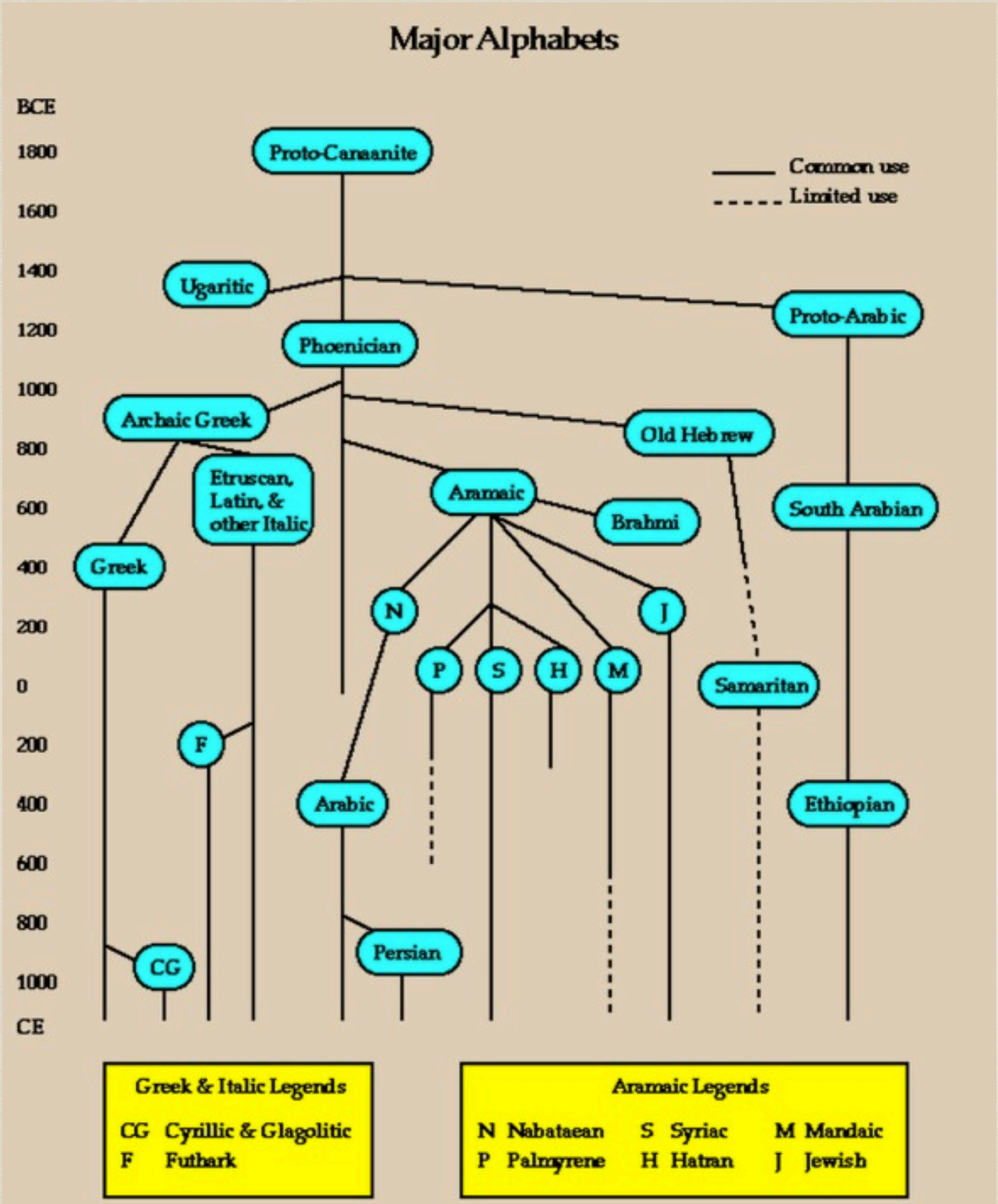
當今世界的書寫系統

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:WritingSystemsoftheWorld4.png

