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so:m [‘ask’] — ʔɔɲcɐːɲ [‘invite’]

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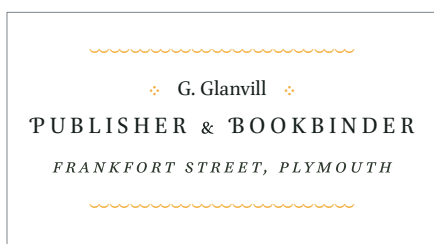
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A case study in parts-of-speech tagging



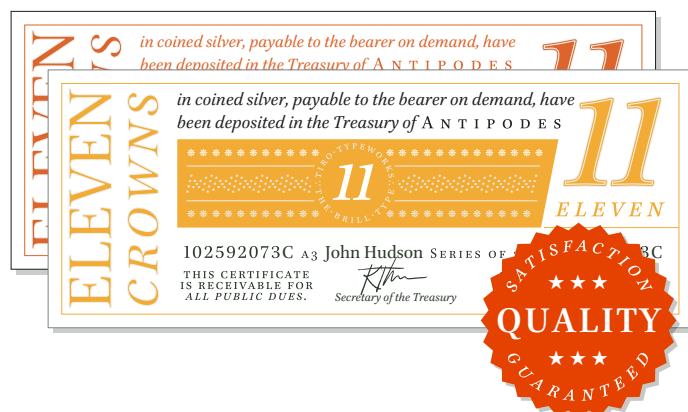
Adam
Oehlenschläger
Hakon Jarl Død

XV

The relationship of *Synalpheus neptunus* (Dana, 1852) to *Synalpheus theano* De Man, 1911, and the establishment of a neotype for *Synalpheus neptunus* (Decapoda, Alpheidæ)

ῥ ϝ Ⅱ ⅆ ⅉ ⅋ ⅌ ⅍ ⅎ ⅏ ⅐ ⅑ ⅒ ⅓ ⅔ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ Ⅰ

Τὸν μὲν πρῶτον λόγον ἐποίησάμην περὶ πάντων, ὦ Θεόφιλε, ὧν ἤρξατο ὁ Ἰησοῦς ποιεῖν τε καὶ διδάσκειν ἄχρι ἥς ἡμέρας ἐντειλάμενος τοῖς ποστόλοις διὰ πνεύματος ἁγίου οὓς ἐξελέξατο νελήμφθη· οἷς καὶ παρέστησεν ἑαυτὸν ζῶντα μετὰ τὸ παθεῖν αὐτὸν ἐν πολλοῖς τεκμηρίοις, δι' ἡμερῶν τεσσαράκοντα ὀπτανόμενος
Full Polytonic Greek βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ. καὶ συναλιζόμενος παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων μὴ χωρίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ περιμένειν τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ πατρὸς ἣν ἠκούσατέ μου· ὅτι Ἰωάννης μὲν ἐβάπτισεν ὕδατι, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐν πνεύματι βαπτισθήσεσθε ἀγίῳ οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς ταύτας ἡμέρας. Οἱ μὲν οὖν συνελθόντες

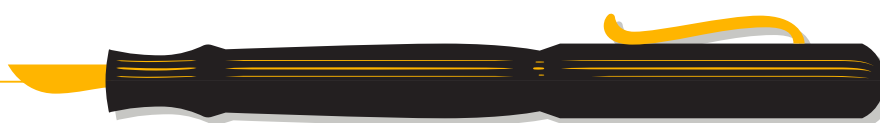


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MANI IN DUBLIN

Siegfried G. Richter et al. (eds.)

CHAPTER 17

Sogdian Manichaean Confessional Fragments in Sogdian Script in the Berlin Turfan Collection: The Fragments of the *Xwāstwānīft**

Christiane Reck

The confession of sins was one of the central elements of the Manichaean service and several Turfan fragments, now widely dispersed, preserve the Manichaean confessional texts in various languages. The most extensive texts are the Sogdian confessional part in the so-called *Bet- und Beichtbuch*, published by W. Henning in 1936, a Sogdian confessional for the elects and the so-called *Xwāstwānīft*, a confessional for the laymen. The Old Turkish version of the *Xwāstwānīft* has survived almost in its entirety; preserved in several manuscripts in London, St. Petersburg and Berlin.¹ The most important texts are the scroll in Manichaean script in London (Or 8212(178)), the scroll in Uigur script in St. Petersburg (SI D1 = SI 3159)² and the collection of various manuscripts in Berlin.³ Most fragments belong to a peculiar hand and format, called by Peter Zieme hand c. The fragments U 8 and U 10 fill the gap at the beginning of the scrolls,⁴ so that almost the complete text of the Old Turkish version of the *Xwāstwānīft* survives, save for the very beginning which is missing. The title is given in the colophon of the scroll in St. Petersburg: *bütürmiš t(a) rhan tükädi n(i) gošaklar-nuñ suyn yaz-okın öküngü hwastwan(i)t*⁵ “Tarqan Bötürmiš has ended the X^astwānīft of the Auditors’ errors and sins to be repented”⁶ and in Sogdian: xw’stw’nyβt yw’ny ’nz-’n’m’nty “*Xwāstwānīft*, confession of...

* Text from Siegfried G. Richter et al. (eds.), *Mani in Dublin*, pp. 289

THE HANDBOOK OF

AUSTROASIATIC

LANGUAGES

J. Mathias & P. Sidwell



Austroasiatic Comparative-Historical Reconstruction

pAA (Shorto#)	gloss	pVietic	Vietnamese	Mường HoaBinh	Thavung	Sac	Arem
*rk[aw]ʔ (#1820)	‘husked rice’	*r-ko:ʔ	yaw ²¹	ka:w ⁴	ako: ³	təko: ³	ηkə:ʔ
*mp[ɔ]ʔ (#105)	‘dream’	*s-po:ʔ	baw ³³	paw ¹	-	po: ³	mpə:
*ta:ɲ (#898)	‘to weave’	*ta:ɲ	dən ³³ ‘knit’	ta:ɲ ¹	(tam)	ta:ɲ ¹	ta:ɲ
*da:k (#264)	‘water’	*da:k	nuək ⁴⁵	dia ⁵	da:k ⁷	da:k ⁷	dæ:k
*punʔ (#1166)	‘four’	*po:nʔ	bon ⁴⁵	po:n ³	po:n ³	-	puən ⁷
*tbaɲ (#636)	‘shoots’	*-ma:l	mǎ-ŋ ³⁵	van ¹	ban ¹	təban ¹	abəɲ
*luən (#1201a)	‘round’	*g-lə:n	tɔn ⁴²	klə:n ²	-	tlə:n ²	tlə:n
*suk (#467)	‘hair’	*-suk	tək ⁴⁵	tʰak ⁷	sək ⁷	suk ⁷	utʰək
*kraʔ (#162)	‘road, way’	*k-ra:ʔ	sə ²⁴	tʰa: ³	kʰəla: ³	-	uræ:ʔ

* Table from Mathias and Sidwell, *The Handbook of Austroasiatic Languages*, p. 309



- 4:6 (2) επτακίς τωι]δακτυλω[pap4QLXXLev^b 6 (cf. שבוע פעמים באצבעו [cf. Arm Bo Syh]) > τω δακτυλω A B 118'–537
Cyr 1 685 961 (sed hab 964) Arab Eth^c = Ra 21 7; τω δακτυλω επτακίς 376
4:7 (5) του μ[ορχου pap4QLXXLev^b 1^a 6] sub ÷ G; > Arab Syh = 21 22
4:7 (11–12) της [καρ]/π[ωσ]εως pap4QLXXLev^b 15–29 19' 392 319 426]
των ολοκαυτωματων 6 A B 118'–537 x⁵²⁷ 55 Cyr
La¹⁰⁴(vid); της ολοκαρπωσεως 85^{mg}–321^{mg}–344^{mg} 68'–120' 646; *hostiae* La¹⁰⁰:
oblationis Eth; της (του 44) ολοκαυτωσεως (ολωκ. 72; -τοσεως 75*) rell; הלעה 21 22

