

Changes are highlighted in yellow.

Ключи располагаются построчно, не нумеруются, строки с ключами отделяются точкой с запятой, после последнего ключа ставится точка.

Обратите внимание на то, что после перевода подрисуночной надписи ставится точка, а после названия таблицы точка не ставится.

**1.13.4.** При оформлении ключей необязательно перенабивать весь русский текст полностью. Необходимо набрать такое количество слов, которое будет достаточным, чтобы было понятно, что именно подлежит замене при переводе. Английский текст необходимо набрать полностью.

## 2. SPELLING

### 2.1 General

#### 2.1.1 Use American spelling.

analyze	<i>not</i>	analyse
color	<i>not</i>	colour
meter	<i>not</i>	metre
program	<i>not</i>	programme
sulfur	<i>not</i>	sulphur

**Note:** Use the original spelling for proper names (e.g., International Centre for Theoretical Physics).

**2.1.2** For standard American spelling, consult *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary* or *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, tenth edition (or <http://www.m-w.com/>); the large *Webster's International*, although it has more words, sometimes has spellings that differ from usual American English (especially with regard to hyphenation). Some words have more than one acceptable spelling; generally, use the first spelling found in *Webster's*. Note the following exceptions:

equilibria	<i>not</i>	equilibriums
indices	<i>not</i>	indexes [when the word is used in a mathematical sense]
gauge	<i>not</i>	gauge [when the word describes a measuring instrument]

**2.1.3** Use of indefinite articles, including with abbreviations or acronyms, follows phonetic rules, except in cases of abbreviations of chemical elements, where the indefinite article is chosen according to the full spelling of the first word.

an ECG	an NMR spectrum	a UFO	an APB
exception:	a He–Ne laser (a helium–neon laser)		

**2.1.4** For English words, follow the standard principles for word division. Word division of transliterated Russian words should follow the rules of word division of Russian words. **Note:** This is only an issue regarding hyphenation when reading second stage proofs.

### 2.2 Transliteration

Changes are highlighted in yellow.

**2.2.1** Use the Interperiodica transliteration system **for our regular journals**. There should be no deviations from this system but for the exceptions listed below and in journal appendixes, and preferences of individual authors regarding the spelling of their names.

а	a	ж	zh	н	n	ф	f	ы	y
б	b	з	z	о	o	х	kh	ь	”
в	v	и	i	п	p	ц	ts	э	e
г	g	й	i	р	r	ч	ch	ю	yu
д	d	к	k	с	s	ш	sh	я	ya
е	e	л	l	т	t	щ	shch		
ё	e	м	m	у	u	ъ	’		

There are no exceptions for journals formerly published by the American Institute of Physics.

Here are some names that are commonly transliterated incorrectly in our regular journals:

Kondrat’ev	<i>not</i>	Kondratev or Kondratyev
Petr	<i>not</i>	Pyotr or Peter
Yurii	<i>not</i>	Yuri
Aleksandr	<i>not</i>	Alexander
Mendeleev	<i>not</i>	Mendeleyev

**2.2.2** When citing initials, use the entire transliteration of the Russian letter, not just the first letter of the transliteration.

Yu.K. Petrov	Ya.P. Ivanov	Zh. Ignatov
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**Note:** Initials should be used only at the first mention of a person’s name. All subsequent references should use only the person’s last name, unless the article mentions two people with the same last name and confusion may result from use of the last name alone. This mistake is commonly found in chronicles, death announcements, symposia announcements, etc.

**2.2.3** Use the following transliteration system for Ukrainian.

А	A	Ї	Yi (beginning of word)	Ф	F
Б	B		i (in other positions)	Х	Kh
В	V	Й	Y (beginning of word)	Ц	Ts
Г	H (gh in the combination “зг”)		i (in other positions)	Ч	Ch
Ґ	G	К	K	Ш	Sh
Д	D	Л	L	Щ	Sch
Е	E	М	M	Ъ	’
Є	Ye (beginning of word)	Н	N	Ю	Yu (beginning of word)
	ie (in other positions)	О	O		iu (in other positions)
Ж	Zh	П	P	Я	Ya (beginning of word)
З	Z	Р	R		ia (in other positions)
И	Y	С	S	’	”
І	I	Т	T		
		У	U		

Note: Transliteration of ь and ’ often omitted in names.