字母



http://www.ancientscripts.com/alphabet.html

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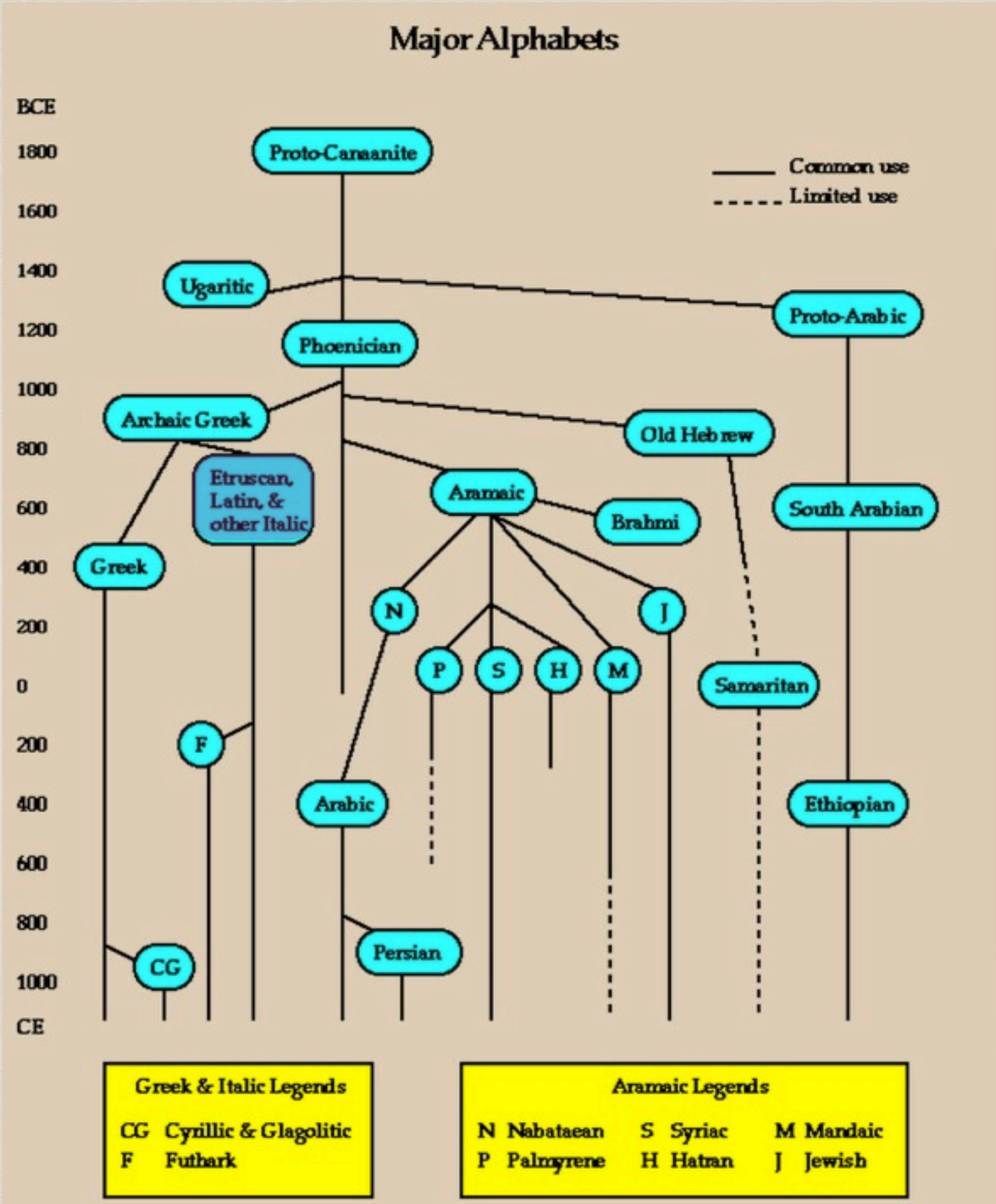

