

Из истории алфавита

Язык протосинайской письменности

Некоторые семитские алфавиты

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	'	𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃		𐤄
2	ב	𐤅	𐤆	𐤇	𐤈		𐤉
3	ג	𐤊	𐤋	𐤌	𐤍		𐤎
4	ד	𐤏?	𐤐	𐤑	𐤒		𐤓
5	ד	=	𐤔	𐤕	[I]	[r]	[T]
6	ה	𐤖 𐤗	𐤘	𐤙	𐤚		𐤛
7	ו	𐤜 / 𐤝	𐤞	𐤟	𐤠		𐤡

Египет, Синай, Серабит аль-Хадим



Дешифровки протосинайского письма

Gardiner, Alan H. "The Egyptian Origin of the Semitic Alphabet" Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 3 (1916) 1-16

Albright, W. F. The Proto-Sinaitic Inscriptions and Their Decipherment (Harvard Theological Studies 22). Cambridge, 1966.

Sass, B. The Genesis of the Alphabet and Its Development in the Second Millennium BC, AAT 13. Wiesbaden, 1988.

Лундин А.Г. Дешифровка протосинайского письма. М. Наука 1991.

Гипотеза Дугласа Петровича (Wilfried Laurier University, Waterloo, Canada)

Petrovich D. *The World's Oldest Alphabet: Hebrew as the Language of the Proto-Consonantal Script*. Jerusalem, 2016.

Bower B. Oldest alphabet identified as Hebrew // Science News, 19.11.2016 [>>](#)

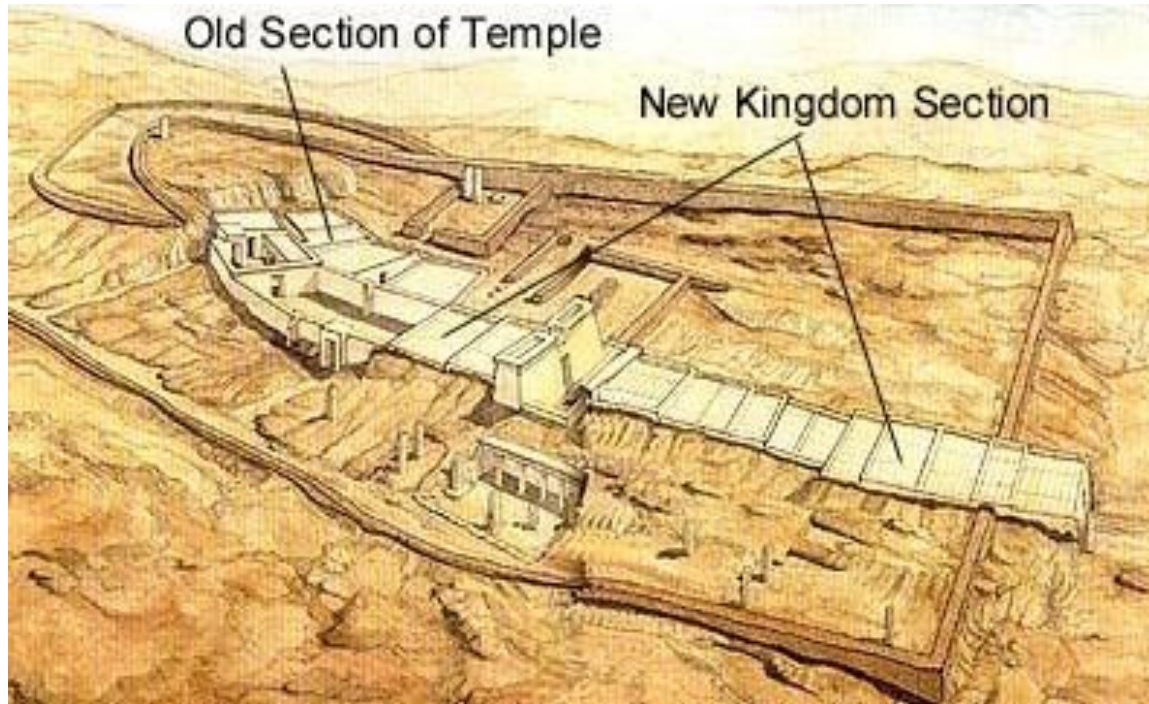
Petrovich D. Hebrew as the Language behind the World's First Alphabet? // The Ancient Near East Today V.4 (April 2017) [>>](#)



