Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Kyrgyzstan

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee

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1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Kyrgyzstan for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography. This policy shall be applied to all Kyrgyzstani geographic names and features in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA).

2. Languages and Language Policy

a.   Demographics

The population of Kyrgyzstan is estimated to be 5.5 million. The largest single ethnic group is Kyrgyz, at 65% of the population. Other significant ethnic populations include Uzbek at 14%, Russian at 13%, Dungan, Ukrainian and Uighur at 1% each, and the remaining 5% is not specified. The nation is approximately 75% Muslim, 20% Russian Orthodox, and 5% other.[1]

b.   Languages

Kirghiz[2] (ISO 639-3 code kir) and Russian (ISO 639-3 code rus) are the official languages of Kyrgyzstan. Article 10 of the 2010 Constitution of Kyrgyzstan states that the official (state) language is Kirghiz and that Russian, as a language of official use, can be used in both state and local government organizations. In 2004, the Law on Languages confirmed the status of Kirghiz and Russian as official languages and stated that geographic names should be recorded in the official languages. Maps and atlases are issued in Kirghiz and/or Russian.[3]

The BGN has approved a dual-language policy for Kyrgyzstan. Kirghiz and Russian names, when available, are approved for all features in Kyrgyzstan, as recorded in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB). Kirghiz names are to precede Russian names in dual-name entries that appear in gazetteer format.

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[1] Kyrgyzstan: People. CIA World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kg.html>. 15 May 2012.

[2] There are multiple spellings for the language, main ethnic group and country name. Kyrgyz, Kirghiz, Kyrgiz, Kyrghiz and Kirghizia are all commonly used. For consistency, this paper will use the language name used in ISO 639-2/3 "Kirghiz" to refer to the language, "Kyrgyz" to refer to the ethnic group, "Kyrgyzstan" to refer to the political entity, and "Kyrgyzstani" to refer to a product of the government of Kyrgyzstan.

[3] United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, Working Paper No. 23 <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/docs/25th-gegn-docs/wp%20papers/wp23-divrep-eenca.pdf> 16 May 2012

c. **_Geographic Names Standardization_**

Geographical naming for cartographic purposes falls under the domain of the Inter-Department Commission on Geographic Names, with technical support provided by the State Service of Cartography and Geodesy. The Commission deals with the issues of administrative divisions of the country and proposals on naming or renaming geographical features in Kyrgyzstan. The Commission's final decisions have the status of laws approved by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The State Service of Cartography and Geodesy issues maps and atlases in both Kirghiz and Russian. The Service also issues some maps in English. On English language maps, Kirghiz names are transliterated using the 1979 BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Kirghiz Cyrillic, and generics are listed in English.[4]

The Commission also participates in the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). It is active in the Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia Division.

3. Toponymic Policies

a. **_Orthography_**

The Kirghiz language is written in the Kirghiz Cyrillic alphabet and the Russian language in the Russian Cyrillic alphabet. The Kirghiz Cyrillic alphabet contains three characters that are not present in the Russian alphabet.

b. **_Romanization_**

The Kirghiz Cyrillic alphabet is romanized using the 1979 BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Kirghiz Cyrillic and the Russian alphabet by the 1947 BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Russian. Russian names that appear in Kirghiz-language sources are romanized in accordance with the Kirghiz Romanization system. For example, the Russian-derived name Калининское that would be romanized *Kalininskoye* in accordance with the Russian system is, instead, romanized *Kalininskoe* in accordance with the Kirghiz system. These systems are included as Appendices D and E.

c. **_Diacritics_**

Diacritics are shown in standardized name forms as they appear on native sources and in accordance with Kirghiz orthography. Capital letters in standardized name forms retain diacritics.

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[4] 23rd Session of the UNGEGN. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/Authorities_listApr2011.pdf>. 15 May 2012

In accordance with Kirghiz orthography, the following diacritics are encountered in standardized name forms in Kyrgyzstan:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
Capital O with dieresis	Ö	00D6
Capital U with dieresis	Ü	00DC
Lower case o with dieresis	ö	00F6
Lower case u with dieresis	ü	00FC

d.   Generic terms

A generic is a term that describes a feature. Examples include words such as 'river,' 'hill,' and 'lake.' Except in cases in which the generic type does not identify the feature type, generics appearing in standardized name forms should be considered true generics. Otherwise, the term is considered to be a false generic and should not be collected as a generic. Generics are not collected for populated places in Kyrgyzstan.

