the PCGN, although it has not been specifically labeled a BGN/PCGN
System. The BGN applies the system to the Chinese geographic names of
both Taiwan and mainland China, but not to those of Hong Kong or Macao.
(Special rules provide for the treatment of non-Chinese names in
Sinkiang and Tibet.)

The system was originally devised by Sir Thomas F. Wade and
subsequently applied in the Giles Dictionary and elsewhere. The
modifications adopted by the Board in 1943 consist of changes in six
Giles romanizations and the omission of the circumflex accent. Also
the Board provided romanizations for numerous Chinese characters which
do not appear in the Giles Dictionary and provided for the use of
authenticated variant readings of numerous characters.

For reasons of space, the tables of characters and readings re-
quired for the transcription of Chinese cannot be stated in this volume.
The essential materials appear in the following publications:

1. Herbert A. Giles, Chinese-English Dictionary, London,
   second edition, 1912. This is the basic dictionary source.

2. Guide to Geographical Names in China, Special Publication
   No. 24, Board on Geographical Names, Department of the
   Interior, Washington, June 1944 (out of print). Pages 2-5
   state the Board's modifications of the Wade-Giles System

and give general procedures for the treatment of geographic
names; pp. 73-132 list characters and romanizations not
found in the Giles Dictionary; and pp. 140-198 contain a
useful glossary of words occurring in Chinese geographic
names and in the margins of Chinese maps, arranged both
alphabetically by romanization and in Chinese-dictionary
order.

3. Key to Wade-Giles Romanization of Chinese Characters,
Army Map Service, Washington, November 1944 (out of print).
This publication lists (1) romanizations with corresponding
Chinese characters and (2) Chinese characters arranged in
Chinese-dictionary order. It is based on the Giles Dictionary
but contains additional variant readings for many characters.

TREATMENT OF EDH IN FAEROESE

The Faeroese language is a dialect of Icelandic and, like Icelandic, employes the letter edh (Ð ð). Unlike Icelandic, however, the Faeroese ð has the sound of y (as in "yes") before i, v before u, and is silent in all other cases. The Icelandic letter thorn (Þ þ) does not occur in the writing of Faeroese.

To avoid the use of the unfamiliar symbol ð, the Board transliterates it as dh, as in Icelandic, even though its pronunciation in the two languages is not the same.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR GREEK
BGN/PCGN 1962 System

The BGN/PCGN 1962 System for the transliteration of modern
Greek is a simplified version of the system originated by the PCGN
in 1941 and later adopted also by the BGN. In 1962 the BGN and the
PCGN agreed to joint adoption of certain changes in the original
system; specifically the omission of special rules for the treatment
of Greek geographic names of Albanian, Bulgarian, Italian, Macedonian,
and Turkish origin. This had the effect of removing ambiguity in
the romanization of many Greek words of foreign origin and of some
others merely suspected of being foreign.

The system is based on the pronunciation of modern Greek and
is not intended for use in the romanization of classical Greek.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR GREEK
BGN/PCGN 1962 System

Greek letter or combination	Name of letter	Transliteration	Example	
A α	álfa	a	Ἄρτα	– Árta
αι		ai	Ἀθῆναι	– Athínai
αυ		av	Μαυροβούνι	– Mavrovoúni
B β	víta	v	Βόλος	– Vólos
Γ γ	gámma	g before α, ο, ου, ω, and consonants other than γ, ξ, and χ.	Γαράζον	– Garázon
			Γούρα	– Goúra
			Ἄγναντα	– Ágnanda
			Γλυφάδα	– Glifádha
		y before αι, ε, ει, η, ι, οι, υ, and υι.	Πηγαί	– Piyaí
			Ἁγία	– Ayía
		n before γ, ξ, and χ.	Λόγγος	– Lóngos
			Ἀγχίαλος	– Ankhíalos
γκ		g initially, ng medially	Γκοριτσά	– Goritsá
			Λαγκάδα	– Langádha
Δ δ	dhélta	dh	Δάφνη	– Dháfni
		d between ν and ρ.	Δένδρα	– Dhéndra
E ε	épsilon	e	Ἐρέτρεια	– Erétria
ει		i	Πειραιεύς	– Piraiévs
εϊ		eï	Μαρινέϊκα	– Marinéïka
ευ		ev	Λευκάς	– Levkás
Z ζ	zíta	z	Ζεμενόν	– Zemenón
H η	íta	i	Ἡράκλειον	– Iráklion
ηυ		iv	(extremely rare)	
Θ θ	thíta	th	Θεσπιαί	– Thespiaí
Ι ι	ióta	i	Ἴρια	– Íria (for ióta subscript, see note 4)
K κ	káppa	k	Καλαμάκι	– Kalamáki
γκ		g initially, ng medially	Γκοριτσά	– Goritsá
			Λαγκάδα	– Langádha

Greek letter or combination	Name of letter	Transliteration	Example	
Λ λ	lámbdha	l	Λίμνη	- Límni
Μ μ	mi	m	Μαραθῶν	- Marathón
μπ		b initially mb medially	Μπέχρος Τέμπη	- Békhros - Témbi
Ν ν	ni	n	Νεστάνη	- Nestáni
ντ		d initially nd medially	Ντία Παντάνασσα	- Día - Pandánassa
ντζ		ntz	Βιτζέντζος	- Vitzéntzos
Ξ ξ	xi	x	Ξάνθη	- Xánthi
Ο ο	ómikron	o	Ὄθος	- Óthos
οι		oi	Οἴτη	- Oíti
ου		ou	Βούναργον	- Voúnargon
Π π	pi	p	Παῦλος	- Pávlos
μπ		b initially mb medially	Μπέχρος Τέμπη	- Békhros - Témbi
Ρ ρ	ro	r	Μερόπη	- Merópi
Σ σ (finally ς)	sígma	s	Ἄσσος	- Ássos
Τ τ	tav	t	Τίρυνς	- Tírins
ντ		d initially nd medially	Ντία Παντάνασσα	- Día - Pandánassa
Υ υ	ípsilon	i initially and between consonants	Ὑλίκη Μύλος	- Ilíki - Mílos
		v after α, ε, and η	Λευκάς	- Levkás
		u after ο	Μαυροβούνι	- Mavrovoúni
υι		i	Ἀγυιά	- Ayiá
Φ φ	fi	f	Φιλοθέη	- Filothéi
Χ χ	khi	kh	Χαραυγὴ	- Kharavyí

Greek letter or combination	Name of letter	Transliteration	Example
Ψ ψ	psi	ps	Ψαρὰ – Psará
Ω ω	oméga	o	Ὠρωπὸς – Oropós

NOTES

1. The apostrophe and reversed apostrophe, one or other of which is written in Greek above all initial vowels (in front of uppercase vowels and above the second vowel in digraphs) are omitted in transliteration, e.g., Ἀθῆναι – Athínai, Ἡράκλειον – Iráklion, Οἰνόφυτα – Oinófita. These apostrophes must be distinguished from accent marks when they occur together, e.g., Ἄβατον – Ávaton, Ἤλια – Ília, Οἴτη – Oíti. The reversed apostrophe is sometimes found also with ρ, and should likewise be omitted: ῥέμα – réma.

2. Stress is shown in Greek by the use of the tilde or circumflex accent, the acute accent or the grave accent; all will be represented in transliteration by an acute accent, e.g., Ἀθῆναι – Athínai, Ντία – Día, Ζεμενὸν – Zemenón.

   If the stressed vowel is written as a digraph in Greek the second vowel of the digraph will carry the accent; in transliteration the acute accent will similarly be placed over the second vowel, e.g., Οἰνοῦσαι – Oinoúsai, Οἴτη – Oíti, Θεσπιαὶ – Thespiaí.

