## Ш\\$> \_

Ugaritic script, using ASCII transliteration input method

```
(1) Named macros (use with \ugfont)
{\ugfont \ugk \ugt } → ► ⊀
(2a) Command \ugtrans (assumes \ugfont is defined)
\ugtrans {k.t.} → ►
\ugtrans {k.u.l.b.n.n.} → ► Ш ||| ↓ → →
(2b) Environment ugtranse (assumes \ugfont is defined)
►⊀
₩₩₩₩
TT ||| —
Unicode
\ugtrans {U+1038BU+10389} → ►
Reverse transliteration
(3a) Command version
\operatorname{\operatorname{digtransrev}}\{ \longrightarrow \} \mapsto d.l.tt.
(3b) Environment version, with \begin {ugtranserev} ... \end {ugtranserev}
d.l.tt.
d.l.tt. u.g.r.tt.
?u g r t u. g. r. tt.
In \stackrel{\text{u. g. r. tt.}}{\longleftarrow}, the \stackrel{\text{d. l. tt.}}{\longleftarrow} or royal guard post, ...
The Was ...
Scholarly transliteration
```

## 1 Commands

Command \sugrubyw does ruby scholarly transliteration by space delimiter (intended for words), calling \smaprubyw for each item.

\smaprubyw does the individual transliteration ruby unit stack, adding the word divider.

Command \sugruby does ruby scholarly transliteration by semicolon delimiter (intended for the letters of words), calling \smapruby for each item

\smapruby does the individual transliteration ruby unit stack.

\sugruby 
$$\{;;\} \mapsto \prod_{x} \prod_{x}$$