Typing guide to the Syriac phonetic keyboard

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1 Introduction

Syriac has never been an easy language in which to print. Handwritten Syriac manuscripts are still produced today: half a nod to tradition, and half because it is often easier that way. The early editions of John F Healey's *First Studies in Syriac*[1] have beautifully handwritten Syriac text. However, Syriacists have always been keen to tame the script to the latest printing technology, be it by the missionaries bearing printing presses or modern computer-font designers.

The *Meltho* fonts produced by Beth Mardutho: the Syriac Institute are designed to take advantage of two modern font technologies – *Unicode* and *OpenType* (see Appendix A on page 8) – making them fit comfortably in a flexible, multilingual environment. In this document, Estrángelā text is displayed in the *Edessa* font (ܣܗܕܘܬܐ ܣܘܪܝܝܬܐ), Sérṭo text in *Jerusalem* (ܐܘܪܫܠܡ ܟܬܒܐ) and East Syriac text in *Adiabene* (ܐܕܝܐܒܝܢ ܟܬܒܢܝܐ).

With the *Meltho* fonts come two virtual keyboards for typing in Syriac. A virtual keyboard is a different way of mapping the keys of the keyboard to different characters. Most modern operating systems can handle multiple virtual keyboards and allow a user to switch between them with a mouse click or keyboard shortcut. The first virtual keyboard is the *Syriac 101 Standard Keyboard*, which maps the Syriac characters to the keys of a standard Arabic keyboard. This is only useful if you have a standard Arabic keyboard or have memorised the locations of the keys on one.

The other virtual keyboard is the *Syriac Phonetic Keyboard*. This keyboard attempts to match Syriac characters phonetically (more or less!) to the letters on a standard US keyboard: so the 'd' key produces a ܕ. Although this keyboard is modelled on the US keyboard layout, it is equally suited to my UK keyboard, which simply has some keys in different positions. This guide is based on my UK keyboard, but can be modified for other keyboard layouts.[2] The 22 basic Syriac letters are all quite easy to find, but the vowels and assorted points can be a little difficult to get the hang of. I originally wrote this guide as an aide mémoire to the key combinations required. I hope you, the reader, find it as useful as I.

2 Regular Syriac letters

The 22 regular letters of the Syriac alphabet are mapped as closely as possible to their phonetic equivalents on the keyboard (see Table 1). Of course, there are a few oddities that one has to get used to, like finding Ḥēṯ on the semicolon, Ṭēṯ on the 'j', ʿĒ on the 'i' (which makes some sense), Ṣā́ḏē on the 'x' and Šin on the 'v'.

[1] John F Healey (1980). *First Studies in Syriac*. Birmingham.

[2] The standard US keyboard does not have an 'AltGr' key, but sometimes the right 'Alt' key can be figured to act like 'AltGr', or the combination 'Alt'+'Ctrl' (pressed in that order) can do the same. Otherwise, just some keys have moved around. As this guide uses the UK keyboard, you can translate back to a US keyboard by reading ¬ as ~, " as @, £ as # and @ as ". Mac keyboards are slightly different again, but the differences should be easy to spot.

Various fonts have special ligatures for letter combinations, like the Sérṭo ligatures ﳵ and ﳶ, and the East Syriac ﳷ and ﳸ. These should be formed automatically as one types.[3]

In addition to these regular letters, the Syriac keyboard provides a Mṭilā́nā (or, in Arabic, a Taṭwī́l) to increase the ligature length between two joining letters. The Mṭilā́nā is typed as shift + 'j'. For example, the Syriac word *ʾAlā́hā* is typed in the sequence 'a', 'l', 'h', 'a', producing ܐܠܗܐ. We can lengthen the word by placing Mṭilā́nā between Lā́maḏ and Hē, typing 'a', 'l', shift + 'j', 'h', 'a', producing ܐܠـܗܐ.[4]

Table 1: Key bindings of the regular Syriac letters

Letter name	Letter	Key
ʾÁlap̄	ܐ	'a'
Bēṯ	ܒ	'b'
Gā́mal	ܓ	'g'
Dā́laṯ	ܕ	'd'
Hē	ܗ	'h'
Wau	ܘ	'w'
Zai	ܙ	'z'
Ḥēṯ	ܚ	';'
Ṭēṯ	ܛ	'j'
Yoḏ	ܝ	'y'
Kāp̄	ܟ	'k'

Letter name	Letter	Key
Lā́maḏ	ܠ	'l'
Mim	ܡ	'm'
Nun	ܢ	'n'
Sémkaṯ	ܣ	's'
ʿĒ	ܥ	'i'
Pē	ܦ	'p'
Ṣā́ḏē	ܨ	'x'
Qop̄	ܩ	'q'
Rēš	ܪ	'r'
Šin	ܫ	'v'
Tau	ܬ	't'

3 Additional letters

The keyboard can also produce some additional letters for special purposes (see Table 2). Most of these key bindings do not possess the 'phonetic' link of the regular letters.