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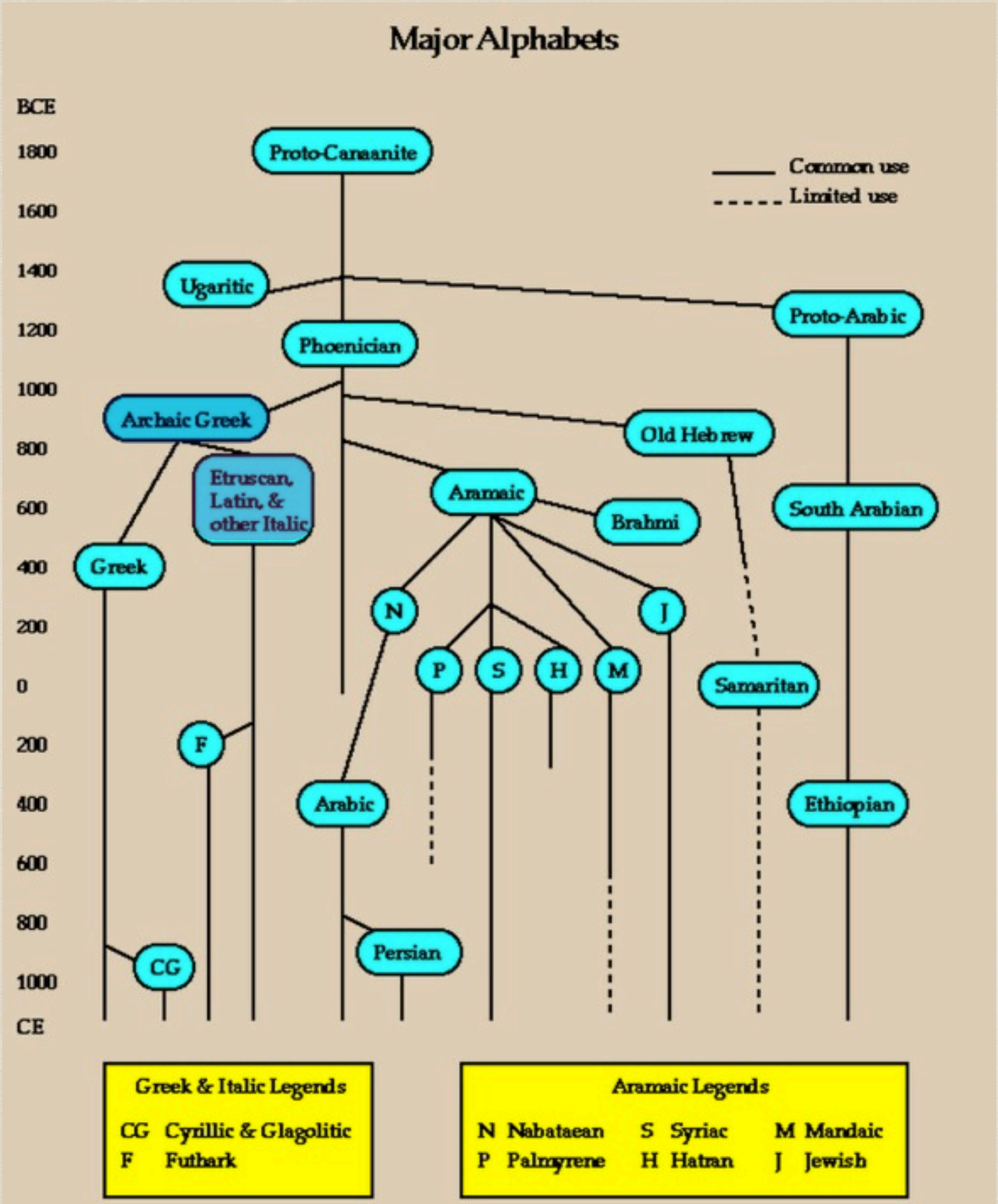

