

Into the Mediterranean & Alphabets I

Lecture 6

February 14, 2022

Today...

- Assignment 1 due today
- Into the Mediterranean
 - Cretan “hieroglyphics”
 - The Phaistos disc
 - Linear A & B
 - The Decipherment of Linear B
- The development of Alphabets
 - Evolution from Phœnician to Greek
 - Variability in Greek letters
 - Greek descendants
 - Coptic
 - Glagolitic
 - Cyrillic

Into the Mediterranean

Eastern Mediterranean region



Trade routes in the Eastern Mediterranean

The Aegean Sea in the Bronze Age



Bronze Age Cretan Writing

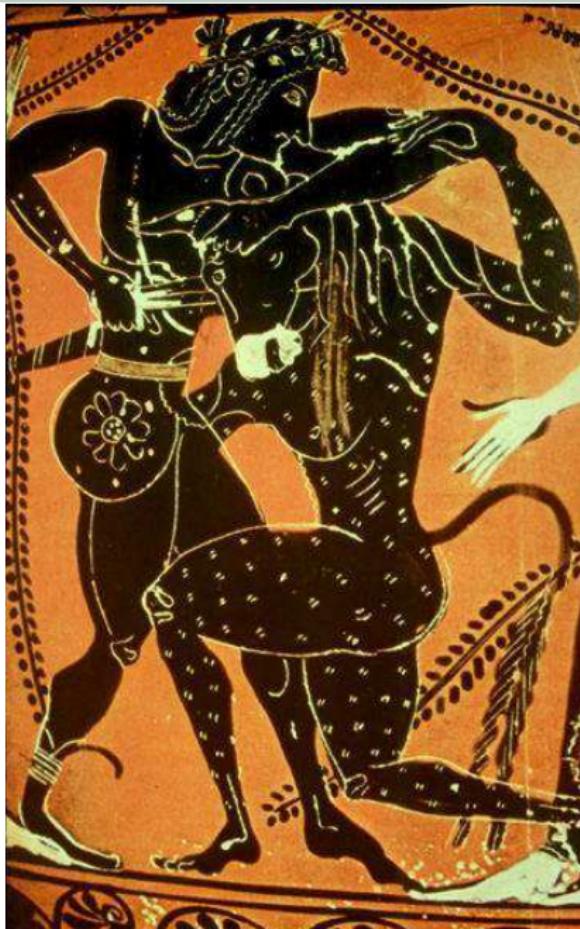
- Three writing systems found in Bronze Age Crete
 - Cretan “hieroglyphs” (2100–1700 BC)
 - Linear A (1900–1450 BC)
 - Linear B (1450–1200 BC)
- The first two overlapped in geographical distribution and somewhat in time period
- Linear scripts also found on surrounding islands and mainland
- Linear B is distinct

Minoans

- The **Minoan** civilization (~3650–1400 BC)
 - Based primarily on Crete and neighbouring Aegean islands
 - Traders that went as far as Cyprus and Egypt
- Conquered by Mycenæans (early Greeks) ~1420 BC



- Named by Arthur Evans after semi-mythological King Minos of Knossos
 - King Minos may have been several historical kings
 - *In Greek mythology:*
 - Minos required King Ægeus of Athens to give a tribute of 7 boys and 7 girls every 9 years
 - These children were sent into Minos's labyrinth to be eaten by the minotaur
 - Ægeus's son Theseus managed to slay the minotaur (with help from Minos's daughter Ariadne)



Arthur Evans

- Sir Arthur John Evans (1851–1941)
- English archaeologist famous for excavating and partially restoring palace of Knossos
 - Started in 1900, took 35 years
- He discovered two scripts, which he called Linear A and B to distinguish from more pictographic writing
 - Found ~3000 clay tablets, which he organized and transcribed
 - Published transcriptions in *Scripta Minoa* in 1901



Knossos

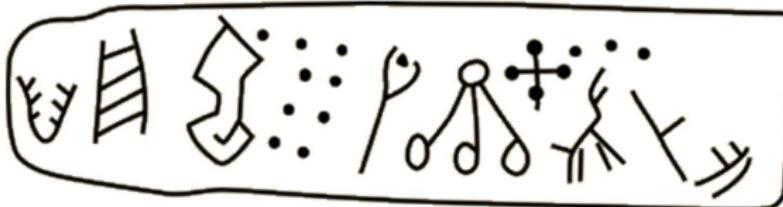
- Ancient Greek: Κνωσός, 𐊃𐊄𐊁𐊃𐊁 (konoso) (Linear B)
- Palace complex, considered oldest city in Europe (~7000 BC)
- Political centre of the Minoan civilization
- Indoor and outdoor murals, decorative pottery