* Text from Kugler and Baek, *Leviticus at Qumran*, p.15

† All Hebrew typeset in the SBL Hebrew typeface

Cantonese

jeu¹ jet¹ tsh¹ | pek¹ fɔŋ¹ t^hɔŋ¹ t^hai¹ joen¹ hei¹ tou¹ au¹ ken¹ pin¹ kɔ¹ lek¹ ti¹
|| k^hɔy¹ tei¹ am¹ am¹ t^hei¹ tou¹ jeu¹ kɔ¹ jen¹ hɛŋ¹ k^wɔ¹ li¹ kɔ¹ jen¹ tsoek¹ tsy¹
kin¹ tai¹ leu¹ || k^hɔy¹ tei¹ tseu¹ wa¹ lak¹ | pin¹ kɔ¹ hɔ¹ ji¹ tsing¹ tou¹ li¹ kɔ¹ jen¹
ts^hɔy¹ tsɔ¹ kin¹ leu¹ le¹ | tseu¹ syn¹ pin¹ kɔ¹ lek¹ ti¹ lak¹ || jy¹ si¹ pek¹ fɔŋ¹
tseu¹ pok¹ men¹ kem¹ ts^hɔy¹ || tim¹ tsi¹ k^hɔy¹ jyt¹ ts^hɔy¹ t ek¹ sei¹ lei¹ kɔ¹ kɔ¹
jen¹ tseu¹ jyt¹ hei¹ la¹ set¹ kin¹ leu¹ || tsɔy¹ heu¹ | pek¹ fɔŋ¹ mou¹ sai¹ fu¹ |
wei¹ jeu¹ fɔŋ¹ hei¹ || ken¹ tsy¹ | t^hai¹ joen¹ ts^hɔt¹ lei¹ sai¹ tsɔ¹ jet¹ tsen¹ | kɔ¹
kɔ¹ jen¹ tseu¹ tsik¹ hak¹ ts^hɔy¹ tsɔ¹ kin¹ leu¹ lak¹ || jy¹ si¹ | pek¹ fɔŋ¹ wei¹ jeu¹
jin¹ syl¹ la¹ ||

* Text from Eric Zee, *Chinese (Hong Kong Cantonese)*, *Handbook of the International Phonetic Association*, p.60



PSl. **vorna* (a) and Lith. *várna* (1) are obviously cognate, not just in lexical and morphological form, but in accentual profile. The correspondence is completely regular; other such pairs are *lǐpa* (a) 'linden' = Lith. *lėpa* (1), **vǐlna* (a) 'wool' = Lith. *vilna* (1), **bǎba* (a) 'old woman' = Lith. *bóba* (1), and many more among the *o-*, *i-*, *u-* and consonant stems. The identity of the **vorna* type in Slavic and the *várna* type (class 1) in Lithuanian is a fixed point in the otherwise chaotic array of real and apparent Baltic-Slavic accentual correspondences. The AP a = class 1 equation shows that the accents called "acute" in Slavic and Lithuanian, despite their very different phonetic character (rising in Slavic, falling in standard Lithuanian, "broken" in Žemaitian), go back to a common BSL prototype.

AP a verbs (e.g., **rěžati* 'to cut', pres. **rěžq* < **rěžjo*) are likewise defined in simple stems by a stable initial acute:³³

sg.	1	<i>*rěžq</i>	pl.	1	<i>*rěžem̃</i>
	2	<i>*rěžesi</i>		2	<i>*rěžete</i>
	3	<i>*rěžetb</i>		3	<i>*rěžqtb</i>

Lithuanian affords no basis for setting up a full-blown system of accent types in the verb. But here too there is more than one accentual profile. The Lithuanian equivalent of PSl. **rěžq*, likewise with fixed acute accent on the root, is seen, e.g., in the *je/o*-present *láukiu* 'I wait', 2 sg. *láuki*, 3 p. *láukia*, 1 pl. *láukiame*, etc. A feature of "immobile" presents in Lithuanian is that the accent remains on the root in the presence of a preverb or proclitic (e.g., *išláukia* 'wait(s) out', *neláukia* 'do(es) not wait') and in the present participle (*láukiąs*, acc. *láukiantį*).³⁴

* Text from Jay H. Jasanoff, *The Prehistory of the Balto-Slavic Accent*, p.47

Glossary

- a-/i- dem.pron. 'this' 22.2.1: gen.sg.m. *ahiiā* (OAv.), dat.pl.m.n. *aēibiūō*, loc.sg.m.n. *ahmi*, *ahmīa*
 aēuua- 'one' 21.1; 'this' 20.2
 aēta- 'that there' 22.2.2: nom.sg.n. *aētəm*, abl.sg.m.n. *aētahmāt*, loc.sg.m.n. *aētahmi*, nom.du.n. *aēte*, gen.pl.m.n. *aētaēšqm*
 aētauuant- 'as, so, so much' 18.3: gen.sg.n. *aētauuatō*
 aēša- 'vigorous' 19.1/2: acc.sg.m. *aēšəm*
 aoxtō.nāman(a)- 'invocatory' (lit. 'speaking the name') 18.4/19.1: inst.sg.m. *aoxtō.nāmana*
 aoj- 'speak' 32.1: 1.sg.pres.mid.inj. *aojī* (OAv.)
 aojah- n. 'might' 18.7: acc.sg. *aojō*
 aojōnhuuant- (OAv.) 'mighty, strong' 18.3: nom.sg.n. *aojōnhuuat*
 aiiāōš- → *āiiu-*
 n. 'day' 18.6: acc.sg. *aiiārē* (OAv.)
 aibi prep. 'about, regarding' + loc. 23.3
 aiβi.aojah- 'overwhelming in might' 18.7: nom.sg.m. *aiβi.aojā*
 aiβiδātō.taršti- 'frighteningly harnessed' 19.5: gen.sg.m. *aiβiδātō.tarštōiš*
 aiβi.vaniiah- 'victorious' 18.7: nom.sg.m. *aiβi.vaniūā*
 auua adv. 'towards'
 auua- dem.pron. 'that there' 22.2.5: nom.sg.m. *huuō* (OAv.), nom.sg.f. *hāu*, inst.pl.f. *auuabūō*
 auuacah- 'mute' 18.7: nom.sg.m. *auuacā*
 auuāi- 'descend': 3.sg.pres.ind. *auuāiti*
 auui prep. + acc. 'towards' 23.3
 auui.ama- 'very strong' 19.1: gen.sg.m. *auui.amahe*
 auui.bar- 'bring': 1.sg.pres.ind. *auui.barāmi* 32.4, 1.sg.perf.opt. *auui.baβriūqm* 32.6
 auruša- 'white' 19.1/2: gen.sg.m. *aurušahe*
 aka- 'bad, wicked' 19.1/2: acc.sg.n. *akəm*, dat.sg.n. *akāi*
 ax^var(a)- 'without eating': nom.pl.m. *ax^varō*
 aθa 'so, thus' 37.2
 adaste → *dā-*
 adāt 'from there'
 adāitiū.xratu- 'without proper judgment' 19.5: nom.sg.m. *adāitiū.xratuš*
 aδu- f. 'canal' 19.5: nom.pl. *aδauuō*
 aδβan- m. 'distance' 18.4: acc.sg. *aδβanəm*
 at(OAv.): 'so, then'
 apa adv. 'away, dis-'
 apaoša- m. 'Apaoša' 19.1: nom.sg. *apaošō*, acc.sg. *apaošəm*
 apaiti.ərəta- 'unimpeded' 19.1/2: nom.pl.f. *apaiti.ərātā*
 apascā → *āp-*
 apqm → *āp-*
 apərənāiūka- 'child, youth' 19.1/2: acc.sg.m. *apərənāiūkəm*
 apēma- 'final' 19.1/2: loc.sg.m. *apēmē* (OAv.)
 aṇhuuō → *ahu-*

* Text from Michiel de Vaan, *Introduction to Avestan*, p. 123

IG vii 2848 (= BCH 1885: 424–425 no. 37)

- EB ii -----
 5 ----- ἄρχοντος, Μελίτων Θυμ[οίτ]ας
 ἔλεξ[ε], προ[β]εβουλευμένον εἶμεν αὐτοῖ ποτὶ δᾶμον, Μέ-
 να[ν]δρον [patronym 'Ονόμ]αστον Νέσ[τορος, name patronym,]
 5 Κάσσ[α]νδρον Νικάρχω Μακεδόνας ἐ[ς] 'Εδέσσας
 προξένως εἶμεν κῆ εὐ[εργέ]τας τὰς πόλιος Ἀριαρτίων
 κῆ αὐτ[ῶ]ς κῆ ἐ[σ] γόν[ω]ς κῆ εἶμεν αὐτὺς γὰ[ς] κῆ [ς] υκίας ἐ[π] πασ[ιν]
 [ς]ισοτέλειαν [κῆ ἀσφά]λιαν [κῆ ἀσουλίαν κῆ] πολέμ[ω] κῆ ἱρ[άν]ας
 [ἰώ]σας [κῆ κατὰ γὰν κῆ κατὰ] θά[λατταν κῆ] τᾶλλα πάντα
 10 [καθάπερ τὺς ἄλλους προξένους κῆ εὐεργέτης.]