Серабит аль Хадим



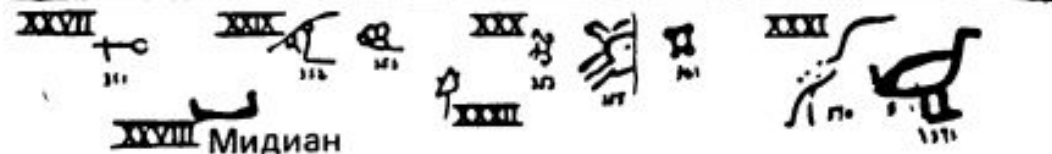
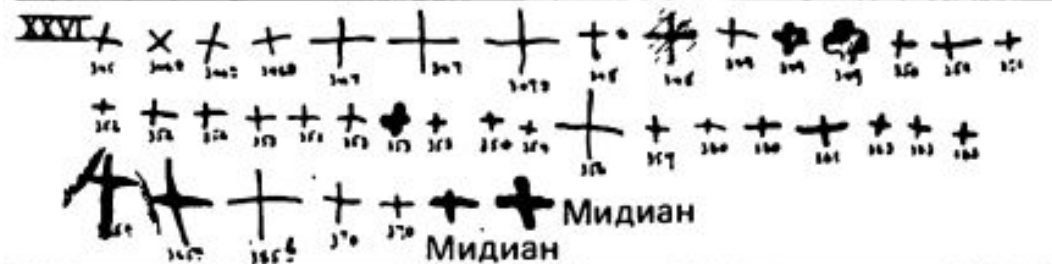
Храм Хатхор в Серабит аль Хадим



Протосинайские надписи (Albright 1966)



Идентификация знаков



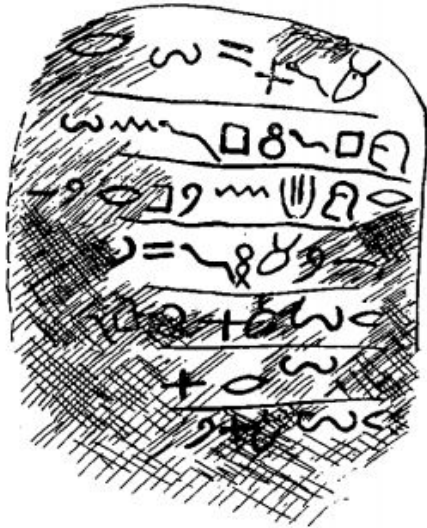
Реконструкция алфавита (Albright 1966)

Phon. Value	Schematic Forms	Early North-west Semitic	Early South Semitic	Early Letter Names	Meaning of Names
ʔ		𐤀 (14th) 𐤁 (13th)	𐤂 𐤃 (Jamme)	ʔalp-	ox-head
b		𐤄 (17th) 𐤅 (13th)	𐤆	bêt-	house
g		𐤆 (15th) 𐤇 (12th)	𐤈 𐤉	gaml-	throw-stick
d		𐤈 𐤉 (10th)	𐤊 (Jamme)	digg-	fish
ḏ		?	𐤋 𐤌 (Jamme)	?	?
h		𐤍 (10th)	𐤎	hō(?)	man calling
w		𐤏 (10th)	𐤐 (ʔ used for y)	wō(waw)	mace
z	?	𐤑 (16th) 𐤒 (10th)	𐤓	zê(n-)	?
ḥ		𐤔 (12th) 𐤕 (10th)	𐤖	hê(t-)	fence(?)
b		?	𐤗 (Jamme)	ḥa()	hank of yarn
t	?	𐤘 (16th) 𐤙 (10th)	𐤚	tê(t-)	spindle?
y		𐤛 (13th) 𐤜 (10th)	𐤝 (orig. w)	yad-	arm
k		𐤞 (17th) 𐤟 (13th)	𐤠 𐤡	kapp-	palm