The generic term typically follows the specific name and is recorded in the nominative case. As an example, in the name *Talas Oblusu*, the final "u" indicates that the term *Oblus* is used in a grammatical construction and that *Talas* is the specific. The generic would be collected as "Oblus." (See *3.i., Unique Linguistic Situations* for more details.)

A glossary of commonly-found Kirghiz and Russian generic terms used in Kyrgyzstan is available in Appendix A.

e.   Hyphenation and Capitalization

In accordance with BGN policy, all romanized generic terms occurring as a separate name element should be capitalized, even if such terms occur uncapitalized in official romanized sources.

f.   Numbers

Cardinal and ordinal numerals that occur as integral parts in geographic names should be replaced by their word equivalents in main-entry names in the database.

g.   Optional Long and Short Forms

Short forms of geographic names in Kyrgyzstan are collected for such features as country name (PCLI) and first-order administrative divisions (ADM1). All first-order administrative divisions are accorded both long- and short-form names in Kirghiz, but only long-form names in Russian. Lower-order administrative divisions may also be accorded optional short forms in accordance with the first-order administrative divisions policy. Kirghiz and Russian names of railroad

stations that appear on official sources with the generic term *Stantsiya*[5] are given both long- and short-form names as supported by official evidence.

h.   *Abbreviations*

The following is a list of abbreviations of generics and common terms which are regularly found in Kyrgyzstani cartographic products. Abbreviations must be spelled out in the Geographic Names Database.

Kirghiz

Abbreviated Form	Unabbreviated Form	Meaning
1-chi	Birinchi	First
2-chi	Ikinchi	Second
at.	Atyndagy	Named After
bat	Batysh	Western
chyg.	Chygysh	Eastern
tün	Tündük	Northern
tüsh	Tüshtük	Southern

Russian

Abbreviated Form	Unabbreviated Form	Meaning
1-y	Pervyy	First
2-y	Vtoroy	Second
ar.	Aryk	Irrigation Canal
bol.	Bol'shoy	Great
D.O.	Dom Otdykha	Resort
fer.	Ferma	Farm
GEC	Gidroelektrostantsiya	Hydroelectric Plant
g.	Gora	Mountain
im.	Imeni	Named after
ist.	Istochnik	Spring
kan.	Kanal	Canal
khr.	Khrebet	Mountains, Ridge
kldb.	Kladbishche	Cemetery
klkh.	Kolkhoz	Farm
koll.	Kollektor	Irrigation Ditch
kur.	Kurort	Resort
ledn.	Lednik	Glacier
lesnich.	Lesnichestvo	Forestry District
loshch	Loshchina	Valley
MTF	Molochno-Tovarnaya	Farm

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[5] "Stantsiya" is the same word in Kirghiz and Russian.

Russian		
Abbreviated Form	*Unabbreviated Form*	*Meaning*
	Ferma	
Obl.	Oblast'	First-order Administrative Division
ost. p.	Ostanovochnyy Punkt	Railroad Stop
OTF	Ovtsevodcheskaya Tovarnaya Ferma	Farm
oz.	Ozero	Lake
per.	Pereval	Mountain Pass
pionerlag.	Pionerlager'	Camp(s)
razv.	Razvaliny	Ruin(s)
rod.	Rodnik	Spring
sev.	Severnyy	Northern
st.	Stantsiya	Railroad Station
svkh.	Sovkhoz	Farm
ur.	Urochishche	Area
ushch.	Ushchel'ye	Gorge(s)
vdkhr.	Vodokhranilishche	Reservoir(s)
vost.	Vostochnyy	Eastern
yuzh	Yuzhnyy	Southern
zap.	Zapadnyy	Western
zim.	Zimov'ye	Camp(s)

i.   Unique Linguistic Situations

Kirghiz has front/back and rounding vowel harmony.[6] Whenever a suffix is added to a word, the vowel in the suffix has to agree (harmonize) with the last vowel in the stem. The suffix vowel used is determined by whether the preceding vowel is a front (e, i, ö, ü) or back (a, y, o, u) vowel and whether it is rounded (ü, ö, u, o) or not (i, e, y, a)[7]. For example, the ending -*inchi* is added to numbers to form ordinal numbers. Applying vowel harmony, *bir* (one) becomes *birinchi* (first), *üch* (three) becomes *üchünchü* (third), and *toguz* (nine) becomes *toguzunchu* (ninth).