IG vii 2849 (= BCH 1885: 425–426 no. 38; cf. DGE 501; Wilhelm, 1924: 129 no. 6
 [SEG iii 364]; Guarducci, 1929: 660 no. xxvii; Feyel, 1942: 41 no. 1)

* Text from John M. Fossey, *Epigraphica Boeotica II*, p.26



- imperfective (–): tlél (du eex) oochoox̱ | *s/he isn't mooching it (off of her/him); s/he doesn't mooch it (off of her/him)*
- imperfective (–): tlél (du eex) awuchoox̱ | *s/he didn't mooch it (off of her/him)*
- perfective (+): (du eex) aawachoox̱ | *s/he mooched it (off of her/him)*
- future (+): (du eex) yei akgwachoox̱ | *s/he will mooch it (off of her/him)*
- future (–): tlél (du eex) yei akgwachoox̱ | *s/he won't mooch it (off of her/him)*

chxánk' (*kinship term*) grandchild | *in Tlingit kinship, this term is used for biological grandchildren as well as people who are grandchildren of a clan · endearing term used when speaking directly to one's grandchild* | (KE)

ch'

ch'a (*particle*) very; just | *this particle rarely appears on its own, but instead often interacts with other particles* | (KE)

ch'a aadóo sá (*particle*) · variants: ch'a aa sá · whoever; anybody; anyone | *ch'a + aadóo + sá → just + who + voice/name* · (KE)

ch'a aan¹ (*particle*) although; even though; however; nonetheless; yet | *there are two particles that create a shift in an argument: «ku.aa» makes more of a gradual shift in thinking, and «ch'a aan» is more of an abrupt shift in argument* | (KE)

ch'a aan² (*particle*) with | *just with it* | *ch'a + a-ee-n → just + its-(4n.i).[empty base].with*

ch'a aanínáx̱ (*particle*) · variants: ch'a aanídáx̱, ch'a aan kúnáx̱ · kind: do it with kindness!; gentle: do it gently! | (DK)

ch'a daakw.aa sá (*particle*) any (certain) one; whichever one | *ch'a + daakw-aa + sá → just + which.one(s)-(part.i) + voice/name* · (NR, JL)

ch'a daa sá (*particle*) whatever; anything | *ch'a + daa + sá → just + what + voice/name* · (NR, JL)

ch'a gútgeen sá (y) (*particle*) whenever (in the future); time: any time (in the future) | (DA) · variants: ch'a gwátgeen sá ·

ch'a goot'á sá (*particle*) wherever; anywhere; anyplace | *ch'a + goo-t-aa + sá → just + where. at-(arrived).one(s)-(part.i) + voice/name* · (KE) · variants: ch'a goot'é sá (c) ·

ch'a goox' sá (*particle*) wherever; anywhere; anyplace | *ch'a + goo-x' + sá → just + where. at-(residing).one(s)-(part.i) + voice/name* · (KE)

ch'a gwátgeen sá (*particle*) whenever (in the future); time: any time (in the future) | (KE) · variants: ch'a gútgeen sá (y) ·

ch'a géga (*adverb*) in vain; for nothing; without success | *“the one that just swings back”* | *ch'a + √gé.aa → just √swing.one(s)-(part.i)* · (JM, KE)

ch'a goót (*particle*) different; other | *ch'a + góo-t → just + different. at-(arrived)* · (KE, JL)

ch'a goót yéide (*adverb*) different: going in different directions; differently | *ch'a + góo-t + yé-de → just + different. at-(arrived) + way/ manner. towards* · (Saj)

ch'a keetáanáy! (*interjection*) Cool it!; Calm down! | (KE) · *ch'a + kee-√táa-náy → just + upwards. √sleep(?)*. through

ch'a koogéiyi (*adverb*) any old way (carelessly); however (thoughtlessly); carelessly | (KE) · *ch'a + ka-ýu-ýa-√géi-yi → just + hsf. pfv. cl-(-d, Ø, i). √against/opposing. relational*

ch'a k'át (*particle*) at least; once in a while | *“just at the base of it”* | *ch'a + k'í-ká-t → just + base. on. at-(arrived)* · (KE) · variants: ch'a k'ikát, ch'a k'eeekát (At, T) ·

ch'a k'ikát (*particle*) at least; once in a while | *“just on the base of it”* | *ch'a + k'í-ká-t → just + base. on. at-(arrived)* · (KE) · variants: ch'a k'át, ch'a k'eeekát (At, T) ·

ch'ak'yéis' (*compound noun*) eagle: immature eagle | *“discolored eagle”* | *ch'áak'-√yéis' → eagle. discolored/bruised* · (KE)

ch'a ldakát át (*particle*) everything | *every single thing* | *ch'a + ldakát + át → just + all + thing-(4n.i)* · (KE)

ch'a ldakát káa (*particle*) everybody | *every single person* | (KE) · *ch'a + ldakát + káa → just + all + person-(4h.i)*

ch'a ldakát yé (*particle*) everywhere | *every single place* | *ch'a + ldakát + yé → just + all + place* · (KE)

ch'a neechx̱ (*adverb*) for nothing; in vain; without success | *“just along the beach”* | *ch'a + neech-x̱ → just + beach. along/at-(repeatedly)* · (SE)

ch'as (*particle*) just; only

* Text from X̱'unei Lance Twitchell, *Tlingit Dictionary*, p.46

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Наблюдение и
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KREATIVE
GEGENSÄTZE

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1654–1820

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¹ Quod fuit ab initio, quod audivimus, quod vidimus oculis nostris,
quod perspeximus, et manus nostræ contrectaverunt de verbo vitæ :
² et vita manifestata est, et vidimus, et testamur, et annuntiamus vobis
vitam æternam, quæ erat apud Patrem, et apparuit nobis : ³ quod
vidimus et audivimus, annuntiamus vobis, ut et vos societatem habeatis



Bold & Roman 16/19pt

¹ Що було від почину, про що ми чули, що бачили очима нашими і на
що дивили ся, і чого руки наші дотикали ся, про Слово життя ² (бо
життє явилось, і ми бачили, і свідкуємо, і звіщаєм вам життє вічне,
що було в Отця, а явилось нам;) ³ що ми бачили і чули, звіщаєм вам,
щоб і ви мали спільність з нами; а спільність наша з Отцем і Сином



Bold & Roman 16/19pt

¹ Ὁ ἦν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, ὃ ἀκηκόαμεν, ὃ ἐωράκαμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν, ὃ
ἐθεασάμεθα καὶ αἱ χεῖρες ἡμῶν ἐψηλάφησαν, περὶ τοῦ Λόγου τῆς ζωῆς·
² καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἐφανερώθη, καὶ ἐωράκαμεν καὶ μαρτυροῦμεν καὶ ἀπαγγέλλομεν
ὑμῖν τὴν ζωὴν τὴν αἰώνιον, ἥτις ἦν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα καὶ ἐφανερώθη ἡμῖν·
³ ὃ ἐωράκαμεν καὶ ἀκηκόαμεν, ἀπαγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν, ἵνα καὶ ὑμεῖς κοινωνίαν

Epilobium Angustifolium

*“But there is no such thing as a sea-serpent,”
I laughed, “so you must have really seen
everything in the world.”*

– Legends of Vancouver, E. Pauline Johnson

Italic & Roman 26/31pt, 12pt

Bold & Roman 18pt, 11/15pt, 9/13pt

IPA: Phonetic theory and practice

The pronunciation of words in many languages, as distinct from their written form (orthography), has undergone significant change over time. Pronunciation can also vary greatly among dialects of a language. Standard orthography in some languages, particularly French, English, and Irish, is often irregular and makes it difficult to predict pronunciation from spelling.

