Belarusian

Vernacular	Romanization	Vernacular	Romanization
Upper case letters		*Lower case letters*	
А	A	а	a
Б	B	б	b
В	V	в	v
Г	H	г	h
Ґ (see Note 1)	G	ґ (see Note 1)	g
Д	D	д	d
Е	E	е	e
Ё	i͡o	ё	i͡o
Ж	z͡h	ж	z͡h
З	Z	з	z
И (see Note 2)	Ī	и (see Note 2)	ī
Ї	Ï	ї	ï
І	I	і	i
Й	Ĭ	й	ĭ
К	K	к	k
Л	L	л	l
М	M	м	m
Н	N	н	n
О	O	о	o
П	P	п	p
Р	R	р	r
С	S	с	s
Т	T	т	t
У	U	у	u
Ў	Ŭ	ў	ŭ
Ф	F	ф	f
Х (see Note 3)	Kh	х (see Note 3)	kh
Ц	Ts	ц	ts
Ч	Ch	ч	ch
Ш	Sh	ш	sh
Щ (see Note 4)	Shch	щ (see Note 4)	shch
Ъ	″ (hard sign)	ъ	″ (hard sign)
Ы	Y	ы	y

Vernacular	Romanization	Vernacular	Romanization
Upper case letters		*Lower case letters*	
Ь (see Note 5)	′ (soft sign)	ь (see Note 5)	′ (soft sign)
Ѣ (see Note 2)	Ě	ѣ (see Note 2)	ě
Э	Ė	э	ė
Ю	͡IU	ю	͡iu
Я	͡IA	я	͡ia

Note

1. Letter found in Old Belarusian and in modern publications in Tarashkevitsa orthography.

2. Letter is considered obsolete for the modern Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet; found primarily in Old Belarusian and occasionally in late 19th- and early 20th-century texts.

3. Do not confuse with the digraph кг (also romanized as "kh"). Manual review may be needed when transcribing data in vernacular characters in order to distinguish х from кг."

4. Letter is considered obsolete for the modern Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet; found primarily in Old Belarusian and occasionally in late 19th- and early 20th-century texts. Do not confuse with the digraph шч (also romanized as "shch"). Manual review may be needed when transcribing data in vernacular characters in order to distinguish щ from шч."

5. The letter ь (soft sign) is romanized as ′ (prime). It is not to be confused with the apostrophe ('), e.g., зьехаць *z′ekhats′* ; з'ехаць *z'ekhats′*.