



DATE: 2007-02-01

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) - ISO/IEC 10646 Secretariat: ANSI

---

TITLE: **PROPOSING TO SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SCRIPT AND CHARACTER FOR Uyghur Orkhun to ISO/IEC 10646**

SOURCE: **CHINA**

STATUS: **NATIONAL BODY POSITION This replaces document N 3164**

ACTION: **For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2**

DISTRIBUTION: **ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2**

## A. Administrative

- 1 Title: **PROPOSING TO SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SPECIAL CHARACTER FOR Uyghur Orkhun**
- 2 Requester's name: **Wushour.Silamu Prof.(Xinjiang University)**
- 3 Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): **Individual**
- 4 Submission date: **2007/02/01**
- 5 Requester's reference (if applicable): **No**
- 6 Choose one of the following: This is a complete proposal: **Yes** or, More information will be provided later: **No**

## B. Technical - General

### 1. Choose one of the following:

- a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): **Yes**  
Proposed name of script: **Uyghur Orkhun**
- b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to existing block: **No** Name of existing block:

Number of characters in proposal: **70**

Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document): A-Contemporary \_\_\_\_\_  
B.1-Specialized (small collection) \_\_\_\_\_ B.2-Specialized (large collection) \_\_\_\_\_ C-Major extinct **X** D-Attested extinct \_\_\_\_\_ E-Minor extinct \_\_\_\_\_ F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic \_\_\_\_\_ G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols \_\_\_\_\_

4. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see Annex K in P&P document):

   Is a rationale provided for the choice? **No** If Yes, reference:

5. Is a repertoire including character names provided? **Yes**

a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document? **Yes**

b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? **Yes**

Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard? **jpg files were provided by the Xinjiang University,China** If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used: **wushour@xju.edu.cn**

## References:

a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

Yes

b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? Yes

8. Special encoding issues: Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? No

2. Additional Information: Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

## C. Technical – Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? No If YES explain

2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? Yes If YES, with whom? (1)Xinjiang

University;(2)Xinjiang Museum;(3)Xinjiang Language Community If YES, available relevant documents: The contract between Xinjiang University and Xinjiang Museum

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? This is a very important character for study history, economic, culture and language of Turkic kingdom and Uygur kingdom.

Reference: for example,

Table-1: «Памятники Древнитоюркской Письменности», С.Е.Малов, 1951-года, Москва,

Ленинград, Table-2 Orkhun-Yeniséy Alphabet , Table-3 Old Türk (Orkhun) Alphabet, Table-4: “Iski Türk

Yazitlari”, Yusavin Namiq Orgun, Türkiye, Istanbul

□ 4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare): people through Internet.

□ Reference: for example, Orkhon alphabet , Kök Türk Alphabet

□ 5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? Yes If YES, where? Reference: for example, Xinjiang of china , Centre Asia, North Euorupe

□ 6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? No

□ If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:

□ 7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?

□ Yes

□ 8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? No

□ If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:

□ 9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? No

□ If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:

□ 10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character? No

□ If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:

11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?

No , If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference: Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided? No

If YES, reference:

12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? No , If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary):

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)? No

If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified? If YES, reference:

## D. Proposal

### 1. Introduction

Uyghur Orkhun script had been used in Turkic kingdom (A.D. 552-744) and Uyghur kingdom (A.D. 744-840) when that of old Uyghur peoples were live in Mongolia grassland, include Mongolia's Orkhun river and Siberia's Yenisey river. The Runestone of record it had been found in Mongolia's Orkhun river and Siberia's Yenisey river. So called Orhun-Yenisey script .

Uyghur Orkhun script looks like German's Runic script, so some called it Turkic-Runic script (Table-4: "Iski Türk Yazitlari", Yusayin Namiq Orqun, Türkiye, Istanbul )

In addition to be used in Turkic kingdom and Uyghur kingdom, the script also is used in Khalkhas that live in Yenisey river, so some called it Kok Turk script (or old Turk) (Table-3), the script of prior to Moslem or Siberia script.

