

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE SURAYT ALPHABET</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ACCORDING TO THE LATIN ORDER</p>				
Aa	arnuwo	◌̀	أُونُو	ا
Bb	bayto		بَا	ب
Cc	cezo		سَا	س
Čč	čanta		بَا	ب
Dd	dawmo		وَمَا	و
ḐḐ	ḑabco		بَا	ب
ḌḌ	ḍabėlto		وَمَا	و
Ee	emo	◌̀	أَمَا	ا
Ěě	ěno	◌̀	أَمَا	ا
Ff	fil		فَا	ف
Gg	gamlo		مَلَا	ل
Ĝĝ	ġamo		مَلَا	ل
Hh	huryo		وَا	و

Hh	ħmoro		سُحْرَا	ح
Ii	niro	ي	نِيْرَا	ي
Jj	jazwe		جَزْوَا	ج
Kk	kalbo		كَلْبَا	ك
Ll	lampa		لَمْبَا	ل
Mm	malko		مَلْكَا	م
Nn	nargo		نَارْجَا	ن
Oo	otobos	و	أُوتُوبُوسَا	و
Pp	palto		پَالْتَا	پ
Qq	qaṭën		قَاتَنْ	ق
Rr	rišo		رِيْشَا	ر
Ss	sayfo		سَايْفَا	س
Şş	şafono		شَاْفُونَا	ش
Šš	šalfo		شَالْفَا	ش
Tt	taclo		تَاكْلَا	ت

Tt	ṭayro		طَيْرًا	ط
Tt	ṭawbo		طَاوَبًا	ط
Uu	zuze	و	زَوْزًا	و
Vv	villa		جَلَّلًا	ج
Ww	wardo		وَرَدًا	و
Xx	xuṣa		خَصْرًا	خ
Yy	yawno		يَمَانًا	ي
Zz	zuze		زَوْزًا	ز
Žž	žičo		زَيْزًا	ز

TABLE 2				
THE SURAYT ALPHABET				
ACCORDING TO THE SYRIAC ORDER				
Aa	arnuwo	ܐ	ܐܘܢܘܘܐ	ܐ
Bb	bayto		ܒܝܬܘܐ	ܒ
Vv	villa		ܒܝܠܠܘܐ	ܒ
Gg	gamlo		ܒܝܓܠܘܐ	ܒ
Ġġ	gamo		ܒܝܓܡܘܐ	ܒ
Jj	jazwe		ܒܝܐܘܘܐ	ܒ
Dd	dawmo		ܒܝܘܡܘܐ	ܒ
Ḋḋ	ḏabēlto		ܒܝܘܚܠܘܐ	ܒ
Hh	huryo		ܒܝܘܚܘܐ	ܒ
Ww	wardo		ܒܝܘܘܐ	ܐ
Zz	zärafe		ܒܝܘܩܘܐ	ܐ
Ḣḣ	ḥmoro		ܒܝܚܘܐ	ܐ
Tt	ṭayro		ܒܝܚܘܐ	ܐ

Dđ	đabco		دُجَا	د
Yy	yawno		يَا	ي
Kk	kalbo		كَلَا	ك
Xx	xuša		خُشَا	خ
Ll	lampa		لَاظَا	ل
Mm	malko		مَلَا	م
Nn	nargo		نَا	ن
Ss	sayfo		سَا	س
Cc	cezo		سَا	س
Pp	palto		طَا	ط
Ff	fil		فَا	ف
Šš	šafono		شَا	ش
Qq	qaṭèn		قَا	ق
Rr	rišo		رَا	ر
Šš	šalfo		شَا	ش

Čč	čanta		چَانتَا	چ
Žž	žizo		ژيزو	ژ
Tt	taclo		تَاطَلو	ت
<u>T</u> <u>t</u>	ṭawbo		طَاطَبو	ط
VOWELS (رَوَاحِل)				
Aa (long)	arnuwo	اَ	اَرْنُووَا	اَ
Ää (short)	gäläbe	اِ	جَالِبَا	اِ
Āā	bār	~	بَارَا	~
Oo	otobos	اُ	اُوتوبوسَا	اُ
Ee (long)	emo	اَ	اَمُوَا	اَ
Ěě (short)	ěno	اِ	اَمِنُوَا	اِ
Ii	iḍo	اِ	اَمِبَا	اِ
Uu	učli	اُو	اُوچَلِي	اُو
ADDITIONAL MARKS & SIGNS				
Shadda		ّ		ّ

