

Macedonian Cyrillic

1.

Origin of the system

The United Nations recommended system was approved in 1977 (III/11), based on the romanization of the Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian Cyrillic alphabets that had long been employed in official gazetteers and maps of Yugoslavia. The table was published as annex to the resolution¹.

2.

Implementation

The system is used in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia² and in international cartographic products.

3.

Brief characterization

The Cyrillic alphabet is used. The romanization table is unambiguous and can be applied automatically. The system is on the whole reversible with the exception of the characters *í* and *ќ*. These are romanized as *g* and *k*, respectively, before *e* and *и*. But also *г* and *к* are occasionally used before *e* and *и*, so e.g. the name Makedonija goes back to Македонија, not Македонија in the Cyrillic alphabet.

4.

Romanization

А а	а	З з	z	Н н	n	У у	u
Б б	b	С с	dz	Њ њ	nj	Ф ф	f
В в	v	И и	i	О о	o	Х х	h
Г г	g	Ј ј	j	П п	p	Ц ц	c
Д д	d	К к	k	Р р	r	Ч ч	č
Ѓ ѓ	đ, g ¹	Л л	l	С с	s	Џ џ	dž
Е е	e	Љ љ	lj	Т т	t	Ш ш	š
Ж ж	ž	М м	m	Ќ ќ	ć, k ¹	'	'

¹ the second variant is used before *e* and *и*

¹ *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. Athens, 17 August - 7 September 1977. Vol. I. *Report of the Conference*, pp. 29, 31.

² See e.g. *Report of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*. Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. New York, 13-22 January 1998. Document E/CONF.91/CRP.23.