Changes are highlighted in yellow.

## 2.3 Transliteration Exceptions

**2.3.1** The following are the only exceptions to the Interperiodica transliteration system both for regular and for ex-AIP journals:

(1) Spellings of well-known Russian personal names that are generally accepted in English-speaking countries. Use the “Dictionary of Biographical Names” in *Webster’s* as a guideline and the list of names in the appendix for each journal (useful for Russian scientists widely published in the West).

(2) Spellings of well-known geographical place names in the former Soviet Union that are generally accepted in English-speaking countries. Most of the following examples are taken from the “Dictionary of Geographical Names” in *Webster’s*.

Azerbaijan <i>not</i> Azerbaidzhan	Rostov-on-Don <i>not</i> Rostov-na-Donu
Belarus <i>not</i> Belarus’	Sevastopol <i>not</i> Sevastopol’
Chisinau <i>not</i> Kishinev	St. Petersburg <i>not</i> Sankt-Peterburg
Karelia <i>not</i> Kareliya	Tajikistan <i>not</i> Tadzhikistan
Kazan <i>not</i> Kazan’	Tolyatti <i>not</i> Tol’yatti
Lviv or Lvov <i>not</i> L’viv or L’vov	Tver <i>not</i> Tver’
Mariupol <i>not</i> Mariupol’	Yaroslavl <i>not</i> Yaroslavl’
Moscow <i>not</i> Moskva	Yegor’yevsk <i>not</i> Egor’evsk
Nizhni Novgorod <i>not</i> Nizhnii Novgorod	Yekaterinburg <i>not</i> Ekaterinburg
Peterhof <i>not</i> Peterhof (since 1944, Petrodvorets)	Yerevan <i>not</i> Erevan

(3) Drop the *-skaya* ending on oblast names and the *-skii* ending on krai names that are derived from a present or former city name.

Moscow oblast	Leningrad oblast	Nizhni Novgorod oblast
Krasnodar krai	Krasnoyarsk krai	<b>Exception:</b> Primorskii krai

(4) The foreign-published variants of scientists’ names that those working on the journal know to be the scientists’ preferred form (listed in the appendix for each journal; consult the scientific editor when in doubt), as well as names of non-Russians, e.g., Germans, Hungarians, etc. (e.g., Schwartz, not Shvarts). However, note that, in references citing the work of a Russian scientist in a non-Russian publication or a foreign scientist in a Russian publication, the scientist’s name must be spelled as it appears in the publication, even if the person’s name appears in other forms elsewhere in the article.

(5) Titles of journals, books, etc., already published in English.

(6) The word *ruble* and other Russian words that have become commonly known in English (such as *glasnost*, *Chernobyl*, *oblast*);

(7) Effects, laws, reactions, theorems, etc., that are named after scholars (whose names should appear as they have come to be accepted; use the *Dictionary of Named Effects and Laws* as a guide).

**2.3.2** The following list includes some of the more confusing spellings of place names. When in doubt, transliterate according to the system above.

<u>NOUN FORM</u>	<u>ADJECTIVAL FORM</u>
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Changes are highlighted in yellow.

RSFSR*, Russia, Russian Federation	Russian
Ukraine	Ukrainian
Byelorussia*, Belarus	Byelorussian*, Belarussian
Estonia	Estonian
Latvia	Latvian
Lithuania	Lithuanian
Moldavia*, Moldova	Moldavian*, Moldovan
Georgia	Georgian
Armenia	Armenian
Azerbaijan	Azeri, Azerbaijani
Turkmenistan	Turkmeni
Kirgizia*, Kyrgyzstan	Kirgiz*, Kyrgyz
Uzbekistan	Uzbek
Kazakhstan	Kazakh
Tajikistan	Tajik
the Urals	Ural
Bashkiria*, Bashkortostan	Bashkir
Tataria*, Tatarstan	Tatar

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Yakutia*, Sakha	Leningrad*, St. Petersburg	Kiev*, Kyiv
Gor'kii*, Nizhni Novgorod	Petrodvorets (before 1944, Peterhof)	the Danube
Lvov*, Lviv	Kharkov*, Kharkiv	

\*Before August 1991.