   Where a syllable containing one of the combinations αυ, ευ, or ηυ carries the stress, this is marked in Greek on the υ; in transliteration it will be shown on the preceding vowel letter, e.g., Πειραιεύς – Piraiévs, Αὔρα – Ávra.

   Where the apostrophe and the accent are written together in front of initial uppercase vowels, the apostrophe will be omitted and the accent shown above the letter in transliteration, e.g., Ἄβατον – Ávaton (see note 1 above).

   In rare cases a Greek word will be found written with two accents; the second of these should be omitted in transliteration.

   Accents and apostrophes are sometimes omitted in Greek, particularly in words and names printed wholly in uppercase letters; but in transliteration the stress should always be determined and marked with an acute accent.

   In abbreviations and monosyllables any accent which may be found written in the Greek should not be shown in transliteration.

3. The dieresis will be shown in transliteration where it occurs in the Greek, e.g., Μαρινέϊκα – Marinéïka, Ἀχαΐα – Akhaḯa; and over the second vowel in transliteration of the following Greek vowel combinations: αϊ, e.g., Ἀετός – Aëtós; αη, e.g., Ἀηδών – Aïdhón; οη e.g., Οἰνόη – Oinóï; ωο, e.g., Ἡρῶον – Iróön.

4. The letter ι (ióta) is sometimes found written under or, in uppercase, to the right of the vowels α, η, and ω. This "iota subscript" should be omitted in transliteration, e.g., Μυρτῶον Πέλαγος or ΜΥΡΤΩΙΟΝ ΠΕΛΑΓΟΣ – Mirtóön Pélagos.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR HEBREW
BGN/PCGN 1962 System

The BGN/PCGN 1962 System for the Hebrew alphabet is based on
the Hebrew Academy System as used by the Survey of Israel. The tables
and notes were adopted jointly by the BGN and the PCGN in 1962.

The tables provide a means of transliterating Hebrew-language
names of Israel. Notes 6 and 7 provide for the treatment of non
Hebrew names of two types: (1) commemorative names, mostly of
European origin, and (2) Arabic-language names written in the Hebrew
alphabet.

Official Israeli sources of names in the Hebrew alphabet,
especially Survey of Israel maps, provide the vowel points necessary
for the unambiguous transliteration of geographic names. Sources
which do not supply vowel points must be supplemented by dictionaries
and other tools which provide them.

TRANSLITERATION TABLE FOR HEBREW
BGN/PCGN 1962 System

Hebrew letter	Name of letter	Transliteration	Remarks
א	alef	'	See note 1
ב	bet	b	See note 2
ב	vet	v	
ג and ג	gimmel	g	See note 2
ד and ד	dalet	d	See note 2
ה	he	h	Omit when final unless written with a dot (mappiq), i.e., ה
ו	waw	w	
ז	zayin	z	
ח	het	h	
ט	tet	t	
י	yod	y	
כ (final ך)	kaf	k	See note 2
כ (final ך or ך)	khaf	kh	
ל	lamed	l	
מ (final ם)	mem	m	
נ (final ן)	nun	n	
ס	samekh	s	
ע	'ayin	'	This is a turned comma.
פ	pe	p	See note 2
פ (final ף)	fe	f	

Hebrew letter	Name of letter	Transliteration	Remarks
צ (final ץ)	ẕade	ẕ	
ק	qof	q	
ר	reish	r	
שׁ	shin	sh	
שׂ	sin	s	
תּ and ת	taw	t	See note 2
ג׳		(ǧ)	These three letters, and certain other modified letters not included in this system, are used on Hebrew maps to render Arabic and other non-Hebrew names. (Modifications involve dots and circumflexes as well as ticks.) Names in which these letters occur will not be transliterated but should be treated in accordance with notes 6 and 7.
ז׳		(ž)	
צ׳		(č)	

VOWELS

ֿ	pattaḥ	a	
ֲ	ḥatef pattaḥ	a	
ָ	(qameẕ	a	
	(qameẕ qatan	o	
ֶ	segol	e	
ֱ	hatef segol	e	
ֵ	ẕere	e	
ֵי	"long" ẕere	e	
ְ	(shewa naʿ	e	))See note 3
	(shewa naḥ	omit	)

Hebrew letter	Name of letter	Transliteration	Remarks
ִ	ẖireq	i	
ִי	"long" ẖireq	i	
ָ	ẖatef qameẕ qatan	o	
ֹ	ẖolem	o	
וֹ	"long" ẖolem	o	
ֻ	qibbuẕ	u	
וּ	shureq	u	

NOTES

1. Every medial alef bearing a vowel or shewa is transliterated, e.g., גַּלְאוֹן
    (Gal'on), בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע (Be'er Sheva'), נֶאְדָּר (Ne'dar). Alef is not trans-
    literated when initial or used as mater lectionis, e.g., אֵלָה (Ela), סָאסָא
    (Sasa).

2. The dot placed within the body of the consonants ב , ג , ד , כ , פ and ת
    when they occur at the beginning of a name or after an unvowelled consonant in
    the middle of a name is known as the "weak" dagesh. It alters the sound of ב ,
    כ and פ to b, k and p. The phonetic distinction between ג and ג , ד and
    ד , and ת and ת has now been lost and these pairs of letters are trans-
    literated identically.

    The same dot may also be placed within the body of any consonant (including the
    six above-mentioned but excluding א , ה , ח , ע and ר) to indicate the
    "strong" dagesh. This is rendered in transliteration by doubling the letter;
    the digraph sh is not doubled. The "strong" dagesh can be distinguished from
    the "weak" dagesh since the former is always preceded by a vowel, e.g., עַכּוֹ
    ('Akko) but טוּלְכַּרְם (Tulkarm). But see Note 4.

3. Shewa naẖ ("quiescent" shewa) marks the end of a closed syllable and is not
    pronounced. Shewa na' is a short neutral vowel.

4. The definite article ה is capitalized in transliteration and run together
    with the following word, whose initial letter bearing the dagesh is also
    capitalized but not doubled, e.g., HaYogev. If the initial letter is 'ayin
    the following vowel is capitalized, e.g., Ha'Ogen.

5. "Furtive" pattah, which is written under final he mappiq, het and ʿayin, but pronounced before and not after these three consonants, is transliterated before the letter under which it is written, e.g., רוֹקֵחַ (Roqeah).

6. The non-Hebrew elements of commemorative names derived from roman-alphabet languages should be spelled as in the original, e.g., Kefar Masaryk (not Masariq), Balfouriyya (not Balfuriyya), Kefar Szold (not Sold).

7. Arabic names written in the Hebrew alphabet should be transliterated according to the following special rules:

   (a) Hebrew consonants will be transliterated according to the table above with the following amendments and additions:

א	omit
ג׳	j
ד׳	dh
ד׳	ḍ (dot below d)
ח	ḥ
ה ָ , ה ֲ (final)	-a
ז׳	dh
ח׳	kh
ט	ṭ
ע׳	gh
צ	ṣ
ת׳	th

   (b) Hebrew vowel points will be transliterated as follows:

ְ	no vowel
ַ	a
ִ	i
ֻ	u
ָ	ā
ִי	ī

ו	ū (see also (c) below)
ֵי	ei
ַי	aiy
ִי	īy
וֹ	au

(c) Dagesh is rendered by doubling the letter or digraph, except in the case of ב and כ . ו should be rendered u unless it is vowelled, when it will be rendered ww, e.g., חֻוָּרָה (Ḥuwwāra).

