

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
Є	E	є	e	5
Ě	Ě	ě	ě	
Ї	ĪĒ	ѳ	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
У	U	у	u	400
Ѹ	Ū	ѹ	ū	400
Ф	F	ф	f	500
Х	Kh	х	kh	600
Ѡ	ŌT	ѡ	ōt	800
Ѣ	Ō	ѣ	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)	
Ѥ	̄	ѥ	̄	
Ѧ	Y	ѧ	y	
Ѣ	' (soft sign)	ѣ	' (soft sign)	
Ѥ	Ě	ѥ	ě	
Ю	ĪŪ	ю	īū	
ІА	ĪĀ	іа	īā	
А	Ě	а	ę	900
Ѣ	KS̄	ѣ	ks̄	60
Ѥ	PS̄	ѥ	ps̄	700
Ѧ	Ě	а	Ě	9
Ѣ	Y	ѣ, y	ý (ý if used without diacritical marks)	400
Ѣ	Q	ѣ	q	
ІА	ĪĚ	іа	īę	
ІѢ	ĪŪ	іѣ	īū	
Ѣ	G	ѣ	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 (ˊ), or combinations thereof (˘) or (˙).

The letters *ĭ* and *ŷ* 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 *ĭ*.

2. Abbreviations

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

with a special symbol (e.g., ꙗѠь). The symbol ' above a letter indicates the omission of њ or ѣ.

3. Numerals

Numerals are represented in Church Slavic by letters (as shown in the romanization table) with the addition of the signs ꙗ ○ Ѡ ѡ and ꙗꙗꙗ. The addition of an abbreviation sign (̣) indicates merely the representation of a basic numeral; thus Ѡ̣ represents 2.

Higher numerals are shown as follows:

ꙗѠ̣	2,000
Ⓚ̣	20,000
Ѡ̣Ѡ̣	200,000
ꙗꙗꙗ̣	2,000,000

Thus, the figure 1913 is written ꙗѠѠѠ̣.

4. Dates

While Church Slavic books are usually dated in the Christian Era, they are in some cases dated by the year of the Mundane Era of Constantinople. To convert to the western calendar, subtract 5508. However, prior to 1700 A.D., the mundane year in Russia began on September 1st, so that two years must be given, obtained by subtracting 5509 and 5508, respectively. Thus, 7203 in the Mundane Era is 1694/95 in the Christian Era. In such cases, if the month of publication is known, the year may be determined by subtracting 5509 for September through December, and 5508 for January through August.