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Alphabets, Letters and Diacritics in European Languages (as they appear in Geography)

To the best of my knowledge English seems to be the only language which makes use of a "clean" Latin alphabet, i.d. there is no use of diacritics or special letters of any kind. All the other languages based on Latin letters employ, to a larger or lesser degree, some diacritics and/or some special letters.

The survey below is purely *literal*. It has nothing to say on the pronunciation of the different letters. Information on the phonetic/phonemic values of the graphic entities must be sought elsewhere, in language specific descriptions.

The 26 letters *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z* may be considered the standard European alphabet.

In this article the word *diacritic* is used with this meaning: any sign placed above, through or below a standard letter (among the 26 given above); disregarding the cases where the resulting letter (e.g. *å* in Norwegian) is considered an ordinary letter in the alphabet of the language where it is used.

Albanian

The alphabet (36 letters): *a, b, c, ç, d, dh, e, ë, f, g, gj, h, i, j, k, l, ll, m, n, nj, o, p, q, r, rr, s, sh, t, th, u, v, x, xh, y, z, zh*.

Missing standard letter: *w*.

Letters with diacritics: *ç, ë*.

Sequences treated as one letter: *dh, gj, ll, rr, sh, th, xh, zh*.

Some geographic names: *Durrës, Gjirokastër, Korça, Lushnja, Rogozhina, Shkodra*.

Bosnian

See *Croatian*.

Croatian

The alphabet (30 letters): *a, b, c, č, ć, d, dž, đ, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, lj, m, n, nj, o, p, r, s, š, u, v, z, ž*.

Missing standard letters: *q, w, x*.

Letters with diacritics: *č, ć, dž, đ, š, ž*.

Sequences treated as one letter: *dž, lj, nj*.

Some geographic names: *Brač, Drniš, Korčula, Lošinj, Pelješac, Palagruža, Perković, Šibenik, Varaždin, Vojnić*.

Czech

The alphabet (31 letters): *a, b, c, č, d, e, f, g, h, ch, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, ř, s, š, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, ž*.

Sequence treated as one letter: *ch*.

Letters (with diacritics) that are not part of the alphabet: *á, d' (Ď as majuscule), é, ě, í, ň, ó, t' (Ť as majuscule), ú, ů, ý*.

Some geographic names: *Aš, Česká Lípa, České Budějovice, Český Krumlov, Dobříš, Dvůr Králové nad Labem, Džbán, Londýn (London), Maďarsko (Hungary), Plzeň, Řecko (Greece), Řím (Rome), Ústí nad Labem*.

Danish

The alphabet (29 letters): *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, æ, ø, å*.

Letters with diacritics: *ø, å*.

Special letter: *æ* (historically a contraction of *a* and *e*).

Some geographic names: *København, Sjælland, Sønderborg, Ærø, Ålborg, Århus*.

Dutch

The alphabet is the standard European alphabet (no diacritics).

The hiatus marker (¨) is frequently used, most often in *ë*, more seldom in *ï*.

Some geographic names: *Albanië, Argentinië, Australië, België, Brazilië, Ethiopië, Georgië, Haïti, Indonesië, Israël, Italië, Jordanië, Kirgizië, Kroatië, Mongolië, Namibië, Oekraïne, Roemenië, Saudi-Arabië, Servië, Slovenië, Syrië, Tsjechië, Tunesië*.

The sequence *ij* is written with two capitals in the beginning of names: *IJmeer, IJmuiden, IJsland* (Iceland), *IJsselmeer, IJsselmonde, IJsselmuiden, IJzendijke, IJzer*.

English

The alphabet is the standard European alphabet.

No diacritics are used in ordinary English texts.

Estonian

The alphabet (32 letters): *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, š, z, ž, t, u, v, w, õ, ä, ö, ü, x, y*.

Letters with diacritics: *š, ž, õ, ä, ö, ü*.

Some geographic names: *Pärnu, Võru, Türi; Baškortostan* (transcription of the Russian name *Башкортостан*), *Rõbinsk* (transcription of the Russian name *Рыбинск*), *Voronež* (transcription of the Russian name *Воронеж*).

Faroese

The alphabet (29 letters): *a, á, b, d, ð, e, f, g, h, i, í, j, k, l, m, n, o, ó, p, r, s, t, u, ú, v, y, ý, æ, ø*.

