

Church Slavic

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Numeric Value</i>
<i>Upper case letters</i>		<i>Lower case letters</i>		
А	A	а	a	1
Б	B	б	b	
В	V	в	v	2
Г	G	г	g	3
Д	D	д	d	4
Е	E	е	e	5
Є	Ē	є	ē	
ІѲ	ĪĒ	іѲ	īē	
Ж	Zh	ж	zh	
С	Ž	с	ž	6
З	Z	з	z	7
И	I	и	i	8
Й	Ī	й	ī	
І	Ī	і	ī	10
К	K	к	k	20
Л	L	л	l	30
М	M	м	m	40
Н	N	н	n	50
О	O	о	o	70
П	P	п	p	80
Р	R	р	r	100
С	S	с	s	200
Т	T	т	t	300
УѲ	U	уѲ	u	400
Ѹ	Ū	Ѹ	ū	400
Ф	F	ф	f	500
Х	Kh	х	kh	600
Ѡ	ŌT	Ѡ	ōt	800
Ѳ	Ō	Ѳ	ō	800
Ц	ṪṢ	ц	ṫṣ	900
Ч	Ch	ч	ch	90
Ш	Sh	ш	sh	
Щ	Sht	щ	sht	

Ѣ	" (hard sign)	ѣ	" (hard sign) (see Note 4)	
Ѥ	Ȳ	ѥ	ȳ	
Ѧ	Y	ѧ	y	
Ѣ	' (soft sign)	ѣ	' (soft sign)	
Ѥ	Ě	ѥ	ě	
Ю	ĪŪ	ю	īū	
Ѧ	ĪĀ	ѧ	īā	
Ѧ	Ě	ѧ	ę	900
Ѧ	KS̄	ѧ	k̄s̄	60
Ѧ	PS̄	ѧ	p̄s̄	700
Ѧ	Ě	ѧ	ę	9
Ѥ	Ȳ	ѥ, ѧ	ȳ (ȳ if used without diacritical marks)	400
Ѧ	Q	ѧ	q	
Ѧ	ĪĚ	ѧ	īę	
Ѧ	ĪQ	ѧ	īq	
Ѧ	G	ѧ	g	

Notes

1. Diacritical signs

Accents and aspiration marks are ignored in romanization. Marks ignored in romanization include the acute accent (´), the grave accent (`), the aspiration mark (ˆ), or combinations thereof (˘) or (˙).

The letters *ĭ* and *ǰ* are sometimes printed with two dots (or marks), as shown. In the first case, the two dots are used whenever no other accent appears, and thus they have no particular significance and are ignored in romanization. In the second case, the use of the two dots (or other diacritical marks) indicates that the letter is a vowel, and the letter is romanized *y*, as provided for in the table.

The symbol indicating a short *i* (˘) is taken into account in romanization, as indicated in the table, resulting in the romanization *ĩ*.

2. Abbreviations

Abbreviated words are transcribed in full, without the use of brackets. The most common symbol for abbreviation is ˘. Sometimes, omitted letters are placed above other letters in the word in Church Slavic texts (e.g., w̄, ě̄, ǰ̄), the letter added being sometimes given