NOTES:

During the second preparatory meeting of the *Aramaic-Online Project (AOP)* held at Mor Ephrem Monastery in The Netherlands, on 23rd through 25th November, 2012, the above **Surayt** (Turoyo) alphabet was agreed upon to be presented to the Microsoft to become the standard written alphabet for the Surayt speakers worldwide.

The Surayt alphabet is provided in two different scripts, namely, Latin and Syriac.

- **Table 1** provides the Surayt alphabet according to the Latin order, and
- **Table 2** follows the Syriac order.
In **Table 2** the vowels are grouped separately according to the Syriac tradition.
- The letters written in **green color** are those which are not to be found in classical Syriac and they are either borrowed or entered the Suryat language from Arabic, Turkish or Kurdish.
- The letters written in **red color** are the vowels or *matres lectionis* (ܐ ܘ ܝ).
- The short ä (Ⲁ) was agreed to be listed in the Surayt alphabet for future use.

The alphabet in its both Latin and Syriac format was agreed upon by the following team of scholars (Dr. Naures Atto, Dr. Yousef Kouriyhe, Dr Jean Joseph, Soner Onder, Jan beṭ Sawoce, Murat Can, Zeki Bilgic, Mor Polycarpus Augin of The Netherlands, and Prof. Shabo Talay of Bergen University, Norway) at Mor Ephrem Monastery in Glane/Losser on Saturday, November 24, 2012.

REMARKS BY SHABO:

- Word-initial vowels in Syriac have to be written with an initial *olaf*: /a/ = 'a, /e/ = 'e, the is the case also with /u/ and /i/ = 'u and 'i. In all Semitic languages a word can never begin with a vowel, all loan words etc. with an initial vowel begin in Aramaic (and other Semitic languages) with a glottal stop (= *Olaf*). This means, the list of the vowels is and should be written like following:

a, e, ë, i, o, u = ܐ ܘ ܝ ܐ ܘ ܝ

This means that a word **ܘܟܠܝܢ** is to be read as “wujli”, on the other hand “ucli” has to be written as **ܘܟܠܝܢ**

- The same is true for the article, which is Olaf + waw (u), olaf + yudh (i) and olaf + ftoḥo + Consonant(aC):

-We don't need a dot under *waw* and *yudh* to express the vowels /u/ and /i/, since all vowels are marked:

bayto, *you write* b-ftoḥo-y-t-olaf but bito, *you write* b-y-t-olaf

ܒܝܬܘܘܬܘܝܬܘܠܘܦ ܒܝܬܘܬܘܠܘܦ

zawno: *you write* z-ftoḥo-w-n-olaf but zuno: z-w-n-olaf

ܙܘܢܘܘܬܘܠܘܦ ܙܘܢܘܬܘܠܘܦ

-Word-final *olaf* should always mark the the final-o. In those cases we don't need to mark it additionally. But if final-olaf is not expressing the –o then we have to write olaf + vowel! For example:

ܙܘܢܘܘܬܘܠܘܦ = *zawno* but ܙܘܢܘܬܘܠܘܦ *zawne*

- The vowel quantity (t.i. long vs. short) is only marked in the case of /a/ when it is short in open or long in closed syllables.

Short a is /ä/ in Roman and *ftoḥo* below the character in Syriac in words like:

gäläbe ܓܠܒܝܬܘܬܘܠܘܦ

Long a is /ā/ in Roman and “madde”, *marixono* (?) in Syriac in words like:

Bār ܒܘܪ “Pub”, qām ܩܡ “he stood up”

Consonants:

As agreed upon!

The orthography will be discussed in the future special meetings as suggested by Soner!