	LANGUAGE	PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION
①	Amharic	s 'əhajinna kəsəmen bəkkʷəl jemminəfsəw nəfas ine neɾ t'ənkara ine neɾ t'ənkara bəmmil jikkərakkaru nəbbər. bəzzi gize and mənɣədəɾɲa jebird məkkələkəja libs ləbso jiggʷaz nəbbər.
②	Arabic	kaanat rijhu ʃʃamaali tatadʒaadalul wa ʃʃamsa fij ʔajjin minhumaa kaanat ʔaqwaa min alʔuxraa, wa ʔið bi-musaafirin jatʔluʃu mutalaffiʃan bi-ʃabaaʔatin samijka.
③	Bulgarian	severnijet 'vjatər i 'slɤntseto se pre'pirexe 'koj ɛ 'pɔsilen, ko'gato edin 'pɤtnik, zɛ'vit f 'tɔple 'drexɛ, 'mine pokrɛj 'tjɤx. tɛ rɛ'ʃixɛ tʃɛ 'tɔzi, 'kojto 'prɔf nɛ'karɛ 'pɤtnikɛ dɛ si svɛ'li 'drexɛtɛ, ʃtɛ se 'stʃitɛ 'pɔsilen od 'drugijɛ.
④	Catalan	l ə trəmun'tanə j əl səl əz ðispu'təβən sustə'niɲ 'kað u k eɫ 'erə l mes fər kwan də 'soptə 'bɛwən um biə'dʒe kə s ə kɔstə mbuli'kat ən unə 'ɣraɲ 'kapə

Bold, Bold Italic & Roman, 18pt & 11/14pt

Genome of a Songbird Unveiled

by Peter Vanderholl

An international collaborative effort has recently uncovered the genome of the zebra finch, a songbird model that has provided unique insights into an array of biological phenomena.

The study of songbirds has revealed a variety of fundamental properties of biological systems. In particular, neurobiological studies carried out in songbirds have revealed the presence of newly born neurons in the adult brain, how steroid hormones affect brain development, the neural and mechanistic bases of vocalizations, and how experience modifies neuronal physiology. More evidently, however, songbirds have been extensively used as a model for imitative vocal learning, a behaviour thought to be a substrate for speech acquisition in humans.

Roman & Italic 13pt

**grɛx*_{[+]-ɸ[-]} (= **grɛxɔ* (AP b) 'sin') **grɛš*_{[+]-bn[-]-ɔ[-]} (= **grɛš-bnɔ*, fem. **grɛš-bna* 'sinful')

**dobr*_{[+]-ɸ[-]} (= **dobrɔ* (AP b) 'good') **dobr*_{[+]-ot[+]-a[+]} (= **dobr-óta*, acc. **dobr-ótə* 'kindness')

ΔΟΡΟΓΟЮ СИНТЕЗУ

Ογλνδ ιςτοριογρλφίι υκρλινςκογο πικςμενςτβα

— Σεργίι Εφρεμω

З ιςτοριογρλφίι υκρλινςκογο πικςμενςτβα νλκλ μολοδλ ςε, — μολνλ κλζλτι, τίλ- κλ νελδλνελκκο νίιςηλ νονλ ζ πελύοηκ, ηοη κλμε πικςμενςτβο νλλίηυε νίκλ ι νίκλ ςωγο ιςνυνλννλ τλ νελπιννογο ροζνίτυ ι ροζροζτυ, λ ιογο ιςτορία ςυγλε αη ποηλ- κίβ ιςτοριηκίι πυτί υκρλινςκογο νλροδυ. Χομυ τλκ ςλτολςλ — λλ τε νίπονίδυ δλε λλ νλςλ ζλγλνλ η ιςτορία. Δο λίτερλτυρνογο νίδροδηννλ νλςογο, ν κίνκί χννι ςτολίττυλ, νζλγλί λ μολογο ουτί μολν προ ιςτορία υκρλιν- ςκογο πικςμενςτβα, οο ι κλμλ ιςτορία πικςμενςτβα ηλ νλκλ τοδί ςε λ ιςνυνλ. Αλε ι πο τομυ δοβγίι ηλς λ υκρλινςκε πικςμενςτβο δννίλςν λ ηλ οργλνίηννι νίτυνίρ νλκίον- λνλνογο δυηυ τλ νελπιννυ νίκίβ τρλδικίον, λ ηλ λλ ηλκίςν νίποδωκ — ποζίτυννίι ηλ νελγίτυννίι, ηλ λλ ηλκύς πρλμηυ

κυπκλ νελροζνλνηννι οο ι δέλλλςτλκίη νλςτορηννι λυοδλ, ι πογλνδ ηελ οδβίονλνς νίπονίδυννι ςπολοβο ι λλ πρλκλν, υκρλινςκομυ πικςμενςτβυ τοδί πρλςνυλκηννι. Δύλ νίποδκίβ λλ δοηυκύνυτλς πρλκλν, πρλμηλ τλκοη λλ πλςλνί ζλκοννι ζν'νυκυ ι πολνίδοβννννί, ι ηελρ ζε οτ ι μλνυτλ πρλκί προ υκρλινςκε πικςμενςτβο οβρλζ ποβίηννι υνλγ προ ποδίι ποτοηκίι λίτερλτυρνίι τρλνκνννί, οίλνς οο μηνς ςυβ'εκ- τννννι, υρλνκλςτλν, λλ ςπρτλν λλ νλκνκε δίζνλνλννλ ι κλςλνίφλκίον λίτερλτυρννι ςλκτννι. Λυοδλ ιςηλν λςε νλν- πομλκκλ, λλ ολςλπ, ηυτίττυλ γλρλκίη ζλμνίλνυηλ νλςνννκλ ηολοδνογο ροζνυμυ. Αλε δελκίη, κλζυ τλκ, — ινςτλνκτ ιςτο- ρλζμυ προκλδλνςλ νυε ι υ δλννί νλτερλτυρνο-κρλτλκνννι πρλκλν. Νλνίτλ λλ μλνυηλ νλκρδο νςλνννννννννι ςλκτννι, νςλννι πρλςπектlννι λλ μλνυνςλννυ λλ δοολλλνυηλ, λνί νλκρδογο πίδ νογλμλ νλ ποηυλνυηλ γρυντυ, ηλκνς ηυλί πρλνκλννίβλς ι οννλννί, ηοο ποζλ οδίρνλνννι νίοι οδλ νίδ οδνίι ποδίλμλ

Roman 22pt and 12/15pt

Γρλφτή κλι Δημντλκή κλι το Γλωςςλκίο Ζήττημλ ςτην Ελλλδλ

Με τλ έθνη τλ πολντλςμένλ πνυ λέμε βρλςκετλ δίπλλ ςτλς ντοπλολλνίε κλι μλ γλώςςλ κννίη, βγλλμένη ςυνήθως μέςλλ οπό τλ ςπλλκλνλ τοςς. Είνλ ελδνς ιδλ- νλκνς κλνόνλς πνυ κλρτερούνε πως ως πρνς τη γρλφή θλ ςυμμορφώνετλ μλζί τος ςύννλο τος λλνυ κλ' ως πρνς τη λλνίλλ ολ γρλμμλτλςμέννι τοςλλκλςτο· ληθλνλ όμως πρλνρλζνςμλςτε ςτο νλν τον κννηγνύνε μονλκλ τον κλνόνλ, κλ' η ζωή δελκννλ πλντος πνλυπολκλκλ ζυγω- μνυ ςκλλοπλτίλ.