Missing standard letters: *q, w, x, z*.

Letters with diacritics: *á, Ð, í, ó, ú, ý, ø*.

Special letters: *ð, æ*.

Because of the difference in appearance it may seem better to split the pair *Ðð* and place them in different categories.

In foreign geographic names the non-alphabetic letters *c, q, x, ü, ö* are used.

Some domestic geographic names: *Borðoy, Litla Dímun, Mýrnaftall, Nólsoy, Nýggjaberg, Næraberg, Skálaftjørður, Skúvoy, Stóragjógv, Suðuroy, Tórshavn, Vágar*.

Some foreign names: *Cardiff, Cluj-Napoca, Fjón* (Fyn in Denmark), *Jútland* (Jylland in Denmark), *Köln, Meksiko, München, Phoenix, Qaanaaq, Québec, Quimper, Quito, Roubaix*.

Finnish

The alphabet (27 letters): *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z, ä, ö*.

As in Swedish the *w* is considered a variant of *v*.

Letters with diacritics: *ä, ö*.

Some geographic names: *Enontekiö, Hyvinkää, Isosyöte, Jyväskylä, Järvenpää, Kyrönjoki, Kyrösjärvi, Lontoo* (London), *Moskova* (Moscow), *Päijänne, Riihimäki, Äänekoski*.

French

The alphabet is the standard European alphabet.

Although the letters of the alphabet have no diacritics, there is nevertheless an abundant presence of diacritics in French texts. Most letter variants with diacritics are also found in geographic names.

â: *Bâle* (the Swiss town, *Basel* in German), *Châlons-en-Champagne, Châtellerault, Mâcon*

ç: *Alençon, Besançon, Luçon, Montluçon*

é: *Cap Fréhel, Évreux, Lévézou, Loudéac, Montpellier, Orléans, Périgueux, Saint-Étienne*

è: *Alès, Auvézères, Compiègne, Fougères, Genève* (in Switzerland), *la Norvège* (Norway)

ê: *Angoulême, Brême* (Bremen in Germany), *Gênes* (Genova in Italy)

ë: *Israël, Les Coëvrons, Scaër*

î: *Île-de-France* (and a lot of other names in *Île-de-* and *Îsles-de-*)

ï: This letter is especially used in the sequence *aï* in French renderings of foreign names: *Adélaïde* (in Australia), *Altai* (in Russia), *Azerbaïdjan*, *Baïkal* (in Russia), *Jamaïque*, *Maïkop* (in Russia), *Port-Saïd* (in Egypt), *Severnaïa Zemlia* (in Russia), *Taïmyr* (in Russia), *Thaïlande*, *Taïwan*, *Valdaï* (in Russia).

The sequences *oï* and *yï* are represented in *Krasnoiarsk*, *Verkhoïansk*, *Grosnyi* (cities in Russia).

ô: *Ancône* (Ancona in Italy), *Dôle*, *Drôme*, *Pô* (the river in Italy), *Puy-de-Dôme*, *Rhône*, *Saône*.

Outside the alphabet there is also the special letter *œ*, a contraction of *o* and *e*, for instance in the word *œil* 'eye'. It seems not to be used in geographic names.

German

German has the standard European alphabet.

In addition there are three letters with diacritics: *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, and one special letter: *ß*.

ä is treated as a variant of *a*

ö is treated as a variant of *o*

ü is treated as a variant of *u*

ß is a variant of the sequence *ss*, to be used after long vowels and diphthongs

Some geographic names: *Ägypten*, *Äthiopien*, *Dänemark*, *Kärnten* (in Austria), *Mähren* (in the Czech Republic), *Göttingen*, *Köln*, *Mönchengladbach*, *Österreich*, *Düsseldorf*, *München*, *Nürnberg*, *Thüringen*, *Zürich* (in Switzerland). - *ß* seems to be absent in geographic names.

Hungarian

There are two versions of the Hungarian alphabet, one which is said to be official (also characterized as 'full' or 'old'). The other one is said to be taught in school and is characterized as 'strict' or 'standard'. For the purpose of this article it is a better choice to refer to the full version.