The keyboard provides a dot-less Dā́laṯ/Rēš, ܬ, which occurs in some old inscriptions and supports a legacy character which used to be used for Rēš with Syā́mē, ܭ; nowadays, a dot-less Rēš is not necessary and Syā́mē can be added to a normal, dotted Rēš. The dot-less character is mapped to the 'e' key on the keyboard – making a corner between 'd' and 'r'.

The keyboard also provides a few additional letters for typing Garšúni (Arabic written in Syriac script). The letters Ğā́mal and Ẓēṯ (ﳺ and ﳻ) represent the Arabic letters Ğīm and Ẓāʾ (ﺝ and ﻅ). Ğā́mal is mapped to the 'f' key, to the left of 'g', while

[3] See Chapter 8 on page 7 on control characters for instructions how to break these automatic ligatures.

[4] The XeTeX typesetting system, used to set this document, can automatically add Mṭilā́nē to Syriac text to justify it on the page, without it having to be typed into the original text.

Ẓēṯ is mapped to the ‘u’ key, above ‘j’. The other additional Garšúni letter is Ḍā̆ḏē (ۑ), representing the Arabic letter Ḍād (ض), which is produced by typing Ṣā̆ḏē followed by the raised diacritical point.[5] The keyboard also offers a number of key-bindings for Hámza^{h} and other Garšúni/Arabic signs.[6]

Three other signs are also provided on the keyboard. Typing an apostrophe produces the East-Syriac *Yahweh* symbol, ܗ̇, typing a ‘c’ produces the tailed variant of Sémkaṯ, ܤ, and typing ‘o’ produces the reversed Pē, ۓ, used in Christian Palestinian Aramaic.

Table 2: Key bindings of additional Syriac letters

Letter name	Letter	Keyboard input
Ğā̆mal (Garšúni Ğīm ڿ)	ڿ	‘f’
Dot-less Dā̆laṯ/Rēš	ۯ	‘e’
Ẓēṯ (Garšúni Ẓāʾ ظ)	ظ	‘u’
Yahweh symbol	ܗ̇	' (apostrophe)
Tailed Sémkaṯ	ܤ	‘c’
CPA Pē	ۓ	‘o’
Garšúni Hámza^{h}	ء	AltGr + ‘f’

4 Vowels

The Syriac keyboard is flexible enough to allow for the typing of both West and East Syriac vowel marks or a combination of the two (as is sometimes done by West Syriac writers). For each West Syriac vowel sign, two keys are assigned: one for placement above a letter, one for below. All the vowels are produced with the ‘shift’ key held down. The raised West Syriac vowels are produced by the top line of letters of the keyboard: ‘q’, ‘w’, ‘e’, ‘r’ and ‘t’. The lowered counterparts are on the keys directly below: ‘a’, ‘s’, ‘d’, ‘f’ and ‘g’. The East Syriac vowels are on the bottom row of keys, and correspond somewhat with the positions of the West Syriac vowels (with an exception and an addition): ‘z’, ‘x’, ‘c’, ‘v’, ‘b’ and ‘n’ (for a full list of vowels see Table 3).

[5] That is ‘x’ followed by shift + ‘p’.

[6] The Hámza^{h} on the line is shown in Table 2, while the others are shown in Table 6 on page 7.

[7] The vowels are displayed with the letter Bēṯ, ت, and *matres lectionis* where appropriate.

