𒌋𒁹𒌍𒁹 (*ʾugrt*)

Ugaritic
and other ancient scripts
—
An ASCII input method
—

š   l   m   ʾu   g   r   t

well-being for Ugarit

š   l   m   ṯ   ġ   h

well-being for her gates

Contents

1 Quick Overview

1.1 Commands for inline text

Unicode codepoint	
U+10380	►
`\ugtransuc {U+10380}` $\mapsto$ ►	

(1)

Items may be accessed via the Unicode codepoint (in hexadecimal format). The command assumes that **\ugfont** has been defined.

Short command: `\uguc {U+10380}` $\mapsto$ ►.

See §2 for a list of Unicode codepoints.

Unicode name	
alpa	➤►
\ugtransun {alpa} ↦ ➤►	

(2)

Items may be accessed via a shortened form of the Unicode name. The command assumes that **\ugfont** has been defined.

Short command: \ugun {alpa} ↦ ➤►.

See §3 for a list of Unicode names.

Typing shortcut	
a	➤►
\ugtransts {a} ↦ ➤►	

(3)

Items may be accessed by typing arbitrarily-defined shortcuts from the keyboard.

The default shortcuts are based on the Latin qwerty keyboard. The command assumes that **\ugfont** has been defined.

Short command: \ugts {a} ↦ ➤►.

See §4 for the default list of typing shortcuts.

TS-to-ST	
a.	ʾa
\ugtranstsst {a.} ↦ ʾa	

(4)

Typing shortcuts, delimited with a dot (.) when needing to disambiguate, can produce scholarly (standard) transliteration: *dlt ʾugrt s₂ṣs*.

Parsing of expressions is from left to right, with the longest shortcuts processed first, so that the sequence \ugtranstsst {sss} ↦ *ṣs* (=ss+s) is different to \ugtranstsst {s.ss} ↦ *sṣ*.

Short command: \ugst {ashgh} ↦ *ʾašǧ*.

See §5 for the list of transliterations.

1.1.1 Inline Styles

Various inline styles are available: word + transliteration; ruby text; glosses.

word (trans)	
a.	➤► (ʾa)
\ugw {a.} ↦ ➤► (ʾa)	

(5)

𒐜 𒐗 ➤► ، 𒐖 ｜➤➤ ➤► ، 𒑛 𒈠 𒅀 (*dlt ʾugrt s₂ṣs*)

\ugw {ssu} ↦ 𒑛 (*s₂*) versus \ugw {s.s.u.} ↦ 𒅀 𒅀 𒐖 (*ssʾu*).

Ruby text	
a.	ꜣa 𒎙
\ugruby {a.} ↦ 𒎙 (ꜣa above)	

(6)

$$\overset{d}{𒁲}\ \overset{l}{𒈦}\ \overset{t}{𒋫}\ \overset{ꜣu}{𒌋}\ \overset{g}{𒄀}\ \overset{r}{𒊏}\ \overset{t}{𒋫}\ \overset{s_2}{𒍢}\ \overset{ṣ}{𒉌}\ \overset{s}{𒌋}$$

Glossing: 𒁲 𒈦 𒋫 (*dlt*, 'royal palace guard post')

Gloss	
\uggloss {dltt}{The Door} ↦ 𒁲 𒈦 𒋫 (*dlt*, 'The Door')	

(7)

1.2 Environments

The corresponding environments have an **e** at the end of their name.

(8)

> **Unicode codepoint environment: ugtransuce**
>
> ```
> \begin{ugtransuce}
> U+10380
>
> U+10380
> \end{ugtransuce}
> ```
> 𒎀
> 𒎀

(9)

> **Unicode name environment: ugtransune**
>
> ```
> \begin{ugtransune}
> beta gamla
>
> delta lamda to
> \end{ugtransune}
> ```
> 𒁹 𒌋
> 𒁲 𒈦 𒋫

(10)

> **Typing shortcut environment: ugtranstse**
>
> ```
> \begin{ugtranstse}
> dltt
>
> shlmdivugrtt
> \end{ugtranstse}
> ```
> 𒁲 𒈦 𒋫
> 𒑱 𒈦 𒌋 𒌋 𒊏 𒋫

Transliteration environment: ugtranstsste

```
\begin{ugtranstsste}
dltt

shlmdivugrtt
\end{ugtranstsste}
```

dlt
šlm ʾugrt

Ruby text environment: ugrubye

```
\begin{ugrubye}
dltt

shlmdivugrtt
\end{ugrubye}
```

d   l   t

š l m ʾu g r   t

1.3 Samples

(*ʾugrt*, 'Ugart')'s "ruins are often called **Ras Shamra** after the headland where they lie" – Wikipedia.