(d) An unassimilated Arabic article is written אל or אֶל and should be transliterated el (not al). An assimilated Arabic article is written אֶ־ or אֶ followed by a dagesh in the initial consonant of the succeeding word. This will be given effect to by transliterating the letter or digraph affected once as part of the article and once as part of the following word, e.g., אֶ־שַּׂהְלָה (Es Sahla).

(e) A hyphen should be used in transliteration to separate h or ḥ from preceding d, ḍ, dh, gh, k, s, ṣ, sh, t, ṭ and th.

(f) The circumflex accent which is sometimes used to indicate stress should be ignored in transliteration.

TRANSLITERATION OF ICELANDIC
BGN/PCGN 1947 System

The BGN and the PCGN in 1947 jointly agreed to the transliteration of two letters of the Icelandic alphabet which, although used in writing Old English, have disappeared from the modern English alphabet.

The transliterated letters are the <u>edh</u> (Ð ð) and the <u>thorn</u> (Þ þ), pronounced as th in "thus" and th in "think," respectively.

It was felt that it was better to transliterate these letters into familiar symbols than to preserve such unfamiliar letters in the nomenclature.

It was agreed to transliterate the two letters, as follows:

Icelandic	Name of letter	Transliteration
Ð, ð *	edh	dh
Þ, þ	thorn	th

---

*<u>Edh</u> never occurs as the initial letter of a word.

TRANSCRIPTION SYSTEM FOR JAPANESE
BGN (Modified Hepburn) System

The BGN (Modified Hepburn) System for the transliteration of
Japanese has been in use by the Board on Geographic Names since about
1930 and has been extensively employed in the systematic standardization
of thousands of geographic names of Japan in romanized form. It is better
adapted to the general needs of speakers of English and more widely used
than any other system.

Japanese is written in two forms: kanji (Sino-Japanese characters)
and kana (syllabic symbols). There are two styles of kana; namely,
katakana and hiragana. Katakana symbols are usually parts of original
kanji characters, whereas hiragana symbols are simplified forms of entire
characters. Running text is usually written in kanji with kana symbols
interspersed to express particles and grammatical endings. Geographic
names, personal names, and other words used in isolation are usually
written in kanji with or without the addition of kana equivalents which,
used in this way, are called furigana.

The romanization of kanji may be found in Japanese-English diction-
aries employing the Modified Hepburn System, such as the *Rose-Innes
Dictionary. A familiarity with the grammatical structure of the
Japanese language as well as the writing system is essential to the
proper use of Japanese dictionaries for romanizing kanji. Even wit'
such knowledge, when dictionaries indicate alternative readings for
the kanji, the proper romanization cannot be determined without the
aid of kana symbols.

The Rose-Innes Dictionary also includes tables for the romanization
of kana. This information in a different form and with the addition of
notes is set forth on the following pages.

*Beginners' Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Characters, complied by Arthur
Rose-Innes, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1944.

TRANSCRIPTION SYSTEM FOR JAPANESE
BGN (Modified Hepburn) System

THE KANA (PHONETIC SYLLABARY)

BASIC FORMS

Katakana	Hiragana	Roman	Katakana	Hiragana	Roman
ア	あ	a	ハ	は	ha (wa) 2/
イ	い	i	ヒ	ひ	hi (i) 2/
ウ	う	u	フ	ふ	fu (u,o) 2/
エ	え	e	ヘ	へ	he (e) 2/
オ	お	o	ホ	ほ	ho (o) 2/
カ	か	ka	マ	ま	ma
キ	き	ki 1/	ミ	み	mi
ク	く	ku 1/	ム	む	mu
ケ	け	ke (ka, ko, ga) 2/	メ	め	me
コ	こ	ko	モ	も	mo
サ	さ	sa	ヤ	や	ya
シ	し	shi	ヰ	ゐ	i
ス	す	su	ユ	ゆ	yu
セ	せ	se	エ	え	e
ソ	そ	so	ヨ	よ	yo
タ	た	ta	ラ	ら	ra
チ	ち	chi	リ	り	ri
ツ	つ	tsu 1/	ル	る	ru
テ	て	te	レ	れ	re
ト	と	to	ロ	ろ	ro
ナ	な	na	ワ	わ	wa
ニ	に	ni	ヰ	ゐ	i
ヌ	ぬ	nu	ウ	う	u
ネ	ね	ne	ヱ	ゑ	e
ノ	の	no	ヲ	を	o

BASIC FORMS

Katakana	Hiragana	Roman		Katakana	Hiragana	Roman
ガ	が	ga		ド	ど	do
ギ	ぎ	gi		バ	ば	ba
グ	ぐ	gu		ビ	び	bi
ゲ	げ	ge		ブ	ぶ	bu
ゴ	ご	go		ベ	べ	be
ザ	ざ	za		ボ	ぼ	bo
ジ	じ	ji		パ	ぱ	pa
ズ	ず	zu		ピ	ぴ	pi
ゼ	ぜ	ze		プ	ぷ	pu
ゾ	ぞ	zo		ペ	ぺ	pe
ダ	だ	da		ポ	ぽ	po
ヂ	ぢ	ji		ン	ん	n (m) 3/
ヅ	づ	zu		ヴ	ゔ	v 4/
デ	で	de				

COMBINED FORMS 5/

Katakana	Hiragana	Roman		Katakana	Hiragana	Roman
ア ウ	あ ろ	ō		キヤ	きや	kya *
ア フ	あ ふ	ō		キヤウ	きやろ	kyō *
イ ウ	いう	yū *		キユ	きゆ	kyu *
イ フ	いふ	yū *		キユウ	きゆう	kyū *
エ ウ	えう	yō		キヨ	きよ	kyo *
エ フ	えふ	yō		キヨウ	きよろ	kyō *
オ ウ	おう	ō *		ギウ	ぎろ	gyū
オ フ	おふ	ō		ギフ	ぎふ	gyū
カ ウ	かう	kō		ギヤ	ぎや	gya *
カ フ	かふ	kō		ギヤウ	ぎやろ	gyō *
ガ ウ	がう	gō		ギユ	ぎゆ	gyu *
ガ フ	がふ	gō		キユウ	ぎゆろ	gyū *
キ ウ	きう	kyū		ギヨ	ぎよ	gyo *
キ フ	きふ	kyū		ギヨウ	ぎよろ	gyō *

COMBINED FORMS [5]

Katakana	Hiragana	Roman		Katakana	Hiragana	Roman	
クワ	くわ	ka		ジユ	じゆ	ju	*
クワウ	くわう	kō		ジユウ	じゆう	jū	*
グワ	ぐわ	ga		ジヨ	じよ	jo	*
グワウ	ぐわう	gō		ジヨウ	じよう	jō	*
ケウ	けう	kyō		セウ	せう	shō	
ケフ	けふ	kyō		セフ	せふ	shō	
ゲウ	げう	gyō		ゼウ	ぜう	jō	
ゲフ	げふ	gyō		ゼフ	ぜふ	jō	
コウ	こう	kō	*	ソウ	そう	sō	*
コフ	こふ	kō		ソフ	そふ	sō	
ゴウ	ごう	gō	*	ゾウ	ぞう	zō	*
ゴフ	ごふ	gō		ゾフ	ぞふ	zō	
サウ	さう	sō		タウ	たう	tō	
サフ	さふ	sō		タフ	たふ	tō	
ザウ	ざう	zō		ダウ	だう	dō	
ザフ	ざふ	zō		ダフ	だふ	dō	
シウ	しう	shū		チウ	ちう	chū	
シフ	しふ	shū		チフ	ちふ	chū	
シヤ	しや	sha	*	チヤ	ちや	cha	*
シヤウ	しやう	shō		チヤウ	ちやう	chō	
シユ	しゆ	shu	*	チユ	ちゆ	chu	*
シユウ	しゆう	shū	*	チユウ	ちゆう	chū	*
シヨ	しよ	sho	*	チヨ	ちよ	cho	*
シヨウ	しよう	shō	*	チヨウ	ちよう	chō	*
ジウ	じう	jū		ヂウ	ぢう	jū	
ジフ	じふ	jū		ヂフ	ぢふ	jū	
ジヤ	じや	ja	*	ヂヤ	ぢや	ja	
ジヤウ	じやう	jō		ヂヤウ	ぢやう	jō	

