Burmeses-language place names are recorded in KNAB in a double format, using both transcription (romanization) and transliteration. The romanization system of the BGN/PCGN has been modified to include diacritics denoting tones and therefore two vowels of the 1970 system are spelled differently (see explanations at the end). However, in the Internet version the BGN/PCGN version is used without modifications.

Below transliteration is marked by normal characters, *transcription (romanization)* by italics.

I. Consonant characters

1. k / ká
2. ṭh / tár
3. g / gá
4. ṭh / gá
5. n / ngá
6. c / sá
7. ch / sá
8. j / zá
9. jh / zá
10. ṭh / nyá

I. Consonant characters

11. ṭ / tá
12. t / tár
13. d / dár
14. dh / dár
15. ṭh / ná
16. t / tár
17. th / tár
18. d / dár
19. dh / dár
20. n / ná

A. See note 1.
B. Syllable-final variant character: ṭh.
C. Syllable-final variant character: Margins.
D. See note 3.

II. Independent vowel characters (see also note 4)

1. i / i
2. i / i
3. u / ū
4. u / ū
5. è / e
6. è / e
7. au / aw

A. This character is actually an abbreviation, a genitive/declarative marker.
B. Also used in combination with abbreviated vowel characters:  uauu "āw", uauu "aw.
C. Combined with a tone mark: ṭh "ū̂ ū.

III. Abbreviated vowel characters (• stands for any consonant character)

1. aîm / an
2. a / dā
3. i / i
4. i / i
5. u / ū
6. u / ū
7. ai / è
8. u / ū
9. u / ū
10. o / o
11. e / e

A. To avoid graphic confusion with some other characters, o is replaced by î and ū by ū after consonant characters  th, g, n, d, ṭ, o, and ū, e.g. ṭh kā, ū th kāw. After characters j, th, ṭ, dh, o ph and o b this practice seems to be optional. If needed for distinction these graphic variants may
be transliterated as follows: ဖ ဓ ḍa, ဗ္ိ ဗါး ḍaw.

If in conflict with another subscript symbol, a vowel character ဗ္ိ or ဗံိ may be written after consonant characters, with a prolonged upper part, e.g. ဗိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိိ_
Syllables ending with a written consonant are generally pronounced in the 2nd tone (unmarked) or end with a glottal stop, syllables ending with nasals may also have tone marks (1st and 3rd tones), e.g. ૐ an "àn, ૐ it an "ǹ.

Numbers
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Abbreviations
กก冤 ywe ｶ ﾋ hnaik

Notes
1. Certain consonant sounds change their value if used after any vowel letter or nasal consonant except as cited in note 5. The changes, as expressed in Roman letters, are the following: ch > gy; k > g; p > b; s > z; t > d.
2. In romanization, -a is always accompanying the Burmese consonant character unless this has got a dependent vowel character or an end-of-syllable mark: UnitOfWork madama mãddámá.
3. At the beginning of a word, the character  lowes x should not be romanized, unless followed by a consonant character that does not bear a vowel character or an end-of-syllable mark, in which case the character  lowes should be romanized a: OfWorkshop xakā āgā (cf. OfWorkshop xobhai ōbё), OfWorkshop xap" at. At the beginning of a medial or final syllable,  lowes x should be rendered by a hyphen: OfWorkshop maxū má-u, OfWorkshop sī pañ"xоn Thibin-aing.
4. The independent vowel characters should be romanized with a hyphen at the beginning of medial and final syllables: ૱ kreg kye-e.
5. When two consonant characters are written one above the other without an end-of-syllable mark, the upper character should be romanized first, followed by the lower character, and then the vowel and consonant characters, if any: OfWorkshop pañja panyá, OfWorkshop xantimabhawa andimábawá. Alternative romanizations, as indicated in note 1, do not apply to the upper character: OfWorkshop setā theta, OfWorkshop micchā missa, OfWorkshop ukkatha ukkādā.
6. When the letter n at the end of a syllable is followed by g or y at the beginning of the next syllable, hyphen should be added in between them; similarly hyphen should be used between t and h if they are in different syllables: OfWorkshop xăi" kwat" in-gu (but OfWorkshop phweáan shwengan).
7. Subscript consonants are not distinguished in translocation but if needed, they may be marked by a preceding apostrophe: ersistence ɡ’h.

Pronunciation of romanized names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aik</td>
<td>[aiʔ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aing</td>
<td>[ai]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>[a]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>[aʔ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auk</td>
<td>[aʊʔ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aung</td>
<td>[aʊ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aw</td>
<td>[a]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversion from KNAB into the BGN/PCGN romanization system
1) tone marks are omitted;
2) e’ > ế, o’ > ơ.