"Determiners are Sumerograms that are not pronounced but indicate the class or nature of a noun for clarity, e.g. in ^{URU}*Ḫa-at-tu-ša* (𒌷𒄩𒀜𒌅𒊭); the URU is a determiner marking the name of a city, and the pronunciation is simply /hattusa/."

In the Hittite capital, ^{URU} 𒌷 ^{ha}𒄩 ^{ad}𒀜 ^{tu}𒌅 ^{sha}𒊭 = 𒍑Hattusa, near modern 𒍑Boğazkale, lots of ✍ writing, *Keilschriften*, was found. ♔Muwatalli II moved the capital to 𒍑Tarhuntassa. Its location is unknown. Hieroglyphic Luwian: ⊕𒌑⏃🐰 (DEUS)TONITRUS-hu-ta-sá)

𒌷 = ?⌐

AEDIFICIUM

⌐

✍

Type	Sumerian	Akkadian	Hittite
phonetic	IM	*em, im*	
'clay'		*ṭiṭṭu(m)*	
'wind'		*šāru(m)*	
^dTarḫunnaš*			^dIŠKUR

* Anatolian storm god
Proto-Anatolian *tr̥Hʷánts

Luwian: Cuneiform: 𒋻𒄷𒌦𒍝 (tar-hu-un-za) 𒋻𒄷𒌦𒍝

^{tar hu un za}
𒋻𒄷𒌦𒍝
Lycian: [script] (Trqqñt-)
? Old Armenian: Sᴨᴨp (Torkʿ)

✍ writing	✍ song	
	✍ chimes	
	✍ bag	

⊕𒌑⏃🐰
🐰 tarkasna- "donkey"
Hittite MUNUS-za 'woman' = *kwanz ~queen
LÚDUB.SAR.GIŠ ('scribe-on-wood')
\ugtrans {dltt} ↦ 𒌍𒐈𒑐

1

```
\ugtrans [uc]{U+10380} ↦  ►━
\ugtrans [un]{alpa} ↦  ►━
\ugtrans [ts]{a} ↦  ►━ (ts=default)
\ugtrans [tsst]{a} ↦  ʾa
\ugtext {dltt} ↦  𒀹 𒈫 ━ (dlt)
\ugtext [w]{dltt} ↦  𒀹 𒈫 ━ (dlt) (w=default)
```

```
                                  d   l   t
\ugtext [ruby]{d.l.tt.} ↦  𒀹 𒈫 ━
```

```
\uggloss {dltt}{palace guard post} ↦  𒀹 𒈫 ━ (dlt, 'palace guard
```
post')

Generic glosses

Inline/gloss	with gloss	𒀯 (*ta* < *targasna-*, 'donkey')
	0 gloss	𒀯 (*ta*)
	1 item*	𒀯 (*ta*, ?) 𒀯 (*ta*, ??) 𒀯 (*ta*, See n 20)

Ruby/gloss	rubytext+gloss	ta 𒀯 ('donkey')
	rubytext+0gloss	ta 𒀯
	rubytext+1item*	ta ta ta 𒀯 (?) 𒀯 (??) 𒀯 (See n 20)

* 1 item = one character, or a 0-argument command.

```
 ta  hu  un  za
𒋫 𒄷 𒌦 𒍝
```

```
URU   ha    ad    tu    sha
𒌷  𒄩  𒀜  𒌅  𒊭
```

```
URU   ha    ad    tu    sha
𒌷  𒄩  𒀜  𒌅  𒊭
god   thunder
DEUS  TONITRUS   hu    ta  sá
 ⊕     𒌷        𒄷  𒀯  𒊭  : Tarhuntassa : (Thunderer City)
```

1 Commands

1.1 Named macros

Named macro to script glyph.

`\ugNAME`

`{\ugfont \ugalpa }` ↦ ►━

1.2 Shortforms

`\ugXX`

Unicode codepoint: `\uguc {U+10380}` ↦ ►━
Unicode name: `\ugun {alpa}` ↦ ►━
Typing shortcut: `\ugts {a}` ↦ ►━
TS to standard transliteration: `\ugst {a}` ↦ **ˀa**

1.3 Longforms

`\ugtransXX`

Unicode codepoint: `\ugtransuc {U+10380}` ↦ ►━
Unicode name: `\ugtransun {alpa}` ↦ ►━
Typing shortcut: `\ugtransts {a}` ↦ ►━
TS to standard transliteration: `\ugtranstsst {a}` ↦ **ˀa**

1.4 Word

Typing shortcut to script+transliteration.

`\ugw`

`\ugw {dltt}` ↦ 𐎛 𐎁━ (**dlt**)

`\ugtext [w]`

`\ugtext [w]{dltt}` ↦ 𐎛 𐎁━ (**dlt**)

1.5 Ruby text

Typing shortcut to script+rubytext transliteration.

`\ugruby`

ˀa b g
`\ugruby {a.b.g.}` ↦ ►━𐎛𐎂

`\ugtext [ruby]`

`\ugtext [ruby]{d.l.tt.}` ↦ (cuneiform with d l t)

`\ugtext [ruby]{dltt.div.ugrtt.}` ↦ (cuneiform with dlt, ʾugrt)

1.6   Ruby text – generic

`\truby {}{}{}`

`\truby {\itshape }{X}{Y}` ↦ X (with Y above)

`\truby {\ugfont }{\ugts {a}}{\ugst {a}}` ↦ (cuneiform with ʾa)

`\truby {\ahfont }{\ahun {a100}}{ta}` ↦ (glyph with ta)

1.7   Gloss

`\uggloss`

`\uggloss {dltt}{(palace) door}` ↦ (cuneiform) (**dlt**, '(palace) door')

`\ugtext [gloss]`

`\ugtext [gloss]{dltt}{(palace) door}` ↦ (cuneiform) (**dlt**, '(palace) door')

1.8   Gloss – generic

`\tglossinline {}{\ugts {dltt}}{\ugst {dltt}}{(palace) door}` ↦ (cuneiform) (*dlt*, '(palace) door')

`\tgloss [inline]{}{\ugts {dltt}}{\ugst {dltt}}{(palace) door}` ↦ (cuneiform) (*dlt*, '(palace) door')

`\tglossruby {}{\ugts {dltt}}{\ugst {dltt}}{(palace) door}` ↦ (cuneiform with dlt) ('(palace) door')

`\tgloss [ruby]{}{\ugts {dltt}}{\ugst {dltt}}{(palace) door}` ↦ (cuneiform with dlt) ('(palace) door')

`\tgloss [ruby]{\ahfont }{\ahun {a100}}{ta}{donkey}` ↦ (glyph with ta) ('donkey')

\tgloss [⟨*type*⟩] {⟨*glyphfont*⟩}{⟨*glyph*⟩}{⟨*transliteration*⟩}{⟨*gloss*⟩}

Option $\langle\textit{type}\rangle$ can be `inline` or `ruby`.