

Assyrian S+0000 - S+0000

The Assyrian script ("Syriac") is used for writing the Assyrian language, which includes the Eastern Assyrian font ("Nestorian"), the Western Assyrian font ("Serto" or "Jacobite"), and the *Estrangelo* font. It is also used for writing Mandaic.

Assyrian is written from right to left, and is ^{predominantly} cursive, even in its printed form. ^{Few} The same letter may be written in different forms, depending on how it joins to its neighbors. Vowels are written as *zaw'e* applied to consonantal base letters, but are usually omitted in normal writing.

Mandaic. Mandaic is written with the same script, with an additional, 23rd letter; this extra letter is given the independent code S+0022.

Punctuation. Most punctuation marks used with Assyrian are not given independent codes (they are unified with the Latin, Arabic, and Hebrew punctuation), except for the few cases where the mark has a unique form in Assyrian.

Encoding Principles. The alphabet of Assyrian is well defined. Each letter receives only one Unicode character value, regardless of the number of contextual shapes it may exhibit in text (this, indeed, is the only difference between Eastern Assyrian, Western Assyrian, *Estrangelo*, and Mandaic). The graphic form (glyph) shown in the Unicode character chart for an Assyrian letter is that of free-form *Estrangelo*.

Paroshe. *Paroshe* (diacritical points) are marks that indicate vowels (*zaw'e*), cantillation marks, and other modifications of consonantal letters. The occurrence of a character in the *Paroshe* range, and its depiction in relation to a dashed circle, constitute an assertion that this character is intended to be applied via some process to the consonantal letter that precedes it in the text stream, the base character. General rules for applying non-spacing marks are given in the Generic Diacritical Mark block description section. The Unicode standard does not specify a sequence order in case of multiple marks applied to the same Assyrian base character, since there is no possible ambiguity of interpretation. The Assyrian script contains a rich set of diacritical marks, which reflects its development over the course of its long history (it is the oldest spoken language in the world).

Encoding Structure. The Assyrian block is divided into the following ranges:

S+0700-S+0022	Assyrian letters	④
S+0723-S+07??	Assyrian punctuation	①
S+07??-S+07??	Non-spacing characters, Assyrian vowels	③ → ②
S+07??-S+07??	Non-spacing characters, above the line	②
S+07??-S+07??	Non-spacing characters, on and above the line	
S+07??-S+07??	Non-spacing characters, below the line	
S+07??-S+07??	Non-spacing characters, on and below the line	
S+07??-S+07??	Non-spacing characters, additional	③

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ORDER

Eastern Assyrian Font should be used in place of "Nestorian", and Western Assyrian Font should be used in place of "Jacobite" or "Serto" (Serto means tied together, or connected, and is misleading, because *all* Assyrian fonts are connected). Eastern and Western can be used in short; they accurately reflect who uses these fonts because, in general, the western Assyrians (in Syria and Lebanon) use all three fonts, while the eastern Assyrians (in Iraq, Iran, and Turkey) use *Estrangelo* and Eastern only.

redundant!

notes:

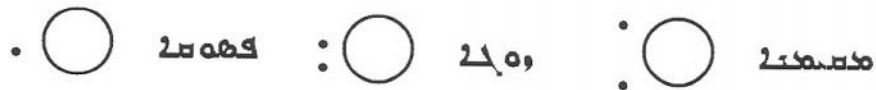
names of various accents is ~~language~~ only suggestive since the same form is used for different purposes & different ^{connotation} meanings.

- Accent
- diacritical signs - marks

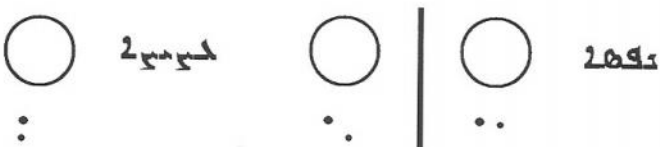
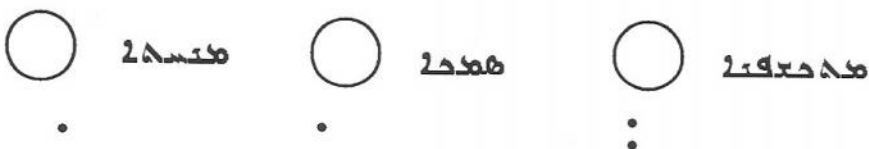
Points above the line



Points on the line



Points below the line



Points on and above the line



Points on and below the line



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1619 Prairie Beach Circle
Eggen, IL 60123

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CARD



IL



POSTNET barcode consisting of vertical bars of varying heights.