**ЛЕКЦІЯ 8**

**TRANSLITERATION**

**PLAN**

**1. Transliteration**

**2. Adoption of official Ukrainian-English transliteration on 19 April 1996**

**Ukrainian Legal Terminology Commission (Decision N 9)**

**Transliteration** is the practice of converting a text from one writing system into another in a systematic way. From an information-theoretical point of view, transliteration is a mapping from one system of writing into another, word by word, or ideally letter by letter. Transliteration attempts to use a one-to-one correspondence and be exact, so that an informed reader should be able to reconstruct the original spelling of unknown transliterated words. To achieve this objective, transliteration may define complex conventions for dealing with letters in a source script which do not correspond with letters in a goal script (*Wikipedia).*

**On 19 April 1996, an official Ukrainian-English transliteration system was adopted by the Ukrainian Legal Terminology Commission (Decision N 9)**

* Use of the approved system is not mandatory for the transliteration of foreign names into Ukrainian.
* Transliteration should be made directly between Ukrainian and English without the use of any intermediary languages.
* Decision 9, in accordance with the Legal Terminology Commission’s express authority, is binding only for the transliteration of Ukrainian names in English in legislative and official acts.
* For brevity’s sake, the system routinely allows for names such as the city of “Zaporizhzhia” to be given as “Zaporizhia,” “L’viv” as “Lviv,” etc. Also included is a short list of official spellings for miscellaneous terms: “Ukraine” (no use of the article ”the”), “Crimea” (as opposed to “Krym”), “Black Sea,” and “Sea of Azov”. In certain cases, “traditional” forms may be shown in parentheses after the official form: “Dnipro (Dnieper).”
* In addition, apostrophe marks and softening marks may be omitted upon transliteration into English.

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| **Ukrainian letter** | **English letter** | **Note** | **Example** |
| A | A | - | Алушта - Alushta |
| Б | B | - | Борщагівка - Borschahivka |
| В | V | - | Вижгород - Vyshhorod |
| Г | H, gh | - | Гадяч - Hadiach |
| Г´ | G | - | Г´алаган - Galagan |
| Д | D | - | Дон - Don |
| Е | E | - | Рівне - Rivne |
| Є | Ye, ie | Ye - at the beginning of words, ia - in other positions | Єнакієве - Yenakiieve |
| Ж | Zh | - | Житомир - Zhytomyr |
| З | Z | - | Закарпаття - Zakarpattia |
| И | Y | - | Медвин - Medvyn |
| І | I | - | Іршава - Irshava |
| Ї | I | Yi - at the beginning of words, ii - in other positions | Їжакевич - Yizhakevych; Кадіївка - Kadiivka |
| Й | Y, i | Y - at the beginning of words, ³ - in other positions | Йосипівка - Yosypivka; Стрий- Stryi |
| К | K | - | Київ - Kyiv |
| Л | L | - | Лебедин - Lebedyn |
| М | M | - | Миколаїв - Mykolaiv |
| Н | N | - | Ніжин - Nizhin |
| О | O | - | Одеса - Odesa |
| П | P | - | Полтава - Poltava |
| Р | R | - | Ромни - Romny |
| С | S | - | Суми - Sumy |
| Т | T | - | Тетерів - Teteriv |
| У | U | - | Ужгород - Uzhhorod |
| Ф | F | - | Фастів - Fastiv |
| Х | Kh | - | Харків - Kharkiv |
| Ц | Ts | - | Біла Церква - Bila Tserkva |
| Ч | Ch | - | Чернівці - Chernivtsi |
| Ш | Sh | - | Шостка - Shostka |
| Щ | Sch | - | Гоща -Hoscha |
| Ь | ‘ | (see commentary) | Русь - Rus’; Львів - L’viv |
| Ю | Yu, iu | Yu - at the beginning of words, iu - in other positions | Юрій – Yurii; Людмила - Liudmyla |
| Я | Ya, ia | Ya - at the beginning of words, ia - in other positions | Яготин - Yahotyn; Ічня - Ichnia |
| ‘ (apostrophe) | “ | (see commentary) | Знам’янка - Znamianka |

According to Karaban (2003), the following spellings are used to transliterate some **proper names**:

1. ks: Ksenia, Oleksander

2. iya, ia: Nataliya, Lydia

3. At the end of the name - iy, i: Valeri, Yuriy, Anatoliy

4. ai: Maiboroda

5. At the end of the name - yi, y: Zadorozhny, Kaminsky, but also Khmelnytskyi, Lisovyi.

**Exercise 1.** *Transliterate the following proper**names:*

Богдан, Вінниця, Ірпінь, Житомир, Київ, Львів, Ярослав, В’ячеслав, Ірина, Щербань, Ніжин, Алчевськ, Стрий, Шелест;

Олесь Гончар, Марко Вовчок, Панас Мирний, Григорій Сковорода, Іван Котляревський, Михайло Коцюбинський, Леся Українка.

**Exercise 2.** *Write in English the names of your classmates. Compare and discuss your versions with a partner.*