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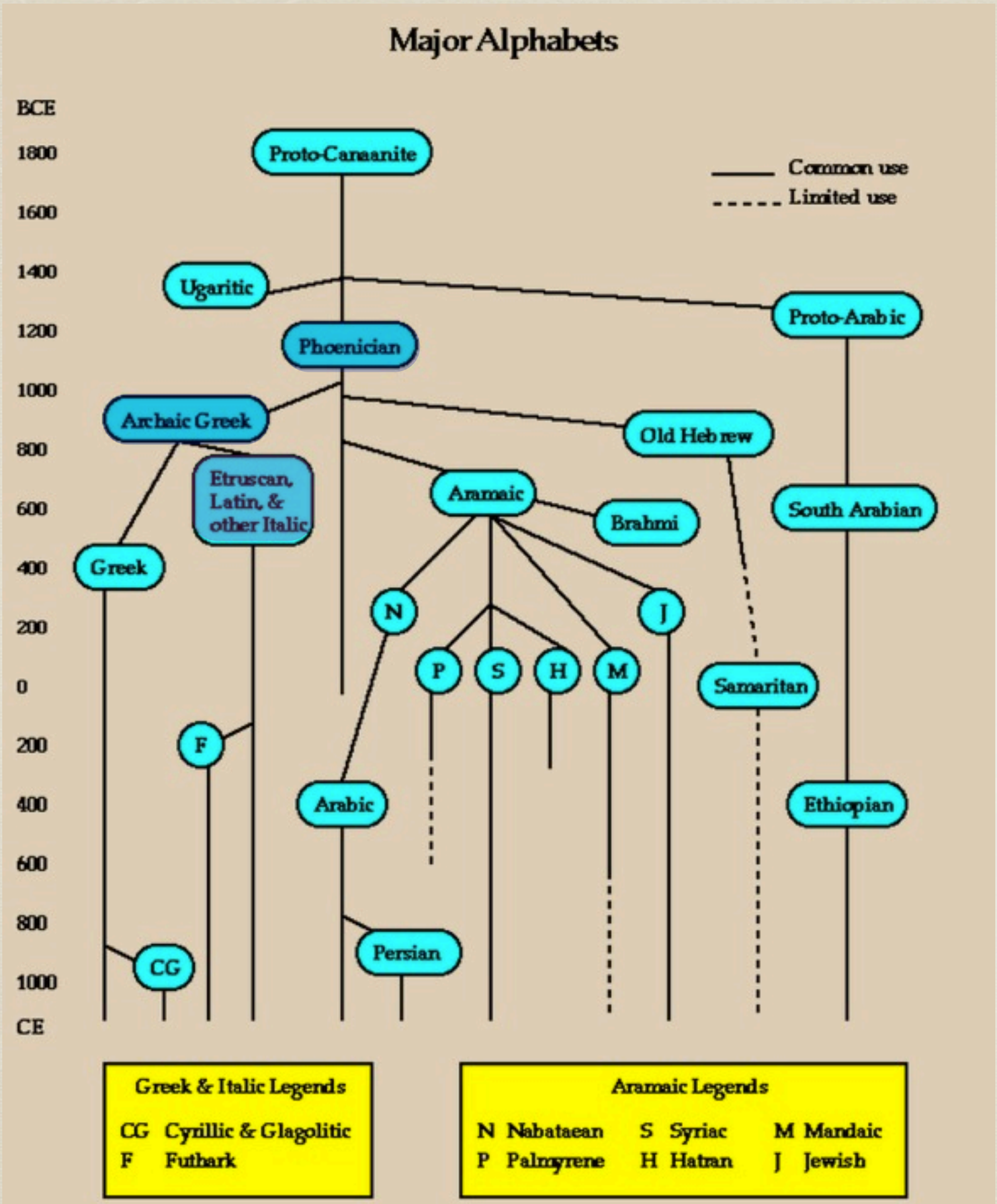

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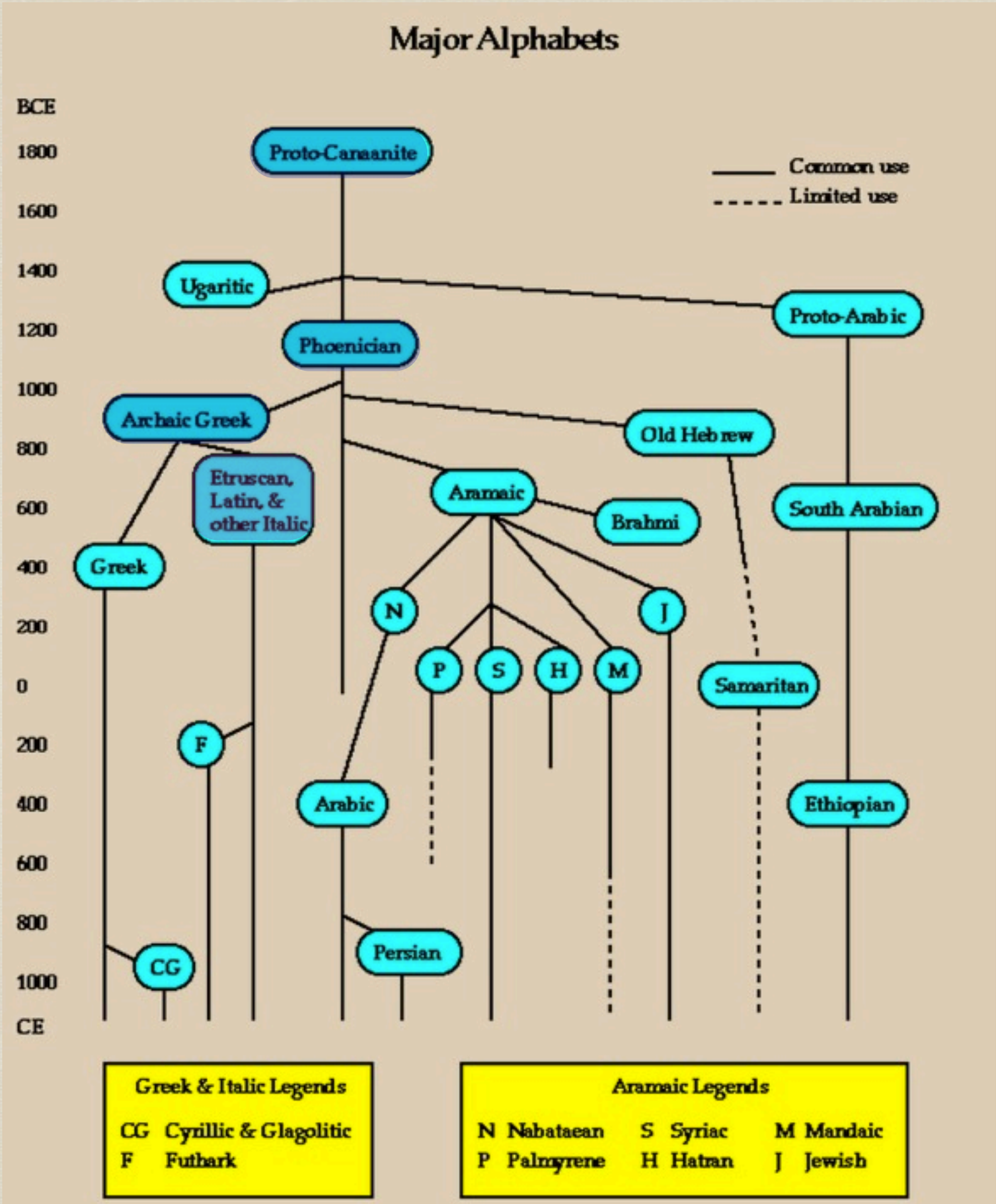


