The OT2 encoding

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The OT2 encoding is used for writing Cyrillic text in LaTeX. The table on the next page shows how to use the encoding. The first column shows the Cyrillic letters, the second column shows how to write the letters in the OT2 encoding and the third column tells you in which languages the letters are used (Rus. = Russian, Ukr. = Ukrainian, Blr. = Belorussian, Bul. = Bulgarian. Mak. = Makedonian and of course Serb = Serb).

Cyrillic letters with one-letter Roman equivalents can be entered 'as is': а, б, в, г, etc. This is also true for some letter sequences that are treated as ligatures by the LaTeX Cyrillic fonts (ђ, ж, љ, њ, х, ц, ч, ш, щ, ю and я). Note that if you want to write the letter combination тс you have to write `t{}s` in order not to produce a ц.

For the upper case versions of these letters the case is chosen by the first letter, i.e. `Ts` and `TS` are equivalent. This is also true for the letters that are written with LaTeX commands, `\Dzh` and `\DZH` both produce Џ. (In the commands however, you can not mix upper and lower case letters in the remainder of the command, e.g. `\DZh` does not work.) For letters whose commands contain the full name of the letter, and not just a transliteration, the all-upper-case version is not defined.

Four different accents are declared in the OT2 encoding, `\'{}` is used to produce an acute accent (´), `\"{}` is used for a dierisis (¨), and two different commands, `\u{}` and `\U{}` produce the Roman and Cyrillic style breves. We recommend using the latter in Cyrillic text. Ё and й (with the Cyrillic breve) have composites declared in the LaTeX Cyrillic fonts. There is also a dotless i (ı) in the fonts, which can be written with the command `\dotlessi`. There is usually no need for this however, since the encoding automatically replaces any i's with ı's before putting an accent on them.

In educational text it is customary to put an accent on the stressed vowel in multi-syllable words. There is however a problem with putting accents on ю and я since these are treated as ligatures. For this reason the OT2 encoding defines the commands `\yu,` `\ya,` `\Yu` and `\Ya` which can be used in combinations like `\'{\yu}` to produce ю́, я́, Ю́ and Я́.

А	а	A	a	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Б	б	B	b	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
В	в	V	v	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Г	г	G	g	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Ѓ	ѓ	\'{G}	\'{g}	Mak.
Д	д	D	d	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Ђ	ђ	Dj	dj	Serb
Е	е	E	e	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Ё	ё	\"{E}	\"{e}	Rus., Blr.
Є	є	\Ee	\ee	Ukr.
Ж	ж	Zh	zh	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
З	з	Z	z	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Ѕ	ѕ	\Dz	\dz	Mak.
И	и	I	i	Rus., Ukr., Bul., Mak., Serb
І	і	\I	\i	Ukr., Blr., Russian until 1917
Ї	ї	\"{\I}	\"{\i}	Ukr.
Й	й	\U{I}	\U{i}	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul.
Ј	ј	J	j	Mak., Serb
К	к	K	k	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Ќ	ќ	\'{K}	\'{k}	Mak.
Л	л	L	l	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Љ	љ	Lj	lj	Mak., Serb
М	м	M	m	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Н	н	N	n	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Њ	њ	Nj	nj	Mak., Serb
О	о	O	o	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
П	п	P	p	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Р	р	R	r	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
С	с	S	s	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Т	т	T	t	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Ћ	ћ	\'{C}	\'{c}	Serb
У	у	U	u	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Ў	ў	\U{U}	\U{u}	Blr.
Ф	ф	F	f	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Х	х	Kh	kh	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Ц	ц	Ts	ts	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Ч	ч	Ch	ch	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Џ	џ	\Dzh	\dzh	Mak., Serb
Ш	ш	Sh	sh	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul., Mak., Serb
Щ	щ	Shch	shch	Rus., Ukr., Bul.
Ъ	ъ	\Hard	\hard	Rus., Bul.
Ы	ы	Y	y	Rus., Blr.
Ь	ь	\Soft	\soft	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul.
Э	э	\E	\e	Rus., Blr.
Ю	ю	Yu	yu	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul.
Я	я	Ya	ya	Rus., Ukr., Blr., Bul.
Ѵ	ѵ	\Izhitza	\izhitza	Russian until 1917
Ѣ	ѣ	\Yatz	\yatz	Russian until 1917
Ѳ	ѳ	\Fita	\fita	Russian until 1917
№		NO		
«	»	<	>	