Cretan hieroglyphics

- Earliest writing is Cretan “hieroglyphics” (2100–1700 BC)
- Short impressions in clay, likely personal names
- *Undeciphered!*



Knossos clay bar, redrawn from Olivier 1986 & Kober 1948



Clay bar from Petras, Crete

Phaistos Disk

- From Minoan palace of Phaistos, ~2000 BC
- Completely unique
- Impressions stamped in a clockwise spiral pattern
 - Both sides of disc
 - 242 impressions, 45 unique symbols
 - General consensus it should be read outside in
- *Undeciphered!*

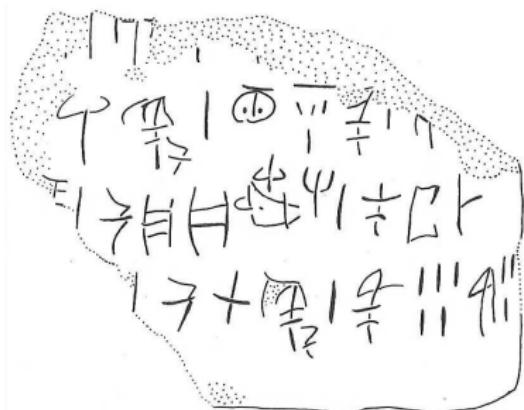
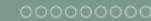
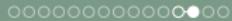




Linear A

- Usage (1900–1450 BC) overlapped with Cretan hieroglyphics
- 1400+ inscriptions, 7300+ graphemes total
 - ~340 common graphemes
 - Assumed to use a combination of phonograms and morphograms
 - Written left to right
- Shares 50+ graphemes with Linear B
- Since we've deciphered Linear B, we can *read* a lot of Linear A
 - Unfortunately, we don't know the language!

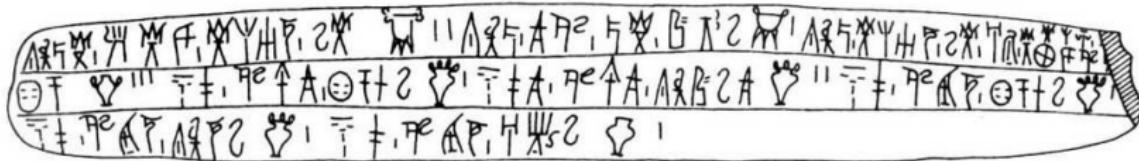


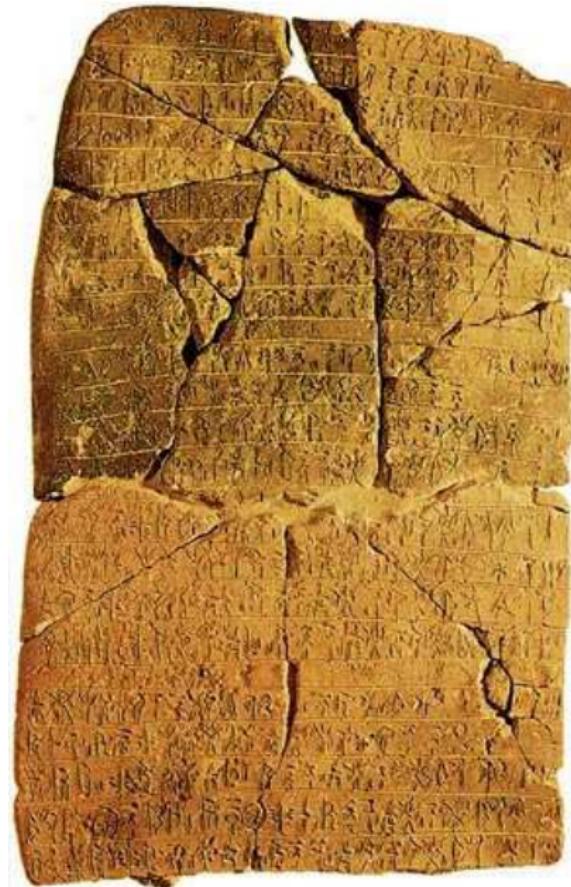
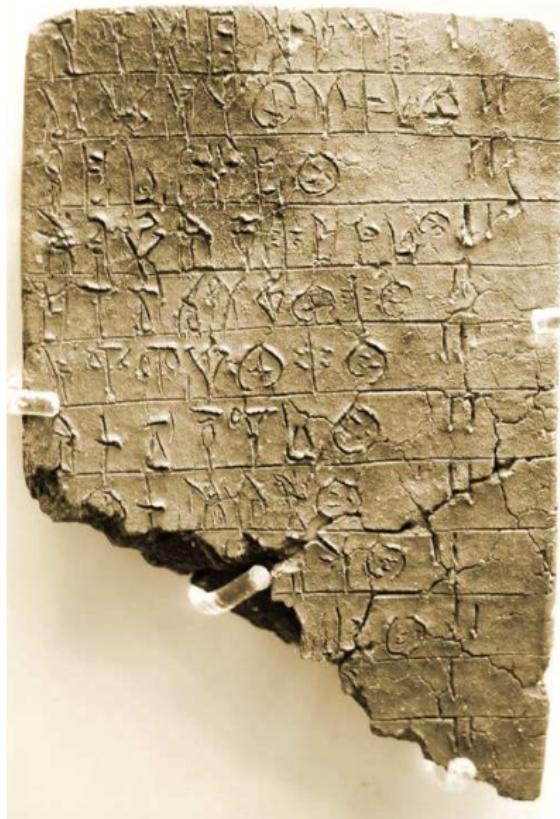