http://www.ancientscripts.com/alphabet.html

腓尼基語

Phoenician

Quick Facts	
Type	Consonantal Alphabetic
Genealogy	Proto-Sinaitic
Location	West Asia
Time	1100 BCE to 300 CE
Direction	Right to Left

The Phoenician script is an important "trunk" in the alphabet tree, in that many modern scripts can be traced through it. Arabic, Hebrew, Latin, and Greek scripts are all descended from Phoenician.

Phoenician is a direct descendent of the Proto-Sinaitic script. Like Proto-Sinaitic, Phoenician is a "consonantal alphabet", also known as "abjad", and only contains letters representing consonants. Vowels are generally omitted in this phase of the writing system.

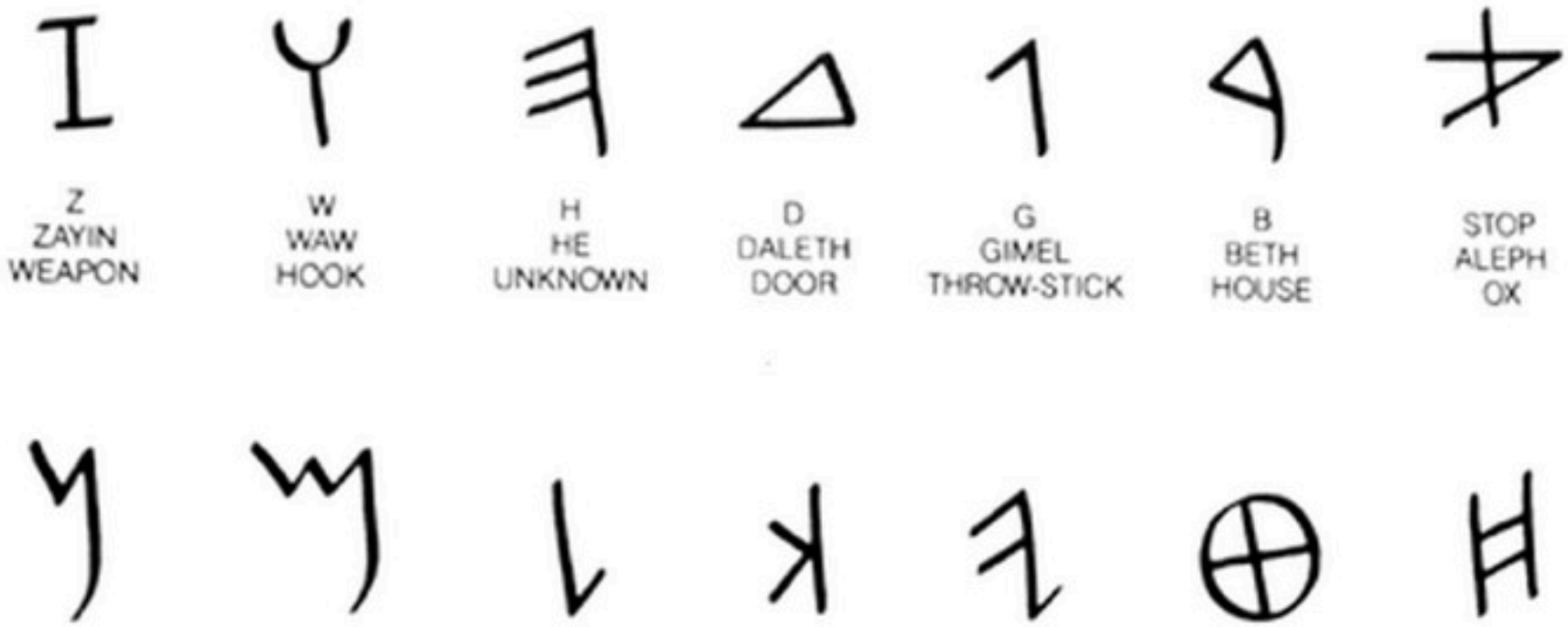
The major change between Proto-Sinaitic and Phoenician is graphical. The Phoenician letter shapes grew to be more abstract and linear, in comparison to the more "pictographic" shape of Proto-Sinaitic signs.

