ARAMAIC
ONLINE

Surayt Orthography

ERASMUS+ ARAMAIC-ONLINE PROJECT (2014–2017)

Abstract

The Surayt Orthography document has been developed through a long process of discussions, which took place since 2012 and involved a broad group of language experts, linguists and community stakeholders. The orthography document has been reviewed in several gatherings: (i) University of Bergen (June 2012); (ii) Freie Universität Berlin (October 2013), (iii) Mor Ephrem Monastery, Netherlands (2014); (iv) University of Cambridge (August 2015); (v) Training workshop at Mor Yacop Sarug Monastery, Germany (August 2016), and (vi) Training event at Södertälje Municipality (October 2016). This document aims to establish the basic rules and foundations on the Surayt (Turoyo) Orthography using the Syriac and Roman letters respectively. Our approach is highly inclusive and open for any suggestions for improvements.

Aramaic-Online Project

(2014-2017)

The principal aim of the Aramaic-Online Project (AOP) has been to develop an online course and new language learning materials in Surayt-Aramaic (also known as Turoyo), which is today spoken by approximately 250,000 people in Europe.

Surayt is a Neo-Aramaic language belonging to the Aramaic branch of the Semitic language family. It is spoken by the Syriac Christians (also known as Arameans and Assyrians) in different countries in the Middle East. Surayt is a continuation of the old Aramaic language – famous as the language of Jesus - with a distinguished cultural and linguistic history over a period of more than 3,000 years, from 1,000 BC to the present.

The UNESCO *Atlas of The World's Languages in Danger* (2010) has classified Turoyo as 'severely endangered', because of the emigration or expulsion of its speakers from their native areas in the last 50 years. More than 80% of the speakers of this Aramaic language live outside their perceived homeland.

Surayt is enlisted as a "severely endangered" language by UNESCO due to expulsion of its native speakers from their historical habitat. Surayt has predominantly been a vernacular language and therefore it suffers from the problem that it lacks standardization when writing it, both when using the Syriac and Latin alphabets. Due to the lack of courses and language learning materials in Surayt, both native and non-native speakers have difficulty in learning Surayt or improving their knowledge of this language.

In order to address the aforementioned problems, the Consortium, consisting of four European universities – Free University of Berlin, University of Bergen, University of Cambridge, and Leipzig University – and the St Ephrem Syriac Orthodox Monastery in the Netherlands) has realized the following objectives during the course of the project:

• Developed an online course for Surayt at A1 and A2 (16 learning units) in seven different languages (English, German, Swedish, Dutch, French, Arabic and Turkish) to address both the needs of native and non-native learners of this language; each unit includes grammar and cultural boxes

- Developed new language-learning materials – equivalent to B1 level – through an innovative sub-project "10 authors, 100 essays in Surayt";

- Standardised the writing of Surayt by developing a new orthography;

- Developed a draft for a new curriculum for teaching Surayt at tertiary institutions;

- Trained language teachers and authors of this language in two occasions;

- Organised the first international conference on Surayt in Cambridge to address the challenges which Surayt encounters in the European diaspora context;

- Organised a summer school on Surayt for the youth to promote and disseminate the online course;

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1. Etymologic or non-etymologic writing?

A decision was taken to write non-etymologically as far as possible. The door is open when there is a need to write etymologically.

2. Vowel marking

a) There is no need to write the vowels *cṣoṣo* (Ȯ) and *ḥboṣo* (Ȯ) when there is *waw* and *yuḏ* in a word. We write each /u/ with /*waw*/ and each /i/ with /*yuḏ*/ without exceptions. In addition, each final /o/ is expressed by /*olaf*/ and does not need to be marked additionally by a /*zqofo*/.