Bold Italic & Italic, 10/14pt

Η ζωνλννί γλώςςλ εννς λλνυ αδίλκνπο όλο ζετυλίγεται κλι μετλμνρφώνετλ. Όοο δελ κλτλντλ ςκλλβλ γρλφτής, λμπόδλ λζλν λόγνυ, κλτλςτρελπλκλ τος ςκοπός της ως μέςου λντλλλλγής ςτοηλςμννν, δελ πρνβλλλννε. Γλτλ κλθε ώρλ κλι ςτλγμύ λνλγλλςτλκλ ως πρνς λφοτν το ςκοπός της δοκλμλζετλ η γλώςςλ, κλ' ό,τλ ςκουρλλςμέννι τον εννλκλνί κλνρν πνλν δε φελλ· με το θλνλτο ςυνήθως τνν μερλκνν πνυ το δλφεντέβον ζλφλνίζετλ κλ' λφοτν μονλκν τος.

Roman and Bold 22pt, Italic 12pt, Roman 10/14pt

ВОЙНА И МИР Лев Толстой

Том четвертый: Часть третья



Депо, и пленные, и обоз маршала остановились в деревне Шамшеве. Все сбилось в кучу у костров. Пьер подошел к огню и тотчас же заснул. Он спал опять тем же сном, каким он спал в Можайске после Бородина.

Опять события действительности соединялись с сновидениями, и опять кто-то, сам ли он или кто другой, говорил ему мысли, и даже те же мысли, которые ему говорились в Можайске.

«Жизнь есть всё. Жизнь есть Бог. Все перемещается и движется, и это движение есть Бог. И пока есть жизнь, есть наслаждение самосознания божества. Любить жизнь, любить Бога. Труднее и блаженнее всего любить эту жизнь в своих страданиях, в безвинности страданий».

«Каратаев!» — вспомнилось Пьеру.

И вдруг Пьеру представился, как живой, давно забы- тый, кроткий старичок учитель, который в Швейцарии преподавал Пьеру географию. «Постой», — сказал старичок. И он показал Пьеру глобус. Глобус этот был

Earth is in a constant game of galaxy pinball, colliding with—and destroying—the relatively small space rocks that intrude upon its path. Our planet is still standing strong after 4.6 billion years, but if it collides into a huge object it could devastate cities, continents, and even obliterate human life (similar to our prehistoric ancestors). NASA's **Centre for Near-Earth Objects Studies** vigilantly watches more than 18,000 potential troublemakers, ranging from less than 1 metre to more than 914 metres wide. Meteorites smaller than 30 meters generally blow apart in mid-air, similar to the one over Chelyabinsk, Russia, in 2013.

Developed in the 1783 by English mathematician George Atwood (1746–1807), the first accelerometer—a device that measures proper acceleration—was taller than a full-grown person. Today's micro electromechanical sensors are a great deal smaller, measuring $3\text{mm}^2 \times 0.03\text{mm}$ thick. So how do they work? When movement flips an electrode forward, it completes a full circuit, indicating a change in acceleration force or direction. This function has been used to saved an approximately 44,866 lives in the U.S. alone between 1980 to 2015.

The naked eye can pick out objects as thin as a human hair. However humankind has never been quite satisfied with that limited perspective. So over the past 3000 years, we've yearned to boost our vision and focus on the minute with a little help from a **magnifying lens**. Monumental discoveries have been discovered in our quest to see minutia, including revealing single-celled organisms ten times smaller than plants; spotting viruses; and, viewing the intricate structures of individual atoms.

The **Large Hadron Collider** (LHC) is the world's largest and most powerful particle collider and the largest machine in the world. It was built by the *European Organization for Nuclear Research* (CERN) between 1998 and 2008 in collaboration with over 10,000 scientists and hundreds of universities and laboratories, as well as more than 100 countries. It lies in a tunnel 27 kilometres (17 miles) in circumference and as deep as 175 metres (574 feet) beneath the France–Switzerland border near Geneva.

PERIODS ARE A TYPE OF NUMBER. Many are familiar with natural numbers (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4 etc) and rational numbers (fractions [$\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$...]). The square root of 2 is not a rational number—you cannot get to 2 by dividing a pair of natural numbers. However, it is algebraic: for example you can write an algebraic equation, i.e. $x^2 = 2$, when the square root of 2 is the solution. Periods are the next step up, although you cannot always get them from an algebraic equation, you *can* always get them from an integral.

IN GEOLOGY, PERMAFROST IS GROUND, including rock or (cryotic) soil, at or below the freezing point of water 0°C (32°) for two or more years. Most permafrost is located in high latitudes (in and around the Arctic and Antarctic regions), but at lower latitudes alpine permafrost occurs at higher elevations. Ground ice is not always present, as may be in the case of non-porous bedrock, but it frequently occurs and it may be in amounts exceeding the potential hydraulic saturation of the ground material.

THE KEPLER TELESCOPE, which detected thousands of exoplanets, was retired on October 30, 2018, when it ran out of fuel, but new telescopes promise dramatic improvements in the hunt for distant planets. These telescopes—including the *Subaru*, *Elt*, *James Webb Space Satellite* (TESS), and *Starshade*—are expected to significantly advance our ability to detect signs of habitability thousands of light years away, as well as a planet's size and distance from a star. They might be able to study terrain and cloud cover.

Беларуская (Belarusian)

НОБЕЛЕЎСКАЯ прэмія (шведск.: Nobelpriset), адна з найбольш прэстыжных узнагародаў, якая ўручаецца штогод за найбольш значныя дасягненні ў навуцы і тэхніцы, культуры, грамадскай дзейнасці, устаноўленая апошняй воляй заснавальніка - *Альфрэда Нобеля*. Першае цырыманіяльнае ўручэнне гэтай прэміі адбылося ў Каралеўскай Акадэміі Музыкі ў Стакгольме ў 1901 г. Нобелеўскую прэмію міру атрымаў Жан Анры Дзюнан, заснавальнік Чырвонага Крыжа і Фрэдэрык Пасі. Пачынаючы з 1902 г. Узнагароды афіцыйна ўручаюцца каралём Швецыі. У параўнанні з іншымі ўзна-

Deutsch (German)

DER NOBELPREIS [no'bel-] ist eine seit 1901 jährlich vergebene Auszeichnung, die der schwedische Erfinder und Industrielle Alfred Nobel (1833–1896) gestiftet hat. In seinem Testament legte er fest, dass mit seinem Vermögen eine Stiftung gegründet werden sollte, deren Zinsen „*als Preis denen zugeteilt werden, die im verflossenen Jahr der Menschheit den größten Nutzen geleistet haben*“. Das Geld sollte zu fünf gleichen Teilen auf die Gebiete Physik, Chemie, Physiologie oder Medizin, Literatur und für Friedensbemühungen verteilt werden. Die **Nobelstiftung** wurde am 29. Juni 1900, vier Jahre nach dem Tod Alfred Nobels, ge-

Français (French)

LE PRIX NOBEL (en suédois Nobelpriset) est une récompense de portée internationale. Remis pour la première fois en 1901, les prix sont décernés chaque année à des personnes « *ayant apporté le plus grand bénéfice à l'humanité* », par leurs inventions, découvertes et améliorations dans différents domaines de la connaissance, par l'œuvre littéraire la plus impressionnante, ou par leur travail en faveur de la paix, suivant ainsi les derniers vœux d'*Alfred Nobel*, inventeur de la dynamite. Au *xxie* siècle, les prix sont décernés au courant du mois d'octobre de chaque année. La cérémonie de remise des prix a lieu le 10 décembre, jour de

Føroyskt (Faroese)