The full alphabet (44 letters): *a, á, b, c, cs, d, dz, dzs, e, é, f, g, gy, h, i, í, j, k, l, ly, m, n, ny, o, ó, ö, ő, p, q, r, s, sz, t, ty, u, ú, ü, ű, v, w, x, y, z, zs*. (In the other version are *w, x, y* excluded.)

Letters with diacritics: *á, é, í, ó, ö, ő, ú, ü, ű*. (There are no consonants with diacritics, instead there are some consonant sequences that correspond with diacritic letters in other languages.)

Sequences treated as one letter: *cs, dz, dzs, gy, ly, ny, sz, ty, zs*.

Some geographic names: *Bécs* (Vienna), *Dunántúl*, *Győr*, *Jászság*, *Kaposvár*, *Kiskőrös*, *Komló*, *Mecsek*, *Nagykanizsa*, *Pécs*, *Szombathely*, *Tatábanya*, *Tiszafüred*.

Icelandic

The alphabet (36 letters): *a, á, b, c, d, Ðð, e, é, f, g, h, i, í, j, k, l, m, n, o, ó, p, q, r, s, t, u, ú, v, w, x, y, ý, z, þ, æ, ö*.

Letters with diacritics: *á, Ð, é, í, ó, ú, ý, ö*.

Special letters: *ð, þ, æ*.

Because of the difference in appearance it may seem better to split the pair *Ðð* and place them in different categories.

Some geographical names: *Breiðdalur*, *Grimsey*, *Héraðsflói*, *Húnaflói*, *Mýrdalsjökull*, *Reykjavík*, *Skeggöxl*, *Skjálíandi*, *Smörfjöll*, *Snæfell*, *Þjórsá*, *Vatnajökull*, *Vestfirðir*.

Irish

The alphabet is the standard European.

Letters with diacritics; *á, é, í, ó, ú* (not in the alphabet).

Some geographic names: *An Bhriotáin* (Brittany), *Béal Feirste* (Belfast), *Baile Átha Cliath* (Dublin), *Corcaigh* (Cork), *Dúlais* (Douglas), *Dún Déagh* (Dundee), *Dún Éideann* (Edinburgh), *Dún na nGall* (Donegal), *Éire* (Ireland), *Geansaí* (Guernsey), *Glaschú* (Glasgow), *Luimneach* (Limerick), *Muir Éireann* (Irish Sea), *Oileáin Fharó* (Faroe Islands)

Italian

The alphabet (21 letters): *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, z.*

Standard letters missing: *j, k, w, x, y.* When they are used, their alphabetic positions are in accordance with the standard European alphabet.

An accent (most often the grave) is obligatory to indicate stress on the last syllable, e.g. *città* 'city'. The grave and the acute accents may be also be used (not obligatory) to mark differences in meaning.

Some geographic names: *Barzanò* (in Piemonte), *Cantù* (in Piemonte), *Cefalù* (in Sicily), *Gerusalemme*, *Jersey*, *Johannesburg*, *Karlsruhe*, *Katowice*, *Mondovì* (in Valle d'Aosta), *Oxford*, *Phoenix*, *Pizzo di Vernà* (in Sicily), *Washington*, *Weimar*, *Yokohama*, *York*.

Latvian

The alphabet (33 letters): *a, ā, b, c, č, d, e, ē, f, g, Ģģ, h, i, ī, j, ķ, l, ļ, m, n, ņ, o, p, r, s, š, t, u, ū, v, z, ž.*

Missing standard letters: *q, w, x, y.*

Letters with diacritics: *ā, č, ē, Ģģ, ī, ķ, ļ, ņ, š, ū, ž.* The letter *Ģģ* is peculiar since its diacritical sign is placed below the majuscule and above the miniscule.

Some geographic names: *Ainaži*, *Čile* (Chile), *Ēģipte* (Egypt), *Jēkabpils*, *Jokohama* (Yokohama) *Jūrmala*, *Kanbera* (Canberra), *Ķīna* (China), *Ķurmragi*, *Kvebeka* ((Quebec), *Liepāja*, *Otava* (Ottawa), *Rīga*, *Strenči*, *Varšava* (Warsaw), *Zaņas*, *Ženēva* (Geneva).