> *cito* = ܚܺܝܬܐ
>
> *gubo* = ܓܘܒܐ

b) There is no need to write the dots for plural (*syome*), the correspondent vowel markers have to be used (usually *rboṣo*) example:

> *kalbe* = ܟܲܠܒܐ
>
> *katfoṭe* = ܟܲܬܦܳܐ
>
> *katfoṭo* = ܟܲܬܦܳܐ

c) When marking *shᵉwa*-vowel (ë) a lower *rboṣo* will be used, for example:

> *mënyo?* = ܡܶܢܝܐ؟

d) There is no need to write an *olaf* in the middle of the word, except in loan words. For example:

> *gëd ëzzano lu bar d šotina,* ܓܶܕ ܐܶܙܲܢܐ ܠܘ ܒܲܪ ܕ ܫܳܬܝܢܲܐ

e) Short and long /a/:

The vowel /a/ is always expressed by *ftoḥo*:

> *šmayo* = ܫܡܲܝܐ.

To mark a short /a/ in an open syllable, a lower *ftoḥo* can be used:

ġäläbe = ܓܰܠܳܒܐ

3. Article

Singular, feminine (f.)

i	ܐܝ
i barto (the daughter)	ܐܝ ܒܰܪܬܐ

Singular, masculine (m.)

u	ܐܘ
u abro (the son)	ܐܘ ܐܰܒܪܐ

Plural (Pl.):

Nouns with initial two consonants (CC):

ak	ܐܰܟ
ak klabyoto	ܐܰܟ ܟܠܰܒܝܳܬܐ

Nouns with initial consonant + vowel (Cv): $a + C$

ak	ܐܰܟ
ak kalbe	ܐܰܟ ܟܰܠܒܐ
an niše	ܐܰܢ ܢܫܐ

Nouns with initial vowel + consonant (vC):

an	ܐܰܢ
an atrawote	ܐܰܢ ܐܰܬܪܰܘܳܬܐ
an emoto	ܐܰܢ ܐܶܡܳܬܐ
an aḥe	ܐܰܢ ܐܰܚܐ

4. Prepositions, with article (*b-*, *l-*)

When preceded by a preposition the article loses its initial *olaf.* Article and preposition merge.

Example:

bu bayto	ܒܘ ܒܲܝܬܐ
bi qriṯo	ܒܝ ܩܪܝܬܐ
lab bote	ܠܰܒ ܒܘܬܐ

Prepositions referring to a word without article are connected directly to the noun in Syriac characters. In Roman characters, the prepositions are written separately.

b cayno	ܒܥܲܝܢܐ
l bayto	ܠܒܲܝܬܐ

Sample sentences:

cabër cal i dawmo d bi cayno dam maye	ܥܒܹܪ ܥܲܠ ܝ ܕܲܘܡܐ ܕܒܝ ܥܲܝܢܐ ܕܲܡ ܡܲܝܐ
gëd mhalaxno lu bayto d këtyo bi qriṯo	ܓܹܕ ܡܗܲܠܲܟܢܐ ܠܘ ܒܲܝܬܐ ܕܟܹܬܝܐ ܒܝ ܩܪܝܬܐ
bi qriṯo kuzzën an noše li cito	ܒܝ ܩܪܝܬܐ ܟܘܙܙܹܢ ܐܢ ܢܳܫܐ ܠܝ ܥܝܬܐ

Other examples:

taḥt i maṣa	ܬܲܚܬ ܐܝ ܡܲܨܐ
ono w u Jan	ܐܢܐ ܘܐܘ ܔܲܢ
d bi qriṯo	ܕܒܝ ܩܪܝܬܐ
di qriṯo	ܕܝ ܩܪܝܬܐ
dë qriṯo	ܘܩܪܝܬܐ

5. The copula (*-no, -yo, -ne, -hatu* etc.)

yo, hat, hët, no, ne, hatu, na   ܢܰܐ ،ܗܰܬܘ ،ܢܶܐ ،ܢܳܐ ،ܗܶܬ ،ܗܰܬ ،ܝܳܐ

The copula is strictly independent.

bayto yo	ܒܰܝܬܐ ܝܳܐ
rabo no	ܪܰܒܐ ܢܳܐ
nacime hatu	ܗܰܬܘ ܢܰܥܝܡܶ
baytoyo yo	ܒܰܝܬܳܝܐ ܝܳܐ
rabo yo	ܪܰܒܐ ܝܳܐ
rabo hat	ܪܰܒܐ ܗܰܬ

The expressions *báyto yo* "it is a house" and *baytóyo* "domestic" and *dáyro yo* "it is a monastery" and *dayróyo* "a monk" have to be written differently.