NOBELVIRÐISLØNIN ER EIN HEIÐURSLØN, ið verður latin einaferð um árið á deyðsdegnum hjá Alfred Nobel, hin 10. desember. Heiðurslønin varð fyrstu ferð latin í 1901. Heiðurslønarmóttakararnir í alisfrøði og evnafrøði verða valdir av Kungliga vetenskapsakademiens nobelkommitté, í fysiologi og medisini av Karolinska institutets nobelkommitté, í bókmentum av Svenska akademiens nobelkommitté og Friðarheiðursløn Nobels av Norske Stortings Nobelkomité. Allar hesar virðislønirnar verða latnar av ognini hjá Nobel Stýrinum. Í 1968 kom ein eyka heiðursløn, sum Sveriges Riksbank setti á stovn, tað er Nobelvirðis-

Danske (Danish)

NOBELPRISEN er en international hæderspris, der uddeles årligt indenfor seks områder som anerkendelse for en væsentlig videnskabelig eller kulturel indsats. Prisen er opkaldt efter dynamitens svenske opfinder *Alfred Nobel*, der indstiftede de fem oprindelige Nobelpriser (i fysik, kemi, medicin, litteratur samt fredsprisen) i sit testamente. Beløbene til de oprindelige fem priser tages af Nobelstiftelsens midler. I 1968 indstiftede **Sveriges Riksbank** en pris i økonomisk videnskab til Alfred Nobels minde, der normalt opfattes som en Nobelpris på linje med de oprindelige fem. Den administreres også af Nobelstiftelsen og behand-

Español (Spanish)

EL PREMIO NOBEL (pronunciado /nobél/, aunque está muy extendida la pronunciación llana /nóbel/; en sueco, Nobelpriset; en noruego, Nobelprisen) es un galardón internacional que se otorga cada año para reconocer a personas o instituciones que hayan llevado a cabo investigaciones, descubrimientos o contribuciones notables a la humanidad en el año anterior o en el transcurso de sus actividades. Los premios se instituyeron en 1895 como última voluntad de *Alfred Nobel*, industrial sueco, y comenzaron a entregarse en 1901 en las categorías de Física, Química, Fisiología o Medicina, Literatura y Paz.

Ελληνικά (Greek)

ΤΟ ΒΡΑΒΕΙΟ ΝΟΜΠΕΛ (σουηδικά: Nobelpriset προφέρεται: [no'bel] μεταγραφή: Νομπέλ, νορβηγικά: Nobelprisen) είναι ένα σύνολο από ετήσια διεθνή βραβεία που απονέμονται σε μια σειρά από κατηγορίες σε αναγνώριση των πολιτισμικών ή/και επιστημονικών επιτευγμάτων. Η διαθήκη του Σουηδού εφευρέτη Άλφρεντ Νόμπελ θεσμοθέτησε τα βραβεία το 1895. Τα βραβεία στη Φυσική, στη Χημεία, στη Φυσιολογία ή Ιατρική, στη Λογοτεχνία και στην Ειρήνη για πρώτη φορά απονεμήθηκαν το 1901. Το σχετικό Βραβείο στις Οικονομικές Επιστήμες της Τράπεζας της Σουηδίας στη Μνήμη του Άλφρεντ Νόμπελ δημιουργήθηκε το 1968. Μεταξύ 1901 και 2012, τα Βραβεία Νόμπελ και

Italiano (Italian)

IL PREMIO NOBEL (pronuncia svedese [no'bel]; in italiano /'nobel/ o /no'bel/) è un'onorificenza di valore mondiale attribuita annualmente a persone viventi che si sono distinte nei diversi campi dello scibile, apportando «*i maggiori benefici all'umanità*» per le loro ricerche, scoperte e invenzioni, per l'opera letteraria, per l'impegno in favore della pace mondiale. Il premio, gestito dalla Fondazione Nobel, fu istituito in seguito alle ultime volontà di *Alfred Bernhard Nobel* (1833-1896), chimico e industriale svedese e inventore della dinamite e della balistite. La prima assegnazione dei premi risale al 1901, quando furono consegnati il premio

Latviešu (Latvian)

NOBELA PRĒMIJA (zviedru: Nobelpriset, norvēģu: Nobelprisen) ir ikgadēja starptautiska balva, ko piešķir cilvēkiem, kas ir veikuši izcilus pētījumus, atklājumus vai devuši ievērojamu sniegumu sabiedrībai zinātnē un kultūrā. Zviedru rūpnieks un dinamīta izgudrotājs Alfrēds Nobels paredzēja šīs prēmijas savā testamentā, ko viņš parakstīja Zviedru-norvēģu klubā Parīzē, 1895. gada 27. novembrī. Viņš bija šokēts par dinamīta, sava izgudrojuma, izmantošanu postošiem nolūkiem un vēlējās, lai šīs prēmijas pasniegtu cilvēkiem, kuri ir labi kalpojuši cilvēcei. Kopš 1901. gada tiek pasniegtas Nobela prēmijas fizikā, ķīmijā, fiziolo-

Polski (Polish)

NAGRODA NOBLA – wyróżnienie przyznawane za wybitne osiągnięcia naukowe, literackie lub zasługi dla społeczeństw i ludzkości, ustanowione ostatnią wolą fundatora, szwedzkiego przemysłowca i wynalazcy dynamitu, Alfreda Nobla. Pierwsza uroczystość wręczenia tej nagrody odbyła się w *Królewskiej Akademii Muzycznej w Sztokholmie* w 1901 – Pokojową Nagrodę Nobla otrzymali wtedy **Jean Henri Dunant**, założyciel Czerwonego Krzyża i **Frédéric Passy**. Od 1902 nagrody są wręczane przez króla Szwecji. Uroczystość odbywa się zawsze 10 grudnia.

Русский (Russian)

НОБЕЛЕВСКАЯ ПРЕМИЯ (швед. Nobelpriset, angl. Nobel Prize) — одна из наиболее престижных международных премий, ежегодно присуждаемая за выдающиеся научные исследования, революционные изобретения или крупный вклад в культуру или развитие общества. Альфред Нобель родился 21 октября 1833 года в Стокгольме, Швеция, в семье инженеров. Он был химиком, инженером и изобретателем. В 1894 году Нобель приобрёл металлургический концерн Бофорс, который стал крупнейшим производителем вооружения. За свою жизнь Нобель накопил внушительное со-

Türkçe (Turkish)

NOBEL ÖDÜLÜ, 27 Kasım 1895 tarihli ve 30 Aralık 1896 tarihinde Stockholm'de açıklanan vasiyetnamesiyle Alfred Nobel tarafından kurulan derneğin verdiği, insanlığa hizmet edenleri ödüllendirmek amacını taşıyan prestijli bir ödüldür. İlk Nobel Ödülleri 1901 tarihinde verilmeye başlanmıştır. Nobel Ödülleri (İsveççe: Nobelpriset, Norveççe: Nobelprisen), İsveç Kraliyet Bilimler Akademisi, İsveç Akademisi, Karolinska Enstitüsü ve Norveç Nobel Komitesi tarafından kişiler veya kuruluşlara fizik, kimya, edebiyat, barış ve Fizyoloji veya Tıp alanlarındaki olağanüstü başarılarına verilmektedir. 1895 yılındaki Alfred Nobel'in vasiyeti

Македонски (Macedonian)

Нобелова награда — награда што ја основал пронаоѓачот на динамитот, шведскиот физичар Алфред Нобел (1833 – 1896) за најголеми достигнуања во областа на физиката, хемијата, медицината, книжевноста, мирот и економијата. Нобеловите награди им се доделуваат генерално на луѓе (или во случајот на Нобеловата награда за мир, исто така и на организации) што постигнале извонредни истражувања, измислиле револуционерни техники или направи, или оствариле извонреден учинок во општеството. Во областите во кои наградата се доделува, таа се смета за највисок дострел

Português (Portuguese)

PRÊMIO NOBEL (português brasileiro) ou Prémio Nobel (português europeu) (em sueco: Nobelpriset; em norueguês: Nobelprisen) é um conjunto de seis prêmios internacionais anuais concedidos em várias categorias por instituições suecas e norueguesas, para reconhecer pessoas ou instituições que realizaram pesquisas, descobertas ou contribuições notáveis para a humanidade no ano imediatamente anterior ou no curso de suas atividades. O último desejo do cientista sueco *Alfred Nobel* estabeleceu os prêmios em 1895. Os prêmios em Química, Literatura, Paz, Física e Fisiologia ou Medicina foram concedidos pela primeira