Generic terms are often displayed on native sources in the genitive case, but should be collected in the nominative case (See: *3.d, Generic Terms*). If the generic term is preceded by an adjective, then the generic will be listed in the nominative case on the native source and no changes will be necessary when recording the generic. If the generic term is preceded by a proper noun, then the generic will be listed in the genitive case on the native source and will need to be recorded in the nominative case. The genitive case is typically indicated by the generic ending with a '-u,' or '-y' (an 's' is added if the final letter of the stem is a vowel, and the

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[6] Raymond J. Hebert and Nicholas Poppe, *Kirghiz Manual.* Indiana University Publications, 1961.
[7] An exception to rounding harmony exists in that 'a' does not round following 'u'.

final consonant of a stem may change due to assimilation with the vowel suffix). For example, the generic in Qarasuu (Black River) is Suu, while the generic for Kaldama Ashuusu (Kaldama Pass) is Ashuu and the generic for Naryn Korugu (Naryn Reserve) is Koruk.

Plurals are formed by adding the suffix 'lar,' 'dar', or 'tar' depending upon whether the word ends in a vowel, voiced consonant, or unvoiced consonant. (Note: vowel harmony also applies to plural suffixes, so 'lar' could become 'ler,' 'lor', or lör.') For instance, 'Suu' (Stream) becomes 'suular' (Streams), 'köl' (Lake) becomes 'kölder' (Lakes), and 'kuduk' (Well) becomes 'kuduktar' (Wells).

4. Political Geography Policy

a.   *Country Name and Capital*
Country name

Conventional Short Form	Kyrgyzstan
Conventional Long Form	Kyrgyz Republic
Kirghiz Short Form – Native Script	Кыргызстан
Kirghiz Short Form – Approved	Kyrgyzstan
Kirghiz Long Form – Native Script	Кыргыз Республикасы
Kirghiz Long Form – Approved	Kyrgyz Respublikasy
Russian Short Form – Native Script	Кыргызстан
Russian Short Form – Approved	Kyrgyzstan
Russian Long Form – Native Script	Кыргызская Республика
Russian Long Form – Approved	Kyrgyzskaya Respublika

Capital

Kirghiz Native Script	Бишкек
Kirghiz Approved	Bishkek
Russian Native Script	Бишкек
Russian Approved	Bishkek

b. **_First-order Administrative Divisions[8]_**

Name	Language	GEC (formerly FIPS 10-4)	ISO 3166-2[9]	Seat
Batken	kir	KG09	KG-B	Batken
Batkenskaya Oblast'	rus			
Bishkek	kir	KG01	KG-GB	Bishkek
Bishkek	rus			
Chüy	kir	KG02	KG-C	Chüy
Chuyskaya Oblast'	rus			
Jalal-Abad	kir	KG03	KG-J	Jalal-Abad
Dzhalal-Abadskaya Oblast'	rus			
Naryn	kir	KG04	KG-N	Naryn
Narynskaya Oblast'	rus			
Osh (Province)	kir	KG08	KG-O	Osh
Oshskaya Oblast'	rus			
Osh (City)	kir	KG10	None[10]	Osh
Osh	rus			
Talas	kir	KG06	KG-T	Talas
Talasskaya Oblast'	rus			
Ysyk-Köl	kir	KG07	KG-Y	Ysyk-Köl
Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast'	rus			

c. **_Enclaves and Exclaves_**

The boundary between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan has not been completely demarcated. Boundaries that are derived from 1:50,000 scale Soviet General Staff maps should be considered a de jure alignment and identified as an indefinite international boundary. De facto administration on the ground may not coincide with the map alignment.[11] As of 18 February 2014, delegations from the Kyrgyzstani and Uzbekistani governments were meeting to delimit and demarcate their shared border; the existence of one de facto Kyrgyz enclave and four Uzbek enclaves was a major problem in the negotiations.[12]

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[8] Osh city was formerly an ADM1 (FIPS 10-4 code KG05). The KG05 code was retired at FNC 325, then reinstated at FNC 377 as KG10.

