

MANUAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

*For the Use of Librarians, Bibliographers, Research Workers,
Editors, Translators, and Printers*

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

By

GEORG F. VON OSTERMANN, PH.D.

Foreign Language Editor (Retired), U. S. Government Printing Office



New York
CENTRAL BOOK COMPANY, INC.
1952

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

Sixteen years have passed since the publication of the third edition of the *Manual of Foreign Languages*.

The unusual demand for this most important of reference tools occasions this revised and enlarged fourth edition. Long out-of-print and practically unobtainable, it is our pleasure to make the *Manual* available once more to librarians, cataloguers, bibliographers, editors, printers, students in the field of foreign language, and to the vastly increased number of scientific workers whose research involves them in the use of such languages.

As in the third edition, the chief grammatical features of the more important modern languages have either been corrected or augmented. In particular, the following languages have undergone extensive revision: Afrikaans, Bohemian, Esperanto, German, Modern Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese, Roumanian, Spanish, Swedish, and Turkish.

An additional language, namely Estonian, now makes its appearance, and a new feature, the tabular charts of the Languages and Monies of the World, will we hope be found of interest and value.

Special acknowledgment is made to Fr. Berard Haile, O.F.M., in charge of the Indian Schools on the Navaho Indian Reservation, for his article on New Navaho.

Resetting the *Manual* anew was impossible since no one typographer in the United States, and probably in the world, with the exception of the Government Printing Office, had available for our use even a small portion of the many unusual type faces to be found therein. We wish to indicate, therefore, that all portions of the third edition not requiring change have been reproduced in this new edition by the photographic process. Corrections and minor additions have been "stripped" in, and all new material, set in type for the first time, is presented in a format approximating as closely as possible that used in the third and prior edition.

Comments and suggestions bringing to our attention, errors, either philological or typographical, will be welcomed. If warranted, an errata sheet will be prepared and distributed to all users of this work.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

The growing appreciation of the Manual of Foreign Languages made necessary this third edition, which called for much revision and the addition of a group of languages that were not contemplated in previous editions. The chief grammatical features of the more important modern languages have been amplified with a view to affording editors, cataloguers, and bibliographers, as well as printers, a broader, more adequate basis of information for their respective tasks. The features presented, however, were not intended to comprise a comprehensive treatise, but rather a suggestive skeleton outline that would give an adequate view of the structure of each language. The manual is purposely condensed for ready reference, and is intended merely as a guide, not a textbook. In general, only elementary rules and examples are given, and owing to limits of space there has been no attempt to deal exhaustively with any one subject. Minor exceptions exist to some of the rules given, especially in the Romance languages, and changes are being made in many of the languages, but a close adherence to the usage indicated will be sufficient for most foreign-language work.

Special acknowledgment is due the Honorable Augustus E. Giegengack, United States Public Printer, for his interest and enthusiastic support of this work. It was largely through his advice and cooperation that additions were made to the list of languages contained in this edition, especially the tongues and dialects used on the African continent. Recent developments in that portion of the world have caused renewed interest in the languages of its inhabitants. This, coupled with the unusual demand for the first two editions of the Manual of Foreign Languages encouraged the author to renewed effort, and it is hoped that this revised and enlarged manual will be of value to students and workers in the field of foreign languages and to scientific workers in research involving the use of such languages.

In former editions detailed acknowledgment was made of invaluable assistance rendered by members of the staffs of the Library of Congress, the American Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, leading universities, and by other scholars recognized as authorities in language study. The author also wishes to acknowledge the many helpful suggestions that have enabled him to correct errors, both philological and typographical, that have appeared in previous editions.