Linear A inscription 31 from Phaistos

Linear B

- Derived from Linear A, used 1450–1200 BCE
- Corpus of ~6000 inscriptions across Crete and southern mainland Greece
 - 87 phonograms
 - 100+ morphograms
 - Written left-to-right
- Deciphered in 1953 by Michael Ventris
 - How? We will see shortly!





Mycenaean Linear B tablets

The Decipherment of Linear B

Where to begin?

- How do we start deciphering a writing system when we have no bilingual inscriptions?
- Are we looking at phonograms or morphograms? Single segments or syllables?
- First step: count the symbols!
 - 20–40: Probably segmental (alphabet, abjad, abugida)
 - 40–200: Probably primarily syllabic
 - 200+: Probably primarily morphographic
- Linear B
 - 87 syllabic phonograms
 - 100+ morphograms
- How do we get further?
 - Start looking for patterns...

Decipherers

- British architect and linguist
- Widely credited with “single-handedly” deciphering Linear B in 1952
 - (Not actually the case!)
- Proved language was Greek
- Got worldwide recognition



Michael Ventris (1922–1956)

Decipherers



Alice Kober (1906–1950)

- American classical scholar and professor
- Painstakingly catalogued and documented Linear B
- Proved language was **inflected**
- Work unrecognized until ~2012

Alice Kober

- Started deciphering Linear B in the 1930s, working in her spare time while teaching Latin & Greek at Brooklyn College, NY
- Catalogued all of Linear B
 - Got a fellowship to work on the script full-time in 1946
 - Gained access to Arthur Evans' collections and transcribed them in Oxford
- Kept statistical notes on graphemes in a huge database of index cards and tables
- During WWII, paper was scarce
 - Dr. Kober cut her own index cards from old greeting cards, church flyers, notebook covers, and library checkout slips
 - These were sorted into numerous cigarette cartons
- Worked on the script until her death in 1950

Alice Kober

- Made a database of ~180,000 cards, with hand-punched hole patterns in the corners to help categorize them
- Cards noted statistics about graphemes' frequencies
 - Frequency at beginning/end of word, adjacent to every other grapheme, etc.



Two of Alice Kober's boxes of notes

Steady progress

- Scholars had declared language of Linear B could not be Greek
 - Predominant theory: Etruscan (Tuscany, W. Italy)
 - Or maybe Basque? or more exotic theories
- Kober took a rigorous but theory-neutral approach
 - No assumptions about what the language was
 - No assumptions about sounds represented by graphemes
- Kober noticed recurrent groups of graphemes with a variable but consistent final grapheme
 - Inflection!

Inflection

- Changes in a word to represent various grammatical categories (e.g. tense or person for verbs, number or gender for nouns)
 - Can be through affixes (e.g. prefixes or suffixes) or internal changes
 - Also called *conjugation* for verbs and *declension* for nouns
- Hopefully familiar if you've studied other languages...