[9] Kyrgyzstan, International Organization for Standardization. <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:code:3166:KG> (Accessed 27 September 2013)

[10] There is no ISO 3166-2 code assigned to Osh Shaary.

[11] Uzbekistan/Kyrgyzstan Land Boundary, U.S. Department of State's Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia, <http://base.us-state.osis.gov/landBHome.asp?mode=details&pairDetailsId=308&pair=KYRGYZSTAN_UZBEKISTAN&pairFIPS=KG_UZ>, (Accessed 21 July 2014)

[12] "Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan intensify work on delimitation and demarcation of state border," Azernews.az, <http://en.trend.az/regions/cassia/Uzbekistan/2243118.html>, 18 February 2014 (Accessed 21 July 2014).

There is one Kyrgyzstani enclave. Barak is located in Uzbekistan at approximately 40°40' N, 072°46' E, and administered by Kara-Suu Rayony, Osh Oblusu.[13] The approximately 658 residents in the exclave are ethnic Kyrgyz, but many of them are leaving the enclave and resettling in Kyrgyzstan's Kara-Suu district.[14]

There are four Uzbekistani enclaves within Kyrgyzstan. All four Uzbekistani enclaves are administratively controlled by Farg'ona Viloyati.[15]

- So'x enclave is the largest Uzbekistani exclave in Kyrgyzstan (approximately 325 square kilometers) and is centered around 40°00'30" N, 071°07'37". It has approximately 43,000 residents, but other estimates report as many as 70,000 residents, of which approximately 99% are Tajiks. The main highway connecting Batken and Osh runs through this enclave.
- Shohimardon is the second largest Uzbekistani enclave (approximately 90 square kilometers) and is centered around 39°58'58" N, 071°47'20". It has approximately 5,000 residents, 91% of whom are Uzbeks and the remainder Kyrgyz.
- Jangy-ayyl is a small enclave centered around 40°12'12" N, 071°39'53". It is approximately 1 square kilometer.
- Qalacha is located immediately north of So'x enclave at approximately 40°14'43" N, 071°02'16". It is approximately two square kilometers. There are two villages within this enclave.

There are two Tajikistani enclaves within Batken Oblasty, Kyrgyzstan. Both of these enclaves are administratively controlled by Viloyati Sughd.[16]

- Kayragach is located near the border in the northwest corner of Batken Oblasty at approximately 40°04'05" N, 069°32'40". It is approximately one square kilometer and has an unspecified population.
- Vorukh is located at approximately 39°50'32" N, 070°37'08". It consists of approximately 17 villages with a population estimate of between 23,000 and 29,000. The population is approximately 95% Tajik and 5% Kyrgyz.

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[13] Mirlan Kimsanov, "Residents of Kyrgyz Enclave in Uzbekistan Feel Like Castaways," Eurasianet. <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/eav060603.shtml#> 15 May 2012; "Kyrgyz in exclave in Uzbekistan want to relocate to Kyrgyzstan," Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 12 May 2011, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4dd3cba0c.html> 15 May 2012; "Kyrgyzstan Allocates Land for Kyrgyz from Exclave in Uzbekistan," Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 04 August 2011, <http://www.rferl.org/content/kyrgyzstan_sets_aside_land_for_kyrgyz_from_uzbek_exclave/24286695.html> 15 May 2012.