CONTENTS

Acholi	344
Afrikaans	346
African Languages	335
Albanian	12
Alphabet (The)	1
Alphabets of Cyrillic Origin	6
American Indian Languages	295
Amhāric	353
Anglo-Saxon	14
Arabic	16
Arabic ligatures	18
Armenian	19
Bantu Language Family	357
Bobangi	361
Bohemian	22
Bulgarian	29
Baluba-Lulua	363
Burmese	31
Caddoan	299
Catalonian	33
Cherokee	300
Cherokee Syllabary	302
Chikaranga	366
Chinese	36
Chinook	303
Chippewa (Ojibway)	304
Chippewa (Otchipwe)	306
Choctaw	308
Chuzuri, see Georgic.	
Coptic	368
Cree	309
Creek, see Muskokee.	
Dakota (Sioux)	311
Danish	414
Devanāgarī	50
Diacritical marks	8
Dutch	53

CONTENTS

Egyptian	370
Eskimo	313
Eskimo (no. 2)	314
Esperanto.....	59
Estonian	63
Ethiopic	372
Ewe	376
Finnish	74
Fox	315
French	78
Fulani	378
Gā	380
Gaelic	86
Georgic	88
German	90
Glagolitsa	101
Greek (classical)	103
Greek (modern)	109
Hausa	382
Hawaiian	118
Hebrew	120
Hungarian	125
Hupa	316
Icelandic (modern)	131
Iroquoian	317
Italian	133
Japanese	139
Javanese	144
Kalispel	318
Kanarese (Kannada)	147
Kānuri	385
Kongo	387
Korean	148
Kwakiutl	319
Ladino (Judæo-Spanish)	151
Languages and Monies of the World	152
Latin	158
Latin abbreviations	160
Latin incunabula	165
Latvian	166
Library and bibliographical terms	4
Lithuanian	168
Lu-Ganda	389

CONTENTS

Maidu	320
Maghreb	391
Malay	170
Manchu	172
Masai	393
Mashona	394
Mchedruli, see Georgic.	
Môle	396
Mongolian	174
Muskokee (Muskogi) (Creek)	321
Namaquah-Hottentot	398
Navaho	323
New Navaho	325
Norwegian	176
Nyika	400
Osage	329
Osette	183
Pan African tongues	339
Pima	331
Persian (Nestalic)	185
Polish	189
Portuguese	195
Reformed Portuguese orthography	202
Rumanian	215
Runes	222
Russian	224
Samaritan	232
Samoan	233
Sanscrit	235
Serbo-Croatian	237
Shuna	401
Siamese	240
Sioux, see Dakota.	
Slavonic languages	7
Slovak	242
Slovenian	244
Spanish	246
Swahili	402
Swedish	255
Tagalog	263
Takelma	332
Tamil	266
Tebele	404
Telugu	268

CONTENTS

Temne	405
Tibetan	271
Tsimshian	333
Turkish (Ryk'a)	273
Turkish (New)	275
Uighuric	285
Ukrainian	287
Umbundu	407
Urdu (Hindustani)	289
Welsh	291
Wendish	292
Wolof	408
Yao	409
Yiddish	294
Yoruba	411
Zuñi	334
Zulu-Kafir	413

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE ALPHABET

The modern alphabet is derived from the Phoenician, through the Greek and Latin. The Phoenician, in turn, probably was patterned originally from the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which were given Semitic values.

The first man who desired to convey an idea other than by motions or speech drew a picture that would be understood by his fellow tribesmen. This can be illustrated by a drawing taken from an American Indian's message (fig. I, a), by which he wished to convey the information that he had gone by canoe for many sleeps to an island. This was drawn probably on the tanned hide of his tepee.

There was always a tendency, under stress of time and material, after writing began to be used, to conventionalize an earlier picture. This may be illustrated by the Chinese ideogram for mountain in its earlier pictographic and its later conventionalized form (fig. I, b). The Assyrian bull's head (fig. I, c) illustrates, in the primitive form, a greater advance from the pictographic; and, in the latter, what happened when the scribes began impressing cuneiform characters on wet clay with a wedge-shaped awl.