COMBINED FORMS [5]

Katakana	Hiragana	Roman		Katakana	Hiragana	Roman
ヂユ	ぢゆ	ju		バウ	ばう	bō
ヂヨ	ぢよ	jo		パウ	ぱう	pō
ヂョウ	ぢよう	jō		パフ	ぱふ	pō
テウ	てう	chō		ヒウ	ひう	hyū
テフ	てふ	chō		ヒフ	ひふ	hyū
デウ	でう	jō		ヒヤ	ひや	hya *
デフ	でふ	jō		ヒヤウ	ひやう	hyō
トウ	とう	tō *		ヒユ	ひゆ	hyu *
トフ	とふ	tō		ヒユウ	ひゆう	hyū *
ドウ	どう	dō *		ヒヨ	ひよ	hyo *
ドフ	どふ	dō		ヒヨウ	ひよう	hyō *
ナウ	なう	nō		ビウ	びう	byū
ナフ	なふ	nō		ビフ	びふ	byū
ニウ	にう	nyū		ビヤ	びや	bya *
ニフ	にふ	nyū		ビヤウ	びやう	byō
ニヤ	にや	nya *		ビユ	びゆ	byu *
ニヤウ	にやう	nyō		ビユウ	びゆう	byū *
ニユ	にゆ	nyu *		ビヨ	びよ	byo *
ニユウ	にゆう	nyū *		ビヨウ	びよう	byō *
ニヨ	によ	nyo *		ピウ	ぴう	pyū
ニヨウ	によう	nyō *		ピフ	ぴふ	pyū
ネウ	ねう	nyō		ピヤ	ぴや	pya *
ネフ	ねふ	nyō		ピヤウ	ぴやう	pyō
ノウ	のう	nō *		ピユ	ぴゆ	pyu *
ノフ	のふ	nō		ピユウ	ぴゆう	pyū *
ハウ	はう	hō (ō) [2]		ピヨ	ぴよ	pyo *
ハフ	はふ	hō		ピヨウ	ぴよう	pyō *
バフ	ばふ	bō		ヘウ	へう	hyō

COMBINED FORMS [5]

Katakana	Hiragana	Roman		Katakana	Hiragana	Roman	
ヘフ	へふ	hyō		モゥ	もろ	mō	*
ベゥ	べろ	byō		モフ	もふ	mō	
ベフ	べふ	byō		ヤゥ	やろ	yō	
ペゥ	ぺろ	pyō		ヤフ	やふ	yō	
ペフ	ぺふ	pyō		ヨゥ	よろ	yō	*
ホゥ	ほろ	hō * (ō) [2]		ヨフ	よふ	yō	
ホフ	はふ	hō (ō) [2]		ラゥ	らろ	rō	
ボゥ	ばろ	bō *		ラフ	らふ	rō	
ボフ	ばふ	bō		リゥ	りろ	ryū	
ポゥ	ぽろ	pō *		リフ	りふ	ryū	
ポフ	ぽふ	pō		リヤ	りや	rya	*
マゥ	まろ	mō		リヤゥ	りやろ	ryō	
マフ	まふ	mō		リユ	りゆ	ryu	*
マヲ	まを	mō		リユゥ	りゆろ	ryū	*
ミヤ	みや	mya *		リヨ	りよ	ryo	*
ミヤゥ	みやろ	myō		リヨゥ	りよろ	ryō	*
ミゥ	みろ	myū		レゥ	れろ	ryō	
ミフ	みふ	myū		レフ	れふ	ryō	
ミユ	みゆ	myu *		ロゥ	ろろ	rō	*
ミユゥ	みゆろ	myū *		ロフ	ろふ	rō	
ミヨ	みよ	myo *		ワゥ	わろ	ō	
ミヨゥ	みよろ	myō *		ワフ	わふ	ō	
メゥ	めろ	myō		エフ	ゑふ	yō	
メフ	めふ	myō		ヲゥ	をろ	ō	*
メヲ	めを	myō		チフ	をふ	ō	

SPECIAL SYMBOLS AND MEANINGS

	preceding vowel is a long vowel
	preceding syllable is repeated
	preceding syllables are repeated

NOTES

1. The "tsu" forms (ツ, つ) are also used to indicate a double con-
    sonant and are generally (but not always) written in smaller script
    or type slightly to the right of or below the regular line. These
    characters are transliterated as k before k; s before s or sh; t
    before t, ts, or ch; and p before p. Occasionally, when a "ku"
    (グ, く) or "ki" (キ, き) form precedes k, the u in ku or the i in
    ki is dropped.

2. The transliterations in parentheses are used in specific cases
    when the <u>kana</u> symbol is known to be so pronounced.

3. The transliteration m is used before b, p, and m.

4. This letter has been added for use in transliterating foreign
    words.

5. The asterisk (*) indicates standard combined forms. Those combined
    forms not so marked are rarely used.

TRANSCRIPTION SYSTEM FOR KOREAN
BGN (McCune-Reischauer) System)

The BGN system for romanizing Korean was devised by G. M. McCune and E. O. Reischauer and is generally known as the McCune-Reischauer System. It was published in the Transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, volume XXIX, in 1939 under the title "Romanization of the Korean Language." The system was first used by the Board during World War II to romanize Korean names from Japanese sources. It has been adopted by the PCGN and is widely used also by scholars and others.

The Korean language is written in both Sino-Korean characters and in the Korean han'gŭl syllabary (formerly known as ŏnmun). The tables which follow provide for the romanization of the han'gŭl.

For names written in Sino-Korean characters and not available in han'gŭl, it is necessary to convert the characters to the han'gŭl or make use of a *Korean-English dictionary which gives conversion to the romanized forms.

In cases where the names or name elements are not contained in a Korean-English dictionary it is necessary to find the han'gŭl equivalents of Sino-Korean characters in a Korean-character-to-han'gŭl dictionary and then romanize by use of the han'gŭl-to-roman tables. The Guide to the Geographical Names in Korea (Chōsen), Special Publication No. 51, Board on Geographical Names, Department of the Interior, Washington, July 1945, (out of print) contains a table, pages 25-50, which can be used for this purpose.

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*E.g., Concise English-Korean Dictionary Romanized, by Joan Underwood, Rutland, Vermont, 1954.

TRANSCRIPTION SYSTEM FOR KOREAN
BGN (McCune-Reischauer) System

Korean	Roman	Sound
CONSONANTS		
INITIAL		
ㄱ	k	game *
ㅋ	k'	came
ㄷ	t	done *
ㅌ	t'	ton
ㅂ	p	ban *
ㅍ	p'	pan
ㅈ	ch	jeep *
ㅊ	ch'	cheap
ㄹ	n	nun
ㅁ	m	man
ㄴ	n	nun
ㅅ	s	seek
ㅎ	h	home
FINAL		
ㄱ,ㅋ	k	flak
ㅅ,ㅈ,ㅊ,ㅌ	t	hut
ㅂ,ㅍ	p	pop
ㄹ	l	sell
ㅁ	m	sum
ㄴ	n	kin
ㅇ	ng	ring

Korean	Roman	Sound
VOWELS		
ㅏ	a	father
ㅗ	o	home
ㅜ	u	food
ㅣ	i	feet
ㅔ	e	set
ㅓ	ŏ	hut
／	ŭ	sofa
ㅐ	ae	hat
ㅑ	ya	yacht
ㅕ	yŏ	clarion
ㅛ	yo	yoke
ㅠ	yu	use
ㅒ	yae	yam
ㅖ	ye	yes
ㅘ	wa	water
ㅙ	wae	wax
ㅝ	wŏ	won
ㅞ	we	went
ㅟ	wi	we
ㅚ	oe	schön (German)
ㅢ	ŭi	build

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*These sounds have weak or no voicing, and have no precise equivalent in English.