Table 3: Key bindings of Syriac vowel points

Vowel name	Vowels[7]	Keyboard input
Pṯā́ḥā (a)	◌ַ/◌ֲ/◌ָ	shift + ‘q’/shift + ‘a’/shift + ‘z’
Zqā́pā (ā)	◌ַ/◌ֲ/◌ָ	shift + ‘w’/shift + ‘s’/shift + ‘x’
Rb̰ā́ṣā/Zlā́mā pšíqā (e)	◌ֵ/◌ֶ/◌ְ	shift + ‘e’/shift + ‘d’/shift + ‘c’
Zlā́mā qášyā (ē)	◌ֵ	shift + ‘n’
Ḥb̰ā́ṣā (i)	◌ִ/◌ִ/◌ִ	shift + ‘r’/shift + ‘f’/shift + ‘v’
Rwā́ḥā (o)	◌ֹ	shift + ‘b’
ʿṢā́ṣā/ʾAlā́ṣā (u)	◌ֻ/◌ֻ/◌ֻ	shift + ‘t’/shift + ‘g’/shift + ‘v’

5 Diacritics

The Syriac keyboard provides a lot of extra dots and dashes (see Table 4), which can be easy to confuse. It is important that the right character be used for the right purpose – for example, that the raised dot for the vowel Rwā́ḥā should not be used to mark Quššā́yā – as there are subtle differences in the placement of similar points. The diacritics are produced either with the ‘shift’ key or the ‘AltGr’ key combined with letters on the right-hand side of the keyboard (whereas the vowels are to the left).

Small ring symbols (◌ٜ and ◌ٚ), which appear in some modern Syriac grammars are given as alternatives for Quššā́yā and Rukkā́k̰ā (the ‘hard’, or plosive, and ‘soft’, or fricative, pronunciations of certain letters). As has already been mentioned, the plural sign, Syā́mē, will automatically blend with the raised point of the letter Rēš to produce ◌ݲ.

The dot(s) used to mark the third-person feminine singular ending of the perfect verb (*-aṯ*) vary in use between East and West Syriacs, with the former placing two horizontal points below the Tau and the latter placing a single point to the upper left of the letter. However, they are only distinguished at the font level, so switching from a Sérṭo to an East-Syriac font will change the sign (a single code point and key binding is used for both versions of this diacritic).

For all single points above or below letters that are not vowel points, Quššā́yā/Rukkā́k̰ā or the feminine verb marker, the diacritical points, located on shift + ‘p’ and shift + ‘;’, should be used.

Four sorts of diacritical lines are provided: above or below, horizontal or slanted. Their use is not consistent in the written tradition, being used variously to mark the quiescence of a letter, a letter’s vowellessness or an additional ‘half vowel’ to ease pronunciation.

Four diacritical signs are provided for writing Modern Syriac (Neo-Aramaic). The Pē with lower half-ring, ◌ݯ, is used in eastern varieties to mark ‘aspiration’, variously ‘w’ or ‘f’. A tilde, called Mağliyā́nā, is placed either above or below a letter to produce phonemes borrowed from Arabic, Persian and Kurdish. So Ğā́mal is ◌ݮ, Čāp is ◌ݺ, Žain is ◌ݼ and Žin is ◌ݽ.

Five sets of two or three points are provided to represent the various minor diacritics found in manuscripts. Some of these (specifically the three dots) are also used in Ṭuróyo to mark borrowed phonemes like those in the previous paragraph. The East-Syriac raised ʾÁlap̄ the Syriac-Orthodox music sign and the liturgical Barreḵ are also provided with key-bindings.

Table 4: Key bindings for various diacritics

Diacritic name	Diacritic	Keyboard input
Quššā́yā (plosive)	◌ٛ/ت	shift + ‘u’/shift + ‘2’ (”)
Rukkā́ḵā (fricative)	◌ٜ/ب	shift + ‘m’/shift + ‘3’ (‘£’)
Syā́mē (plural)	◌ٝ	shift + ‘i’
Diacritical point	◌ٮ/ث	shift + ‘p’/shift + ‘;’ (‘:’)
Feminine verb marker	◌ۂ/ھ	shift + ‘y’ (shape font dependent)
Various lines	◌ٟ/ج	shift + ‘o’/shift + ‘l’
	◌ٮ/ح	AltGr + ‘u’/AltGr + ‘j’
W. Syriac abbrev.[8]	◌ٰ/ح	` (back-tick)
E. Syriac abbrev.	◌ٖ/خ	shift + ‘7’ (‘&’)
Modern Syriac	◌ٜ/د	shift + ‘[’ (‘{’)/shift + ' (‘@’)
diacritics	◌ٞ/ذ	shift + ` (‘¬’)/AltGr + ‘p’
Ms. diacritics	◌ٚ/ر	shift + ‘k’/AltGr + ‘i’
	◌ٙ/ز/ث	AltGr + ‘o’/AltGr + ‘k’/AltGr + ‘l’
Liturgical symbols	◌ٗ/س	shift + ‘]’ (‘}’)/shift + ‘4’ (‘$’)
Raised ʾÁlap̄	◌ٔ	shift + ‘h’