"The word (*ʾil*) is used over five hundred times in the texts from Ugarit." – Robinson, 28

"The (*šlmm*) sacrifice, for example, appears to reflect a cultic meal in which the offerer partook of the same meal as was offered to the divinity." – OIN&N, 2002

(*šlm ʾugrt*, 'well-being for Ugarit')

(*šlm ṯġh*, 'well-being for her gates')

– from A Manual of Ugaritic, p 216

2 List of Unicode codepoints

\ugtransuc {U+10380} ↦

\ugtransuc {U+10381} ↦

\ugtransuc {U+10382} ↦

\ugtransuc {U+10383} ↦

\ugtransuc {U+10384} ↦

\ugtransuc {U+10385} ↦

\ugtransuc {U+10386} ↦ 𐎆
\ugtransuc {U+10387} ↦ 𐎇
\ugtransuc {U+10388} ↦ 𐎈
\ugtransuc {U+10389} ↦ 𐎉
\ugtransuc {U+1038A} ↦ 𐎊
\ugtransuc {U+1038B} ↦ 𐎋
\ugtransuc {U+1038C} ↦ 𐎌
\ugtransuc {U+1038D} ↦ 𐎍
\ugtransuc {U+1038E} ↦ 𐎎
\ugtransuc {U+1038F} ↦ 𐎏
\ugtransuc {U+10390} ↦ 𐎐
\ugtransuc {U+10391} ↦ 𐎑
\ugtransuc {U+10392} ↦ 𐎒
\ugtransuc {U+10393} ↦ 𐎓
\ugtransuc {U+10394} ↦ 𐎔
\ugtransuc {U+10395} ↦ 𐎕
\ugtransuc {U+10396} ↦ 𐎖
\ugtransuc {U+10397} ↦ 𐎗
\ugtransuc {U+10398} ↦ 𐎘
\ugtransuc {U+10399} ↦ 𐎙
\ugtransuc {U+1039A} ↦ 𐎚
\ugtransuc {U+1039B} ↦ 𐎛
\ugtransuc {U+1039C} ↦ 𐎜
\ugtransuc {U+1039D} ↦ 𐎝
\ugtransuc {U+1039F} ↦ 𐎟

3   List of Unicode names

\ugtransun {alpa} ↦ 𐎀
\ugtransun {beta} ↦ 𐎁
\ugtransun {gamla} ↦ 𐎂
\ugtransun {kha} ↦ 𐎃
\ugtransun {delta} ↦ 𐎄
\ugtransun {ho} ↦ 𐎅
\ugtransun {wo} ↦ 𐎆
\ugtransun {zeta} ↦ 𐎇
\ugtransun {hota} ↦ 𐎈
\ugtransun {tet} ↦ 𐎉
\ugtransun {yod} ↦ 𐎊

5

\ugtransun {kaf} ↦
\ugtransun {shin} ↦
\ugtransun {lamda} ↦
\ugtransun {mem} ↦
\ugtransun {dhal} ↦
\ugtransun {nun} ↦
\ugtransun {zu} ↦
\ugtransun {samka} ↦
\ugtransun {ain} ↦
\ugtransun {pu} ↦
\ugtransun {sade} ↦
\ugtransun {qopa} ↦
\ugtransun {rasha} ↦
\ugtransun {thanna} ↦
\ugtransun {ghain} ↦
\ugtransun {to} ↦
\ugtransun {i} ↦
\ugtransun {u} ↦
\ugtransun {ssu} ↦
\ugtransun {worddivider} ↦

4   List of Typing shortcuts

\ugtransts {a} ↦
\ugtransts {b} ↦
\ugtransts {g} ↦
\ugtransts {k} ↦
\ugtransts {d} ↦
\ugtransts {h} ↦
\ugtransts {w} ↦
\ugtransts {z} ↦
\ugtransts {hh} ↦
\ugtransts {t} ↦
\ugtransts {y} ↦
\ugtransts {kk} ↦
\ugtransts {sh} ↦
\ugtransts {l} ↦
\ugtransts {m} ↦
\ugtransts {dh} ↦