[14] "Kyrgyz Government continues to provide assistance to residents of Barak exclave," Kabar News, <http://kabar.kg/eng/regions/full/6869> 14 April, 2013 (accessed 21 October, 2013). "Government Fully Supports and Assists Residents of Barak Exclave," Government of Kyrgyzstan, <http://www.gov.kg/?p=20908> 13 April 2013 (accessed 2 January, 2014). Bruce Pannier, "Kyrgyz Exodus From Tiny Exclave," Qishloq Ovozi blog, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, <http://www.rferl.org/content/qishloq-ovozi-kyrgyzstan-barak-exclave-exodus/25413373.html>, 6 June 2014 (Accessed 21 July 2014).

[15] Enclaves of the World, Central Asia, <http://www.freewebs.com/enclaves/centralasia.htm> 21 October 2013.

[16] Enclaves of the World, Central Asia, <http://www.freewebs.com/enclaves/centralasia.htm> 21 October 2013.

A map of enclaves and exclaves is available in Appendix C.

d.   Disputes

Note: For the latest country specific boundary dispute information, visit the U.S. Department of State's Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia, or B.A.S.E., at http://base.us-state.osis.gov/.

Delimitation of 130 km of the Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan border is hampered by disputes over the Kyrgyzstani exclave of Barak and the Uzbekstani enclaves within Kyrgyzstan. As a result of these disputes, access to Uzbekstani and Kyrgyzstani enclaves is frequently limited. [17]

5. Source Material

a.   Preferred Sources

The State Service of Cartography and Geodesy of the Kyrgyz Republic is the preferred authority for Kyrgyzstani map and geospatial products. What follows is a comparatively inclusive list of authoritative map and other geographic data sources released by this body as well as non-authoritative sources produced by third-parties. They are listed in order of preference based on their authoritativeness, scale, and utility. All items are available at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Research Center, except where noted.

Following is a list of products produced by Kyrgyzstani agencies:
> 58 Russian Language Topographic Maps 1:200,000 (These maps use the same naming convention as Soviet General Staff maps)[18]
> Provincial Administrative Maps, 1:400,000, 1:500,000 and 1:600,000.[19] There are six maps available in English and Russian: 1) Chüy, 2) Jalal-Abad, 3) Naryn, 4) Osh and Batken, 5) Talas, and 6) Ysyk-Köl

Soviet era maps of Kyrgyzstan should only be used for referencing historical names.

b.   Other Sources

The Journal "Regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic," issued twice monthly, contains all officially approved changes in geographic names.

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[17] Victor Winner, "12/02/2013 – Border disputes between Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan still not resolved," The Times of Central Asia. <http://www.timesca.com/index.php/m-news-by-category/politics-analyses-and-opinions/10030-border-disputes-between-kyrgyzstan-uzbekistan-and-tajikistan-still-not-resolved> 14 February 2013.

[18] NGA possesses 12 of these maps.

[19] Kirghiz language names on the English language maps are transliterated according to the 1979 BGN / PCGN System. Generics are rendered in English.

The National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic <www.stat.kg> produces detailed surveys for each first-order administrative division which include a listing of all populated places within the division.

Appendix A. Glossary of Generic Terms

Kirghiz

Generic Name	Designation Code	Designation Name
Ayyl Ökmötu	ADM3	Third-order Administrative Division
Aryk	CNL	Canal
Ashuu	PASS	Mountain Pass
Bel	PASS	Mountain Pass
Bulak	SPNG	Spring
Bulung	BAY, COVE	Bay, Cove
Choku	PK	Mountain Peak
Daryya	STM	River
Ferma	FRM	Farm
Jon	RDGE	Mountain Ridge
Kanal	CNL	Canal
Kapchygay	GRGE	Gorge(s)
Kechüü	FORD	Ford
Ken	MN	Mine(s)
Koruk	RESN	Nature Reserve
Köl	LK	Lake
Kuduk	WLL	Artesian Well
Kyshtoo	CMP	Camp(s)
Oblast'	ADM1	First-order Administrative Division
Oblus	ADM1	First-order Administrative Division
Öröön	VAL	Valley
Profilaktoriy	SNTR	Sanatorium
Rayon	ADM2	Second-Order Administrative Division
Stantsiya	RSTN	Railroad Station
Suu	STM	Stream
Suu Saktagych	RSV	Reservoir
Too	MT	Mountain
Toonun Kyrkasy	MTS	Mountain Range
Shaar	ADM1	First-order Administrative Division