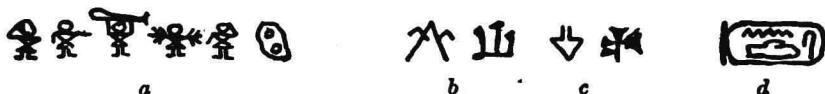


FIGURE I.—Development of writing: a, American Indian; b, Chinese; c, Assyrian; d, Egyptian.

The Egyptian writing dates from at least 4000 B.C. The cartouch (fig. I, d) contains the name of Send, a Pharaoh of the second dynasty, and is regarded as the earliest bit of writing extant. The Egyptian characters were of two kinds, the hieroglyphic that was cut on the wood or stone work of the temples, and the hieratic, written or painted on wood or papyrus, usually with a pointed reed. The hieratic forms were cursive and more rapidly written than the hieroglyphics, but their derivation from the older characters can be seen. (See fig. II, column 2.) The characters also began to lose their identity as pictures of objects and began to represent sounds, becoming true letters. For example, in the Pharaoh's name above referred to, the reading is not "bandage, water, hand," the original significance of the characters, but S N D (the vowels omitted, as usual with early writing).

The early Semites came into contact with the Egyptians on numerous occasions, one of which is narrated in the books of Genesis and Exodus in the Hebrew Bible. They learned the art of writing, and put it to use in their commercial ventures. Moses is thought to have been inducted into the Egyptian priestly class and to have learned to write, as the art of writing was confined to the priestly class at that time.

A connection between the Egyptian characters and the Phoenician characters, the oldest of which date from about 1850 B.C., is found in the Sinai inscription, discovered recently, which dates from about 1500 B.C. (See fig. II, columns 3 and 4.)

1	2			3	4	5	6	7
	a	b	c					
EAGLE								A a
HOUSE								B b
STOOL								C c
HAND								D d
ENCLOSURE								E e
ASP								F f
DUCK								G g
SIEVE								H h
TONGS								I i
REED								J j
CUP								K k
LION								L l
OWL								M m
WATER								N n
PILLOW								O o
EYE								P p
SCREEN								Q q
SNAKE								R r
MOUTH								S s
HEAD								T t
GARDEN								U u
LOOP								V v
								W w
								X x
								Y y
								Z z

FIGURE II.—1, late square Hebrew; 2, Egyptian, a, hieroglyphics, b, hieratics, c, variant forms; 3, Sinitic; 4, Phoenician (Moabite stone); 5, early Greek; 6, Latin capitals and uncials or cursives; 7, Modern roman capitals and lower-case.

The Phoenicians were great traders, and carried on an extensive commerce by sea, reaching as far, in their small vessels, as the British Isles. They communicated the art of writing to the Greeks, and the earliest forms of Greek writing are dated from the seventh to the fourth centuries, B.C. The earliest Latin inscriptions date from about the year 200 B.C.

The modern majuscule or capital letters owe their forms to the characters that were cut in stone on monuments, etc., and that required great care and time to produce. There finally grew up a more hastily produced flowing character, written first on papyrus and later on vellum with brushes, reed pens, and feather pens. This became the minuscule, or lower-case letter.

The earliest printed books were attempts to reproduce manuscripts by the use of movable type. The similarity between the Gutenberg Bible and contemporary manuscripts can be seen by comparing them, as may be done at the Library of Congress.

These manuscripts were written with a broad-nibbed pen that made heavy down strokes. From this originated the black-letter type, in which works on theology, law, etc., were customarily written and at first printed. The three German text types, the Fraktur, the Gotisch, and the Schwabacher, originated from the black-letter.

Lesser works, known as the humanities, were written in a simpler hand than the black-letter, which was reserved for the graver subjects. Printing followed the scribes in this respect, but the humanistic letters proved to be so much more legible that they were, after a while, used almost exclusively as a letter text in western Europe. It is from these that we have obtained the ordinary roman letter, called by the Germans "Antiqua". Finally Aldus invented the italic, so as to get more matter on a page.