NOM servus

GEN servi

DAT servō

ACC servum

VOC serve

Latin: *servus* 'slave'
singular declension

NOM λόγος

GEN λόγου

DAT λόγῳ

ACC λόγον

VOC λόγε

A. Greek: λόγος 'word'
singular declension

Spotting inflection

- Certain graphemes repeated in sets, with regular variation in final grapheme
- Kober argued that word-final variation was inflection

ufs wv uj

⟨ru ki ti ya⟩

ufs wv uj ḥ

⟨ru ki ti yo⟩

ufs wv ṫ

⟨ru ki to⟩

ufs wv uj

⟨pa i ti ya⟩

ufs wv uj ḥ

⟨pa i ti yo⟩

ufs wv ṫ

⟨pa i to⟩

ufs wv uj

⟨tu ri si ya⟩

ufs wv uj ḥ

⟨tu ri si yo⟩

ufs wv ṫ

⟨tu ri so⟩

- Building on Kober's meticulous and objective methodology & statistics, Ventris created his own elaborate tables
 - Sorted syllabary by consonants and vowels
- Started looking for known place names
 - Certain words only appeared in texts from Crete, as opposed to mainland
 - Ventris guessed these might be Cretan city names
 - Proposed transliterations of some Linear B words

LINEAR SCRIPT B SYLLABIC GRID
(2 ND STATE)

WORK NOTE 15

DIAGNOSIS OF CONSONANT AND VOWEL EQUATIONS
IN THE INFLECTIONAL MATERIAL FROM PYLOS:

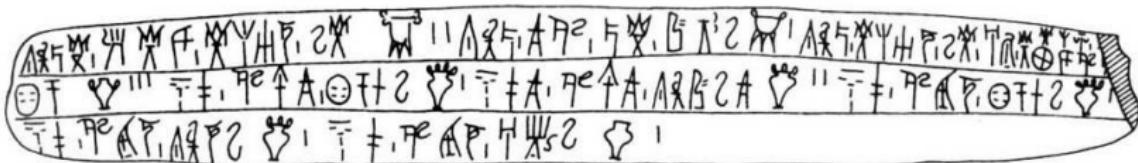
ATHENS, 28 SEPT 51

IMPURE ENDINGS OF ALL SIGNS		'PURE' ENDINGS OF TYPICAL NON-VOWELS BEFORE - ε & - η	INCLUDES POSSIBLE 'ACCUSATIVES'	ALSO, BUT LESS FREQUENTLY, THE NOMINATIVES OF FORMS IN COLUMN 1
THESE SIGNS DON'T OCCUR BEFORE - ε -		THESE SIGNS OCCUR LESS COMMONLY OR NOT AT ALL BEFORE - ε -		
MORE OFTEN FEMININE THAN MASCULINE?		'MORE OFTEN MASCULINE THAN FEMININE?		MORE OFTEN FEMININE THAN MASCULINE?
NORMALLY FORM THE GENITIVE SINGULAR BY ADDING - ε		NORMALLY FORM THE GENITIVE SINGULAR BY ADDING - η		
VOWEL 1	VOWEL 2	VOWEL 3	VOWEL 4	VOWEL 5
PURE VOWELS?	30.3			37.2
ε SEMI-VOWELS?			34.0	29.4
CONSONANTS	14.8	32.5	21.2	28.1
1	A	19.6	17.5	18.8
2	A	17.0	28.6	13.7
3	ε	17.7	10.3	3.3
4	ε	7.4	20.5	10.0
5	η	4.1	14.8	0.4
6	X	4.1	14.8	10.2
7	X	44.0	14.4	14.4
8	B	6.1	13.5	15.2
9	B	33.1	32.3	2.4
10	η	22.2	3.5	2.2
11	η	31.2	8.3	0.7
12	η	17.0	37.7	24.0
13		9.4	14.2	
14		5.0		
15		12.6		

MICHAEL VENTRIS

Language

- Similarities to Greek words and phrases kept appearing
- Based on Ventris's proposed transliterations, the archaeologist excavating Pylos transliterated the first word of a tablet
 - Appeared to be an inventory of jars and tripod cauldrons
 - First word was *tiripode* (and later, singular *tiripo*)
- The language was confirmed as Greek!
- A month later, Ventris announced he had deciphered the first Linear B tablet

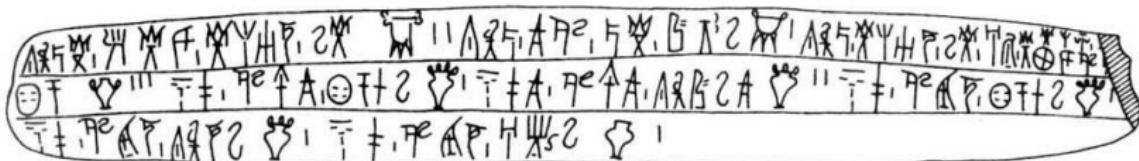


Linear B tablet Pylos 641

Linear B

☷	☷	☷	⊕	☷	☷	☷	☷	☷	☷	☷	☷	☷
a	da	ja	ka	ma	na	pa	qa	ra	sa	ta	wa	za
☱	☱	☱	☱	☱	☱	☱	☱	☱	☱	☱	☱	☱
e	de	je	ke	me	ne	pe	qe	re	se	te	we	ze
☴	☴	☴	☴	☴	☴	☴	☴	☴	☴	☴	☴	☴
i	di		ki	mi	ni	pi	qi	ri	si	ti	wi	
☵	☵	☵	☵	☵	☵	☵	☵	☵	☵	☵	☵	☵
o	do	jo	ko	mo	no	po	qo	ro	so	to	wo	zo
⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐	⚐
u	du	ju	ku	mu	nu	pu		ru	su	tu		
🐏	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος	ἅρος
sheep	chariot	olive	gold	ox	horse	...						