Passed forms of the copula are independent as well:

wa / wo, wayt / wox, wayno / wi, wayne / wën, waytu / woxu , wayna

ܘܰܝܢܰܐ/ܘܳܐ ، ܘܳܐ /ܘܰܝܬܘ ، ܘܰܝܢܶ /ܘܶܢ ، ܘܰܝܢܐ /ܘܺܝ ، ܘܰܝܬ /ܘܳܟ ، ܘܰܐ /ܘܐ

bu bayto wa	ܘܳܐ ܒܰܝܬܐ ܒܘ
bu bayto wayno	ܘܰܝܢܐ ܒܰܝܬܐ ܒܘ
bu bayto wayt	ܘܰܝܬ ܒܰܝܬܐ ܒܘ
rabo wa	ܘܳܐ ܪܰܒܐ

rabo wayt	ܘܰܝܬ ܪܰܒܐ
bu bayto wox	ܘܳܟ ܒܰܝܬܐ ܒܘ
ono wi	ܘܺܝ ܐܢܐ
hat wayt	ܘܰܝܬ ܗܰܬ

Exception:

Already lexicalized words like: *mënyo* ܡܶܢܝܐ "what?, what is it/she/he?"),
basyo ܒܰܣܝܐ "enough!", *qayyo* ܩܰܝܐ "why?"

6. Post positive demonstratives and possessive suffixes

The post-positive demonstratives and possessive suffixes are attached to the noun they refer to, not separated.

a) The demonstratives (Proximal deixis):

U baytano (this house)	اہ ܟܰܝܬܰܢܳܐ
Ab botani (these houses)	أܬ ܟܽܘܬܰܣ
Ab botanëk (those houses)	أܬ ܟܽܘܬܰܢܝܪ

With the copula added:

    I qriṭaṭe yo   (it is this village)   اܣ ܩܪܝܛܰܝܐܠ ܝܐ

b) Distal deixis:

u baytawo	اہ ܟܰܝܬܰܘܳܐ
i qriṭayo	اܣ ܩܪܝܛܰܝܐ
ab botanëk	أܬ ܟܽܘܬܰܢܝܪ

c) The possessive suffixes:

u baytaydi (my house)	اہ ܟܰܝܬܰܝܕܝ
u baytaydan (our house)	اہ ܟܰܝܬܰܝܕܰܢ
baytan (our house)	ܟܰܝܬܰܢ

With the copula added:

    u baytaydi yo (it is my house)   اہ ܟܰܝܬܰܝܕܝ ܝܐ

7. Object suffixes

In Surayt we have different possibilities of object marking. The object markers of the ergative inflection (past tense) are incorporated to the forms and have to be written as follows:

a)   Incorporated object:

mḥalaqle = he threw (him)	ܡܚܰܠܰܩܠܗ
mḥalaqwayle = he had thrown (him)	ܡܚܰܠܰܩܘܰܝܠܗ
mḥalaqwole	ܡܚܰܠܰܩܘܳܠܗ
nšëqwayle = he had kissed (him)	ܢܫܶܩܘܰܝܠܗ
nšëqwole	ܢܫܶܩܘܳܠܗ
nšëqlewa	ܢܫܶܩܠܶܘܐ

b)   The object suffixes:

In this case, too, object suffixes can be seen as part of the verb, (exactly like the possessive suffixes) and should be attached to the verb form.

mḥalaqleli (he threw me / he threw (it) to me)	ܡܚܰܠܰܩܠܠܝ
mḥalaqlale (she threw (it) to him)	ܡܚܰܠܰܩܠܠܗ