6 Punctuation and other marks

The Syriac keyboard maps most usual punctuation marks onto the keyboard’s punctuation keys (see Table 5). Some similar looking punctuation marks map to the similar English keys: for example, the full-stop, question mark and exclamation mark (these latter only used in modern writing). The comma, forward-slash, hash and tilde map to other common punctuation marks, and the less-than and greater-than signs map to the modern Syriac comma and semicolon. More unusual punctuation (including the Harklean *Obelus*, *Metobelus* and *Asteriscus*) is found by typing ‘AltGr’ and the numeral keys.

Using the ‘shift’ key produces some other characters. With ‘5’ (‘%’) and ‘6’ (‘^’) one gets two differently styled crosses. On ‘8’ (‘*’) and ‘-’ (‘_’) are a pair of guillemets. As with the keyboard markings, parentheses, square brackets and the plus sign are typed in the same way.

[8]The West-Syriac abbreviation mark does not display correctly in this document.

Table 5: Punctuation and other marks

Name	Mark	Keyboard input
End paragraph	❖ت	‘,’
End clause (Pāsóqā)	܀ت	‘.’
Right-skewed colon (ʿElā́yā)	܁ت	‘/’
Left-skewed colon (Taḥtā́yā)	܂ت	‘#’
Colon (Šwáyyā/Záugā)	܃ت	~
Raised stop (ʿEṣyā́nā)	܄ت	AltGr + ‘1’
Lowered stop (Sā́mkā)	ت܅	AltGr + ‘2’
Raised colon (Tā́k̲sā/Záugā ʿelā́yā)	܆ت	AltGr + ‘3’
Lowered colon	ت܇	AltGr + ‘4’ (‘€’)
Horizontal colon (Rā́ḥṭā)	܈ت	AltGr + ‘5’
Raised left-skewed colon (Tā́k̲sā)	ت܉	AltGr + ‘6’
Lowered right-skewed colon (Mša”lā́nā)	ت܊	AltGr + ‘7’
Comma	،ت	shift + ‘,’ (‘<’)
Semicolon	؛ت	shift + ‘.’ (‘>’)
Question mark	؟ت	shift + ‘/’ (‘?’)
Exclamation mark	!ت	shift + ‘1’ (‘!’)
Guillemets	«ت»	shift + ‘8’ (‘*’) & + ‘-’ (‘_’)
Critical brackets[9]	⌜ت⌝	AltGr + ‘=’ & + ‘-’
W Syriac cross	☩	shift + ‘5’ (‘%’)
E Syriac cross	☦	shift + ‘6’ (^)
Harklean apparatus	⁓/⤡/※	AltGr + ‘8’/ + ‘9’/ + ‘0’

7 Writing Garšúni

Some aspects of using the Syriac phonetic keyboard to type Garšúni have been discussed above (see page 2), including the additional letters Ğā́mal and Ẓēt̲ (ڸ ، ڎ), and Ḍā́ḏ̲ē and Hámzaʰ on the line (ء، ێ). In addition to these, the keyboard provides bindings for the Garšúni/Arabic vowels and other marks (see Table 6).[10]

The Garšúni/Arabic vowels are typed using ‘AltGr’ and the letters ‘q’, ‘a’ and ‘e’ for Fáṯḥaʰ, Kásraʰ and Ḍámmaʰ respectively. The key to the right of each of these produces the respective Tanwī́n ending. The long vowel mark Mádḍaʰ is bound to the ‘t’, raised and lower Hamazā́t are on ‘y’ and ‘g’ and the raised ʾÁlif is on ‘h’.[11] The signs Sukū́n and Šáddaʰ are bound to the keys ‘z’[12] and the back-tick.

[9] The critical brackets are not supported by any of the *Meltho* fonts.

