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1 Quick Overview

1.1 Commands for inline text

Ш|\$> ►

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

Short command: $\setminus uguc \{U+10380\} \mapsto \blacktriangleright$. See §3 for a list of Unicode codepoints.

Unicode name		
alpa	*	
\ugtransun {a	alpa} → ►	

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

Short command: \searrow $\{alpa\} \mapsto$ \longrightarrow . See \$4 for a list of Unicode names.

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: $\setminus ugts \{a\} \mapsto \longrightarrow$.

See §5 for the default list of typing shortcuts.

TS-to-ST

a.
$$^{\prime}a$$

(4)

\text{\ugtranstsst \{a.\} \rightarrow \frac{a}{a}}

Typing shortcuts, delimited with a dot (.) when needing to disambiguate, can produce scholarly (standard) transliteration: dlt 'ugrt s₂ss.

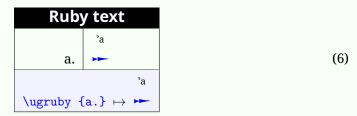
Parsing of expressions is from left to right, with the longest shortcuts processed first, so that the sequence $\usin \{sss\} \mapsto ss$ (=ss+s) is different to $\usin \{s.ss\} \mapsto ss$.

Short command: $\ugst {ashgh} \mapsto {}^{a}s\dot{g}$. See §6 for the list of transliterations.

1.1.1 Inline Styles

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





Glossing: (dlt, 'royal palace guard post')

Gloss
$$\text{(dltt){The Door}} \mapsto \text{(dlt, 'The Door')}$$

1.2 Environments

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

(9)

(8)

Unicode name environment: ugtransune \begin{ugtransune} beta gamla delta lamda to \end{ugtransune}

(10)

(11)

(12)

1.3 Samples

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

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

"The (slmm) 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

2 Usage

Environment ugtransuce inside a quotation environment:

Environment ugtranstse:

Environment ugtranstsste:

```
'ab[g]

šlm 'ugrt dlt

ml k |

[b] lk.l.ks 'i
```

Environment ugrubye:

Environment ugtableture (ugtranstse + ugtranstsste):

3 List of Unicode codepoints

```
\ugtransuc \{U+10380\} \mapsto \longrightarrow
\ugtransuc {U+10381} →
\ugtransuc {U+10382} →
\ugtransuc {U+10383} ↔
\ugtransuc {U+10384} →
\ugtransuc \{U+10385\} \mapsto \blacksquare
\ugtransuc {U+10386} →
\ugtransuc {U+10387} \mapsto \dagger
\ugtransuc {U+10388} →
\ugtransuc {U+10389} →
\ugtransuc {U+1038A} ↔
\ugtransuc {U+1038B} ↔
\ugtransuc {U+1038C} → ⟨V
\ugtransuc {U+1038D} →
\ugtransuc {U+1038E} ↔
\ugtransuc {U+1038F} → (
\ugtransuc {U+10390} → ➤
\ugtransuc {U+10391} →
\ugtransuc {U+10392} → ¥
\ugtransuc {U+10393} ↔
\ugtransuc {U+10394} → □
\ugtransuc {U+10395} ↔
\ugtransuc {U+10396} → 

✓
\ugtransuc {U+10397} →
\ugtransuc {U+10398} → ◀
```

4 List of Unicode names

```
\ugtransun {alpa} → ►
\ugtransun {beta} →
\ugtransun {gamla} →
\ugtransun {delta} →
\ugtransun \{ho\} \mapsto \blacksquare
\ugtransun {wo} →
\ugtransun {zeta} \mapsto
\ugtransun {hota} →
\ugtransun {tet} →
\ugtransun {yod} → ₩
\operatorname{ugtransun} \{ \operatorname{kaf} \} \mapsto
\ugtransun {shin} → ⟨V
\operatorname{\operatorname{Ugtransun}} \{\operatorname{\operatorname{lamda}}\} \mapsto \emptyset
\ugtransun {mem} →
\ugtransun {dhal} → 《
\ugtransun {nun} → ➤➤
\operatorname{ugtransun} \{zu\} \mapsto \blacksquare
\ugtransun {samka} → ¥
\ugtransun {ain} → 〈
\operatorname{ugtransun} \{pu\} \mapsto \blacksquare
\ugtransun {sade} →
\ugtransun {qopa} →
\ugtransun {rasha} ↔ 🌄
\ugtransun {thanna} → ◀
\ugtransun {ghain} → ➤
\operatorname{ugtransun}\ \{	ext{to}\}\ \mapsto\ 	extbf{	ext{	o}}
\ullet \uggeransun {i} \mapsto
\ugtransun {u} → ∭
\ugtransun {ssu} →
```

```
\ugtransun {worddivider} \mapsto \P
```