In this, our discussion is not yet finished. In general, it has been accepted to separate the object marker. Compare the following examples:

hiwowalle	(they had given her)	ܗܝܘܳܘܰܠܠܗ
but		
hiwowa alle	(she was given to them)	ܗܝܘܳܘܰ ܐܰܠܠܗ

and		
mḥalaqqalle	(they threw (it) to him)	ܡܚܰܠܰܩܩܰܠܠܗ
mḥalaqwalle	(they had thrown (him))	ܡܚܰܠܰܩܘܰܠܠܗ
but		
mḥalaqwalle ele	(they had thrown to him)	ܡܚܰܠܰܩܘܰܠܠܗ ܐܶܠܗ

8. Conservative or progressive writing?

We discussed this topic very intensively and presented many cases, but could not come to an acceptable final solution.

The question of progressive or conservative writing cannot be solved yet. It is an ongoing process; we will have to deal with it in several future meetings.

9. Tempus marker

(1) Prefix *ko-* (in Midyat (M) only *k-*. It stays at the beginning of the present base of verb inflection to show the **present tense**:

kosoyam	ܟܘܣܳܝܰܡ
kosoyamno	ܟܘܣܳܝܰܡܢܐ
kosaymat	ܟܘܣܰܝܡܰܬ
etc.	

In Midyat (M), when the verb begins with two consonant mḥalëq, than *kë-*

këmḥalëq	ܟܡܚܰܠܷܩ
këmḥalqat	ܟܡܚܰܠܩܰܬ
etc.	

(2) The future marker is gëd. It remains independent and is never linked to the verb:

gëd soyam	ܓܷܕ ܣܳܝܰܡ
gëd saymat	ܓܷܕ ܣܰܝܡܰܬ
gëd mḥalëq	ܓܷܕ ܡܚܰܠܷܩ
etc.	

Verbs with a vowel at the beginning, like *oxal* "to eat"

gëd oxal	ܓܷܕ ܐܘܟܰܠ
etc.	

10. Negation (*lo*, *lë*) and Relative pronoun d (+ article, + preposition)

A preposition (or the particle *d*) with negation is written separately in Roman characters:

d lo, w lo, b lo mede.

d lo goraš   ܘܠܐ ܟܵܪܹܫ

d Be Zaytën   ܘܕܐ ܙܲܝܬܹܢ

nafiqina b mede w nafiqina ste b lo mede. ܢܲܦܝܩܝܢܲ ܒ ܡܹܕܹܐ ܘܢܲܦܝܩܝܢܲ ܣܬܹܐ ܒܠܐ ܡܹܕܹܐ.

Exceptions are words with initial *vowel*:

d lobat   ܘܠܵܐܟ݂

 Or: *d lo obat*   ܘܠܐ ܐܟ݂

d loṭat   ܘܠܵܐܵܐ

 Or: *d lo oṭat*   ܘܠܐ ܐܵܐܵܐ

Both "d lobat" and "d lo obat" are acceptable. It all depends on the writers how they want to emphasize the words.

12. Past marker (*wa/wo*)

(3a) The morpheme wa (-*way-*) to mark the past is suffixed (partly inserted) to the verb forms in present:

   domaxwa   ܘܡܵܟ݂ܘܲܐ

   dëmxëtwa   ܘܡܟ݂ܬܘܲܐ

   domaxwayno   ܘܡܵܟ݂ܘܲܝܢܐ

   dëmxiwa   ܘܡܟ݂ܝܘܲܐ

   dëmxituwa   ܘܡܟ݂ܝܬܘܘܲܐ

   dëmxiwayna   ܘܡܟ݂ܝܘܲܝܢܲ

In preterite it is always inserted to the inflected verb form:

   nšëqwayle   ܢܫܹܩܘܲܝܠܹ

   nšëqwaylux   ܢܫܹܩܘܲܝܠܘܟ݂

   nšëqwayli   ܢܫܹܩܘܲܝܠܝ

nšëqwalle	ܒܝܼܫܸܩܵܠܠܹܗ
nšëqwalxu	ܒܝܼܫܸܩܵܠܟ݂ܘ
nšëqwaylan	ܒܝܼܫܸܩܵܝܠܲܢ

With object suffixes attached:

mḥalaqwalle ele	ܡܬ݂ܲܩܦܵܠܠܹܗ ܠܹܗ
hiwowalle	ܗ݁ܝܼܘܘܵܠܠܹܗ
hiwowa alle	ܗ݁ܝܼܘܘܵܐ ܐܲܠܠܹܗ