In figure II, column 1 are given the square Hebrew characters, of a late form, but significant for comparison, and forming the best key letters available. In column 2 are the Egyptian (a) hieroglyphic, (b) hieratic, and (c) variant forms of the letters concerned. Column 3 gives the Sinaitic characters, column 4 the Phoenician (Moabite stone) alphabet, column 5 the early transitional Greek characters, and column 6 Latin capitals and uncials or cursives, some of them quite late, to illustrate the origin of upper- and lower-case roman. Column 7 gives the modern roman alphabets for comparison.

An attempt has been made to present in the text also some of the nonroman alphabets. The Far Eastern languages have alphabets all their own. The near eastern languages—e.g., Arabic and Coptic—have pursued a different course. The Cyrillic and Glagolitic were developed from the Greek, with the aid of some of the ancient runes for peculiar Slavic sounds. Modern Russian and the other Slavic alphabets have been romanized as nearly as circumstances will permit.

SELECTED LIBRARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TERMS

	Volume	Page	Edition	Part	Number (Issue)	Revised	Enlarged
Afrikaans.....	boekdeel	{bladsy pagina fágé	uitgave edities botim	{deel pfésé	nommer	verbeterde {revizue pérsère	vergrooerde {pérshtuom zvélíchení
Albanian.....	vëllim	strana	{vydání naklad	{část	číslo	znovuvydano	paumipero
Bohemian.....	svazek, kniha	страница страна	издание	часть	номеръ	реви́зиро́вано	aumentada
Bulgarian.....	томъ	plana	edicio	part	número	revisió	rašireno
Catalonian.....	{volum tomo	strana, stranica	izdanje	deo	broj	ispravljeno	revidet,
Croatian.....	svetak	Side	Udgave, Oplag	{osa, jagu	Nummer, Hefte	gennemset,	forøget
Danish.....	bind	{bladziide pagina	editie	{deel afdeeling	nummer aflevering	revideret	verneerderde
Dutch.....	Boekdeel	paço	uitgave	parto	numero	herziene	-----
Esperanto.....	volumo	kulĝ	eldono	osa	number	{rewiderida jarel	-----
Esthonian.....	kõide	sivu	wäljaanne	osa	numero	{waadata korjattu	laajennettu
Finnish.....	teos	page	painos	{part fascicule	numéro	revisé	augmenté
French.....	{volume tome	τεῦχον	édition	ccvō	αριθμ	αἰτεῖσθαι	μεγαλυνῆσαι
Gaelic.....	cuairtse	Seite	{Auflage Ausgabe	{Teil	Nummer Hefte	revidiert	erweitert
German.....	Band	σελλίς	έκδοσις	μέρος	ἀριθμός	bearbeitete	vermehrte
Greek.....	τόμος	ף	{הוצאה הדפוס	{חלק	מספר	אֶדִיטְיוֹנִית	אֶקְסְטְרַאנְטִית
Hebrew.....	קֶטֶד	lap	kiadás	rész	szám	kijavított	megjavított
Hungarian.....	kötet	pagina	edizione	parte	numero	riveduto	aumentato
Italian.....	volume	pagina	edizio	parte	numerus	recognito	amplificato
Latin.....	volumen	pagina	editio	pars	numerus	-----	-----
Latvian.....	sējums	lappuse	izdevums	daļa	numurs	-----	-----