The first translated tablet



τιριπο, αικε, 2 η || τιριπο, αη, να, να2 η,

(1) <ti ri po de> <ai ke u> <we ke> 2 <ti ri po> <e me> <po de> <o wo we>

τιριπο, κερι, 2 η η η η η η,

<ti ri po> <ke re si yo> <we ke> <a pu> <ke ka u me no> <ke re ha>

ετ ου || πι, η πα, ετ+2 ου,

(2) <qe to> 3 <di pa> <me zo e> <qe to ro we>

η πα, η πα, τιριπο, ου || πι, η κερι, ετ+2 ου,

<da pa e> <me zo e> <ti ri o we e> 2 <di pa> <me wi yo> <qe to ro we>

πι, η κερι, τιριπο, ου2 ου | πι, η κερι, η πα, ου2 ου |

(3) <da pa e> <me wi yo> <ti ri o we e> 1 <di pa> <me wi yo> <a no we> 1

Structure of Linear B

- Phonograms
 - All represent syllables, V or CV shape (even Ƚ ⟨pte⟩ < *pje)
 - This is actually a **moraic** system, but don't worry about what this means just yet!
- Morphograms
- Short vertical lines are word separators
- Likely adapted from Linear A, not great for writing Greek!
 - How do we use this system to write a language where syllables are more complex than just CV?

Writing Greek in Linear B

- Missing phonemes meant some graphemes ambiguous, e.g.:
 - $\langle pV \rangle$ for /p/ and /b/
 - $\langle kV \rangle$ for /k/, /g/, /x/
 - $\langle rV \rangle$ for /r/, /l/
- All graphemes are inherently syllabic (CV)!
 - This may have been a holdover from Linear A (Minoan language?), but poses some difficulties for Greek
 - How do we write **clusters** (CCV) with this kind of writing system?
 - How do we write **codas** (VC) with this type of writing system?

Writing Greek in Linear B

- For **onset clusters**, the first grapheme copied the vowel of the second
 - e.g. /tripodes/ ‘tripod’ → ⟨tiri^opode⟩
- Most **coda**s were not written
 - e.g. /p^hasgana/ ‘swords’ → ⟨pakana⟩
 - e.g. /tripodes/ ‘tripod’ → ⟨tiri^opode⟩
- Some codas (usu. /k/ or /p/) were written, with duplicated vowel as above
 - e.g. /wanak/ ‘king’ → ⟨wanaka⟩
 - e.g. /aiguptios/ ‘Egypt’ → ⟨aikupi^otijo⟩

Greek in Linear B!

𐁂 𐁃 𐁄 𐁅 𐁆

⟨ku mi no⟩

*kuminon

κύμινον

cumin

𐁂 𐁃 𐁄 𐁅

⟨ku na ya⟩

*gunaia

γυνή

woman (gyne-)

𐁂 𐁃 𐁄 𐁅

⟨ku ru so⟩

k^hrusos

χρυσός

gold

Sad endings

- Ventris and Kober met once, and were not fond of each other
 - Kober dismissed Ventris because he was an amateur
 - Ventris dismissed Kober because she was a woman
- Kober died in 1950 (age 43), just 2 years before Ventris's breakthrough
 - At the time of her death, she had correctly deciphered ~1/3 of Linear B
- In a lecture following his successful decipherment, Ventris did credit Kober
 - Believed she would have cracked it first, if not for her death
- Ventris died in a car accident a few years later in 1956 (age 34)

Greek alphabet

After Linear B... nothing

- The Mycenæan civilization collapses 1250–1100 BC
- This is known as the Greek Dark Age
 - Linear B is no longer written
 - Monumental structures are no longer built
 - Trade links are lost, towns abandoned
- The Greek alphabet does not appear until ~900 century BC, with the rise of the Classical Greek civilization