13. Inflectional suffixes

The inflectional suffixes of the preterite are attached to the base, never written separate:

*nšëq*le	ܒܝܼܫܸܩܠܹܗ
*nšëq*lax	ܒܝܼܫܸܩܠܲܟ݂
*nšëq*qe	ܒܝܼܫܸܩܩܹܗ

The same rule applies for inflectional suffixes of the present:

domax**no**	ܘܼܕܵܡܸܟ݂ܢܐ
dëmx**ina**	ܘܕܸܡܟ݂ܝܼܢܵܐ
dëmx**itu**	ܘܕܸܡܟ݂ܝܼܬܘ
dëmx**at**	ܘܕܸܡܟ݂ܵܬ݂

14. Pronominal suffixes

They stand for the accusative, but also for the dative object. They look like the inflectional suffixes of the preterite (see above 9). Pronominal suffixes can be seen as part of the verb, (exactly like the possessive suffixes) and should be attached to the verb form.

1)   Present

konošaqle   ܟܢܘܫܩܠܗ

    or: ܟܢܘܫܩ ܠܗ

konëšqatli   ܟܝܢܫܩܠܝܕ

    or: ܟܝܢܫܩܠ ܠܝ

komḥalaqle   ܟܡܚܠܩܠܗ

    or: ܟܡܚܠܩ ܠܗ

komḥalqatle   ܟܡܚܠܩܠܝܠܗ

    or: ܟܡܚܠܩܠ ܠܗ

2)   Imperfect

nošaqwayle   ܢܘܫܩܘܝܠܗ

    not: ܢܘܫܩ ܘܘܝܠܗ

nošaqwayli   ܢܘܫܩܘܝܠܝ

    not: ܢܘܫܩ ܘܘܝܠܝ

mḥalaqwayle   ܡܚܠܩܘܝܠܗ

    not: ܡܚܠܩ ܘܘܝܠܗ

mḥalqatwayli   ܡܚܠܩܠܘܝܠܝ

    not: ܡܚܠܩܠ ܘܘܝܠܝ

3)   Preterite

nšëqlelux   ܢܫܩܠܠܘܟ

    or: ܢܫܩܠܗ ܠܘܟ

nëqluxli   ܢܫܩܠܘܟܠܝ

    or: ܢܫܩܠܘܟ ܠܝ

mḥalaqlelux   ܡܚܠܩܠܠܘܟ

    or: ܡܚܠܩܠܗ ܠܘܟ

mḥalaqluxli   ܡܚܠܩܠܘܟܠܝ

    or: ܡܚܠܩܠܘܟ ܠܝ

4)   Plupreterite

nšëqwaylelux   ܒܫܶܩܘܰܝܠܶܠܘܟ

      or: ܒܫܶܩܘܰܝܠܶ ܠܘܟ

      not: ܒܫܶ ܩܘܰܝܠܶ ܠܟ

nšëqwayluxli   ܒܫܶܩܘܰܝܠܘܟܠܝ

      or: ܒܫܶܩܘܰܝܠܘܟ ܠܝ

      not: ܒܫܶ ܩܘܰܝܠܟ ܠܝ

mḥalaqwaylelux   ܡܚܰܠܰܩܘܰܝܠܶܠܘܟ

      or: ܡܚܰܠܰܩܘܰܝܠܶ ܠܘܟ

      not: ܡܚܰܠܰܩ ܩܘܰܝܠܶ ܠܟ

mḥalaqwayluxli   ܡܚܰܠܰܩܘܰܝܠܘܟܠܝ

      or: ܡܚܰܠܰܩܘܰܝܠܘܟ ܠܝ

      not: ܡܚܰܠܰܩ ܩܘܰܝܠܟ ܠܝ

15. Relative pronoun (+ article, + preposition)

See above under (9)

16. Analytic writing – contracted (*qayëm* vs. *qam*)

We agreed that contracted forms are more common in oral communication and think that they could be avoided in the written form.

    qōm = qoyëm ܩܳܡ : ܩܽܝܶܡ

    qām = qayëm ܩܰܡ : ܩܰܝܶܡ

    sōm = soyëm ܣܳܡ : ܣܽܝܶܡ

17. Punctuation

The period/dot and comma to be used the same as in Latin.