The following are the 22 Phoenician letters.

	ʾaleph	[ʾ]		lamedh	[l]
	beth	[b]		mem	[m]
	gimmel	[g]		nun	[n]
	daleth	[d]		samekh	[s]
	he	[h]		ʿayin	[ʿ]
	waw	[w]		pe	[p]
	zayin	[z]		tsade	[ṣ]
	heth	[ḥ]		qoph	[q]
	teth	[ṭ]		reš	[r]
	yodh	[y]		šin	[š]
	kaph	[k]		taw	[t]

http://www.ancientscripts.com/phoenician.html

First written language to be based on an Alphabet was Phoenician.



http://semtax.wordpress.com/

希臘語

	Phoenician	Ionia	Athens	Corinth	Argos	Crete	Euboea	Modern	AP	MP
alpha	𐤀	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α α	[a]	[a]
beta	𐤁	Β	Β	Ш	ᑕ	ᑭΒ	Β	Β β	[b]	[v]
gamma	𐤂	Γ	Λ	≺C	ᒧΛ	Λ	≺C	Γ γ	[g]	[ɣ]
delta	𐤃	Δ	Δ	Δ	D	Δ	▷	Δ δ	[d]	[ð]
epsilon	𐤄	≋E	≋E	⋹	≋E	≋E	≋E	E ε	[e]	[e]
digamma	𐤅		ᖴ	ᖴ	ᖴF	ᖴ	ᖴ	F ϝ	[w]	[w]
zeta	𐤆	I	I	I	I	I	I	Z ζ	[zd]	[z]
eta		H⊟						H η	[e:]	[i]
heta	𐤇		H⊟	H⊟	H⊟	H⊟	H⊟		[h]	
theta	𐤈	⊕⊗	⊕⊗	⊕⊗	⊕⊗	⊕⊗	⊕⊗	Θ θ	[tʰ]	[θ]
iota	𐤉	I	I	≶	I	≶	I	I ι	[i]	[i]
kappa	𐤊	K	K	K	K	K	K	K κ	[k]	[k]
lambda	𐤋	ᒧΛ	ᒪ	ᒧΛ	⊦	ᒧΛ	ᒪ	Λ λ	[l]	[l]
mu	𐤌	ᘣM	ᘣM	ᘣM	ᘣM	ᘣM	ᘣM	M μ	[m]	[m]
nu	𐤍	ᘐN	ᘐN	ᘐN	ᘐN	ᘐN	ᘐN	N ν	[n]	[n]
xi	𐤎	⋿		⋿	⋿	⋿	X	Ξ ξ	[ks]	[ks]
omicron	𐤏	O	O	O	O	O	O	O ο	[o]	[o]
pi	𐤐	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Π π	[p]	[p]
san	𐤑			M	M	M	M		[s]	
koppa	𐤒	ϙ	ϙ	ϙ	ϙ	ϙ	ϙ	Q ϙ	[k]	
rho	𐤓	PD	PR	PR	PR	P	P	P ρ	[r]	[r]
sigma	𐤔	≶	≶		≶		≶	Σ σ	[s]	[s]
tau	𐤕	T	T	T	T	T	T	T τ	[t]	[t]
upsilon		VY	ᖵV	ᖵV	ᖵV	ᖵV	ᖵV	Y υ	[u, ü]	[i, v]
phi		Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ		Φ	Φ ϕ	[pʰ]	[f]
khi		X	X	X	X		ΨΨ	X χ	[kʰ]	[ç, x]
psi		ΨΨ		ΨΨ	Ψ			Ψ ψ	[ps]	[ps]
omega		Ω						Ω ω	[o:]	[o]
sampi		ͳͳ						ϡ ϡ	[s]	