Реконструкция алфавита (продолжение)

l	ʔ p e ɔ	ʔ (14th) ɔ (13th)	ʔ l (Jamme)	lamd-	ox-goad
m	~ ~ ~ ~	ʌ (15th) ʒ (13th)	ʃ (9th) ʃ (8th)	mêm-	water
n	~ ~ ~ ~	ʒ (14th) ʒ (12th)	ʒ ʒ ʒ	naḥš-	snake
s	?	ʒ (10th)	ʒ ʒ	(šamk-?)	?
c	o o	o (12th) o (10th)	o	cân-	eye
g	o	o (15th)	ʔ ʔ (Jamme)	ḡa ()	?
p	ʌ ʌ	ʌ (10th)	o o	pi't-(?)	corner?
s/z	ʔ ʔ	ʔ (10th)	ʒ ʒ	ša(d-)	plant
d	?	?	ʒ	?	?
q	o o	o (14th) o (10th)	o o (Jamme)	qu(p-)	?
r	ʒ ʒ	ʒ (16th-14th)	ʒ ()	na'š-	head of man
š/ṣ	ʒ	ʒ (13th) w (10th)	ʒ ʒ	ṣann-	composite bow
š	ʒ ʒ	?	ʒ ʒ (Jamme)	?	?
t	+	+ x (13th)	x + (Jamme)	tô(taw)	owner's mark

Интерпретация текстов (Albright 1966, Sinai 349)



No. 349, traced from photograph and collated with original.

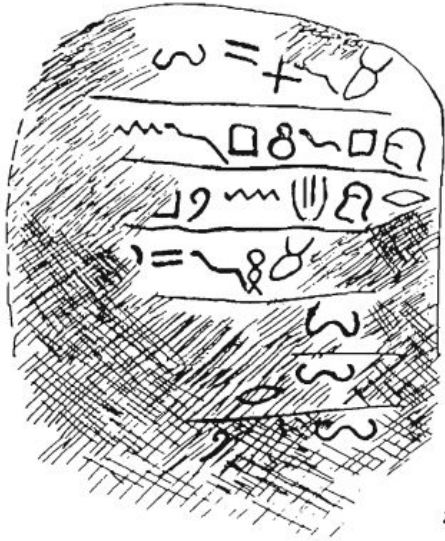
1 'NT DT¹
 2 RB NQBNM
 T[']
 3 'RK M L
 'B'LT'
 4 'L' 'HN D
 'T'[' T]

Line 5 '1 T¹T
 'L BN'[H '?]
 6 [LY?]T'
 T[N D T]
 7 '1 T¹T' L
 [B'LT?]

¹'nt d-t¹ ²rb nqbnm t['] ³'rk-m l-B'lt ⁴'l 'hn d-t[' t]
⁵'t l-bn[h '?] ⁶[ly?]t' t[n d-t] ⁷'t l-[B'lt?]

¹Thou, O offerer, ²(or) chief miner, an offering ³prepare for Ba'lat, ⁴on behalf of Aḥēna, — O offerer, — an ⁵offering of a wild ewe. <On> behalf of [his] son, ⁶[Elya]tu'(?), gi[ve, O offer]er, ⁷a wild ewe for [Ba'lat(?)].

Sinai 349 (чтение Sass 1988)



27

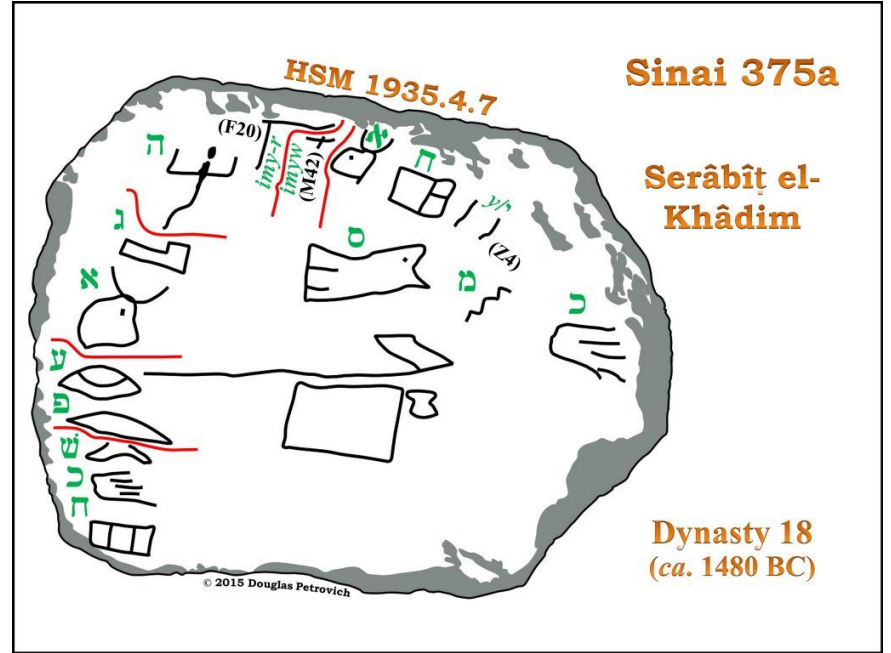
- 1 'ntdtx
- 2 rbnqbnmx
- 3 ^crkmlbxxx
- 4 xxx'hndxx
- 5 xxt|
- 6 xxt^c|
- 7 xtxx|

