

System of Transliteration

Contents

System of Transliteration.....3

System of Transliteration

BTS uses the following transliteration characters:

ʾ, ʒ, j, y, i, i, i, i, w, u, a, e, b, p, f, m, n, r, l, h, h, h, h, z, s, š, q, k, g, t, t, d, d

ʒ, J, Y, I, I, I, W, U, A, B, P, F, M, N, R, L, H, H, H, h, H, Z, S, Š, Q, K, G, T, T, D, D

The following signs are not allowed in the transliteration but can be used in comments, bibliography etc.:

ś, Š, k, K, t, T, č, Č, č, Č

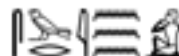
Written forms

The transliteration in BTS represents the written forms as they appear in the text. Please note:

- Consonants that are usually unwritten should be added in round brackets: "(...)", e.g. *r(m)t*.
- If phonetic complements indicate a consonant shift, like *ḏ > d*, or *t > t* etc., this has to be shown in the transliteration, e.g. *bṭn, w > btn, w*; *jṭi > jti*; *msḏi > msdi*.

•

Historic writings are transliterated as they appear in the text, e.g. *swrj* instead of *zwr* for



- Logographic writings without phonetic complements are transliterated traditionally, e.g. *rdi*, *z3*, *zh3, w*.
- Ptolemaic texts are also transliterated traditionally, e.g. *hp(r)*.