ܐ݇ܣ ܠ݂ܐ:

؟

!

܆ ܐ݂ ܆

܇ ܐ݂ ܇

:

18. Gemination

A *shadda* (Arabic sign for gemination ◌ّ) shall not be used.

Assimilation /r + l/

mërle, mëlle	"he said"	ܡܸܪܠܹܗ
but mëlle, mëlla	"nation"	ܡܸܠܠܹܗ ܡܸܠܠܹܗ
mërre	"they said"	ܡܸܪܘܢܹܗ
mërlën	"they said"	ܡܸܪܠܹܢ

Final remarks:

Final *e* as part of the inflectional suffix for 3.m./f. and 3.pl. in verbal forms has to be written with *rboṣo* and *he*.

Each main sentence starts with a capital letter. Proper names, names of countries are written in capital letters. Names of peoples and languages however, are written with small letters. Some adverbs have fixed forms and are written accordingly:

adlalyo	ܐܿܕܠܲܠܝܐ
adšato	ܐܿܘܫܲܬܐ
adḥolo	ܐܿܘܚܠܐ
adnaqla	ܐܿܘܢܲܩܠܵܐ
annaqla	ܐܲܢܲܩܠܵܐ
annaqqa	ܐܲܢܲܩܩܵܐ

Table 1 The Surayt Alphabet According to the **LATIN** Order				
Aa	arnuwo	ܐ݂	ܐܰܪܢܘܘܐ	ܐ݂
Bb	bayto		ܒܰܝܬܐ	ܒ
Cc	cezo		ܥܙܐ	ܥ
Čč	čanta		ܫ̰ܰܢܬܐ	ܫ̰
Dd	dawmo		ܕܰܘܡܐ	ܕ
Ḍḍ	ḍabco		ܜܰܒܥܐ	ܜ
Ḏḏ	ḏabëlto		ܕ݂ܰܒܷܠܬܐ	ܕ݂
Ee	emo	ܐ݂	ܐܶܡܐ	ܐ݂
Ëë	ëno	ܐ݂	ܐܷܢܐ	ܐ݂
Ff	fil		ܦܝܠ	ܦ
Gg	gamlo		ܓܰܡܠܐ	ܓ
Ġġ	ġamo		ܓ݂ܰܡܐ	ܓ݂
Hh	huryo		ܗܘܪܝܐ	ܗ
Ḥḥ	ḥmoro		ܚܡܳܪܐ	ܚ
Ii	niro	ܝ	ܢܝܪܐ	ܝ
Jj	jazwe		ܔܰܙܘܶܐ	ܔ
Kk	kalbo		ܟܰܠܒܐ	ܟ
Ll	lampa		ܠܰܡܦܰܐ	ܠ

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Mm	malko		ܡܰܠܟܐ	ܡ
Nn	nargo		ܢܰܪܓܐ	ܢ
Oo	oṯo	ܳ	ܐܳܬܐ	ܐܘ
Pp	palṭo		ܦܰܠܛܐ	ܦ
Qq	qaṭën		ܩܰܛܷܢ	ܩ
Rr	rišo		ܪܝܫܐ	ܪ
Ss	sayfo		ܣܰܝܦܐ	ܣ
Ṣṣ	ṣafono		ܨܰܦܢܐ	ܨ
Šš	šalfo		ܫܰܠܦܐ	ܫ
Tt	taclo		ܬܰܥܠܐ	ܬ
Ṭṭ	ṭayro		ܛܰܝܪܐ	ܛ
Ṯṯ	ṯawbo		ܬܰܘܒܐ	ܬ
Uu	zuze	ܘ	ܙܘܙܐ	ܘ
Vv	villa		ܒܝܠܠܰ	ܒ
Ww	wardo		ܘܰܪܕܐ	ܘ
Xx	xuṣa		ܚܘܨܐ	ܚ
Yy	yawno		ܝܰܘܢܐ	ܝ
Zz	zuze		ܙܘܙܐ	ܙ
Žž	žižo		ܙ̃ܝܙ̃ܐ	ܙ̃

