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Transliteration of Cyrillic into Tengwar

Explanations

The first column is the Cyrillic letters. The second column (the first column of Tengwar) is the default transliteration, thereafter follow Old Church Slavic, Russian, Belarussian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Macedonian and Serbian. A blank space means that the default transliteration is used, a — means that that Cyrillic letter is not used in that language.

Needless to say the blue short carriers are placeholders — the *tehtar* should go with the preceding consonant if there is one.

Note the Cyrillic **M**and the *tehta* \dot{j} which have multiple correspondences, mainly due to the historical sound changes of Ukrainian and Bulgarian. Also note \bf{b} and \bf{b} which are a kind of diacritics in the modern languages (except \bf{b} in Bulgarian) but real vowels [\bf{t}] and [\bf{e}] in Old Church Slavic.

The proper Old Church Slavic \mathbf{IA} is unfortunately missing in Unicode, since they consider it a glyph variant of \mathbf{A} which if anything is a variant of \mathbf{A} . What they think one should do when transcribing medieval manuscripts using all three forms I don't know!

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