Russian

Generic Name	*Designation Code*	*Designation Name*
Aryk	CNL	Canal
Balka	RVN	Ravine(s)
Brod	FORD	Ford
Bugor	MT	Hill
Bukhta	BAY, COVE	Bay, Cove
Dom Otdykha	RSRT	Resort
Ferma	FRM	Farm
Geologicheskaya Partiya	STNB	Geological research station
Gidroelektrostantsiya	DAM	Dam
Gora	MT	Mountain
Gornyy Istochnik	SPNG	Spring(s)
Gorod	ADM1	First-order Administrative Division
Istochnik	SPNG	Spring(s)
Kanal	CNL	Canal
Khrebet	MTS	Mountains
Kladbishche	CMTY	Cemetery
Kolkhoz	FRM	Farm
Kollektor	DTCHI	Irrigation Ditch
Kolodets	WLL	Well
Koshara	SHPF	Sheepfold
Krepost'	FT	Fort
Kurort	RST	Resort
Lednik	GLCR	Glacier(s)
Lesnichestvo	STNF, FRST	Forest Station, Forestry District
Lesopilka	MLSW	Sawmill
Letnik	CMP	Summer camp(s)
Log	RVN	Ravine
Loshchina	VAL	Valley, Dale, Glen
Meteorologicheskaya Stantsiya	STNM	Meteorological Station
Mogila	TMB	Tomb(s)
Molochno-Tovarnaya Ferma	FRM	Farm, Dairy
Mys	PT	Point
Nasos Stantsiya	PMPW	Water Pumping Station
Oblast'	ADM1	First-order Administrative Division
Otdeleniye	FRM	Section of a Farm
Ovrag	RVN	Ravine(s)
Ovtsevodcheskaya Tovarnaya Ferma	FRM	Farm

Russian

Generic Name	*Designation Code*	*Designation Name*
Ozero	LK	Lake
Pamyatnik	MNMT	Monument
Pereval	PASS	Pass
Pionerlager'	CMP	Camp(s)
Pristan'	LDNG	Landing
Razvaliny	RUIN	Ruin(s)
Rodnik	SPNG	Spring(s)
Ruchey	STM	Stream
Rudnik	MN	Mine(s)
Sanatoriy	SNTR	Sanatorium
Shakhta	MN	Mine(s)
Sopka	MT	Mountain
Sovkhoz	FRM	Farm
Stantsiya	RSTN	Railroad Station
Uchastok	FRM	Farm
Uchilishche	SCH	Vocational School
Urochishche	AREA	Area
Ushchel'ye	GRGE	Gorge(s)
Vodokhranilishche	RSV	Reservoir(s)
Zaliv	INLT	Inlet
Zimov'ye	CMP	Camp(s)

Appendix B. First-order Administrative Divisions of Kyrgyzstan

Appendix C. Enclaves and Exclaves Map

Appendix D. Romanization System for Kirghiz

The BGN/PCGN 1979 system for Kirghiz Cyrillic was designed for use in romanizing names written in the Kirghiz Cyrillic alphabet. The Kirghiz Cyrillic alphabet contains three characters not present in the Russian alphabet: ң, ө, and ү.