Origin of Greek letters

- Borrowed from Semitic abjads, most likely Phoenician
 - Grapheme shapes very similar
 - Both can be written in boustrophedon (early on at least)
 - Letters have almost the same order
 - Upsilon appears much further down the alphabet in Greek
 - Letter names are very similar
 - Some Ancient Greek texts call them “Phoenician letters”
- However:
 - Phoenician doesn't have vowel graphemes (abjad)
 - Greek represents both consonants and vowels (alphabet)
 - Different phonologies, so some graphemes represent different sounds

		Phoenician		Greek			Phoenician		Greek	
'ālep	乂	A		<i>alpha</i>		ṣāmek	弌			<i>xi</i>
bēt	ב	B		<i>beta</i>		‘ayin	○	O		<i>omicron</i>
gīml	ג	Γ		<i>gamma</i>		pē	�	Π		<i>pi</i>
dālet	ד	Δ		<i>delta</i>		qādē	ר	Μ		(san)
hē	ה	E		<i>epsilon</i>				ঢ		(sampi)
wāw	ו	F	(digamma, waw)			qōp	ঠ	Ω		(qoppa)
zayin	ז	Z		<i>zeta</i>		rēš	ׁ	P		<i>rho</i>
ḥēt	ח	H		<i>eta</i>		śīn	ׂ	Σ		<i>sigma</i>
tēth	ט	Θ		<i>theta</i>		tāw	׈	T		<i>tau</i>
yōd	י	I		<i>iota</i>		(wāw)	(ঠ)	ঢ		<i>upsilon</i>
kāp	ׂ	K		<i>kappa</i>				Φ		<i>phi</i>
lāmed	ׁ	Λ		<i>lambda</i>				X		<i>chi</i>
mēm	׆	M		<i>mu</i>				Ψ		<i>psi</i>
nūn	ׅ	N		<i>nu</i>				Ω		<i>omega</i>

Archaic Greek alphabets

- There were different regional variants of Archaic Greek writing
 - Variant from Ionia (dark blue) eventually became predominant



Variability in letterforms

- The Phoenician abjad was not adapted directly into the modern Greek letters we know today
- Many letters had very different shapes in different regions
 - Most divergent variations seen for B *beta*
 - Crooked variants of I *iota*
 - Γ and Λ had many different confusable forms

Regional variation in *beta*Crooked forms of *iota*, used where M *san* had replaced Σ *sigma*

Turning Phœnician into Greek

- Phœnician did not have graphemes for all Greek sounds
- It also had graphemes for sounds Greek didn't have
- Consonant graphemes:
 - Mostly adapted directly
 - Some sounds changed
 - Phœnician ⟨⊗⟩ *tēth* was emphatic /t^f/, but ⟨Θ⟩ *theta* was /t^h/
 - Phœnician ⟨𐤁⟩ *ḥēt* was pharyngeal /ħ/, but ⟨Η⟩ *eta* was originally /h/ (later a vowel)
 - Phœnician ⟨Φ⟩ *qōp* was uvular stop /q/, but ⟨Ω⟩ *qoppa* was /k/ before back vowels /ɔ:, ɔ:, u:/
 - Adaptation of sibilants is unexpected as well
 - I /z/ → Z /dz, zd/ (disputed)
 - 𐤁 /s/ → Ξ /ks/
 - 𐤌 /s^f/ → Μ [z] (allophone of /s/)
 - 𐤋 /ʃ/ → Σ /s/

Turning Phœnician into Greek

■ Vowel graphemes:

- Unused consonant graphemes assigned to vowels
- Possibly influenced by Semitic matres lectionis

I	$\langle j \rangle$	\rightarrow	I	/i/
Y	$\langle w \rangle$	\rightarrow	Υ	/u/
Ḫ	$\langle h \rangle$	\rightarrow	Ε	/e/
O	$\langle \Omega \rangle$	\rightarrow	Ο	/o/

■ **Digraphs** used for some long vowels

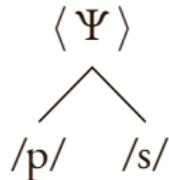
- In an earlier form of Greek, these were diphthongs
- $\langle OU \rangle$ /u:/
- $\langle EI \rangle$ /e:/

Grapheme–Phoneme Correspondence

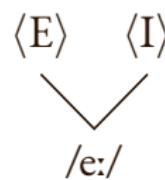
- Several **diphones**
 - ⟨Ζ⟩ /dz, zd/ (disputed)
 - ⟨Ψ⟩ /ps/
 - ⟨Ξ⟩ /ks/
 - It is possible these were originally affricates
- Special accentual/tonal diacritics: ⟨'⟩, ⟨`⟩, ⟨^⟩
 - Exact phonetics unknown
 - Usage complicated
 - Represented some kind of **prosodic** feature (tone, stress?)
- Initial /h/ indicated with a diacritic as well
 - “Rough breathing”: ⟨'⟩ initial /h/
 - “Smooth breathing”: ⟨`⟩ no initial /h/

Digraphs vs. Diphones

- Digraphs / polygraphs—2+ *graphemes* for one phoneme
- Diphones / polyphones—2+ *phonemes* for one grapheme
 - Two: *di-*
 - Multiple: *poly-*



$\langle \Psi \rangle$ is a **diphone**.



