Turkmen

1. Current status

No romanization systems for Turkmen have been put forward at the United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names or at sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. A new Roman alphabet was officially decreed for the Turkmen language, to take effect in 1996. This is now in parallel use with the Cyrillic alphabet although there are some variations of letters.

5. Other systems of romanization

The Cyrillic letters have the following equivalents in the new official Roman alphabet.

A a	a	Ии	i	Pр	r	ъъ	(omitted)
Бб	b	Йй	ÿ (¥)	Сс	S	Ыы	у
Вв	W	Кк	k	Тт	t	Ьь	(omitted)
Γг	g	Лл	1	Уу	u	е Є	e
Дд	d	Мм	m	Υγ	ü	ϵG	ä
Еe	e, ÿe¹	Нн	n	Φф	f	Юю	ÿu
Ëë	ÿo	Ңң	ñ	Хx	h	я R	ÿa
жЖ	$f(\mathfrak{t})$	Оо	0	Цц	ts		
жж	j	Өө	Ö	Чч	ç		
Зз	Z	Пп	p	Шш	¢ (\$) ²		

Note. Where the capital letter unconventionally differs from the small letter, the capital letter is given in brackets.

The BGN/PCGN 1979 System gives, as a single block, different Roman equivalents to the following Turkmen letters (the official Roman equivalents are in brackets):

e (e/ÿe) e, ye¹	й (ÿ) у	ш (¢) sh	ю (ÿu) yu
ë (ÿo) yo	ң (ñ) ng	ъ "	я (ÿа) уа
ж (ŗ) zh	ч (ç) ch	ь ,	

 $^{^1}$ ye should be romanized initially, after the vowel characters a, e, ë, и, o, θ , y, γ , ы, ϑ , ю, and π , and after $\check{\mu}$, $\check{\tau}$, and $\check{\tau}$

 $^{^{1}}$ the Cyrillic letter e is pronounced [je] (in the new orthography $\ddot{y}e$) word-initially and after vowels, \breve{n} , \breve{b} and \breve{b}

² instead of \$ ¢ also a variant \$ § is used