KOREAN SYLLABIC ROMANIZATION TABLE

Roots used with consonants	O*	ㄱ (ㅋ)	ㅂ (ㅍ)	ㄷ (ㅌ)	ㅈ (ㅊ)	ㄴ 1st Syllable	ㄴ 2nd Syllable	ㄹ 1st Syllable	ㄹ 2nd Syllable	ㅁ	ㅅ	ㅎ
ㅏ	a 아	ka 가	pa 바	ta 다	cha 자	na 나	na	na 라	ra	ma 마	sa 사	ha 하
ㅑ	ya 야	kya 갸	pya 뱌	cha 댜	cha 쟈	ya 냐	nya	ya 랴	rya	mya 먀	sa 샤	hya 햐
ㅓ	ŏ 어	kŏ 거	pŏ 버	tŏ 더	chŏ 저	nŏ 너	nŏ	nŏ 러	rŏ	mŏ 머	sŏ 서	hŏ 허
ㅕ	yŏ 여	kyŏ 겨	pyŏ 벼	chŏ 뎌	chŏ 져	yŏ 녀	nyŏ	yŏ 려	ryŏ	myŏ 며	sŏ 셔	hyŏ 혀
ㅗ	o 오	ko 고	po 보	to 도	cho 조	no 노	no	no 로	ro	mo 모	so 소	ho 호
ㅛ	yo 요	kyo 교	pyo 뵤	cho 됴	cho 죠	yo 뇨	nyo	yo 료	ryo	myo 묘	so 쇼	hyo 효
ㅜ	u 우	ku 구	pu 부	tu 두	chu 주	nu 누	nu	nu 루	ru	mu 무	su 수	hu 후
ㅠ	yu 유	kyu 규	pyu 뷰	chu 듀	chu 쥬	yu 뉴	nyu	yu 류	ryu	myu 뮤	su 슈	hyu 휴
ㅡ	ŭ 으	kŭ 그	pŭ 브	tŭ 드	chŭ 즈	nŭ 느	nŭ	nŭ 르	rŭ	mŭ 므	sŭ 스	hŭ 흐
ㅣ	i 이	ki 기	pi 비	chi 디	chi 지	i 니	ni	i 리	ri	mi 미	si 시	hi 히
ㅐ	ae 애	kae 개	pae 배	tae 대	chae 재	nae 내	nae	nae 래	rae	mae 매	sae 새	hae 해
ㅒ	yae 얘	kyae 걔										
ㅔ	e 에	ke 게	pe 베	te 데	che 제	ne 네	ne	ne 레	re	me 메	se 세	he 헤
ㅖ	ye 예	kye 계	pye 볘	che 뎨	che 졔	ye 녜	nye	ye 례	rye	mye 몌	se 셰	hye 혜
ㅚ	oe 외	koe 괴	poe 뵈	toe 되	choe 죄	noe 뇌	noe	noe 뢰	roe	moe 뫼	soe 쇠	hoe 회
ㅢ	ŭi 의	ki 긔	pi 븨	ti 듸	chi 즤	ni 늬	ni	ni 릐	ri	mi 믜	si 싀	hŭi 희
ㅟ	wi 위	kwi 귀	pi 뷔	twi 뒤	chwi 쥐	nwi 뉘	nwi	nwi 뤼	rwi	mi 뮈	shwi 쉬	hwi 휘
ㅟ					ch'wi 취						shwi 쉬	
ㅘ	wa 와	kwa 과	pwa 봐	twa 돠	chwa 좌	nwa 놔	nwa	nwa 롸	rwa	mwa 뫄	swa 솨	hwa 화
ㅙ	wae 왜	kwae 괘	pwae 봬	twae 돼	chwae 좨	nwae 놰	nwae	nwae 뢔	rwae	mwae 뫠	swae 쇄	hwae 홰
ㅝ	wŏ 워	kwŏ 궈	pwŏ 붜	twŏ 둬	chwŏ 줘	nwŏ 눠	nwŏ	nwŏ 뤄	rwŏ	mwŏ 뭐	swŏ 숴	hwŏ 훠
ㅞ	we 웨	kwe 궤	pwe 붸	twe 뒈	chwe 줴	nwe 눼	nwe	nwe 뤠	rwe	mwe 뭬	swe 쇄	hwe 훼
ㅞ					ch'we 췌							
Syllabic finals	ng ㅇ	k ㄱ	p ㅂ	[t]	[t]	n ㄴ		1 ㄹ		m ㅁ	t ㅅ	[h]

*This letter is always written but not pronounced or transliterated before vowels in syllable-initial position.

KOREAN ROMANIZATION TABLE

of

EUPHONIC CHANGES OF CONSONANTS

(Syllabic finals are listed vertically and syllabic initials horizontally.)

	Between Vowels	CH ㅈ	CH' ㅊ TCH ㅉ	H ㅎ	K ㄱ	K' ㅋ KK ㄲ	M ㅁ	N ㄴ	P ㅂ	P' ㅍ PP ㅃ	R ㄹ	S ㅅ SS ㅆ	T ㄷ	T' ㅌ TT ㄸ
Between Vowels	-	j	ch' tch	h	g	k' kk	m	n	b	p' pp	r	s ss	d	t' tt
K (ㄱ)	g	kch	kch' ktch	kh	kk	kk' kk	ngm	ngn	kp	kp' kpp	ngn	ks kss	kt	kt' ktt
L (ㄹ)	r	lch	lch' ltch	rh	lg	lk' lkk	lm	ll	lb	lp' lpp	ll	ls lss	lt	lt' ltt
M (ㅁ)	m	mj	mch' mtch	mh	mg	mk' mkk	mm	mn	mb	mp' mpp	mn	ms mss	md	mt' mtt
N (ㄴ)	n	nj	nch' ntch	nh	n'g	nk' nkk	nm	nn	nb	np' npp	ll	ns nss	nd	nt' ntt
NG (ㅇ)	ng	ngj	ngch' ngtch	ngh	ngg	ngk' ngkk	ngm	ngn	gnb	ngp' ngpp	ngn	ngs ngss	ngd	ngt' ngtt
P (ㅂ)	b	pch	pch' ptch	ph	pk	pk' pkk	mm	mn	pp	pp' pp	mn	ps pss	pt	pt' ptt
T (ㅅ)	d	tch	tch' tch	th	kk	tk' tkk	nm	nn	pp	tp' tpp	nn	ss	tt	tt' tt

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TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR MONGOLIAN CYRILLIC
(BGN/PCGN 1964 System)

This system was originated by the PCGN in 1957 and adopted as a BGN/PCGN System in 1964. It is intended for use in the romanization of geographic names in the "Mongolian People's Republic" but not to romanize Mongolian names in adjacent parts of China and the U.S.S.R.

