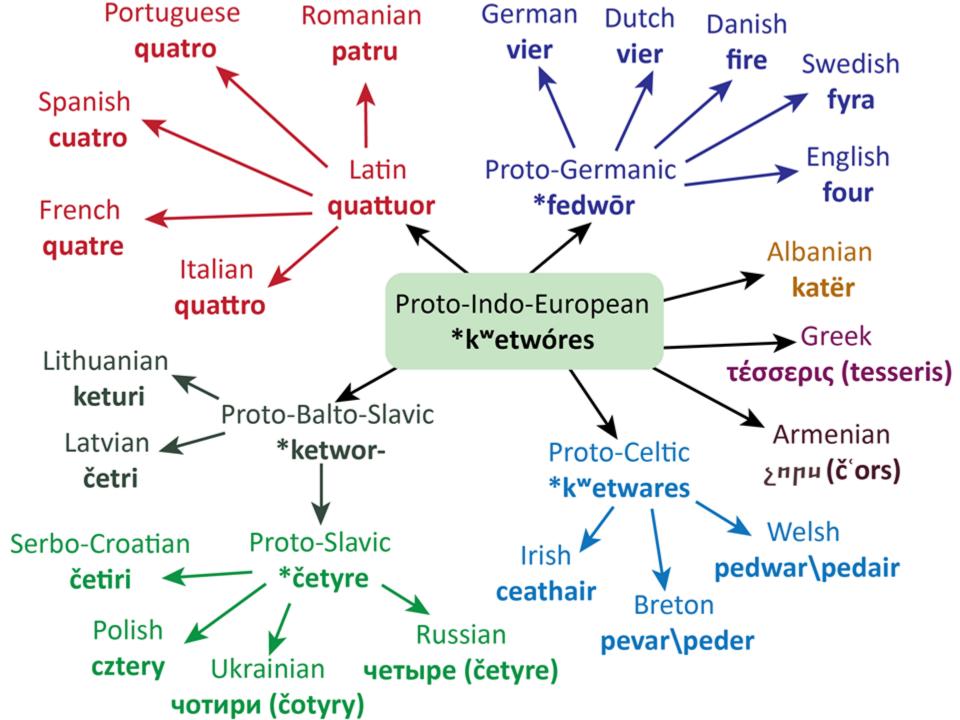
Slavic Nations and Languages

Indo-European languages

- Indo-Iranian (incl. Persian and Tajik)
- Armenian
- Albanian
- Greek
- Latin and Romance (incl. Romanian / Moldavian)
- Celtic
- Germanic (incl. Scandinavian languages, but not Finnish)
- Balto-Slavic
 - Baltic (Lithuanian and Latvian, but not Estonian)
 - Slavic: East, West and South Slavic languages



Branches of the Slavic languages

East Slavic

Russian, Belorussian, Ukrainian

West Slavic

Polish, Czech, Slovak

South Slavic

- Western South Slavic:
 - Slovenian, Serbian/Croatian (/Bosnian/Montenegrin)
- Eastern South Slavic:
 - Bulgarian and Macedonian, (Old) Church Slavonic

Slavic nations: East and West

- Former Soviet Union and Russian Empire
 - Russia
 - Belarus
 - Ukraine
- Poland (in 14-18 cc. in a union with Lithuania)
 - Poland
- Former Czechoslovakia (1918–1992)
 - Czech Republic (Czechia)
 - Slovakia

Slavic nations: South (Yug-)

- Former Yugoslavia (1918–1991/2003):
 - Slovenia
 - Croatia
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - Serbia
 - Montenegro
 - Macedonia
- Bulgaria (part of the Ottoman Empire in 1396–1908)
 - Bulgaria

The Cyrillic Script

Cyrillic vs. Latin (Roman) script

Former Soviet Union

- Russia (East Slavic): CYR
- Belarus (East Slavic): CYR
- Ukraine (East Slavic): CYR

Poland

- Poland (West Slavic): LAT
- Former Czechoslovakia (1918–1992)
 - Czech Republic (West Slavic): LAT
 - Slovakia (West Slavic): LAT

Cyrillic vs. Latin (Roman) script

- Former Yugoslavia (1918–1991/2003):
 - Slovenia: LAT
 - Croatia: LAT
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina: LAT/CYR
 - Serbia: CYR/LAT
 - Montenegro: CYR/LAT
 - Macedonia: CYR
- Bulgaria
 - Bulgaria: CYR