http://www.ancientscripts.com/greek.html

伊特魯里亞語

Etruscan

Quick Facts

Type	C&V Alphabetic
Genealogy	Proto-Sinaitic > Greek
Location	Europe > Italy
Time	700 BCE to 100 CE
Direction	Right to Left

The Etruscans were the first people in the Italic peninsula to learn to write. They adopted the Euboean Greek alphabet, and from them writing spread to other cultures of the Italic peninsula such as the Romans.

The Etruscan language has never been conclusively shown to be related to any other language in the world. The problem is compounded by the fact that the textual corpus is limited in scope, mostly from tombstones. Imagine trying to reconstruct any language from texts in cemetaries. Chances are you'll get geneological words, personal titles, and brief dedicatory sentences. There are some bilingual texts with Phoenician, but they are short and few in number. As a consequence, the Etruscan language remains poorly understood.

The following table represent various stages of the Etruscan alphabet. The "Model" alphabet is basically the Euboean Greek alphabet, and was not used but probably learned as part of a literate person's training. The "Archaic" alphabet was used between the 8th and 4th century BCE, before the Etruscans were part of the Roman Empire. The "Late" version was used from the 4th century BCE to the 1st century CE, at a time when Etruscan as a language was rapidly being replaced by Latin. The knowledge of Etruscan finally died out by the 1st century CE.

Euboean Greek	Model Etruscan	Archaic Etruscan	Late Etruscan	Latin	Phonetic Value
A A	𐌀	𐌀	𐌀	A	[a]
B	𐌁			B	[b]
<C	𐌂	𐌂	𐌂	C G	[k]
▷	𐌃			D	[d]
⋹E	𐌄	𐌄	𐌄	E	[e]
⋹	𐌅	𐌅	𐌅	F	[w]
I	𐌆	𐌆	𐌆	(Z)	[z]
⊟H	𐌇	𐌇	𐌇	H	[h]
⊕⊗⊙	⊗	⊗○	⊙○		[tʰ]
I	𐌉	𐌉	𐌉	I	[i]
K	𐌊	𐌊		K	[k]
⅃	𐌋	𐌋	𐌋	L	[l]
⋀M	𐌌	𐌌	𐌌	M	[m]
⋁N	𐌍	𐌍	𐌍	N	[n]
Ξ	𐌎				[s]
O	𐌏			O	[o]
Γ	𐌐	𐌐	𐌐	P	[p]
M	𐌑	𐌑	𐌑		[š]
ϙ	𐌒	𐌒		Q	[q]
P	𐌓	𐌓	𐌓	R	[r]
Σ	𐌔	𐌔	𐌔	S	[s]
T	𐌕	𐌕	𐌕	T	[t]
⋎VY	𐌖	𐌖	𐌖	V	[u]
X	𐌗	𐌗			[ks]
ΦΦ	𐌘	𐌘	𐌘		[pʰ]
Ψ⋓	𐌙	𐌙	𐌙		[kʰ]
		(𐌚𐌚)	𐌚		[f]

http://www.ancientscripts.com/etruscan.html

拉丁語

Latin

Quick Facts	
Type	C&V Alphabetic
Genealogy	Proto-Sinaitic > Greek
Location	Europe
Time	700 BCE to Present
Direction	Left to Right

Rome was a little quiet town on the shores of the Tiber river when her Latin-speaking citizens learned writing from the Etruscans. A few hundred years later, the Romans brought their alphabet to wherever they went (more specifically, conquered). Because of the prestige of Roman culture, many non-Roman "barbarian" nations embraced Latin for court use, and adopted the Latin alphabet to write their own language. Consequently, Western European nations all wrote using the Latin alphabet, and with European imperialism in the last 500 years, the Latin alphabet (with local modifications) is probably the most ubiquitous writing system in the world.