Prior to June 1964 the BGN used a system of transcription of Mongolian adopted in 1945 and based on the sounds of the Halha dialect, the principal dialect used in the "Mongolian People's Republic." This system will continue to be used for names not available in official Mongolian sources written in the Mongolian cyrillic alphabet. However, in 1964 the BGN and the PCGN jointly agreed to implement the 1964 transliteration system "as and when practicable," using the limited available Mongolian cyrillic sources.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR MONGOLIAN CYRILLIC
(BGN/PCGN 1964 System)

Mongolian	Roman		Mongolian	Roman
а	a		р	r
б	b 1/		с	s
в	v 2/		т	t
г	g		у	u
д	d		ү	ü
е	yö		ф	f 4/
ё	yo		х	h
ж	j		ц	ts
з	dz		ч	ch
и	i		ш	sh
й	y 3/		щ	shch 4/
к	k 4/		ъ	" 5/
л	l		ы	ï 6/
м	m		ь	ĭ
н	n		э	e
о	o		ю	yu or yü 7/
ө	ö		я	ya
п	p 4/			

1. Occurs initially and after л , м , and б .
2. Occurs medially in Mongolian words and initially in foreign words.
3. Occurs only as the second element of diphthongs.
4. Occurs in foreign words only.
5. Occurs only in Russian words.
6. Occurs only in suffixes to words containing back vowels (a, o, and u).
7. In monosyllables yu or yü depending on pronunciation; in polysyllables yu when followed by a, o, or u, but yü when followed by i, e, ö, or ü.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR NEPALI
(BGN/PCGN 1964 System)

The BGN and the PCGN in 1964 jointly adopted the following system for use in romanizing Nepali script names for which no spellings are available from sources produced by the Survey of India. It is applicable also to personal names and may be used for bibliographic and other purposes.

Nepali is written in the Devanagari alphabet. The close correlation between the written and spoken expressions of the language permits relatively unambiguous transliteration. The BGN/PCGN system for Nepali departs from the transliteration of the Devanagari alphabet for Sanskrit and other Indic languages only to accommodate special Nepali pronunciation features, such as w instead of v for व.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR NEPALI
(BGN/PCGN 1964 System)

CONSONANTS 1/

Nepali	Roman	Nepali	Roman
क	k	द	d
ख	kh	ध	dh
ग	g	न	n
घ	gh	प	p
ङ	ng	फ	ph
च	ch	ब	b
छ	chh	भ	bh
ज	j	म	m
झ (झ)	jh	य	y
ञ	ñ	र	r
ट	ṭ	ल	l
ठ	ṭh	व	w
ड	ḍ 2/	श	ś
ढ	ḍh	ष	ṣ
ण (ण)	ṇ	स	s
त	t	ह	h
थ	th		

1. Only the isolated forms of the letters are given in the table of consonants. See any grammar of written Nepali, or other language using the Devanagari alphabet, for the conjunct consonants (consonant ligatures).

2. These two consonants appear sometimes to represent ṛ (cerebral r, e.g., पहाड pahāṛ instead of pahāḍ 'mountain'). At one time they were written with dots beneath as ड and ढ , though this is no longer normal practice in Nepali. The transliterations ṛ and ṛh, respectively, are optional for documentary purposes if such dots appear in the Nepali writing.

VOWELS and DIPHTHONGS

Nepali		Roman
Initial	Medial	
स्र	(inherent)	a
स्रा	ा	ā
इ	ि	i
ई	ी	ī
उ	ु	u
ऊ	ू	ū
ऋ	ृ	ri (ir when medial)
ॠ	ॄ	rī (īr when medial)
ए	े	e
ऐ	ै	ai
स्रो	ो	o
स्री	ौ	au

OTHER SIGNS

ः   is rendered ḥ.

ँ   is rendered by a tilde (~) over the vowel affected.

ं   is rendered as ṅg before k, kh, g, and gh; as ñ before ch, chh, j, and jh, as ṇ before ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, and ḍh; as n before t, th, d, and dh; and as ṁ before all other consonants.

ऽ   is rendered by r at the end of the preceding syllable.

्   indicates absence of the inherent short a vowel. This sign, called the halanta, is not normally written in Nepali except in the verbal system and in the case of unabbreviated first elements in conjuncts. Knowledge of the pro-
nciation of Nepali names will

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR PERSIAN
BGN/PCGN 1958 System

The BGN/PCGN 1958 System for the Persian alphabet was adopted by the BGN in 1946 and by the PCGN in 1958. It is used for the romanization of standard geographic names in Iran.

The Persian alphabet is the same as the Arabic alphabet except for the addition of four consonant symbols for sounds which do not occur in Arabic. Therefore, the same conversion values are used for the Persian alphabet as for the Arabic alphabet wherever phonetically valid. Where letters common to the two alphabets have different pronunciation in the two languages, conversion values reflecting the Persian pronunciation are provided in the Persian system.

It may be noted that neither the system of pointing nor the conversion values for vowels and diphthongs are the same for Persian as for Arabic.

Persian presents the same problems of vowel pointing as Arabic in that the short vowel symbols necessary for the proper rendering of short vowels, long vowels, and diphthongs are almost always omitted from written Persian. It follows that, in order to produce transliter-tions in terms of standard written Persian, the transliterator must be able to identify the words used in names and must know their standard written Persian spelling, their proper vowel pointing, and how to eliminate pecularities due to dialectical variation.

The notes and special rules explain details of transliteration not stated in the tables.

TABLE I

TRANSLITERATION OF THE CONSONANTS

(The isolated forms of the letters are given here; see any Persian grammar or standard reference work for the combining forms in initial, medial, and final position and for consonant ligatures.)

PERSIAN LETTER	NAME OF LETTER	TRANSLITER- ATION		EXAMPLES AND REMARKS
ا	alef	omit initially	اصنهان	Eşfahān. See Notes 2 and 5.
ب	be	b	بندرشاه	Bandar-e Shāh
پ	pe	p	پتک	Patak
ت	te	t	تهران	Tehrān
ث	še	š	ثوامر	Šavāmer
ج	jīm	j	جهان آباد	Jahānābād
چ	che	ch	چشمه سفید	Chashmeh Safīd
ح	ḥe	ḥ	حسینیه	Ḥoseynīyeh. See Note 3.
خ	khe	kh	خوزستان	Khūzestān. See Note 4.
د	dāl	d	دزفول	Dezfūl
ذ	žāl	ž	ذالیاب	Žālyāb
ر	re	r	رشت	Rasht
ز	ze	z	زیبا	Zībā. See Note 4.
ژ	zhe	zh	ژان	Zhān. See Note 4.
س	sīn	s	سرتنگ	Sartang. See Note 4.
ش	shīn	sh	شیراز	Shīrāz. See Note 4.
ص	şād	ş	صفحه	Şafḥeh. See Note 3.
ض	ẓād	ẓ	ضیاءآباد	Ẓīā'ābād
ط	ṭā	ṭ	طاق	Ṭāq. See Note 3.
ظ	ẓā	ẓ	ظلم آباد	Ẓolmābād. See Note 3.
ع	'eyn	'	عزیزآباد	'Azīzābād
غ	gheyn	gh	غرقه	Gharqeh. See Note 4.
ف	fe	fe	فردوس	Ferdows
ق	qāf	q	قزوین	Qazvīn

PERSIAN LETTER	NAME OF LETTER	TRANSLITER-ATION	EXAMPLES AND REMARKS
ک	kāf	k	کاشان Kāshān. See Note 4.
گ	gāf	g	گراوند Garāvand. See Note 4.
ل	lām	l	لیلان Leylān. See Note 7.
م	mīm	m	مشهد Mashhad
ن	nūn	n	نائین Nā'īn
و	vāv	v	ویس Veys. See Note 5.
ه	he	h	هما Homā. See Note 4 and Special Rule 5.
ی (ي) ى	ye	y	یزد Yazd. See Notes 5 and 8.