**Note:** For the correct spelling of geographical names of places outside the former Soviet Union, look in the *English–Russian/Russian–English Geographical Dictionary* or the “Dictionary of Geographical Names” in *Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*.

### 3. PUNCTUATION AND TYPE STYLES

#### 3.1 General

3.1.1 See Chapter 10 for punctuation used in references.

3.1.2. In the second stage proofs, be sure that “smart” quotation marks are used.

“blue” copper protein (*not* "blue")                      Newton’s law (*not* Newton's)

It is strongly recommended that while working at first stage, smart quotes in the word processing program be turned off. If you do not know the procedure, please consult the Help function or contact the Language Editing Dept. for instruction on how to disable this function.

#### 3.2 Apostrophe

3.2.1 The use of an ’s with words ending in [s] or [z] sounds usually depends on whether a pronounceable final syllable is formed: if the syllable is formed, the ’s is used; if no final pronounceable syllable is formed, the apostrophe is retained but the s is not added.

Knox’s products                      Aristophanes’ play                      for righteousness’ sake

Changes are highlighted in yellow.

**8.15** Both chemical symbols and element names may be used in text. In simple constructions, they should not be mixed.

NaCl    *or*    sodium chloride    *not*    Na chloride

However, it is acceptable to refer to *NaCl* and *sodium chloride* within the same paper.

**8.16** For longer or more complex constructions, chemical symbols and element names can be mixed.

Na phthalocyanate  
Na, K, Cs, and Rb chlorides

**8.17** Symbols for chemical elements are written in roman type with an initial capital letter as individual atoms and as parts of formulas.

Ca    C    H    He    HCl    NaOH    HgSO<sub>4</sub>

**8.18** The spelled-out names of chemical elements and formulas are also written in roman type, but they are treated as common nouns.

calcium                      carbon                      hydrogen                      helium  
hydrochloric acid        sodium hydroxide        mercuric sulfate

**8.19** Use numerals when discussing positions in chemical structures.

*Incorrect*                      *Correct*  
carbon-7                      carbon in the 7-position

**8.20** To count atoms, use a subscript with the element symbol, but spell out the number if you spell out the element name.

a six-carbon ring

## 9. NAMES AND ADDRESSES

### 9.1 Titles

**9.1.1** Personal titles are capitalized when referring to specific individuals; however, when used alone or in general contexts, they are lowercased (see Chapter 4, Capitalization).

**9.1.2** The following is a list of common personal titles often encountered in Interperiodica texts, with their correct translation and abbreviation (if any).

<i>Russian</i>	<i>English Translation</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
Доктор физ.–мат. наук	Doctor of Physics and Mathematics	Dr. Sci. (Phys.–Math.)
Кандидат экон. наук	Candidate of Economics	Cand. Sci. (Econ.)
Академик	Academician	---
Профессор	Professor	Prof.
Доцент	Associate Professor	Assoc. Prof.
Председатель	Chair (of ...)	---
Директор	Director (of ...)	Dir.

Changes are highlighted in yellow.

Заместитель директор Член РАН	Deputy Director Member, Russian Academy of Sciences	Dep. Dir. ---
Член-корреспондент РАН	Corresponding Member, Russian Academy of Sciences	---
Главный редактор	Editor-in-Chief	---
Заместитель Глав. Редактора	Deputy Editor-in-Chief	---
Ответственный Секретарь	Assistant Editor	Asst. Ed.
Заведующий лаборатории	Head of (the) Laboratory (of ...)	---
Заведующий отделом	Head of (the) Department (of ...)	---
Старший научный сотрудник	Senior Researcher	---
Ведущий научный сотрудник	Leading Researcher	---

*PhD* should not be used as an equivalent of Candidate of Sciences for a person receiving the degree within the Russian system of higher education. *Phys.–Math.* and other such combinations should be written with an en dash.