Svenska (Swedish)

NOBELPRISET är årliga internationella utmärkelser, som av tre svenska och en norsk institution tilldelas personer som "*gjort mänskligheten den största nytta*" inom fysik, kemi, fysiologi eller medicin, litteratur och fredsarbete. Priserna fastställdes av dynamitens uppfinnare, *Alfred Nobel*, genom hans testamente från 1895, och delades ut första gången 1901. Varje nobelpris anses som den mest prestigefyllda utmärkelsen inom sitt område. Priserna delas ut i Sveriges huvudstad Stockholm, undantaget fredspriset som istället utdelas i Oslo, Norge. År 1968 instiftade **Sveriges Riksbank** en utmärkelse som ofta förknippas med nobelpriset,

Українська (Ukranian)

НОБЕЛІВСЬКА ПРЕМІЯ (англ. Nobel Prize, швед. Nobelpriset) — одна з найпрестижніших міжнародних премій, яку щорічно присуджують за видатні наукові дослідження, революційні винаходи або значний внесок у культуру чи розвиток суспільства. Сума премії змінюється залежно від доходів Фондації Нобеля. Заснована згідно із заповітом шведського підприємця, винахідника та філантропа Альфреда Бернарда Нобеля, який винайшов динаміт. Весь свій статок (близько 31,5 млн шведських крон) він призначив на фінансування міжнародної премії. Згідно з його волею, річний прибуток від

OpenType Layout features

The following table gives examples of the OpenType Layout (OTL) substitution features in the complete and subset Brill fonts. Some of these features are conditional, *e.g.* language-specific, or active by default, while others are discretionary and need to be activated by application user interface functions or mark-up. In addition to these substitution features, all the Brill fonts support anchor positioning for combining marks and extensive kerning.

Brill OpenType Features						
	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED	Æ Brill	Aa Latin	Φπ Greek	Бб Cyrillic
Catalan localised behaviour [CAT LOCL] Punt volat <i>height and spacing</i>	col·legi	collegi	✓	✓		
Chinantec localised behaviour [CCHN LOCL] or [CV03] Tone modifier <i>weight and angle</i>	ma'jah'	ma'jah'	✓	✓		
Dutch localised behaviour [NLD LOCL] Handles Dutch <i>ij digraph as unit</i>	fijn	fijn	✓	✓		
IPA forms [IPPH LOCL] or [SS20] <i>Latinised forms of Greek letters</i>	β θ λ χ	β θ λ χ	✓	✓		
IPA italic forms [IPPH LOCL] or [SS20] <i>Maintains roman forms distinction</i>	<i>a æ f g</i>	<i>a æ f g</i>	✓	✓		
Lithuanian localised behaviour [LTH LOCL] <i>Retains dotted i when stress marked</i>	lieṭingi	lieṭingi	✓	✓		
Romanian/Moldovan localised forms [ROM/MOL LOCL] <i>Preferred diacritic form (compatibility)</i>	ș̣tiințific	ș̣tiințific	✓	✓		
Turkish localised behaviour [TRK LOCL] + [SMCP] <i>Maintains dotted/dotless i distinction</i>	SİLAHLI	SİLAHLI	✓	✓		
Serbian/Macedonian localised forms [SRB/MKD LOCL] <i>Language-specific preferred forms</i>	б̣ з̣ ѓ̣ ѓ̣ ṇ ṃ	б̣ і̣ ї̣ g̣ ụ̆ ụ̆	✓			✓
Albanian localised behaviour [SQI LOCL] <i>Repositioned overdot mark</i>	ка̇ке	ка̇ке	✓		✓	
Allcaps punctuation [CASE]	«Plato»	«PLATO»	✓	✓	✓	✓

	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED	Ἀῖ Brill	Αα Latin	Φπ Greek	Бб Cyrillic
Lowercase to smallcaps [SMCP]	Verse 56	VERSE 56	✓	✓	✓	✓
All to smallcaps [C2SC] + [SMCP]	Verse 56	VERSE 56	✓	✓	✓	✓
Standard ligation [LIGA]	firefly	firefly	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fancy ligation [DLIG]	strict	strict	✓	✓		
Superscript [SUPS] <i>Coverage varies by script</i>	Note ₁ A	Note ^{1A}	✓	✓	✓	✓
Subscript [SUBS] <i>Coverage varies by script</i>	H ₂ O	H ₂ O	✓	✓	✓	✓
Contextual mark suppression [CALT] <i>Greek all-caps and smallcaps</i>	ΠΑΙΔ'ΑΚΙΑ	ΠΑῖΔΑΚΙΑ	✓		✓	
Uppercase Ŋ variants [CV01] <i>African preferred forms</i>	Ŋ Ŋ Ŋ	Ŋ ŋ Ɔ	✓	✓		
Editorial koronis variants [CV02]	Ⲁ Ⲁ̅ Ⲁ̇	Ⲁ Ⲥ Ⲥ̅	✓		✓	
Proportional lining numerals [LNUM]	1956	1956	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tabular ranging numerals [TNUM]	1956	1956	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tabular lining numerals [TNUM] + [LNUM]	1956	1956	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smallcap tabular lining numerals [TNUM] + [C2SC]	1956	1956	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arbitrary fractions [FRAC]	123/456	123/456	✓	✓	✓	✓
First variant Ŋ [SS01] Latin <i>African preferred form</i>	Ŋoti	Ɔoti	✓	✓		
Ypogegramméni forms [SS01] Greek <i>Subscript mute iota variant</i>	ᾠδης	ᾠδης	✓		✓	
Second variant Ŋ [SS02] Latin <i>African preferred form</i>	Ŋirsa	Ɔirsa	✓	✓		

	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED	Aẽ Brill	Aa Latin	Φπ Greek	Бб Cyrillic
Iota dialytika variant [SS02] Greek	ΣΤΟῖΚΟ	ΣΤΟΙ·ΚΟ	✓		✓	
Acrophonic number forms [SS03] Greek	ΧΙΔΗΜΞ	ΧΙΔΗΜΞ	✓		✓	
Attic stater variants [SS04] Greek	ΣϞΔϞΗϞ	ΣϞΔϞΗϞ	✓		✓	
Narrow bracket variants [SS05]	⟨Nobel⟩	⟨Nobel⟩	✓	✓	✓	✓

GLYPH SET

The glyph showings below display subsets of characters from basic ranges to illustrate the style of the type. Full glyph sets can be viewed in the Brill Glyph Overview documents.

Basic Latin

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Extended Latin

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Figures, currency and math

Punctuation & Symbols

Punctuation & Symbols

Fractions

Fractions

1/ 1/8 1/6 1/5 1/4 1/3 3/8 2/5 1/2 3/5 5/8 2/3 3/4 4/5 5/6 7/8 0/0

Basic Cyrillic

А Б В Г Д Е Ж З И Й К Л М Н О П Р С Т У Ф Х Ц Ч Ш Щ
Ъ Ъ Ъ Э Ю Я Ъ
А Б В Г Д Е Ж З И Й К Л М Н О П Р С Т У Ф Х Ц Ч Ш Щ
Ъ Ъ Ъ Э Ю Я Ъ
а б в г д е ж з и й к л м н о п р с т у ф х ц ч ш щ
ъ ъ ъ э ю я ъ

Basic Greek

ΑΒΛΘΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρσςτυφχψω
αβγδεζηθικλλμνξοπρσςτυφχψω

Polytonic Greek

A "A "A "A "A "A "A A ¯ Ä Å Ą Ć Ħ Ĭ Ĵ Ķ Ĳ ĳ Ĵ Ĵ Ĵ Ĵ Ĵ Ĵ
 'A "A "A "A "A "A "A A ¯ Ä Å Ą Ć Ħ Ĭ Ĵ Ķ Ĳ ĳ Ĵ Ĵ Ĵ Ĵ Ĵ Ĵ
 ǎ ǣ ǿ ǻ Ǿ ǹ ȡ Ȥ ȥ Ȧ ȧ Ȩ ȩ Ȫ ȫ Ȭ ȭ Ȯ ȯ

Acrophonic Greek Numerals

K><ΓEΓ±-·∅P::ΣZC≡Π⊙ΣXΛ↑ΘϑΠΠNΓEΓEΠΠNΓEΓΠΥΨΛ̄Λ̄

Blackletter

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz



TIRO TYPEWORKS

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About Tiro Typeworks LTD

Tiro Typeworks was founded in 1994, by John Hudson and Ross Mills. The company has built an international reputation creating custom fonts for multilingual publishing and computing. Tiro Typeworks's clients include major software developers, including Adobe, Apple, and Microsoft; major commercial publishers such as the Anandabazar Patrika group; and academic organisations and scholarly publishers such as the Society for Biblical Literature, the STI Pub consortium, Brill, and Harvard University Press.