				Table 2
				The Surayt Alphabet
				According to the SYRIAC Order
Aa	arnuwo	ܐ̇	ܐ݈ܪܢܘܘܐ	ܐ
Bb	bayto		ܒܰܝܬܐ	ܒ
Vv	villa		ܒ݂ܝܠܰܐ	ܒ݂
Gg	gamlo		ܓܰܡܠܐ	ܓ
Ġġ	ġamo		ܓ݂ܰܡܐ	ܓ݂
Jj	jazwe		ܔܰܙܘܶܐ	ܔ
Dd	dawmo		ܕܰܘܡܐ	ܕ
Ḏḏ	ḏabëlto		ܕ݂ܰܒܶܠܬܐ	ܕ݂
Hh	huryo		ܗܘܪܝܐ	ܗ
Ww	wardo		ܘܰܪܕܐ	ܘ
Zz	zärafe		ܙܰܪܴ݁ܦܶܐ	ܙ
Ḥḥ	ḥmoro		ܚܡܳܪܐ	ܚ
Ṭṭ	ṭayro		ܛܰܝܪܐ	ܛ
Ḍḍ	ḍabco		ܛ݂ܰܒܥܐ	ܛ݂
Yy	yawno		ܝܰܘܢܐ	ܝ
Kk	kalbo		ܟܰܠܒܐ	ܟ

Xx	xuṣa		ܚܘܨܐ	ܚ
Ll	lampa		ܠܰܡܦܰܐ	ܠ
Mm	malko		ܡܰܠܟܐ	ܡ
Nn	nargo		ܢܰܪܓܐ	ܢ
Ss	sayfo		ܣܰܝܦܐ	ܣ
Cc	cezo		ܥܙܐ	ܥ
Pp	palṭo		ܦܰܠܛܐ	ܦ
Ff	fil		ܦܝܠ	ܦ
Ṣṣ	ṣafono		ܨܰܦܘܢܐ	ܨ
Qq	qaṭën		ܩܰܛܢ	ܩ
Rr	rišo		ܪܝܫܐ	ܪ
Šš	šalfo		ܫܰܠܦܐ	ܫ
Čč	čanta		ܫ̰ܰܢܬܐ	ܫ̰
Žž	žižo		ܙ̰ܝܙ̰ܐ	ܙ̰
Tt	taclo		ܬܰܥܠܐ	ܬ
Ṯṯ	ṯawbo		ܬ̣ܰܘܒܐ	ܬ̣
Vowels (ܙܰܘܥܐ)				
Aa	arnuwo	◌ܲ	ܐܰܪܢܘܘܐ	ܐ
Ää (short a)	ġäläbe	◌ܲ	ܓ̣ܶܠܶܒܶܐ	ܐ

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Oo	oṯo	ܿ	ܐܵܠܐ	ܐ̇
Ee	emo	ܿ	ܐܡܐ	ܐ̰
Ëë	ëno	ܿ	ܐܢܐ	ܐ
Ii	iḏo	ܝ	ܐܝܐ	ܐܝ
Uu	učli	ܘ	ܐܘܡܕ	ܐܘ

Notes:

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 consequently they are either borrowed or in time actively entered the Suryat language from Arabic, Turkish or Kurdish.
- The letters written in red color are the vowels or *matres lectionis* (ܝ ܘ ܐ).
- The short ä (ܿ) was agreed to be listed in the Surayt alphabet for future use.