Lithuanian	{tomas knyga	{puslapis side	{laida leidinys utgave, oplag wydanie edycya	{dalis del cse66	numerus nummer, hefte num numero numero номеръ	perziureti giennemset przejzenie revisado revizuire исправленное пересмотренное	padidinti udvidet {rosszerz6 powiekszał {aumentado alargado l6rgi дополненное
Norwegian	bind ksti6ka tom	{stronica	edi66o edi6iune издание	parte parte часть	broj 6slo 6tevilka numero	revisado revizuire исправленное пересмотренное	дополнено повечено расширено zvel66eni pove6ano ampliando aumentado
Polish	{volume tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Portuguese	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Rumanian	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Russian	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Serbian	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Slovak	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Slovenian	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Spanish	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Swedish	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Turkish (new)	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Ukrainian	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Welsh	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Wendish	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad
Yiddish	{tomo livro tom томъ	{pagina pagin6 страница	izdanie izdaj6, natis edici6n upplaga tabi, negr видання	parte del c6z частина	{h6fte, nummer numro sayi число, выпуск	genomsedd reviderad tetkikeditimis перепробовано зиправлено adolygiad nowuwydanie	till6kad tezyit edilimis доповнено розширено uchwanegiad

ALPHABETS OF CYRILLIC ORIGIN

Modified Cyrillic		Transliteration	Russian		Ukrainian		White Russian		Bulgarian		Serbian	
А	а	<i>a</i>	А	а	А	а	А	а	А	а	А	а
Б	б	<i>b</i>	Б	б	Б	б	Б	б	Б	б	Б	б
В	в	<i>v</i>	В	в	В	в	В	в	В	в	В	в
Г	г	<i>g</i>	Г	г	Г	г	Г	г	Г	г	Г	г
Г (І)	г	<i>g</i>	-----	-----	Г	г	Г	г	-----	-----	-----	-----
Д	д	<i>d</i>	Д	д	Д	д	Д	д	Д	д	Д	д
Ђ (Ђ)	ђ	<i>d</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ђ	ђ
Е	е	<i>e</i>	Е	е	Е	е	Е	е	Е	е	Е	е
Є	є	<i>ě</i>	-----	-----	Є	є	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ё	ё	<i>ě</i>	Ё	ё	-----	-----	Ё	ё	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ж	ж	<i>zh</i>	Ж	ж	Ж	ж	Ж	ж	Ж	ж	Ж	ж
З	з	<i>z</i>	З	з	З	з	З	з	З	з	З	з
И	и	<i>i</i>	И	и	И	и	-----	-----	И	и	И	и
І	і	<i>i</i>	І	і	І	і	І	і	-----	-----	-----	-----
Й	й	<i>i</i>	Й	й	Й	й	Й	й	Й	й	-----	-----
Ј	ј	<i>j</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ј	ј
К	к	<i>k</i>	К	к	К	к	К	к	К	к	К	к
Л	л	<i>l</i>	Л	л	Л	л	Л	л	Л	л	Л	л
Љ	љ	<i>l</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Љ	љ
М	м	<i>m</i>	М	м	М	м	М	м	М	м	М	м
Н	н	<i>n</i>	Н	н	Н	н	Н	н	Н	н	Н	н
Њ	њ	<i>n</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Њ	њ
О	о	<i>o</i>	О	о	О	о	О	о	О	о	О	о
П	п	<i>p</i>	П	п	П	п	П	п	П	п	П	п
Р	р	<i>r</i>	Р	р	Р	р	Р	р	Р	р	Р	р
С	с	<i>s</i>	С	с	С	с	С	с	С	с	С	с
Т	т	<i>t</i>	Т	т	Т	т	Т	т	Т	т	Т	т
Ћ (Ћ)	ћ	<i>č</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ћ	ћ
У	у	<i>u</i>	У	у	У	у	У	у	У	у	У	у
Ў	ў	<i>u</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ў	ў	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ф	ф	<i>f</i>	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	Ф	ф
Х	х	<i>kh</i>	Х	х	Х	х	Х	х	Х	х	Х	х
Ц	ц	<i>čs</i> ¹	Ц	ц	Ц	ц	Ц	ц	Ц	ц	Ц	ц
Ч	ч	<i>ch</i>	Ч	ч	Ч	ч	Ч	ч	Ч	ч	Ч	ч
Ї	ї	<i>dzh</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ї	ї
Ш	ш	<i>sh</i>	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	Ш	ш
Щ	щ	<i>shch</i>	Щ	щ	Щ	щ	-----	-----	Щ	щ	-----	-----
Ъ	ъ	<i>"</i> ²	Ъ	ъ	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ъ	ъ	Ъ ³	ъ
Ы	ы	<i>y</i>	Ы	ы	-----	-----	Ы	ы	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ь	ь	<i>y</i>	Ь	ь	Ь	ь	Ь	ь	Ь	ь	Ь ³	ь
Ъ	ъ	<i>te</i> ¹	Ъ	ъ	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ъ	ъ	-----	-----
Э	э	<i>ě</i>	Э	э	-----	-----	Э	э	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ю	ю	<i>ü</i> ¹	Ю	ю	Ю	ю	Ю	ю	Ю	ю	-----	-----
Я	я	<i>ü</i> ¹	Я	я	Я	я	Я	я	Я	я	-----	-----
Ө	ө	<i>f</i>	Ө	ө	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ү	ү	<i>y</i>	Ү	ү	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ж	ж	<i>u</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ж	ж	-----	-----