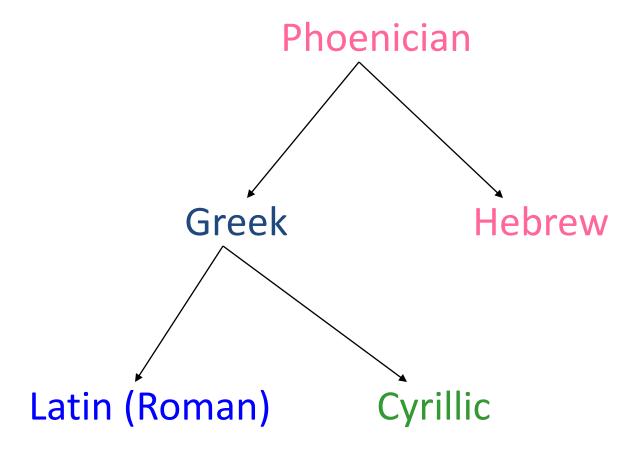
Cyrillic in the former U.S.S.R.

Moldova: until 1989

In the following countries LAT was used in 1928–40, then CYR:

- Azerbaijan: until 1991
- Turkmenistan: until 1993
- Uzbekistan: until 1992 (but still widespread)
- Kazakhstan: until 2017 (but still widespread)
- Kyrgyzstan (still in use)
- Tajikistan (still in use)

Evolution of alphabets



• Greek: $A\alpha$ $B\beta$ $\Gamma\gamma$ $\Delta\delta$ $E\epsilon$

• Latin: Aa Bb Cc Gg Dd Ee

• Cyrillic: Аа БбВв Гг Дд ЕеЁё

• Greek: Zζ Hη Θθ Ιι

• Latin: (Gg) (Zz) Hh (TH th) li Jj

• Cyrillic: Жж 3з Ии (Өө) (Ii) Йй

Greek: Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν Οο

Latin: Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo

• Cyrillic: Кк Лл Мм Нн Оо

• Greek: $\Pi\pi$ (QQ) $P\rho$ $\Sigma\sigma\varsigma$ $T\tau$

Latin: Pp (Qq) Rr Ss Tt

• Cyrillic: Пп Pp Cc Tт *Tm*

• Greek: Yu (OY ου) Φφ Xχ [kh] / [ks]

Latin: Uu Vv Ww Yy (Ff) Xx [ks]

• Cyrillic: Уу (Oy oy) Фф Хх [kh]

• Greek: (Ψψ)

• Cyrillic: Цц Чч Шш Щщ = ш+т [sh't'] → [sh'ch'], [sh'sh']

• Hebrew: א ש

Tsade Shin

Hebrew alphabet

| Alef | Bet | Gimel | Dalet | Не | Vav | Zayin | Chet | Tet | Yod | Kaf |
|-------|-----|-------|--------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| × | ב | λ | 7 | ה | 1 | 7 | ח | v | , | Þ |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Lamed | Mem | Nun | Samech | Ayin | Pay | Tsade | Qof | Resh | Shin | Tav |
| 5 | מ |) | D | ע | 2 | لا | マ | ٦ | ש | ת |
| | | 1 | | | 9 | Y | | | | |

• Cyrillic: Ъ Ы Ь

• Cyrillic: $\exists \leftrightarrow \in (= E)$

• Cyrillic: $\Theta: I + O(y) = I - O$

• Cyrillic: Я: I + Ѧ = Ѩ

Why is it called Cyrillic?

Saints Cyril (Constantine) and Methodius (9th c.) Inventors of the Old Church Slavonic language





A Russian Postal Stamp (2013)

Two Early Alphabets

- Glagolitic (860s)
 - From glagoliti 'to speak', glagol 'verb'.
 Invented by St. Cyril
- Early Cyrillic (late 9th century)
 - Named after St. Cyril. Influenced by Greek
- Contemporary Russian (1708, revised 1918)
 - Initially: secular vs. church. Influenced by Latin.
 Initiated and approved by Peter the Great

Glagolitic

4 H 8 8 8 3 8 8 6 T C L W S K L W S K P & M & P & R A **3£ 3£ 4**£ 45 \$

Early Cyrillic / Church Slavonic

Ла Бб Вв Гг Дд Се Жж Ss/Zz Зз/Zz Ии Ιι Κκ Λη ΜΜ Νη Οο/ΟΦ Ππ Ρρ Gc Ττ ОУоу/88 ФФ Хх СЭш Щщ Цц Чч/Үү Шш **Ъъ Ъլու/**Ыы Եւ Ֆե Юю Ма Кк Ал Хх Ны Жж Ѯѯ Ұұ Ө� VV KODEKS.UNI-BAMBERG.DE

Contemporary Russian