`\ugtransts {n}` $\mapsto$ 𒈨
`\ugtransts {zz}` $\mapsto$ 𒍝
`\ugtransts {s}` $\mapsto$ 𒊭
`\ugtransts {j}` $\mapsto$ 𒀀
`\ugtransts {p}` $\mapsto$ 𒉿
`\ugtransts {ss}` $\mapsto$ 𒋛
`\ugtransts {q}` $\mapsto$ �качи
`\ugtransts {r}` $\mapsto$ 𒊑
`\ugtransts {th}` $\mapsto$ 𒀝
`\ugtransts {gh}` $\mapsto$ 𒄀
`\ugtransts {tt}` $\mapsto$ 𒋭
`\ugtransts {i}` $\mapsto$ 𒄿
`\ugtransts {u}` $\mapsto$ 𒌋
`\ugtransts {ssu}` $\mapsto$ 𒋢
`\ugtransts {div}` $\mapsto$ 𒑰

5   List of Standard Transliterations

`\ugtranstsst {a}` $\mapsto$ $ʾa$
`\ugtranstsst {b}` $\mapsto$ b
`\ugtranstsst {g}` $\mapsto$ g
`\ugtranstsst {k}` $\mapsto$ $ḫ$
`\ugtranstsst {d}` $\mapsto$ d
`\ugtranstsst {h}` $\mapsto$ h
`\ugtranstsst {w}` $\mapsto$ w
`\ugtranstsst {z}` $\mapsto$ z
`\ugtranstsst {hh}` $\mapsto$ $ḥ$
`\ugtranstsst {t}` $\mapsto$ $ṭ$
`\ugtranstsst {y}` $\mapsto$ y
`\ugtranstsst {kk}` $\mapsto$ k
`\ugtranstsst {sh}` $\mapsto$ $š$
`\ugtranstsst {l}` $\mapsto$ l
`\ugtranstsst {m}` $\mapsto$ m
`\ugtranstsst {dh}` $\mapsto$ $ḏ$
`\ugtranstsst {n}` $\mapsto$ n
`\ugtranstsst {zz}` $\mapsto$ $ẓ$
`\ugtranstsst {s}` $\mapsto$ s
`\ugtranstsst {j}` $\mapsto$ $ʿ$
`\ugtranstsst {p}` $\mapsto$ p
`\ugtranstsst {ss}` $\mapsto$ $ṣ$
`\ugtranstsst {q}` $\mapsto$ q
`\ugtranstsst {r}` $\mapsto$ r

\ugtranstsst {th} $\mapsto$ $\underline{t}$
\ugtranstsst {gh} $\mapsto$ $\dot{g}$
\ugtranstsst {tt} $\mapsto$ t
\ugtranstsst {i} $\mapsto$ $\text{ʾ}i$
\ugtranstsst {u} $\mapsto$ $\text{ʾ}u$
\ugtranstsst {ssu} $\mapsto$ s_2
\ugtranstsst {div} $\mapsto$

6 Reference Table

Glyph	Transliteration	Shortcut	U-name	Macro	Codepoint
	ʾa	a	alpa	\ugalpa	U+10380
	b	b	beta	\ugbeta	U+10381
	g	g	gamla	\uggamla	U+10382
	ḫ	k	kha	\ugkha	U+10383
	d	d	delta	\ugdelta	U+10384
	h	h	ho	\ugho	U+10385
	w	w	wo	\ugwo	U+10386
	z	z	zeta	\ugzeta	U+10387
	ḥ	hh	hota	\ughota	U+10388
	ṭ	t	tet	\ugtet	U+10389
	y	y	yod	\ugyod	U+1038A
	k	kk	kaf	\ugkaf	U+1038B
	š	sh	shin	\ugshin	U+1038C
	l	l	lamda	\uglamda	U+1038D
	m	m	mem	\ugmem	U+1038E
	ḏ	dh	dhal	\ugdhal	U+1038F
	n	n	nun	\ugnun	U+10390
	ẓ	zz	zu	\ugzu	U+10391
	s	s	samka	\ugsamka	U+10392
	ʿ	j	ain	\ugain	U+10393
	p	p	pu	\ugpu	U+10394
	ṣ	ss	sade	\ugsade	U+10395
	q	q	qopa	\ugqopa	U+10396
	r	r	rasha	\ugrasha	U+10397
	ṯ	th	thanna	\ugthanna	U+10398
	ġ	gh	ghain	\ugghain	U+10399
	t	tt	to	\ugto	U+1039A
	ʾi	i	i	\ugi	U+1039B
	ʾu	u	u	\ugu	U+1039C
	s$_2$	ssu	ssu	\ugssu	U+1039D
		div	worddivider	\ugworddivider	U+1039F