About the Designers

John Hudson is a type designer and co-founder of Tiro Typeworks. Since 1997, he has specialised in the design and development of custom fonts for multilingual computing. In addition to his type design activities, John writes and lectures on font technology issues.

Alice Savoie is an independent type designer and researcher based in Lyon, France. She holds an MA and a PhD from the University of Reading (UK). As a practicing type designer, she collaborates with international foundries and design studios on designing original typefaces and on custom projects. She teaches typeface design at ANRT Nancy (France) and Ecal Lausanne (Switzerland).

Credits

Text samples sourced from Wikipedia, Gutenberg.org, Electronic Library of Ukrainian Literature, Libraru.ru, Journal of Biology.

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Typographic artworks and graphics within this specimen designed by Charles&Thorn. Specimen layout and composition designed by Paul Hanslow.

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The Brill Types
Brill Cyrillic

Version 4.0

Glyphset tables

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Brill Cyrillic Regular	24
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Brill Cyrillic Regular

				A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	a	b	b
c	d	e	f	f	f	f	g	h	h	i
ı	ı	j	J	J	k	k	l	l	m	n
o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y
z	f	&	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
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Г	Д	Е	Ж	З	И	Й	К	Л	М	Н
О	П	Р	С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ц	Ч	Ш
Щ	Ъ	Ы	Ь	Э	Ю	Я	Ђ	Ө	V	Ѓ
Г	Ђ	Ё	Ё	Є	Ѕ	Ц	Й	І	Ї	Ј
Ќ	Љ	Њ	Ћ	Ў	а	б	в	г	д	е

ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п	р
с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы
ь	э	ю	я	ъ	ѓ	ѵ	ѓ	ѓ	ђ	є
ё	є	ѕ	џ	й	і	ї	ј	ќ	љ	њ
ћ	џ	а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и
й	к	л	м	н	о	п	р	с	т	у
ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю
я	ъ	ѓ	ѵ	ѓ	ѓ	ъ	є	ё	є	ѕ
џ	й	і	ї	ј	ќ	љ	њ	ћ	џ	а
б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л
м	н	о	п	р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц
ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я	ъ	ѓ
ѵ	ѓ	ѓ	ъ	є	ё	є	ѕ	џ	й	і
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[illegible]

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Ѓ	Ж	З	К	К	К	Н	Н	С	У	У
Х	Ч	Н	Ж	Ч	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ө	З	Ö
Ө	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ѓ	Н	Н	Н	Б	Ж	З
К	К	К	Н	Н	С	У	У	Х	Ч	Н
Ж	Ч	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ө	З	Ö	Ө	Ÿ	Ÿ
Ÿ	Ѓ	Н	Н	Н	Б	Ж	З	К	К	К
Н	Н	С	У	У	Х	Ч	Н	Ж	Ч	Ѓ
Ѓ	Ѓ	Ө	З	Ö	Ө	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ѓ	Н
Н	Н	Б	Ж	З	К	К	К	Н	Н	С
У	У	Х	Ч	Н	Ж	Ч	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ө
З	Ö	Ө	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ѓ	Н	Н	Б	Б
Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б
Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
П	Σ	б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б

Brill Cyrillic Italic

				<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ι</i>	<i>ι</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>&</i>	<i>&</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>
<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>`</i>
<i>`</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>^</i>	<i>^</i>	<i>^</i>	<i>~</i>	<i>~</i>	<i>~</i>
<i>_</i>	<i>_</i>	<i>_</i>	<i>_</i>	<i>_</i>	<i>_</i>	<i>˘</i>	<i>˘</i>	<i>˘</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>.</i>
<i>.</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>˘</i>	<i>˘</i>	<i>˘</i>	<i>,</i>	<i>,</i>	<i>,</i>	<i>„</i>
<i>„</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>ˆ</i>	<i>ˆ</i>	<i>ˆ</i>	<i>‘</i>	<i>‘</i>	<i>‘</i>
<i>,</i>	<i>,</i>	<i>,</i>	<i>‘</i>	<i>‘</i>	<i>‘</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>,</i>	<i>˘</i>	<i>_</i>
<i>_</i>	<i>=</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>‘</i>	<i>‘</i>
<i>‘</i>	<i>,</i>	<i>,</i>	<i>,</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Б</i>	<i>В</i>	<i>Г</i>	<i>Д</i>	<i>Е</i>	<i>Ж</i>
<i>З</i>	<i>И</i>	<i>Й</i>	<i>К</i>	<i>Л</i>	<i>М</i>	<i>Н</i>	<i>О</i>	<i>П</i>	<i>Р</i>	<i>С</i>
<i>Т</i>	<i>У</i>	<i>Ф</i>	<i>Х</i>	<i>Ц</i>	<i>Ч</i>	<i>Ш</i>	<i>Щ</i>	<i>Ъ</i>	<i>Ы</i>	<i>Ь</i>
<i>Э</i>	<i>Ю</i>	<i>Я</i>	<i>Ѣ</i>	<i>Ѧ</i>	<i>Ѧ</i>	<i>Ѓ</i>	<i>Ѓ</i>	<i>Ѣ</i>	<i>Ѣ</i>	<i>Ѣ</i>
<i>Є</i>	<i>Ѕ</i>	<i>Ц</i>	<i>Ї</i>	<i>І</i>	<i>Ї</i>	<i>Ј</i>	<i>Ќ</i>	<i>Љ</i>	<i>Њ</i>	<i>Ћ</i>
<i>Ў</i>	<i>а</i>	<i>б</i>	<i>в</i>	<i>г</i>	<i>д</i>	<i>е</i>	<i>ж</i>	<i>з</i>	<i>и</i>	<i>й</i>

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TIRO TYPEWORKS

Nº	#	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	+	−	=	(	)
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−	=	(	)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	+	−	=	(	)	0	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	+	−	=	(
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8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	1/	1/8	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	3/8	2/5	1/2	3/5
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S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	a	b	b
c	d	e	f	f	f	f	g	h	h	i
ı	ı	j	J	J	k	k	l	l	m	n
o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y
z	f	&	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C
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џ	й	і	ї	ј	ќ	љ	њ	ћ	џ	а
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	+	-	=	(	)	0	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	+	-	=
(	)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	+	-	=	(	)	0	1	2	3	4
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⅁ ₈	⅁ ₆	⅁ ₅	⅁ ₄	⅁ ₃	⅁ ₈ ³	⅁ ₅ ²	⅁ ₂ ¹	⅁ ₅ ³	⅁ ₈ ⁵	⅁ ₃ ²
¾	⅔	⅚	⅞	%	% ₀₀	% ₀₀₀	+	-	±	×
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Brill Cyrillic Bold Italic

				<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ι</i>	<i>ι</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>&</i>	<i>&</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>
<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	+	−	=	(	)
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7	8	9	+	−	=	(	)	0	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	+	−	=	(
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8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Н	ç	Y	Ÿ	Ҳ	Ң	Ӑ	Ӓ	Ң	Ӑ	Ӓ
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∂	Δ	Π	Σ	í	ß	ß	ß	ß	⟨	⟩
⟨	⟩									