$\langle EI \rangle$ is a **digraph**.

⟨H⟩

- Greek dialects progressively lost the fricative /h/
- The Phoenician letter ⟨Beth⟩ /b/ was used as ⟨H⟩ /h/, and it later became ⟨Eta⟩ /ɛ:/ as the /h/ dropped out
- In dialects that still had /h/ (e.g., Athenian), the ⟨H⟩ also had a variety of shapes:



- The use of ⟨H⟩ as /ɛ:/ spread in popularity, but the dialects that still had ⟨H⟩ for /h/ needed to distinguish this consonant from the vowel
- In some areas, a half-H grapheme became popular: ⟨Ϝ⟩
 - This grapheme was the basis for the later rough breathing diacritic ⟨῾⟩

Minuscule

- Notice how all Greek we've seen so far is “upper case”?
- Lower case variants appeared later, during 9th–10th century AD
- Derived from writing style in Byzantine books, called *minuscule*
 - Smaller, more round and cursive

ἀφίστασθαι ἀπήκειναι τοι· οὐαὶ πηδωσαν
τὸς διπόν τοῖς σόρκοις οὐ ταῦτην τῶν
λατεύθαμοι τοι ὁμοσπάται αὐτὸν ἐξε-
πυνταν, οὐ μὴν ὑπέστηται εἰμαρχούσιν
τοιούμοισι οιο ἀμφισσάρηται, οὐ τοι
δέχομεν τοὺς φραστούς· οὐαὶ διπομέν
αρτρον οὐαὶ στροφοσφρέων ἀποινια
ξωαπότη· ταῦτα μὲν δῶν διητόθενται
τοιταῦγεντα· τοῦν διπτειγμούμενον
χριστοστοντούσιν ἀρχομένους αστοῖς ἡ-
ποτερατος οὐαὶ δικιοστῆντος φραστηγοῖσι

Early minuscule, 10th cent. AD



Later minuscule, 15th cent. AD

Scripts descended from Greek

Coptic alphabet

- Used to write Coptic
 - Liturgical language of the Coptic Church
 - Descendant of the Egyptian language
- Essentially stylized Greek, with some graphemes added
- New graphemes borrowed from Egyptian Demotic script

❖	$\langle f \rangle$	→	❖	→	❖	/f/
❖	$\langle \check{sh} \rangle$	→	❖	→	❖	/ʃ/
❖	$\langle h_3 \rangle$	→	❖	→	❖	/x/
❖	$\langle hw \rangle$	→	❖	→	❖	/h, ḥ/
❖	$\langle d_3 \rangle$	→	❖	→	❖	/dʒ/
❖	$\langle k \rangle$	→	❖	→	❖	/kɪ, tʃ/
❖	$\langle dit \rangle$	→	❖	→	❖	/ti, de/

Δ δ	Ι ι	Ρ ρ	Ω ω
Β β	Κ κ	Σ σ	Ψ ψ
Τ τ	Λ λ	Τ τ	Һ һ
Δ Δ	Μ μ	Τ γ	Ƨ ƨ
Ε ε	Η η	Φ φ	Х х
Ζ ζ	Ζ ζ	Χ χ	Ԇ ԇ
Η η	Ο ο	Ѱ ψ	Ѩ ѩ
Θ θ	Π π	Ѡ ω	



Glagolitic

- Earliest known Slavic alphabet
- Created 9th century by Saint Cyril, a Byzantine monk born in Thessaloniki, Greece
 - He and his brother Methodius were sent as missionaries to Moravia (south Czech Republic)
 - In 863, brothers began to translate the Bible into Old Church Slavonic
 - Wrote text of the Bible and first slavic civil code in Glagolitic, an alphabet primarily of Cyril's invention

Glagolitic (rounded style)



Glagolitic (rounded)

†	Ѡ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ
a	b	v	g	d	e	ž	z	z	θ	i	ǐ
Ѡ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ
i	ǵ	k	l	m	n	o	p	r	s		
Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ
t	u	f	ch	ō	št	c	č	š	њ	њ	њ
Ѡ	Ѻ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ
y	ь	ě	ju	ę	q	je	je	f	ј	ј	ј

Glagolitic (square)

