

TRANSLITERATION OF CYRILLIC

The system for transliteration (romanization) of Cyrillic used in this index is given below in the column headed "MR (new)". It is the system that has been used in Mathematical Reviews since the beginning of 1983 and it is largely in agreement with other transliteration systems in use in the U.S.A., such as those of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the U.S. Library of Congress (LC), and the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). The principal feature of these systems is that they are intended to be as phonetic as possible for speakers of English.

The table below lists all Cyrillic letters occurring in Slavic languages, and the transliteration schemes used by:

Mathematical Reviews since 1983 = MR (new),
MR before 1983 and Zentralblatt für Mathematik (Zbl) before
1980 = old (MR, Zbl),
Zbl since 1980 = Zbl (new),
American National Standards Institute = ANSI,
U.S. Library of Congress = LC,
Institute for Scientific Information = ISI.

The transliteration of the British Standards Institute (BSI) agrees with that of ISI, except for the letters \ddot{e} and \ddot{y} \mapsto \dot{e} .

In the schemes of some of these enterprises, a few Cyrillic letters receive more than one transliteration, depending on the language in which the letter occurs. Non-Russian Cyrillic letters and transliterations different from the ones for Russian are identified by superscript numbers:

- 1 Ukrainian
- 2 Belorussian
- 3 Serbian
- 4 Macedonian
- 5 Bulgarian.

In order to achieve complete reversibility of the transliteration scheme, centered dots are used as a separating or bracketing device in the following cases: $\text{тс} \mapsto \text{t}\cdot\text{s}$, $\text{тш} \mapsto \text{t}\cdot\text{sh}$, $\text{шч} \mapsto \text{sh}\cdot\text{ch}$, $\text{ьу} \mapsto \text{y}\cdot\text{u}$, $\text{ьа} \mapsto \text{y}\cdot\text{a}$, $\text{дж} \mapsto \text{d}\cdot\text{j}$, $\text{лј} \mapsto \text{l}\cdot\text{j}$, $\text{нј} \mapsto \text{n}\cdot\text{j}$, for separation, and $\text{ц} \mapsto \text{dzh}$ for bracketing.

Alphabetization (in indexes, etc.) follows the "stripped" version (i.e., without diacritical marks) of the transliteration; the symbol " (double prime) representing ъ and the single prime representing ь are treated as diacritical marks and ignored. The capital version of the Bulgarian " is distinguished by an underbar: '' .

Transliteration of Cyrillic								
Cyrillic			MR (new)	old (MR, Zbl)	Zbl (new)	ANSI	LC	ISI
А	а	<i>a</i>	a	a	a	a	a	a
Б	б	<i>b</i>	b	b	b	b	b	b
В	в	<i>v</i>	v	v	v	v	v	v
Г	г	<i>g</i>	g	g	g	g	g, h ¹	g
Д	д	<i>d, g</i>	d	d	d	d	d	d
Ђ	ђ ³	<i>ђ³</i>	dj	Đ d	dj	d	d	
Ѓ	ѓ ⁴	<i>ѓ⁴</i>	ǰ			ǰ	ǰ	
Е	е	<i>e</i>	e	e	e	e	e	e
Ё	ё	<i>ë</i>	ë	ë	e	ë	ë	e
Є	є ^{1,2}	<i>є^{1,2}</i>	ē	ē	je	ye	iē	
Ж	ж	<i>жс</i>	zh	ž	zh	zh, ž ^{3,4}	zh, žh ¹ , ž ^{3,4}	zh
З	з	<i>з</i>	z	z	z	z	z	z
И	и	<i>и</i>	i	i	i	i	i, y ¹	i
І	і ^{1,2}	<i>і^{1,2}</i>	ī	ī	yi	ī	i	
Ї	ї ¹	<i>ї¹</i>	ï	ï	yi	ï	ï	
Ј	ј ^{3,4}	<i>ј^{3,4}</i>	j	j	j	j	j	j
Й	й	<i>й</i>	ī	ī	j	ī	ī	i
К	к	<i>к</i>	k	k	k	k	k	k
Л	л	<i>л</i>	l	l	l	l	l	l
Љ	љ ^{3,4}	<i>љ^{3,4}</i>	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	
М	м	<i>м</i>	m	m	m	m	m	m
Н	н	<i>н</i>	n	n	n	n	n	n
Њ	њ ^{3,4}	<i>њ^{3,4}</i>	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	
О	о	<i>о</i>	o	o	o	o	o	o
П	п	<i>п</i>	p	p	p	p	p	p
Р	р	<i>р</i>	r	r	r	r	r	r
С	с	<i>с</i>	s	s	s	s	s	s
Т	т	<i>т</i>	t	t	t	t	t	t
Ѡ	ѧ ³	<i>ѧ³</i>	ć	ć	cj	ć	ć	
Ѓ	ќ ⁴	<i>ќ⁴</i>	ќ			ќ	ќ	
У	у	<i>у</i>	u	u	u	u	u	u
Ў	ў ²	<i>ў²</i>	ũ			ũ	ũ	
Ф	ф	<i>ф</i>	f	f	f	f	f	f
Х	х	<i>х</i>	kh	h	kh	kh, h ^{3,4}	kh, h ^{3,4}	kh
Ц	ц	<i>ц</i>	ts	c	ts	ts, c ^{3,4}	ts̄, ts ¹ , c ^{3,4}	ts
Ч	ч	<i>ч</i>	ch	č	ch	ch, č ^{3,4}	ch, č ^{3,4}	ch
Ѡ	ѡ ^{3,4}	<i>ѡ^{3,4}</i>	dzh	dž	dzh	dž	dž	
Ш	ш	<i>ш</i>	sh	š	sh	sh, š	sh, š ^{3,4}	sh
Щ	щ	<i>щ</i>	shch	šč	shch, sht ⁵	shch	shch, sht ⁵	shch
[Ѣ ⁵]	ѣ	<i>ѣ</i>	["_"] "	"	"	"	"	"
Ы	ы	<i>ы</i>	y	y	y	y	y	y
Ь	ь	<i>ь</i>	'	'	'	'	'	'
’ ¹	’	<i>’</i>	,	,	,	,	,	,
Э	э	<i>э</i>	è	è	eh	è	è	é
Ю	ю	<i>ю</i>	yu	ju	yu	yu	îu	yu
Я	я	<i>я</i>	ya	ja	ya	ya	îâ	ya

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