Lithuanian

The alphabet (32 letters): *a, q, b, c, č, e, e, è, f, g, h, i, į, y, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, š, t, u, u, ū, v, z, ž.* (Mark the position of the *y*.)

Missing standard letters: *q, w, x.*

Letters with diacritics: *q, č, e, è, į, š, u, ū, ž.*

Some geographic names: in Lithuania: *Klaipėda*, *Mažeikiai*, *Šiaulai*, *Tauragė*, *Žemaitija*; outside Lithuania: *Atėnai* (Athens), *Egėjo jūra* (Aegean Sea), *Kvebekas* (Quebec), *Kitas* (Quito), *Liuksemburgas* (Luxembourg), *Vašingtonas* (Washington), *Velsas* (Wales).

Norwegian

The alphabet (29 letters, the same ones as in Danish): *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, æ, ø, å.*

Letters with diacritics: *ø, å.*

Special letter: *æ* (historically a contraction of *a* and *e*).

Some geographic names: *Færder*, *Hægebostad*, *Lærdal*, *Jæren*, *Kvænangen*, *Rælingen*, *Bodø*, *Førde*, *Gjøvik*, *Røros*, *Røst*, *Tønsberg*, *Vardø*, *Ålesund*, *Båtsfjord*, *Dombås*, *Flåm*, *Kolsås*.

In foreign atlases the letters *æ, ø, å* are alphabetized as *ae, o* and *a* respectively. Thus in an Italian atlas *Lærdal* (written that way) is placed between *Lae* and *Laerru*. The spelling *Tønsberg* is placed between *Tons* and *Toora-Hem*. *Ålesund* is placed between *Alessano* and *Aletschhorn*.

The other way round, in Norwegian the letters *ā, ö, ü* are alphabetized as *æ, ø* and *y* respectively.

Polish

The alphabet (32 letters): *a, q, b, c, ć, d, e, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, ł, m, n, ń, o, ó, p, r, s, ś, t, u, w, y, z, ź, ż.*

Standard letters missing: *q, v, x.*

Letters with diacritics: *q, ć, e, ł, ń, ó, ś, ź, ż.*

Some geographic names: *Brześć* (the city Brest in Belarus), *Częstochowa*, *Gdańsk*, *Koźmin*, *Kraków*, *Noteć*, *Quebec*, *Quito*, *Śląsk* (Silesia in English), *Toruń*, *Valencia*, *Voss* (in Norway), *Wisła*, *Xiamen* (in China), *Xinxiang* (in China), *Żabno*, *Zamość*.

Portuguese

The alphabet (23 letters): *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, l, m, n, o, p, q, s, t, u, v, x, z.*

Standard letters missing: *k, w, y.*

Letters with diacritics: á, â, ç, ê, í, ô, õ (not in the alphabet).

Some geographic names: *Atlântico, Báltico, Bolívia, Bragança, Camarões* (Cameroon), *Colômbia, Kalmar, Karlstad, Rondônia, São Paulo, Serra da Adiça, Serra da Lucã, Serra de Açor, Setúbal, Washington, Wolfsburg, Wollongong, York, Yucatán, Yukon, Zézere.*

Romanian

The alphabet (31 letters): *a, ă, â, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, î, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, ș, t, ț, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

Letters with diacritics: *ă, â, î, ș, ț.*

The *â* and the *î* have the same phonetic value. After the collapse of the Ceaușecu-regime the distribution of the two letters was regulated in the simple way that the *î* is to be used in the beginning and in the end of words, while the *â* is to be used elsewhere. There are some exceptions, e.g. in compound words.

Some geographic names: *Brăila, București, Galați, România, Târgu Mureș.*

Sami

The alphabet (29 letters): *a, á, b, c, č, d, đ, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, ŋ, o, p, r, s, š, t, u, v, z, ž.*

Standard letters missing: *q, w, x, y.*

Letters with diacritics: *á, č, đ, ŋ, š, t, ž.*

Some geographic names: *Čáhppesmearra* (Black Sea), *Fránkriika* (France), *Guovžasuoalu* (Bear Island), *Jukatan* (Yucatán), *Kárášjohka, Papua-Ođđa-Guinea* (Papua New Guinea), *Qatar, Quito, Ruošša* (Russia), *Ruotta* (Sweden), *Sápmi, Wales, Winnipeg, Ystad, Yukoneatnu* (Yukon River).