TABLE II

TRANSLITERATION OF THE PERSIAN VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND SPECIAL DIACRITICAL MARKS

PERSIAN LETTER	NAME OF LETTER OR SYMBOL	TRANSLITER-ATION	EXAMPLES AND REMARKS
ــَ	fatḥeh	a	هرم Harm
ــِ	kasreh	e	دژگان Dezhgān
ــُ	ẓammeh	o	هرمز Hormoz
ــَا	fatḥeh elef	ā	بارانگرد Bārāngerd
(ــَى) ىٰ	alef maqṣūreh	á	موسیٰآباد Mūsáābād
آ	alef maddeh	ā	آهنگران Āhangarān
(ــِى) ــِى	kasreh ye	ī	میانده Mīāndeh
(ــُو) ــُو	ẓammeh vāv	ū	شوش Shūsh
(ــَى) ــَى	kasreh ye sāken	ey	حسین‌آباد Ḥoseynābād
(ــَو) ــَو	ẓammeh vāv sāken	ow	نوده Now Deh
ــْ	sokūn	omit	مرودشت Marv Dasht
ــٔ	hamzeh		پائین آب Pā'īn Āb. See Note 5.
ــّ	tashdīd	doubling of consonant	محمدی Moḥammadī. See Note 7.
ــَ ، ى ، و	eẓāfeh	-e, -ye	کوه پشت Kūh-e Pūsht, کوهای گنو Kūhhā-ye Genū, قلعه نظر Qal'eh-ye Naẓar. See Notes 5 and 8.

NOTES

1. The Persian writing system, in its generally used form, employs only the symbols found in Table I, and the *alef maddeh* (آ) of Table II. The symbols in column 1 of Table II are traditional auxiliary symbols used by Persians only sporadically to indicate the exact reading of a given word. In the case of *i*, *ū*, *ey* and *ow*, a choice of symbology exists, one system adhering to the Arabic tradition, the other being a modification of it. Likewise, there are two ways of writing *alef maqṣūreh*.

   The BGN/PCGN transliteration system presupposes forms fully pointed with the Persian symbols represented in Table II, though these are omitted from the examples given below.

2. *Alef* (ﺍ) occurs with the following uses:

   a. Initially, it indicates that the word begins with a vowel or diphthong, and the *alef* itself is not transliterated, e.g., انجیره Anjīreh, ایوانی Eyvānī.

   b. Initially with *maddeh* (آ), it indicates *ā*, e.g., آبادان Ābādān.

   c. Medially and finally, it represents *ā*, e.g., آبادان Ābādān, توکا Tūkā.

   d. With *hamzeh*. See Note 5.

3. Where special considerations are paramount, the sub-dot (*ḥ*, *ṣ*, *ṭ*, *ẓ*) may be used in place of the cedilla (*ḥ*, *ṣ*, *ṭ*, *ẓ*).

4. The two-letter symbols *kh*, *zh*, *sh*, and *gh* are convenient for use and easily comprehensible. The infrequent sequences of *kāf*, *ze*, *sīn*, and *gāf* followed by *he* can be unequivocally transliterated for bibliographical purposes by the use of a slant line ("shilling," "solidus") to separate true *h* from a preceding *k*, *z*, *s*, or *g*; that is, *kh* represents *khe*, but *k/h* stands for *kāf* followed by *he*.

5. *Hamzeh* (ء) is not regarded as a letter of the Persian alphabet, but as a diacritic mark, and as such is not always expressed in actual writing. In fully pointed words, however, it appears in several graphic forms, standing alone or written in conjunction with *alef*, *vāv*, or *ye* (the *ye* in this instance being undotted). All these forms are transliterated simply with the apostrophe in the form resembling a small raised figure 9 (ʼ), e.g., جزء joz', صفراء ṣafrā', مأخذ ma'khaẕ, مؤتمن mo'taman, پائین pā'īn.

   Occasionally a word may appear pointed according to the strict Arabic tradition so as to indicate an initial *hamzeh*. This initial *hamzeh* is never transliterated, but only the vowel which it carries, e.g., انجیره , whether pointed اَنجیره or أُنجیره , is transliterated simply Anjīreh.

   Hamzeh is also sometimes written over final *he* or *ye* to represent the *-ye* form of the *eẓāfeh*, cf. Note 8.

6. *Alef maddeh* is used initially to indicate *ā*, e.g., آبادان Ābādān. Noninitially it indicates *'ā* in words of Arabic origin, and must be so transliterated, e.g., قرآن Qor'ān, مآب ma'āb.

7. *Tashdīd* (ّ) indicates doubling of the consonant over which it is written and is represented in transliteration by writing the consonant twice, e.g., محمد Moḥammad. The sequence *kasreh ye ye* (written) is transliterated *īy*. In names of Arabic origin containing the definite article, the vowel of the article is transliterated according to its Persian pronunciation and the *lām*, when followed by a "sun letter" (*t*, *s̱*, *d*, *ẕ*, *r*, *s*, *sh*, *z*, *ṣ*, *ẓ*, *ṭ*, *ẓ*, *l*, *n*) is assimilated. The article is written in lower case and separate from the preceding and following word, e.g., زین الدین Zeyn od Dīn, but زین الدینی Zeyn ed Dīnī. Cf. Special Rule 1.

8. The relational suffix (*eẓāfeh*) is transliterated *-e* after final consonants (except for silent *h*). After silent *h* and after vowels, it is transliterated *-ye*. It is usually not expressed in Persian writing after a consonant (*kasreh* being understood), e.g., کوه مرغوب Kūh-e Marghūb. After final *alef* or *vāv* it is written with *ye* (ی), e.g., پای آب Pā-ye Āb, جوی آس Jū-ye Ās. After *ye* (ی) and silent *he* it is written as *hamzeh* over the letter, e.g., دهانهٔ ممبر Dahāneh-ye Mambar, ثلاثهٔ بزرگ Salasī-ye Bozorg.

SPECIAL RULES

1. In Persian names of Arabic origin, the word division used for transliterating Arabic will obtain, except that names ending in the word *Allāh* will be written solid and the *a* of *Allāh* will be replaced by *o*, e.g., *'Abdollāh*. The Arabic definite article when not subject to assimilation will be written *al* in name-initial position but usually *ol* elsewhere, e.g., Al Ḥā'ī but Ẕū ol Faqār. Cf. Note 7 above.

2. In Persian names in general, in sequences of name elements pronounced as a single unit, division into separate words will be made after Persian letters written in the word final form. (But see the Rule immediately below.)

3. The word *ābād* which occurs very frequently at the end of place names will be written solid with the preceding word; e.g., Allāhābād, not Allāh Ābād.

4. Persian derivational endings such as *vand* and Turkish and other endings such as *lar, li* and *lū* will be written solid with the preceding word, whether so written in Persian script or not.

5. The letter *he,* when used in Turkish fashion for word internal *e*, will be transliterated *eh* as usual but will be written solid with the remainder of the word.

6. *Khe* plus *vāv* followed by long vowel or *khe* plus *vāv* followed by *żammeh* will be rendered *khv* although the *v* is not pronounced.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR RUSSIAN
BGN/PCGN 1947 System

The BGN/PCGN transliteration system for the Russian cyrillic
alphabet was originated in 1944 by the BGN and adopted by the PCGN in
1947. It has been applied to the romanization of hundreds of thousands
of geographic names and is one of the most extensively used BGN/PCGN
systems.

The system combines a high degree of mechanical applicability
with near-reversibility. A knowledge of Russian is not essential to its
implementation.