[10] Although the *Meltho* fonts provide so-called ‘Indic’ numerals, the Syriac keyboard does not provide key-bindings for them. One has to use an Arabic keyboard or paste them from a character palette. The XɘTɘX package *Polyglossia* can be used with the option `numerals=eastern` to use Indic numerals and

Table 6: Vowels and Hamazát for Garšúni

Name	Vowel or Hamazát	Keyboard input
Fáṯḥa^{h} (a)	◌َ	AltGr + ‘q’
Fáṯḥa^{h} tanwín (an)	◌ً	AltGr + ‘w’
Ḍámma^{h} (u)	◌ُ	AltGr + ‘e’
Ḍámma^{h} tanwín (un)	◌ٌ	AltGr + ‘r’
Mádda^{h} (ʾā)	◌ٓ	AltGr + ‘t’
Raised Hámza^{h}	◌ٔ	AltGr + ‘y’
Kásra^{h} (i)	◌ِ	AltGr + ‘a’
Kásra^{h} tanwín (in)	◌ٍ	AltGr + ‘s’
Lowered Hámza^{h}	◌ٕ	AltGr + ‘g’
Raised ʾÁlif[13]	◌ٰ	AltGr + ‘h’
Sukún	◌ْ	AltGr + ‘z’
Šádda^{h}	◌ّ	AltGr + `

8 Control characters

The Syriac phonetic keyboard is capable of producing four control characters. Control characters do not print but produce additional effects. The first control character to discuss is the *zero-width joiner*, an invisible mark that cheats a Syriac letter into thinking that there is a preceding or following letter to which it should join. This control character has zero width, so it does not create extra white space after the printed character. The zero-width joiner is produced by typing AltGr + ‘c’.[14] For example, the Syriac letter Nun, when printed alone, displays as ܢ. However, if we type the zero-width joiner after the Nun, we get ܕ, and, if we type one before, we get ܪ. Note that, as the zero-width joiner pretends to be the next letter, any vowel or diacritic should be entered before the control character. So, the key sequence ‘n’, shift + ‘q’, AltGr + ‘c’ gives the correct ܢ, whereas the ‘n’, AltGr + ‘c’, shift + ‘q’ gives the wrong form, ܕ.

To complement the zero-width joiner, the Syriac keyboard also has a *zero-width non-joiner*, which can be typed using AltGr + ‘v’.[15] This works in exactly the same way as its sibling, but it cheats the previous letter into thinking it is final. That is, it breaks the join between letters. This is useful for reproducing some older texts

provides the macro `abjadsyriac` for entering numbers as Syriac letters: `2008` ܒܚ.

[11] There should also be a key-binding for the Hámza^{tu} l-Waṣl, but I cannot find it on my UK keyboard!

[12] As the UK keyboard has an additional key to the left of ‘z’ as compared to the US keyboard. Therefore, the ‘AltGr’ combinations on the US keyboard are one key to the right of their UK equivalents. This puts the US key-binding for Sukún on ‘x’ instead of ‘z’.

[13] The raised ʾÁlif does not display correctly in this document.

[14] On the US keyboard, it is Alt + Ctrl + ‘v’, as the UK keyboard has an extra key, the backslash, to the left of the ‘z’.

[15] Again, US keyboards have this at Alt + Ctrl + ‘b’.

in which some letters unexpectedly do not join to the left. For example, the word *nsaḇ* is usually written ܢܨܒ, but old inscriptions have ܢܨ ܒ instead. In this case, a zero-width non-joiner has been typed between the letters Sémkaṯ and Bēṯ. Again, vowels and diacritics must be typed before either zero-width control character. The zero-width non-joiner is also useful for breaking special ligatures defined in the font. Thus, in Sérṭo, the ܐܵ́ܠܰܦ-ܠ́ܡܰܕ ligature, ⩕, is automatic, and can only be broken using a zero-width non-joiner, producing ⩔‌.

In some contexts, it might be important to make explicit that the text should run from right to left, so the Syriac keyboard has a right-to-left marker on AltGr + ‘n’.[16] To complement this, there is a left-to-right marker on AltGr + ‘b’.[17]

A Unicode

Table 7: Syriac Unicode block – 1st nibble – 0700–070F

Unicode encoding	Character	Official description
U+0700	܀	Syriac end of paragraph
U+0701	܁	Syriac supralinear full stop
U+0702	܂	Syriac sublinear full stop
U+0703	܃	Syriac supralinear colon
U+0704	܄	Syriac sublinear colon
U+0705	܅	Syriac horozontal colon
U+0706	܆	Syriac colon skewed left
U+0707	܇	Syriac colon skewed right
U+0708	܈	Syriac supralinear colon skewed left
U+0709	܉	Syriac sublinear colon skewed right
U+070A	܊	Syriac contraction
U+070B	܋	Syriac Harklean obelus
U+070C	↘	Syriac Harklean metobelus
U+070D	⁜	Syriac Harklean asteriscus
U+070E		*unassigned*
U+070F		Syriac abbreviation mark

[16] US keyboards have this on Alt + Ctrl + ‘m’.
[17] US keyboards have this on Alt + Ctrl + ‘n’.