¹ As initials in proper names, first word of a sentence, etc.: Ё, Ё, Ё, Ё.² Final disregarded.³ Obsolete.

SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

The Slavonic languages may be divided into three groups:

(a) The Western, which includes the Polabian, Polish, Sorb or Wendish, and Czechoslovak; the first of these is now dead. It was spoken in parts of Holstein and Hanover, in Mecklenburg, on the island of Rügen, in Brandenburg, and Pomerania. Closely connected with it is the Polish, which possesses an ancient literature. Sorb or Wendish is spoken along the river Spree in both Upper and Lower Lusatia; it formerly occupied a much larger area and formed a natural transition to the other languages of this group. Czech and Slovak are really two separate, though closely related, literary languages which are spoken in Bohemia and Slovakia, respectively.

(b) The Eastern group comprises Great Russian, commonly known simply as Russian; Little Russian, now generally known as Ukrainian, and also formerly known as Ruthenian in those parts of former Austro-Hungary where it was spoken; and White Russian, only recently elevated to the dignity of a literary language.

(c) The Southern group includes Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, and Bulgarian. Serb and Croatian are identical languages, but the former uses the Cyrillic while the latter uses the Latin characters. The so-called Kaj dialect, which is spoken near Zagreb, is a link between the Slovene and the Serbo-Croatian. The Macedonian dialects occupy a midway station between Serb and Bulgarian. The language used by the first Slavonic translators was an old form of Macedonian Bulgarian which has influenced all of the orthodox Slavs to a greater or lesser degree.

Originally all of these groups employed the Cyrillic alphabet, but a movement started in those countries under the influence of the Roman church has resulted in the adoption of the Latin alphabet in all of these Slavic countries except Russia and Bulgaria, and among the true Serbs in Yugoslavia.