Ⰱ	/a/	Ⰳ	/m/	Ⰴ	/ʃ/
Ⰲ	/b/	Ⰵ	/n/, /ŋ/	Ⰶ	/w/
Ⰳ	/v/	Ⰷ	/ɔ/	Ⰸ⠀Ⰹ	/i/
Ⰴ	/g/	Ⰺ	/p/	Ⰻ	/ə/
Ⰵ	/d/	Ⰼ	/r/	Ⰽ⠀Ⰾ	/æ/, /ja/
Ⰶ	/ɛ/	Ⰿ	/s/	Ⰿ⠀Ⱀ	/jo/
Ⰷ	/ʒ/	Ⱁ	/t/	Ⱁ⠀Ⱃ	/ju/
Ⰸ	/dʒ/	Ⱂ	/u/	Ⱄ⠀Ⱆ	/ɛ/
Ⰹ	/z/	Ⱅ	/f/	Ⱆ⠀Ⱉ	/jɛ/
Ⰺ⠀Ⰻ	/i/, /j/	Ⱇ	/x/	Ⱇ⠀Ⱊ	/ɔ/
Ⰻ	/i/, /j/	Ⱈ	/ɔ/	Ⱊ⠀Ⱋ	/jɔ/
Ⰼ⠀Ⰾ	/dʒ/	Ⱉ	/tʃ/, /ʃt/	Ⱋ⠀Ⱌ	/θ/
Ⰽ	/k/	Ⱊ	/ts/	Ⱌ⠀Ⱍ	/y/, /i/
Ⰾ⠀Ⰿ	/l/, /ʎ/	Ⱎ	/tʃ/		

Cyrillic

- In Old Church Slavonic, Glagolitic was called *kyrillovitsa*
- The name Glagolitic was applied to it centuries later, to distinguish it from its successor, the Cyrillic alphabet
 - Developed in the 9th cent. AD at the Preslav Literary School, the first school and most important cultural centre of the First Bulgarian Empire

А Б В Г Д Е
Ё Ж З И Й К
Л М Н О П Р
С Т У Ф Х Ц
Ч Ш Щ Ъ Ы Ъ
Э Ю Я

А Б В Г Д Е
Е ё Ж З И Й К
Л М Н О П Р
Т У Ф Х Ц
Ч Ш Щ Ъ Ы Ъ
Э Ю Я

Spread of Cyrillic

- Cyrillic adapted to languages in numerous families:
 - Slavic: Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, ...
 - Caucasian: Abkhaz
 - Turkic: Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tatar, Bashkir, Chuvash, ...
 - Finno-Ugric: Erzya, Komi, Mari, Kildin Sami
 - Uralic: Moksha, Udmurt
 - Indo-Iranian: Tajik, Ossetic
 - Mongolian
- Extended with diacritics and new graphemes in all of these languages' writing systems
- But Cyrillic isn't the only Greek-derived script that has spread widely...

Transliteration

ῃστὴρ ἡγεμόνε
κύριος τῆς οἰκουμένης

/glagɔ̄lu/
/kύrjllɔ̄ujtsa/

Readings & Next Time

- Make sure you have read Chapters 8 and 9 of the textbook
 - Read Chapter 11 for next time...

७३० विष्णुतमानामवस्थिया। लक्ष्मि० प्रा० ८० तावत्यक्षवा। अथ० रूप० तामवद्या० बन० ततो गलवर्णवीता० न
१ जैः समावेताग्नृवाल्यमर्त्ता० शीलाग्नेत्वस्तुती० — २ नैः गुणं इति उपरामामृष्टे० वृ० नैराम्भवामाला०
२ त्वायमाग्नेत्वृपाग्नेत्वत्तामापनक्षां० ३ माङ्गालेनारात्माचावदत्वलोऽपातेवेक्षेवत्स्तुती० क्षीशेत्वा
४ इत्याम्भवपूर्वामवलू० कामाववद्वामवपञ्चनीगंधी० ५ ता० ८० त्वल० त्वा० १० त्वामामृष्टे० गन्तव्ये
५ गतामिवरोद्धारागुजलपुरामृष्टी० गन्तव्ये०
६ इत्याम्भवपूर्वामृष्टी० ८० त्वल० त्वा० १० त्वामामृष्टे०
७ गतामिवरोद्धारागुजलपुरामृष्टी० गन्तव्ये०
८ गवरात्मा तीर्त्तामृष्टी० ९० त्वल० त्वा० १० त्वामामृष्टे०
९ गवरात्मा तीर्त्तामृष्टी० १०० त्वल० त्वा० १०० त्वामामृष्टे०