Spanish

The alphabet (30 letters): *a, b, c, ch, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, ll, m, n, ñ, o, p, q, r, rr, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

Sequences considered as one letter: *ch, ll, rr.*

Letters with diacritics: *ñ* (in the alphabet); *á, é, í, ó, ú, ü* (not in the alphabet).

Some geographic names: *Alcalá de Henares, Almería, Andalucía, Camagüey, Chiclana de la Frontera, Chile, Córdoba, Écija, Gijón, La Coruña, Lérida, Logroño, Marbella, Málaga, Mérida, Morón, Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Sevilla, Sierra Nevada, Tarragona.*

Swedish

The alphabet (29 letters): *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, å, ä, ö.*

The *w* has just recently (in 2006) become a separate letter in the alphabet. Earlier it was considered a variant of *v*.

Letters with diacritics: *å, ä, ö.*

Some geographic names: *Luleå, Piteå, Skåne, Umeå, Åtvidaberg, Härjedalen, Jämtland, Värmland, Västerås, Göteborg, Linköping, Malmö, Öland, Örebro, Washington, Winnipeg.*

Turkish

The alphabet (29 letters): *a, b, c, ç, d, e, f, g, ğ, h, ı, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, ö, p, r, s, ş, t, u, ü, v, y, z.*

Standard letters missing: *q, w, x.*

Special letters: The two *i*-s (one "dotted", the other "undotted") are each a part of the alphabet. They look like this: *İ, i, I, ı.*

Letters with diacritics: *ç, ğ, ö, ş, ü* (in the alphabet); *â, î, û* (not in the alphabet).

Some geographic names: *Çanakkale, Diyarbakır, Elâzığ, Eskişehir, İstanbul, Lübnan* (Lebanon), *Lübnanî* (Lebanese), *Suğla Gölü.*

DISTRIBUTION OF LETTERS WITH DIACRITICS

The survey here is given with a view to domestic use in each language, not considering the use of diacritics in foreign names, e.g *Köln* and *München* as names in Norwegian.

A

Á, á (a with acute): Czech, Faroese, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish, Portuguese, Sami, Spanish

À, à (a with grave): French, Italian

Â, â (a with circumflex): French, Romanian, Turkish

Ã, ã (ã with tilde): Portuguese

Ä, ä (a with diaeresis/trema): Estonian, Finnish, German, Swedish

Ă, ă (a with breve): Romanian

Ā, ā (a with macron): Latvian

Å, å (a with ring): Danish, Norwegian, Swedish

Ą, ą (a with ogonek 'little tail'): Lithuanian, Polish

Æ, æ (< ae): Danish, Faroese, Norwegian

E

É, é (e with acute): Czech, French, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish

È, è (e with grave): French

Ê, ê (e with circumflex): French, Portuguese

Ë, ë (e with trema): Albanian, Dutch, French

Ě, ě (e with caron): Czech

Ē, ē (e with macron): Latvian

Ė, ė (e with dot above): Lithuanian

Ę, ę (e with ogonek): Lithuanian, Polish

I

Í, í (i with acute): Czech, Faroese, Hungarian, Irish, Icelandic

Ì, ì (i with grave): Italian

Î, î (i with circumflex): French, Turkish

Ï, ï (i with trema): Dutch, French

Ī, ī (i with macron): Latvian

Į, į (i with ogonek): Lithuanian

I, ı (i undotted): Turkish

O

Ó, ó (o with acute): Czech, Faroese, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish, Polish

Ò, ò (o with grave): Italian

Ô, ô (o with circumflex): French, Portuguese

Õ, õ (o with tilde): Estonian, Portuguese

Ö, ö (o with trema) Estonian, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Swedish, Turkish

Ő, ő (o with double acute): Hungarian

Ø, ø (o with stroke): Danish, Faroese, Norwegian

Œ, œ (< oe): French

U

Ú, ú (u with acute): Czech, Faroese, Icelandic, Irish

Ù, ù (u with grave): Italian

Û, û (u with circumflex): French, Turkish

Ü, ü (u with trema): German, Hungarian, Turkish

Ű, ű (u with double acute): Hungarian

Ū, ū (u with macron): Latvian, Lithuanian
 ů (u with ring): Czech

Y

Ý, ý (y with acute): Czech, Faroese, Icelandic

C

Ć, ć (c with acute): Croatia, Polish
 Č, č (c with caron): Croatia, Czech, Latvia, Lithuanian, Sami
 ç (c with cedilla): Albanian, French, Portuguese, Turkish

