Ugaritic script, using ASCII transliteration input method

(1) Named macros (use with \ugfont)

`{\ugfont \ugk \ugt }` ↦ 

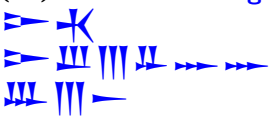
`{\ugfont \ugk \ugu \ugl \ugb \ugn \ugn }` ↦ 

(2a) Command \ugtrans (assumes \ugfont is defined)

`\ugtrans {k.t.}` ↦ 

`\ugtrans {k.u.l.b.n.n.}` ↦ 

(2b) Environment ugtranse (assumes \ugfont is defined)

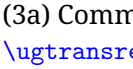


Unicode

`\ugtrans {U+1038BU+10389}` ↦ 

Reverse transliteration

(3a) Command version

`\ugtransrev{`  `}` ↦ d.l.tt.

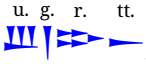
(3b) Environment version, with `\begin {ugtranserev} ... \end {ugtranserev}`

d.l.tt.

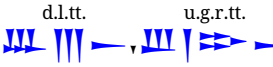
d.l.tt. u.g.r.tt.

?u g r t x u. g. r. tt.

u. g. r. tt.

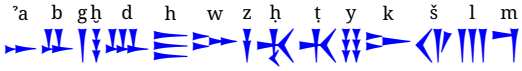
In  , the d. l. tt.  or royal guard post, ...

d.l.tt. u.g.r.tt.

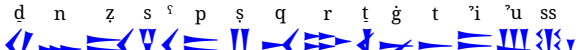
The  , was ...

Scholarly transliteration

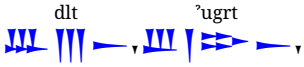
ʾa b gḫ d h w z ḥ ṭ y k š l m



ḏ n ẓ s ʿ p ṣ q r ṯ ġ t ʾi ʾu ss



dlt ʾugrt



1 Commands

ASCII-to-Ugaritic

To produce Ugaritic text in-paragraph, define a \ugfont and use command \ugtrans with either dot-notation or Unicode code point:

```
\ugtrans {a.} ↦ 𐎀
\ugtrans {U+10380} ↦ 𐎀
```

or use named macros, specifying the font:

```
{ \ugfont \ugalpa } ↦ 𐎀
```

For longer texts across paragraphs, the ugtranse environment is available.

```
\begin{ugtranse}
d.l.t.

u.g.r.t.
\end{ugtranse}}
```

produces

𐎄𐎍𐎚

𐎜𐎂𐎗𐎚

Ugaritic-to-ASCII

Command \ugtransrev and environment ugtranserev convert Ugaritic glyphs to dot-notation transliteration.

𐎀 𐎃 𐎈 𐎉 𐎌 𐎏 𐎑 𐎓 𐎕 𐎘 𐎙 𐎛 𐎜 become a. kh. hh. t. sh. dh. zz. j. s. th. gh. i. u. with the command and the environment produces a. kh. hh. t. sh. dh. zz. j. s. th. gh. i. u.

Adding an "s" prefix, command \sugtransrev and environment sugtranserev produce scholarly transliteration.

𐎀 𐎃 𐎈 𐎉 𐎌 𐎏 𐎑 𐎓 𐎕 𐎘 𐎙 𐎛 𐎜 become ʾa ḫ ḥ ṭ š ḏ ẓ ˤ ṣ ṯ ġ ʾi ʾu with the command and the environment produces ʾa ḫ ḥ ṭ š ḏ ẓ ˤ ṣ ṯ ġ ʾi ʾu

Ruby

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.

dlt ʾugrt
`\sugrubyw{𐎄𐎍𐎚 𐎜𐎂𐎗𐎚}` $\mapsto$ 𐎄𐎍𐎚𐎟𐎜𐎂𐎗𐎚𐎟

x
`\smaprubyw {x}` $\mapsto$ □𐎟

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.

d l t
`\sugruby{𐎄;𐎍;𐎚;}` $\mapsto$ 𐎄𐎍𐎚nodelim

x
`\smapruby {x}` $\mapsto$ □

Command \sugrubynd rubifies each character without the need to use delimiters.