## 9.2 Names and Addresses

**9.2.1** The following is the format for formulating names and addresses in Interperiodica publications: name [paragraph], chair or department, institute or university, branch, street and number, city, oblast, zip code, and country. If an e-mail address is supplied by the authors, it should appear on a separate line below the street address. If some of the above information is missing, it may be skipped.

O. V. Sen'ko  
Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Khar'kovskoe sh. 48, Kiev, 252660 Ukraine

V. D. Mazurov  
Institute of Mechanics and Mathematics, Ural Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Yekaterinburg, Russia  
e-mail: vdm@immran.ekb.ru

For autonomous regions that have declared their sovereignty, write the index before the region, followed by a comma and *Russia*.

Institute of Chemistry, Bashkir Research Center, pr. Oktyabrya 71, Ufa, 450054 Bashkortostan, Russia

For Moscow State University, use the following format:

[Name of faculty], Moscow State University, Moscow, [postal index] Russia

Do not indicate either Vorob'evy or Leninskie Gory or Lomonosov.

**Note:** Use transliteration in street addresses: *ulitsa* (*ul.*), *ploshchad'* (*pl.*), *prospekt* (*pr.*), *pereulok* (*per.*), *shosse* (*sh.*), *naberezhnaya* (*nab.*), *bul'var* (*bul'v.*), *raion*, *trakt*, *tupik*, *proezd*, and *oblast*. Do not capitalize these words. Write the street name and number in the order it would be written in Russian.

*Incorrect*  
22 Vavilov ul.  
*Correct*

Mira pr. 143

Changes are highlighted in yellow.

ul. Vavilova 22

pr. Mira 143

A street name such as *2-я Бауманская улица* should be written as *Vtoraya Baumanskaya ul.* and not as *2-ya Baumanskaya ul.*

**9.2.2** Generally, names and addresses of institutes should be given according to the list in the appendix to this style guide; thus, check this list before translating the names of institutes yourself. Note that, in some cases, an author may specify that additional information be included in an address. Addresses of institutes should be translated according to the following models:

(1) If the name of the institute includes the name of a scholar, the scholar's name should come first in the translation (but do not include the scholar's initials).

*Russian Original*

Институт теоретической физики  
им. Л.Д. Ландау

*English Translation*

Landau Institute of Theoretical  
Physics

(2) If the name of the institute includes a location but no scholar's name, the location should come first in the translation.

*Russian Original*

Московский технический университет

*English Translation*

Moscow Technical University

(3) If the name of the institute includes both a location and a scholar's name, the scholar's name should come first in the translation, and the location should follow the institute after a comma.

*Russian Original*

С.-Петербургский институт ядерной физики  
им. Б.П. Константинова

*English Translation*

Konstantinov Institute of Nuclear  
Physics, St. Petersburg

(4) If the institute, factory, or center includes a commercial name, the commercial name comes last and is not placed in quotation marks. Commercial names are transliterated, not translated, including abbreviations such as АО (Joint-Stock Company), TOO (Limited Liability Company), and NPO (Research and Production Association).

*Russian Original*

Научно-учебный центр «Робототехника»  
АО Цвет

*English Translation*

Robototekhnika Research Center  
AO Tsvet

Inform quality control of changes or additions to be made to the address appendix.

**9.2.3** Translate "отделение" of the Russian Academy of Sciences as "branch", not "division": *Ural Branch, Siberian Branch, Far East Branch, etc.*

## 10. TRADITIONAL INTERPERIODICA REFERENCES

### 10.1 References in Text

**10.1.1** Use a number in brackets when citing references in text. If cited directly, the author's name should be referred to without brackets, followed by the reference number in brackets. If cited indirectly, the reference should whenever possible be placed at the end of the sentence. Both of these styles may be used within a single article.