

ROMANIZATION SYSTEM FOR UDMURT

BGN/PCGN 2011 System

The BGN/PCGN system for Udmurt is designed for use in romanizing names written in the Udmurt Cyrillic alphabet. Udmurt (sometimes known as Votyak) is a member of the Permian branch of the Finno-Ugric languages and is an official language alongside Russian in the Russian Federation’s republic of Udmurtiya; it has existed in written form since the late 18th Century, and first appeared in its present Cyrillic orthography in 1905.. The language has approximately 510,000 mother-tongue speakers, of whom 380,000 (roughly three-quarters) live within Udmurtiya. These 380,000 constitute approximately one-quarter of the total population of Udmurtiya.

Udmurt				Romanization	
1.	А	а	<i>А</i>	<i>а</i>	a
2.	Б	б	<i>Б</i>	<i>б</i>	b
3.	В	в	<i>В</i>	<i>в</i>	v
4.	Г	г	<i>Г</i>	<i>г</i>	g
5.	Д	д	<i>Д</i>	<i>д</i>	d
6.	Е	е	<i>Е</i>	<i>е</i>	e, ye ^{Note 1}
7.	Ё	ё	<i>Ё</i>	<i>ё</i>	yo
8.	Ж	ж	<i>Ж</i>	<i>ж</i>	zh
9.	Ӝ	ӝ	<i>Ӝ</i>	<i>ӝ</i>	dzh
10.	З	з	<i>З</i>	<i>з</i>	z
11.	Ӗ	ӗ	<i>Ӗ</i>	<i>ӗ</i>	j
12.	И	и	<i>И</i>	<i>и</i>	i
13.	Й	й	<i>Й</i>	<i>й</i>	ï
14.	Ӑ	ӑ	<i>Ӑ</i>	<i>ӑ</i>	y
15.	К	к	<i>К</i>	<i>к</i>	k

Udmurt				Romanization	
16.	Л	л	<i>Л</i>	<i>л</i>	l
17.	М	м	<i>М</i>	<i>м</i>	m
18.	Н	н	<i>Н</i>	<i>н</i>	n
19.	О	о	<i>О</i>	<i>о</i>	o
20.	Ӗ	ӗ	<i>Ӗ</i>	<i>ӗ</i>	ö
21.	П	п	<i>П</i>	<i>п</i>	p
22.	Р	р	<i>Р</i>	<i>р</i>	r
23.	С	с	<i>С</i>	<i>с</i>	s
24.	Т	т	<i>Т</i>	<i>т</i>	t
25.	У	у	<i>У</i>	<i>у</i>	u
26.	Ф	ф	<i>Ф</i>	<i>ф</i>	f
27.	Х	х	<i>Х</i>	<i>х</i>	kh
28.	Ц	ц	<i>Ц</i>	<i>ц</i>	ts
29.	Ч	ч	<i>Ч</i>	<i>ч</i>	ch
30.	Ӡ	ӡ	<i>Ӡ</i>	<i>ӡ</i>	tsh

Udmurt				Romanization	
31.	Ш	ш	<i>Ш</i>	<i>ш</i>	sh
32.	Щ	щ	<i>Щ</i>	<i>щ</i>	shch
33.	Ъ	ъ	<i>Ъ</i>	<i>ъ</i>	”
34.	Ы	ы	<i>Ы</i>	<i>ы</i>	y

Udmurt				Romanization	
35.	Ь	ь	<i>Ь</i>	<i>ь</i>	’
36.	Э	э	<i>Э</i>	<i>э</i>	e
37.	Ю	ю	<i>Ю</i>	<i>ю</i>	yu
38.	Я	я	<i>Я</i>	<i>я</i>	ya

NOTES

1. E should be romanized ‘ye’ word-initially, after a vowel, after Ё, Ъ, Ь, and after the palatalizing consonants: Д, З, Л, Н, С and Т. It should be romanized ‘e’ elsewhere.
2. In order to retain reversibility, where two consonant characters appear together and the resulting romanization is equivalent to a Roman-script digraph occurring in the system (i.e. gh, zh, tl, sh or ts), a medial dot may be employed between the Roman-script consonants in order to distinguish these from the Roman-script digraphs.