THE SYRIAC ALPHABET: SERTO SCRIPT

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Transcription	FINAL (no-join to L)	FINAL (joins to R)	MIDDLE (joins to L + R)	INITIAL (joins to L)	INITIAL (no-join to L)	Name		Hebrew	Arabic	Origins of Letter Names		
,	?	1			?	Ōlap ^h		*	١	alp = ox		
b	د	د	٦	ے		₽ Bēt ^h		ュ	ب	beyt = house		
g		8	1	>		Gōmal		ג	ج	gaml = throw-stick		
d	?	:			?	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Dōlat ^h	7	د	daleth = door		
h	91	04.			9	ام	Hē		٥	hô = man calling?		
W	0	٥			0	00	Waw	ר	و	waw = peg		
Z	,	\$			1	رًا	Zain	7	ز	zên = weapon / olive tree		
ķ	~	•	~	~		المستقالة	Ḥēt ^h	П	ح	ḥêt = fence		
ţ	8	8	6	3		N.	Ţēt ^h	0	ط	țêt = spindle?		
у	3	3	•	•		ېوپ Yūd ^h		7	ي	yad = hand / arm		
k	>	7	റ	ე		كُو الآقوh		77	<u>5</u>]	kapp = palm of hand		
1			7	7		Lōmad ^h		5	ل	lamd = ox-goad		
m	ø	ø	70	20		مُعم	Mīm	מם	م	mêm = water		
n	•	۲	7	و		رمة	Nūn	בן	ن	nun = fish		
S	8	В	8	В		Now w	Semkath	D	$S \mid \omega \mid samk = prop?$			
•	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	۷	۷		کہ	Ē	ע	ع	'ên = eye		
p / f	9	Q	ত	ବ		ھُا	Pē (Fē)	קפ	ف	pê = corner		
ș.	7	۲			۲	١٩٥٥	Şōd ^h ē	צץ	ص	sad = plant		
q	9	g	۵	q		ڠڡۉ	Qūp ^h	7	ق	qup = ?		
r	÷				•	ۋىھ	Rīš	_	ر	ra'š = head		
š	•	•	•	•		سِيِّ	Šīn	2	ش	$ \frac{tann = bow}{[\check{s}in = tooth]} $		
t	٢	1			7	oĹ	Taw	ת	ت	taw = mark		

Standard Ligatures

Lōmadh followed by Ōlaph: $\iint \leftarrow \downarrow + \searrow$

In the Western Serțo script: Ōlaph followed by Lōmadh: \longrightarrow \leftarrow \rightarrow + \nearrow

In the Eastern script only: Taw followed by \bar{O} laph: \updownarrow \leftarrow \updownarrow + \spadesuit

Scribal embellishments (added by some scribes for the fun of it!)

Semkath followed by Teth: $\mathcal{Z} \leftarrow \mathcal{L} + \mathbf{z}$

Teth followed by Lōmadh: \checkmark \leftarrow \checkmark + \checkmark

Word ending in Lōmadh followed by new word beginning with \bar{O} laph: : * \leftarrow $^{?}$ + $^{$>}$

Final Semkath: 9

Vowels

Vowel	Name	West Syriac	Greek	East Syriac	Examples		
a	ftōḥō	or o	A	ं़	دّ بن	ba	
ō (< ā)	$zqar{o}far{o}$	or o	0	ំ	ک ت	bā∕bō	
e	rvōṣō arrīkō	ే or ్మ	E	្អ	و پر	be	
ē	rvōṣō karyō			្	٦	bē	
i /ī	hvōṣō	or or	I	• or •	کٌ تب	$b ar{\imath}$	
o / ō	ʻṣōṣō allīṣō	·		٥	حة	$bar{o}$	
u/ū	'ṣōṣō rwīṣō	or Ç	OY	Q ·	دُ ت ِه	bū	

The West Syriac vowel forms are miniature representations of the corresponding Greek vowel letters. They can be placed above or below letters, and this depends entirely upon the space available and the whim of the scribe!

The original Syriac pronunciation of $zq\bar{o}f\bar{o}$ is \bar{a} , as it still is among speakers of the East Syriac dialect, but this became \bar{o} in the West Syriac dialect. For pedagogic reasons it is this West Syriac pronunciation that is used by beginners in Oxford.

The names of the vowels differ both between and within the East and West Syriac grammatical traditions. Most notably, in the Eastern tradition the following variants are often found: $rv\bar{o}s\bar{o}$ $arr\bar{i}k\bar{o} > zl\bar{a}m\bar{a}$ $ps\bar{i}q\bar{a}$; $rv\bar{o}s\bar{o}$ $kary\bar{o} > zl\bar{a}m\bar{a}$ $qasy\bar{a}$; $s\bar{o}s\bar{o}$ $all\bar{i}s\bar{o} > rv\bar{a}h\bar{a}$; $s\bar{o}s\bar{o}$ $rw\bar{i}h\bar{o} > rv\bar{a}s\bar{a}$.

Other signs

- 1. A line under a letter indicates that it is not to be pronounced: e.g. $\int \Delta \vec{r} = m d\vec{r} d\vec{r} = m d\vec{r} d$
- 2. Two dots (syōmē) over a noun indicates it is a plural form: e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ = ktōbē (= books)

If there is a Rīš in the word, the double dots replace this letter's single dot: e.g. $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} z \, dz \, dz$ = zar'ē (= seeds).

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