D

Ď, ď (d with caron): Czech
 Đ, đ (d with stroke): Croatia, Sami
 Ð, ð (the letter *eth*): Faroese, Icelandic

G

Ģ, ģ (G with cedilla, g with cedilla above): Latvian
 Ğ, ğ (g with breve; in Turkish *yumuşak g*): Turkish

K

ķ, ķ (k with cedilla): Latvian

L

Ł, ł (l with stroke): Polish
 Ļ, ļ (l with cedilla): Latvian

N

Ń, ń (n with acute): Polish
 Ñ, ñ (n with tilde): Spanish
 Ň, ň (n with caron): Czech
 Ņ, ņ (n with cedilla): Latvian
 Ŋ, ŋ (the letter *eng*): Sami

R

Ř, ř (r with caron): Czech

S

Ś, ś (s with acute): Polish
 Š, š (s with caron): Czech, Croatia, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Sami
 Ș, ș (s with cedilla): Romanian, Turkish

SS

ß (scharfes S): German

T, TH

Ť, ť (t with caron): Czech
 Ꞥ, ꞥ (t with stroke): Sami
 Þ, þ (the letter *thorn*): islandsk
 Ț, ț (t with cedilla): Romanian

Z

Ź, ź (z with dot above): Polish

Ż, ż (z with acute): Polish

Ž, ž (z with caron): Croatia, Czech, Latvian, Lithuanian, Sami

Appendix – Non-latin alphabets

Greek: Αα, Ββ, Γγ, Δδ, Εε, Ζζ, Ηη, Θθ, Ιι, Κκ, Λλ, Μμ, Νν, Ξξ, Οο, Ππ, Ρρ, Σσ, Ττ, Υυ, Φφ, Χχ, Ψψ, Ωω

Cyrillic:

Russian: Аа, Бб, Вв, Гг, Дд, Ее, Ёё, Жж, Зз, Ии, Йй, Кк, Лл, Мм, Нн, Оо, Пп, Рр, Сс, Тт, Уу, Фф, Хх, Цц, Чч, Шш, Щщ, Ъъ, Ыы, Ьь, Ээ, Юю, Яя

Belorussian: Аа, Бб, Вв, Гг, Гг, Дд, Дж дж, Ее, Ёё, Жж, Зз, Ии, Йй, Кк, Лл, Мм, Нн, Оо, Пп, Рр, Сс, Тт, Уу, Ўў, Фф, Хх, Цц, Чч, Шш, Ыы, Ьь, Ээ, Юю, Яя

Bulgarian: Аа, Бб, Вв, Гг, Дд, Ее, Жж, Зз, Ии, Йй, Кк, Лл, Мм, Нн, Оо, Пп, Рр, Сс, Тт, Уу, Фф, Хх, Цц, Чч, Шш, Щщ, Ъъ, Ыы, Ьь, Юю, Яя

Macedonian: Аа, Бб, Вв, Гг, Ѓѓ, Дд, Ее, Жж, Зз, Сс, Ии, Јј, Кк, Лл, Љљ, Мм, Нн, Њњ, Оо, Пп, Рр, Сс, Ќќ, Тт, Уу, Фф, Хх, Цц, Чч, Џџ, Шш

Serbian: Аа, Бб, Вв, Гг, Дд, Ћћ, Ее, Жж, Зз, Ии, Јј, Кк, Лл, Љљ, Мм, Нн, Њњ, Оо, Пп, Рр, Сс, Тт, Ћћ, Уу, Фф, Хх, Цц, Чч, Џџ, Шш

Ukrainian: Аа, Бб, Вв, Гг, Гг, Дд, Ее, Єе, Жж, Зз, Ии, Іі, Її, Йй, Кк, Лл, Мм, Нн, Оо, Пп, Рр, Сс, Тт, Уу, Фф, Хх, Цц, Чч, Шш, Щщ, Ъ, Юю, Яя