Sinai 375a (Sass 1988)



This may be an erased Proto-Sinaitic inscription. The text is inscribed around the edges of the stone(?), and it is perhaps possible to make out an *alep*, *kap* and *ayin* with a pupil. There are some drawings(?) in the centre. The

Sinai 375a (Petrovich 2017)



Sinai 375a (Petrovich 2016, 2017)

12.2016

A drawing of the slab's inscriptions (right) shows early Hebrew letters next to corresponding modern Hebrew letters (green). Inscriptions along the left edge of the slab translate as "The one having been elevated is weary to forget."

Inscriptions across the top translate as "The overseer of minerals, Ahisemach*."

04.2017

Sinai 375a designates Ahisamach with the office of Overseer of Minerals (?), probably signifying that he was responsible for the mineralogical work related to the acquisition of turquoise.

*Ahisamach Ex 31:6 etc.

Sinai 361 (Albright 1966)



Column I: D TB BTN
MT

Col. II: DT M H'B'
'L'[T]

} d-tb dt b'tn m't-m h'b'
'l'[t]

"O Merciful One, O Serpent Lady, (his) two lords, bring a sacrific[ice]"

Col. III: TN[?]M[]

Col. IV: B[]

Sinai 361 (Butin 1932)

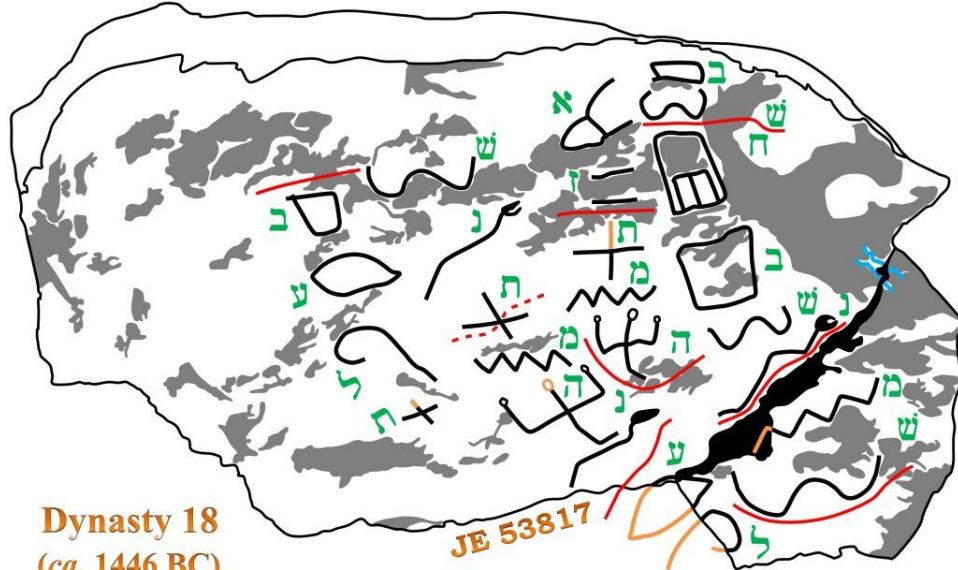


Romain F. Butin, "The Protosinaitic Inscriptions," *Harvard Theological Review* 25/2 (1932): pl. 19

Sinai 361 (Petrovich 2017)

Sinai 361

Serâbîṭ el-Khâdim



Dynasty 18
(ca. 1446 BC)

Sinai 361 (Petrovich 2017)

Moses, who needs little or no explanation, is the man attributed with having led the Israelites out of Egyptian captivity (Exodus 12). The Hebrew author of Sinai 361 complained that their bound servitude had lingered, then stated that Moses—whose name appears in the emphatic position—then provoked astonishment, and that this was a year of astonishment, due to Baalath (the female consort of the storm-god deity, and who in Egypt was identified with Hathor).

bš ‘lingered’ cf. BH bwš II ‘to hesitate, to tarry’.