DIACRITICAL MARKS

Ā	Albanian, Bohemian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Portuguese, Samoan, Slovak, Spanish, Tagalog	Č	Bohemian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Wendish
À	Gaelic	ċ	Fox
Ả	Catalonian, French, Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Rumanian, Tagalog	Ċ	Dakota
Ȧ	Albanian, Chinook, Fox, French, Iroquoian, Maidu, Malay, New Turkish, Pima, Portuguese, Rumanian, Tagalog, Tsimshian	Ç	Albanian, Catalonian, Eskimo (no. 2), French, Iroquoian, Polish, Portuguese
Ẹ	Chinook, Eskimo (no. 2), Finnish, Fox, German, Iroquoian, Kwakiutl, Maidu, Malay, Pima, Swedish, Tsimshian, Zufi	Ĉ	Dakota, Osage
Ȧ	Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish	ċ	Gaelic
Ả	Anglo-Saxon, Cherokee, Chinook, Cree, Dutch, Eskimo, Fox, Iroquoian, Kwakiutl, Latin, Latvian, Maidu, Malay, Persian, Samoan, Takelma, Tsimshian	ḥ	Cherokee
Ẹ	Dutch, Iroquoian, Malay, Pima, Samoan	ḥ	Cherokee
Ȧ	Rumanian	Ď d' d	Bohemian, Slovak
Ả	Portuguese	ṁ	Gaelic
Ả	Dakota, Lithuanian, Polish	Đ đ	Anglo-Saxon
Ả	Cherokee, Navaho	Đ đ	Icelandic
Ả	Cherokee	Đ đ	Serbo-Croatian
Ả	Eskimo (no. 2)	DŽ	Polish
Ả	Choctaw	DŽ	Polish
Ả	Choctaw	DŽ	Latvian, Serbo-Croatian, Wendish
Ả	Iroquoian	d'	Pima
Ả	Fox	Ê	Bohemian, French, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Portuguese, Samoan, Slovak, Spanish, Tagalog
Ả	Fox	Ê	Catalonian, French, Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Tagalog, Takelma
Ả	Takelma	é	Gaelic
Ả	Navaho	Ê	Albanian, French, Kwakiutl, Lithuanian
Ả	Navaho	Ê	Bohemian, Slovak, Wendish
Ả	Caddoan	Ê	Chinook, Esperanto, French, Kwakiutl, Portuguese, Slovenian, Tagalog, Tsimshian
Ả	Caddoan	Ê	Anglo-Saxon, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish
Ả	Caddoan	ē	Navaho, Polish
Ả	Caddoan	Ê	Anglo-Saxon, Chinook, Dutch, Eskimo, Fox, Hupa, Kwakiutl, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maidu, Malay, Persian, Tsimshian
Ả	Caddoan	Ê	Dutch, Iroquoian, Latin, Malay, Pima
Ả	Navaho	Ê	Lithuanian
Ả	Navaho	e'	Navaho
Ả	Anglo-Saxon	ē	Cherokee
Ê b'	Wendish	ē	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian
ṁ	Gaelic		
Č	Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Wendish		

e'	Fox	k'l	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian
e°	Takelma	'k	Fox
e'	Navaho	k	Zufi
e~	Navaho	k̄	Zufi
f̄	Gaelic	k̄	Zufi
G	New Turkish	l	Chinook, Kwakiutl
ḡ	Navaho	l!	Chinook, Kwakiutl
G	Dakota	ll	Tsimshian
Ṣ	Gaelic	L	Latvian
Ḡ ḡ	Latvian	L̄	Slovak
g	Chinook, Eskimo (no. 2), Tsimshian	L l'	Slovak, Wendish
g'	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian	th	Gaelic
g*	Fox	M̄	Wendish
ḡ	Tsimshian	m ^m	Fox
H h	Dakota	ml	Tsimshian
H	Persian	N̄	Hupa, Iroquoian, Maidu, Pima, Spanish
I	Bohemian, Catalanian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Portuguese, Samoan, Slovak, Spanish, Tagalog	N	Latvian
I	Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Rumanian, Tagalog	N̄	Polish, Wendish
I	Chinook, French, Kwakiutl, Latvian, New Turkish, Rumanian, Tagalog, Tsimshian	NG	Tagalog
I	Catalonian, French, Malay, Portuguese (reformed)	n ^a	Fox
I	Anglo-Saxon, Chinook, Cree, Dutch, Eskimo, Fox, Hupa, Iroquoian, Kwakiutl, Latin, Latvian, Maidu, Persian, Takelma, Tsimshian	nl	Tsimshian
I	Dutch, Iroquoian, Latin, Pima	ng	Pima
f̄	Gaelic	N̄	Bohemian, Slovak
l	Lithuanian	n̄	Navaho
i'	Navaho	n	Dakota, Iroquoian
i~	Navaho	Ó	Bohemian, Catalanian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Polish, Portuguese, Slovak, Spanish, Wendish
l	Dakota	Ö	Catalonian, Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Wendish
'I	Osage	Ö	Finnish, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Maidu, New Turkish, Swedish
l'	Fox	0	Chinook, French, Kwakiutl, Portuguese, (reformed) Slovenian, Tagalog, Tsimshian
I'	Takelma	ø	Cherokee
I ^a	Choctaw, Osage	Ö	Portuguese
'I ^a	Osage	Ö	Hungarian
J	Esperanto	Ö	Anglo-Saxon, Chinook, Dutch, Eskimo, Fox, Hupa, Latin, Maidu, Persian Takelma, Tsimshian
K'	Dakota, Pima	Ö	Dutch, Latin, Pima
K̄	Cherokee, Dakota, Osage	Q	Anglo-Saxon
K̄	Latvian	q	Navaho
K̄	New Turkish	o'	Navaho
k'	Navaho	o~	Navaho
k'	Cherokee, Takelma	O ^a	Choctaw, Osage
k'	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian	ö	Gaelic
kl	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Maidu, Takelma		