	Kirghiz				Romanization			Kirghiz				Romanization
1.	А	а	*А*	*а*	a	19.	П	п	*П*	*п*	p
2.	Б	б	*Б*	*б*	b	20.	Р	р	*Р*	*р*	r
3.	В	в	*В*	*в*	v	21.	С	с	*С*	*с*	s
4.	Г	г	*Г*	*г*	g	22.	Т	т	*Т*	*т*	t
5.	Д	д	*Д*	*д*	d	23.	У	у	*У*	*у*	u
6.	Е	е	*Е*	*е*	e	24.	Ү	ү	*Ү*	*ү*	ü
7.	Ё	ё	*Ё*	*ё*	yo	25.	Ф	ф	*Ф*	*ф*	f
8.	Ж	ж	*Ж*	*ж*	j	26.	Х	х	*Х*	*х*	kh
9.	З	з	*З*	*з*	z	27.	Ц	ц	*Ц*	*ц*	ts
10.	И	и	*И*	*и*	i	28.	Ч	ч	*Ч*	*ч*	ch
11.	Й	й	*Й*	*й*	y	29.	Ш	ш	*Ш*	*ш*	sh
12.	К	к	*К*	*к*	k	30.	Щ	щ	*Щ*	*щ*	shch
13.	Л	л	*Л*	*л*	l	31.	Ъ	ъ	*Ъ*	*ъ*	”
14.	М	м	*М*	*м*	m	32.	Ы	ы	*Ы*	*ы*	y
15.	Н	н	*Н*	*н*	n	33.	Ь	ь	*Ь*	*ь*	’
16.	Ң	ң	*Ң*	*ң*	ng	34.	Э	э	*Э*	*э*	e
17.	О	о	*О*	*о*	o	35.	Ю	ю	*Ю*	*ю*	yu
18.	Ө	ө	*Ө*	*ө*	ö	36.	Я	я	*Я*	*я*	ya

NOTES

1. The character sequence нг may be romanized **n·g** in order to differentiate that romanization from the digraph **ng**, which is used to render the character ң.
2. The character ы may be romanized **ï** instead of **y**, if so desired.

Appendix E. Romanization System for Russian

The BGN/PCGN 1947 system for Russian was adopted by the BGN in 1944 and by the PCGN in 1947 for use in romanizing names written in the Russian Cyrillic alphabet.

	Russian				Romanization		Russian				Romanization
1.	А	а	*А*	*а*	a	18.	Р	р	*Р*	*р*	r
2.	Б	б	*Б*	*б*	b	19.	С	с	*С*	*с*	s
3.	В	в	*В*	*в*	v	20.	Т	т	*Т*	*т*	t
4.	Г	г	*Г*	*г*	g	21.	У	у	*У*	*у*	u
5.	Д	д	*Д*	*д*	d	22.	Ф	ф	*Ф*	*ф*	f
6.	Е	е	*Е*	*е*	e, ye[1]	23.	Х	х	*Х*	*х*	kh
7.	Ё	ё	*Ё*	*ё*	ё, yё[2]	24.	Ц	ц	*Ц*	*ц*	ts
8.	Ж	ж	*Ж*	*ж*	zh	25.	Ч	ч	*Ч*	*ч*	ch
9.	З	з	*З*	*з*	z	26.	Ш	ш	*Ш*	*ш*	sh
10.	И	и	*И*	*и*	i	27.	Щ	щ	*Щ*	*щ*	shch
11.	Й	й	*Й*	*й*	y	28.	Ъ	ъ	*Ъ*	*ъ*	”
12.	К	к	*К*	*к*	k	29.	Ы	ы	*Ы*	*ы*	y
13.	Л	л	*Л*	*л*	l	30.	Ь	ь	*Ь*	*ь*	’
14.	М	м	*М*	*м*	m	31.	Э	э	*Э*	*э*	e
15.	Н	н	*Н*	*н*	n	32.	Ю	ю	*Ю*	*ю*	yu
16.	О	о	*О*	*о*	o	33.	Я	я	*Я*	*я*	ya
17.	П	п	*П*	*п*	p						

NOTES

1. The character e should be romanized **ye** initially, after the vowel characters a, e, ё, и, о, у, ы, э, ю, and я, and after й, ъ, and ь. In all other instances, it should be romanized **e**.

2. The character ё is not considered a separate character of the Russian alphabet and the dieresis is generally not shown. When the dieresis is shown, the character should be romanized **yë** initially, after the vowel characters a, e, ё, и, о, у, ы, э, ю, and я, and after й, ъ, and ь. In all other instances, it should be romanized **ë**. When the dieresis is not shown, the character may still be romanized in the preceding manner or, alternatively, in accordance with note 1.

3. Unusual Russian character sequences occurring primarily in non-Russian-language names may be romanized as shown below in order to provide differentiation from regularly-occurring digraphs and character sequences.

Russian	Romanization
й before а, у, ы, or э	y·
ы before а, у, ы, or э	y·
ы after any vowel character	·y
э after any consonant character except й	·e
тс	t·s
шч	sh·ch