Table 8: Syriac Unicode block – 2nd nibble – 0710–071F

Unicode encoding	Character	Official description
U+0710	ܐ	Syriac letter Alaph
U+0711	ܑ	Syriac letter superscript Alaph
U+0712	ܒ	Syriac letter Beth
U+0713	ܓ	Syriac letter Gamal
U+0714	ܔ	Syriac letter Gamal Garshuni
U+0715	ܕ	Syriac letter Dalath
U+0716	ܖ	Syriac letter dotless Dalath Rish
U+0717	ܗ	Syriac letter He
U+0718	ܘ	Syriac letter Waw
U+0719	ܙ	Syriac letter Zain
U+071A	ܚ	Syriac letter Heth
U+071B	ܛ	Syriac letter Teth
U+071C	ܜ	Syriac letter Teth Garshuni
U+071D	ܝ	Syriac letter Yudh
U+071E	ܞ	Syriac letter Yudh He
U+071F	ܟ	Syriac letter Kaph

Table 9: Syriac Unicode block – 3rd nibble – 0720–072F

Unicode encoding	Character	Official description
U+0720	ܠ	Syriac letter Lamadh
U+0721	ܡ	Syriac letter Mim
U+0722	ܢ	Syriac letter Nun
U+0723	ܣ	Syriac letter Semkath
U+0724	ܤ	Syriac letter final Semkath
U+0725	ܥ	Syriac letter E
U+0726	ܦ	Syriac letter Pe
U+0727	ܧ	Syriac letter reversed Pe
U+0728	ܨ	Syriac letter Sadhe
U+0729	ܩ	Syriac letter Qaph
U+072A	ܪ	Syriac letter Rish
U+072B	ܫ	Syriac letter Shin
U+072C	ܬ	Syriac letter Taw
U+072D	ܭ	Syriac letter Persian Bheth
U+072E	ܮ	Syriac letter Persian Ghamal
U+072F	ܯ	Syriac letter Persian Dhalath

Table 10: Syriac Unicode block – 4th nibble – 0730–073F

Unicode encoding	Character	Official description
U+0730	◌ܰ	Syriac Pthaha above
U+0731	◌ܱ	Syriac Pthaha below
U+0732	◌ܲ	Syriac Pthaha dotted
U+0733	◌ܳ	Syriac Zqapha above
U+0734	◌ܴ	Syriac Zqapha below
U+0735	◌ܵ	Syriac Zqapha dotted
U+0736	◌ܶ	Syriac Rbasa above
U+0737	◌ܷ	Syriac Rbasa below
U+0738	◌ܸ	Syriac Zlama horizontal
U+0739	◌ܹ	Syriac Zlama angular
U+073A	◌ܺ	Syriac Hbasa above
U+073B	◌ܻ	Syriac Hbasa below
U+073C	◌ܼ	Syriac Hbasa-Esasa dotted
U+073D	◌ܽ	Syriac Esasa above
U+073E	◌ܾ	Syriac Esasa below
U+073F	◌ܿ	Syriac Rwaha

Table 11: Syriac Unicode block – 5th nibble – 0740–074F

Unicode encoding	Character	Official description
U+0740	◌݀	Syriac feminine dot
U+0741	◌݁	Syriac Qushshaya
U+0742	◌݂	Syriac Rukkakha
U+0743	◌݃	Syriac two vertical dots above
U+0744	◌݄	Syriac two vertical dots below
U+0745	◌݅	Syriac three dots above
U+0746	◌݆	Syriac three dots below
U+0747	◌݇	Syriac oblique line above
U+0748	◌݈	Syriac oblique line below
U+0749	◌݉	Syriac music
U+074A	◌݊	Syriac Barrekh
U+074B		*unassigned*
U+074C		*unassigned*
U+074D	ݍ	Syriac letter Sogdian Zhain
U+074E	ݎ	Syriac letter Sogdian Khaph
U+074F	ݏ	Syriac letter Sogdian Fe