Even though the Latin alphabet is essentially what you're seeing in front of you, the original version was quite different. As Latium (the region where Latin is spoken and Rome is located) and Etruria (the region where Etruscan is spoken) are adjacent to each other, the very first examples of the Latin alphabet resemble the Etruscan alphabet. Nearly all the letters were adopted with the same phonetic values and graphical shapes. Also, the direction of writing was like Etruscan, either right-to-left, boustrophedon, or even left-to-right for about a hundred years during the 6th century BCE (once again influenced by Etruscan fads). On the other hand, the Latins did modify the Etruscan alphabet to suit their language. They threw away the signs M, I, Φ, ⊗, and Ψ ([š>], [z], [p^h], [t^h], and [k^h] respectively) because Latin didn't have those sounds. On the flip side, Latin also had sounds not present in Etruscan. One solution was to invent the letter G by adding a vertical stroke to the letter C. Similarly, the Latins "resurrected" the letters O and D, which were not used in Etruscan but kept for tradition. The letter F, which in Etruscan represented the sound [v], was eventually reused for [f]. Etruscan wrote the [f] sound with the digraph 𐌅𐌇 HF, a convention also used in the earliest Latin inscriptions. The Latins also took Q and used it for their [k^w] sound most likely since it already appears in front of V in Etruscan.

Slowly the Latin alphabet became increasingly standardized. Writing direction settled on left-to-right toward the 5th or 4th century BCE, and letter shapes became more or less the same in Latium. And by Rome's Republican period (3rd century BCE), the Latin alphabet has evolved to the "modern" form:

Archaic	A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	X
Classical	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	X
Translit.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x
Phonetic	[a]	[b]	[k]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[i,y]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[k^w]	[r]	[s]	[t]	[u,w]	[ks]

The letters Y and Z were added for to write Greeks loan words during the early Imperial period (1st century BCE). With these two additions, the Latin alphabet at the late antiquity was nearly identical to most Western European alphabets. During the middle ages, new letters were created by slightly modifying an existing letter. The letter I was used for both [i] and [y], and so J was created from to represent the [y] semi-vowel. Similarly, V doubles as [u] and [w], and so U was created to denote [u] while V stood for [v] only. Still later, the letter W was created in Germanic-speaking regions from doubling U to represent the [v] sound (while the letter V shifted to represent [f]). This doubling trick is also found in other places such as Spanish where the letter Ñ originated from the NN.

As you might have noticed, the classical Roman Latin alphabet only has what we called "upper case", or majuscule, letters. So where did "lower case", or minuscule, letters come from? By the 4th century CE, a semi-cursive style called uncial was being used for handwriting. Uncial is considered a majuscule style but with rounded letters. Eventually this evolved into the minuscule style by the 8th century CE. Originally the two styles were used separately, majuscules for monumental inscription, and minuscules for manuscripts. However, during the reign of Charles the Great (early 9th century CE) the Carolingian Reform forced the merging of the two styles and the creation of the "dual alphabet". With this, our modern Roman alphabet was born.

http://www.ancientscripts.com/latin.html

語言和權力

伊特魯里亞戰爭
公元前八世紀至公元前六世紀

三次馬其頓(Macedon)戰爭(公元前71年－168年)。
因馬其頓國王珀爾修斯(Perseus)向羅馬投降而結束其王國。

三次布匿(Punic)戰爭(公元前149-146年)
羅馬人消滅迦太基(Carthage 腓尼基語意為新的城市)
[勇猛的漢尼拔Hannibal]

安東尼尼安憲令（Constitutio Antoniniana）
乃是一道羅馬皇帝卡拉卡拉（188－217）在公元212年所宣佈的憲令，宣佈所有羅馬帝國出身自由的男人將被給予完整的羅馬公民權，同樣地，所有帝國自由出身的女人擁有與羅馬女人相同的權利。

以前，只有亞平寧半島上的居民才握有完整的羅馬公民權。此外大多數國民，只握著有限的公民權。

卡拉卡拉通過這條憲令的原因主要是增加提供稅收與服役的居民數量。然而，這卻無心地引發了外省人對於皇位的非分之想，以及最後終令羅馬帝國衰落。