'O	Osage	Ů	French, Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Rumanian, Tagalog
ɔ	Takelma	Ů	French, Hupa, New Turkish, Pima, Tagalog
oo	Eskimo	Ů	Catalonian, Eskimo (no. 2), French, German, Hungarian, Maidu, New Turkish, Portuguese (reformed), Spanish, Takelma
o	Fox	Ů	Anglo-Saxon, Chinook, Hupa, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maidu, Persian, Takelma
p	Wendish	Ů	Esperanto, Iroquoian, Latin, Pima
P	Dakota, Osage	u	Takelma
P	Dakota	u	Takelma
pl	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Maidu, Takelma, Tsimshian	U	Dakota
'p	Fox	Ů	Hungarian
p'	Pima	Ů	Bohemian, Lithuanian, Slovak
β	Zufi	ə	Gaelic
β	Gaelic	U	Lithuanian
ql	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian	u'	Navaho
q	Eskimo (no. 2)	u'	Navaho
r	Tsimshian	U	Choctaw
R	Latvian	'U	Osage
R	Bohemian, Slovak	W	Welsh
R	Wendish	w	Fox
R'	Eskimo	'w	Takelma
S	Polish, Wendish	w!	Tsimshian
š	Bohemian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Wendish	x	Cherokee
's	Fox	x	Chinook
s'	Takelma	x'	Chinook, Kwakiutl
s	Gaelic	x'	Kwakiutl
S	Persian, Rumanian	Ÿ	Dutch
S	Dakota	Ÿ	Bohemian, Icelandic, Slovak
S	New Turkish	Ÿ	Welsh
SC	Polish	y'	Fox
Š š	Bohemian, Slovak	yl	Tsimshian
T	Rumanian	ž	Dakota, Lithuanian, Polish
T	Dakota, Osage	ž	Polish, Wendish
t	Gaelic	ž	Persian
t'	Cherokee, Pima	ž	Persian
tol	Chinook	ž	Bohemian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Wendish
tal	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Takelma, Tsimshian	'	Dakota, Fox, Iroquoian, Maidu, Malay, Persian, Pima, Samoan
't	Fox	'	Cree, Dakota, Fox, Hupa, Iroquoian, Persian, Pima, Samoan
'to	Fox	'	Hupa, Malay, Navaho, Persian, Samoan
'to	Fox	'	Iroquoian, Kwakiutl
tl	Kwakiutl, Maidu, Takelma, Tsimshian	'	Malay
ts'	Takelma		
t	Zufi		
ts	Zufi		
ts	Zufi		
t	Navaho		
Ů	Bohemian, Catalanian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Portuguese, Samoan, Slovak, Spanish, Tagalog		