5 List of Typing shortcuts

```
\ugtransts \{a\} \mapsto \blacktriangleright
\ugtransts {b} →
\ugtransts {g} ↔
\ugtransts {k} ↔ ‡
\ugtransts {d} →
\ugtransts \{h\} \mapsto \blacksquare
\ugtransts {w} →
\ugtransts \{z\} \mapsto 
\ugtransts {hh} →
\ugtransts {t} →
\ugtransts {y} → ₩
\ugtransts {kk} →
\ugtransts {sh} → ⟨//
\ugtransts \{1\} \mapsto
\ugtransts {m} →
\ugtransts {dh} → 《
\ugtransts \{n\} \mapsto \longrightarrow
\ugtransts {zz} →
\ugtransts {s} → ¥
\ugtransts {j} → 〈
\ugtransts {p} →
\ugtransts {ss} ↔
\ugtransts {q} →
\ugtransts {r} →
\ugtransts {th} → ◀
\ugtransts {gh} → 🏏
\operatorname{\operatorname{Ugtransts}} \{\operatorname{tt}\} \mapsto {}^{\blacktriangleright}
\ugtransts \{i\} \mapsto \blacksquare
\ugtransts {u} →
\ugtransts \{ssu\} \mapsto \{
\ugtransts {div} → ▼
```

6 List of Standard Transliterations

```
\ugtranstsst \{a\} \mapsto {}^{a}
```

```
\ugtranstsst \{b\} \mapsto \mathbf{b}
\ugtranstsst \{g\} \mapsto \mathbf{g}
\ugtranstsst \{k\} \mapsto h
\ugtranstsst \{d\} \mapsto \mathbf{d}
\ugtranstsst \{h\} \mapsto \mathbf{h}
\upsum \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \wegen 
\ugtranstsst \{z\} \mapsto \mathbf{Z}
\ugtranstsst \{hh\} \mapsto \mathbf{h}
\ugtranstsst \{t\} \mapsto \mathbf{t}
\ugtranstsst \{y\} \mapsto \mathbf{y}
\ugtranstsst \{kk\} \mapsto \mathbf{k}
\ugtranstsst \{sh\} \mapsto \check{s}
\ugtranstsst \{1\} \mapsto \mathbf{l}
\ugtranstsst \{m\} \mapsto \mathbf{m}
\ugtranstsst \{dh\} \mapsto \mathbf{d}
\ugtranstsst \{n\} \mapsto \mathbf{n}
\ugtranstsst \{zz\} \mapsto \mathbf{Z}
\ugtranstsst \{s\} \mapsto \mathbf{S}
\ugtranstsst {j} → §
\ugtranstsst \{p\} \mapsto \mathbf{p}
\ugtranstsst \{ss\} \mapsto \S
\ugtranstsst \{q\} \mapsto \mathbf{q}
\ugtranstsst \{r\} \mapsto r
\ugtranstsst \{th\} \mapsto \underline{t}
\ugtranstsst \{gh\} \mapsto \dot{g}
\upsilon \
\ugtranstsst {i} → 'i
 \ugtranstsst \{u\} \mapsto \mathbf{\ddot{u}}
 \upsilon up transtsst {ssu} \mapsto s_2
\upsilon \
```

7 Reference Table

Glyph	Transliteration	Shortcut	U-name	Macro	Codepoint
>>	²a	a	alpa	\ugalpa	U+10380
II.	b	b	beta	\ugbeta	U+10381
	g	g	gamla	\uggamla	U+10382
ŧ	ĥ	k	kha	\ugkha	U+10383
111	d	d	delta	\ugdelta	U+10384
	h	h	ho	\ugho	U+10385
>>	W	W	wo	\ugwo	U+10386
Ŧ	Z	Z	zeta	\ugzeta	U+10387
-₩	ķ	hh	hota	\ughota	U+10388
∀ #★★	ţ	t	tet	\ugtet	U+10389
#	у	у	yod	\ugyod	U+1038A
	k	kk	kaf	\ugkaf	U+1038B
<!	š	sh	shin	\ugshin	U+1038C
TTT	1	1	lamda	\uglamda	U+1038D
7	m	m	mem	\ugmem	U+1038E
</th <th>₫</th> <th>dh</th> <th>dhal</th> <th>\ugdhal</th> <th>U+1038F</th>	₫	dh	dhal	\ugdhal	U+1038F
	n	n	nun	\ugnun	U+10390
=	Ż	ZZ	zu	\ugzu	U+10391
Y	S	S	samka	\ugsamka	U+10392
<	?	j	ain	\ugain	U+10393
	p	p	pu	\ugpu	U+10394
TY .	Ş	SS	sade	\ugsade	U+10395
-	q	q	qopa	\ugqopa	U+10396
₩	r	r	rasha	\ugrasha	U+10397
₹	ţ	th	thanna	\ugthanna	U+10398
7	ġ	gh	ghain	\ugghain	U+10399
	t	tt	to	\ugto	U+1039A
<u>I</u>	²i	i	i	∖ugi	U+1039B
	²u	u	u	∖ugu	U+1039C
{ { {	s_2	ssu	ssu	\ugssu	U+1039D
▼		div	worddivider	\ugworddivider	U+1039F

8 Other Scripts

8.1 Anatolian Hieroglyphs





8.2 Avestan

$$\rightarrow u e u d$$

8.3 Brahmi

Unicode codepoint

$$U+11005 \mid H$$
 $bruc \{U+11005\} \mapsto H$

(17)

Unicode name
$$\begin{array}{c|c} kaaa & \digamma \\ \hline \\ brun & \{kaaa\} & \digamma \end{array}$$
(18)