It is used in the standardization of geographic names by the BGN
in all areas of acknowledged Soviet sovereignty and all areas of Soviet
de facto administration except the three Baltic States, where it is
used only for names not available in Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian
respectively. In the case of former Japanese areas, names for which
cyrillic spellings are not available continue to be romanized as
Japanese names.

The Board does not require transliteration systems for Ukrainian,
White Russian, Georgian, and other locally used languages employing
cyrillic or other alphabets, since all of the required names are
available in the Russian alphabet.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR RUSSIAN
BGN/PCGN 1947 System

Russian	Roman	Russian	Roman	Russian	Roman
А, а	a	К, к	k	Х, х	kh
Б, б	b	Л, л	l	Ц, ц	ts 4/
В, в	v	М, м	m	Ч, ч	ch
Г, г	g	Н, н	n	Ш, ш	sh
Д, д	d	О, о	o	Щ, щ	shch
Е, е	e, ye 1/	П, п	p	ъ	"
Ё, ё	ë, yë 2/	Р, р	r	Ы, ы	y 3/
Ж, ж	zh	С, с	s	ь	'
З, з	z	Т, т	t	Э, э	e
И, и	i	У, у	u	Ю, ю	yu
Й, й	y 3/	Ф, ф	f	Я, я	ya

1. The Russian letter е is transliterated as ye initially, after vowels, and after ъ and ь ; elsewhere as e.

2. The letter ё is not considered a separate letter of the alphabet, and the ¨ is often omitted. When printed in Russian as ё , it is transliterated as yë initially, after vowels, and after ъ and ь ; elsewhere as ё.

3. Both й and ы are transliterated as y, but these letters rarely occur initially and the likelihood of confusion is slight; the й usually occurs only as the second part of diphthongs, while the ы occurs before other vowels or between consonants.

4. This system provides no means of distinguishing between the transliterations of the Russian letter ц and the тс letter combination; however, the latter occurs infrequently.

TRANSLITERATION OF SERBIAN CYRILLIC

Serbo-Croatian, the official national language of Yugoslavia, is a single literary language. In Serbian areas it is written in the cyrillic (Serbian) alphabet, while in Croatian areas it is written in the roman (Croatian) alphabet.

Both the BGN and the PCGN use the standard Croatian equivalents for romanizing the Serbian cyrillic alphabet whenever romanized names are not available.

TRANSLITERATION OF SERBIAN CYRILLIC

Serbian	Croatian		Serbian	Croatian
А, а	a		Н, н	n
Б, б	b		Љ, љ	nj
В, в	v		О, о	o
Г, г	g		П, п	p
Д, д	d		Р, р	r
Ђ, ђ	đ 1/		С, с	s
Е, е	e		Т, т	t
Ж, ж	ž		Ћ, ћ	ć
З, з	z		У, у	u
И, и	i		Ф, ф	f
J, j	j		Х, х	h
К, к	k		Ц, ц	c
Л, л	l		Ч, ч	č
Љ, љ	lj		Џ, џ	dž
М, м	m		Ш, ш	š

1. Dj will occasionally be found as the Croatian equivalent of
    ђ ,   but the use of dj should be limited to those instances
    where it is found in roman sources.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR THAI (SIAMESE)
BGN/PCGN 1963 System

The BGN/PCGN 1963 System for transliterating the Thai language is a simplified version of the General System of the Thai Royal Institute of 1940. It has been used by the Board since 1943 and was adopted by the PCGN in 1963 when the Thai Government itself began to use it.

The simplification consists in the omission of diacritical marks and the writing of æ and œ as ae and oe.

In the writing of Thai there are certain conventional spellings which do not accurately correspond to pronunciation. Although these spelling conventions are discussed in the notes following the tables, the complicated nature of Thai spelling makes application of the system difficult for those not familiar with the pronunciation of the language.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR THAI (SIAMESE)
BGN/PCGN 1963 System

Thai Consonants	Transliteration Syllabic Initial	Transliteration Syllabic Final
ก	k	k
ข ฃ ค ฅ ฆ	kh	k
ง	ng	ng
จ ฉ ช ฌ	ch	t
ญ	y	n
ด ฎ	d	t
ต ฏ	t	t
ถ ฐ ท¹ฑ ฒ ธ	th	t
น ณ	n	n
บ	b	p
ป	p	p
ผ พ ภ	ph	p
ฝ ฟ	f	p
ม	m	m
ย	y	–
ร ²/	r	n
ล ฬ	l	n
ว ³/	w	–
ซ ศ ษ ส	s	t
ห ฮ	h	–
อ ³,⁴,⁵/	–	–

Vowels 6/	Transliteration
-ะ -ั -า -า 7/	a
-ํา	am
ิ ี	i
ึ ื ือ ฤ ฦ	u
เ-ะ เ-ิ เ-	e
แ-ะ แ-	ae
โ-ะ -็ 7 โ- เ-าะ -อ 3,4,5/ -อ 7/	o
เ-อะ เ-ิ เ-อ	oe
เ-ียะ เ-ีย	ia
เ-ือะ เ-ือ -ัวะ -ัว -ว 3/	ua
ใ- ไ- -ัย ไ-ย -าย	ai
เ-า -าว	ao
-ัย	ui
โ-ย -อย	oi
เ-ย เ-อย	oei
เ-ือย -วย	uai
-ิว	iu
เ-ว	eo
แ-ว	aeo
เ-ียว	ieo

Consonants plus Vowels	Transliteration
ฤ, 8/ ฤๅ	ru
ฦ, ฦๅ	lu

NOTES

1. ทร is, according to its pronunciation, in initial position to be transliterated s, thoro, thr, and in final position thon, s (if voweled) or, when silent, omitted.

2. ร when silent is to be omitted in transliteration; e.g., when it follows จ, ศ, or ส in some words.

   รร is, according to its pronunciation, to be transliterated a or an: a when followed by a pronounced consonant in the same syllable, an elsewhere.

3. ว and อ function both as consonants and as vowels.

4. ห and อ are to be omitted in transliteration when silent, used before consonants in initial position as tone indicators.

5. อ in initial position functions as a vowel-bearer, and is not itself transliterated. In this position it often bears the unwritten vowel o or a. Initial ออ is thus transliterated simply o.

6. The hyphen is used here in the Thai column to indicate the position of the consonant bearing the vowel.

7. The hyphen is used here to indicate a consonant which, although pronounced with a following o or a bears no vowel-sign in the written system. Such a consonant is to be transliterated with an o or a following, according to the pronunciation; e.g., คน khon, นคร nakhon.

8. ฤ is also transliterated ri and roe according to the pronunciation.

9. A final consonant with the silencing symbol ์ above it is to be omitted in transliteration. This symbol may also silence the penultimate consonant (with its vowel, if any), and in such cases this also will be omitted in transliteration; e.g., เรนจ์ ren, กษัตริย์ kasat.

10. The vowel-shortening symbol ◌ is to be ignored in transliteration.

11. When a single written consonant is pronounced twice, as the final consonant of one syllable and the first of the succeeding syllable, it is to be rendered accordingly by the final and initial values respectively of the consonant. Such a doubled consonant will often be followed by the unwritten vowel a; e.g., ราชคราม Ratchakhram, but ราชบุรี Ratburi.

12. Names are to be transliterated word for word; i.e., in general monosyllabically in the case of native Thai words, mono- or polysyllabically as appropriate in the case of Indic borrowings.

13. The hyphen is to be used in transliteration to separate vowel or consonant combinations which would otherwise be confused with diphthongs or consonant clusters; e.g., Sa-ing, Pak-hat.