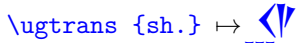
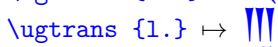
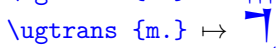
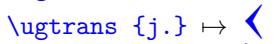
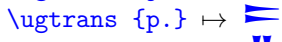
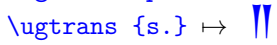
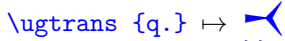
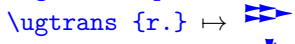
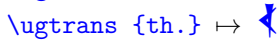
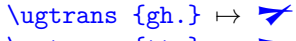
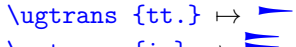
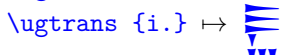
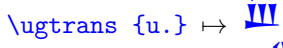
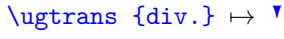
d l t ʾu g r t
`\sugrubynd{𐎄𐎍𐎚𐎟𐎜𐎂𐎗𐎚𐎟}` $\mapsto$ 𐎄𐎍𐎚𐎟𐎜𐎂𐎗𐎚𐎟

(Alternatively, words may be separated by semicolons, or letters by spaces, as long as the appropriate ruby command is used.

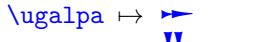
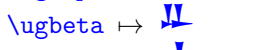
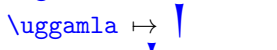
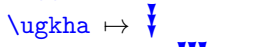
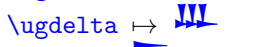
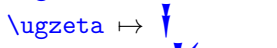
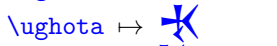
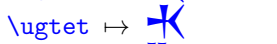
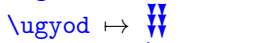
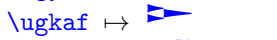
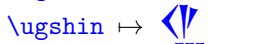
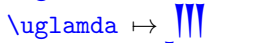
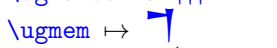
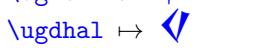
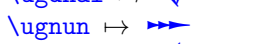
ʾa
The letter alpa, 𐎀, ...

List of shortcut dot-transliteration input codes (these assume that a font command \ugfont has been defined, e.g. via FONTSPEC's `\newfontface \ugfont {Noto Sans Ugaritic}`):

`\ugtrans {a.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎀
`\ugtrans {b.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎁
`\ugtrans {g.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎂
`\ugtrans {kh.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎃
`\ugtrans {d.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎄
`\ugtrans {h.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎅
`\ugtrans {w.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎆
`\ugtrans {z.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎇
`\ugtrans {hh.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎈
`\ugtrans {t.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎉
`\ugtrans {y.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎊
`\ugtrans {k.}` $\mapsto$ 𐎋

\ugtrans {sh.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {l.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {m.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {dh.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {n.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {zz.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {ss.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {j.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {p.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {s.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {q.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {r.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {th.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {gh.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {tt.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {i.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {u.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {ssu.} ↦ 
\ugtrans {div.} ↦ 

List of named macros (these require the current font to be set to one already containing Ugaritic glyphs):

\ugalpa ↦ 
\ugbeta ↦ 
\uggamla ↦ 
\ugkha ↦ 
\ugdelta ↦ 
\ugho ↦ 
\ugwo ↦ 
\ugzeta ↦ 
\ughota ↦ 
\ugtet ↦ 
\ugyod ↦ 
\ugkaf ↦ 
\ugshin ↦ 
\uglamda ↦ 
\ugmem ↦ 
\ugdhal ↦ 
\ugnun ↦ 
\ugzu ↦ 

\ugsamka ↦ 
\ugain ↦ 
\ugpu ↦ 
\ugsade ↦ 
\ugqopa ↦ 
\ugrasha ↦ 
\ugthanna ↦ 
\ugghain ↦ 
\ugto ↦
\ugletteri ↦ 
\ugletteru ↦ 
\ugletterssu ↦ 
\ugworddivider ↦ 

List of Unicode codepoints:

\ugtrans {U+10380} ↦
\ugtrans {U+10381} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10382} ↦
\ugtrans {U+10383} ↦
\ugtrans {U+10384} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10385} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10386} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10387} ↦
\ugtrans {U+10388} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10389} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+1038A} ↦
\ugtrans {U+1038B} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+1038C} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+1038D} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+1038E} ↦
\ugtrans {U+1038F} ↦
\ugtrans {U+10390} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10391} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10392} ↦
\ugtrans {U+10393} ↦
\ugtrans {U+10394} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10395} ↦
\ugtrans {U+10396} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10397} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+10398} ↦

\ugtrans {U+10399} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+1039A} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+1039B} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+1039C} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+1039D} ↦ 
\ugtrans {U+1039F} ↦