C.E. Malob summarize and listed all Orkhun characters in Table-1 , Published in Moskua, Leningrad, in 1951.

The earliest known examples of writing in any Turkic language were found in the Orkhon river valley in Mongolia in the 19th century. They date from the early 8th century AD and the script in which they are written is known as the Orkhon alphabet. Inscriptions dating from the later 8th century AD in a slight variant of the Orkhon alphabet, known as Yenisei or Siberian runes, have also been found around Yenisei and other parts of Siberia.

The monuments of **Kultigin** and **Bilge Kagan**, situated near the Kosho-Tsaydam lake in the Orkhun River valley to the south of the Lake Baykal. (The Runestones of **Bilge Kagan** (735 Christ) and **Kultigin** (732 Christ) found in Hoshu-Saydam in the Orkhun River, in Mungolier, 1889.)

and that of **Sage Tonyukuk**, the Deputy-Khan a little farther, are the three important memorials which make up what is known in general as the Orhun Monuments. The inscription used on them consists 38 characters.

The Runestones of **Qurin** (686-687 Christ) found in near the Olanbatur city in Mungolier, situate **Qurin**, 1971.

Numerous stone monuments are also found around the Yenisei River,

These Runestones are very important material for study history, economic, culture and language of Turkic kingdom and Uyghur kingdom.

## 2. The Uyghur Orkhun script structure

Uyghur Orkhun script is a script which is complex of phoneme and syllable. (Perstak of German put forward a view that it is a complete syllable letters). It is to say that this script is not depend on phoneme (one sign represent one consonant or one vowel) and not depend on syllable letters (one sign represent one syllable). It has 38-40 (it has a different count that had been found Runestore) letters. There are four vowels in it and all the others are consonant.

↓ ↓ > N  
a-e, i-i, o-u, ü-ü

Some consonants have two forms, one of which was used with front vowels, the

back	neutral	front	
ᠰ		ᠲ	b
	ᠯ		ç
ᠰ		ᠲ	d
ᠰ		ᠲ	g
ᠰ		ᠲ	k
ᠰ		ᠲ	l
	ᠯ		m
ᠰ		ᠲ	n
	ᠯ		p
ᠰ		ᠲ	r
ᠰ		ᠲ	s
	ᠯ		ş
ᠰ		ᠲ	t
ᠰ		ᠲ	y
	ᠯ		z

other with back vowels.

The eight vowel sounds of Turkish, are represented in couples by 4 marks, and they are usually not employed in the beginning and the middle syllables of a word, but are shown in the last syllable, or if they occur at the end. For example:

ᠲ ᠰ ᠲ ᠯ

t b ḡ ç = ot.ob.oḡh.aç; otboḡaç

a ferocious bull, or a fire-breathing dragon.

ᠲ ᠯ ᠲ ᠰ

t ḡ r i = +t.ḡ.er.i; tengri > tanni

The "god", or "a deity".

The Uyghur Orkhun letter were usually written **from right to left**, Some time written on sticks in boustrophedon style (alternating direction right to left then left to right). The runes include separate letters The sign (:) used to set off

word and word. sometimes a phrase (mostly attributive,attributive phrase) represent one word .

### 3. Characters and Variants

Experts discussion and summarized on the origins of the Orkhun scripts it has 40 Characters, include some variants totally 70 letters(Table -5) . Suche as the shown in Tables 1-4, some characters have the different forms of the lettera, som have not. For example character  $\downarrow$  [A / Ə] for the Orkhun script as the table 3,4, have  $\uparrow \downarrow$  different forms(variants) in the Yensay script as the table 3,4, etc. Those variants should be separately encoded and handled as font variants of given character.

Table 1,2 listed on together for Orkhun and Yensay scripts .

### 4. Chart and Nameslist

There has been held many meetings to discuss the over four std Uyghur Orkhun alphabet following Table-1 to Table-4(page 10–13), and the experts finally made the common and representative std Uyghur Orkhun alphabet. The Uyghur Orkhun alphabet has been settled to include 70 letters by discussions which hold experts. We have shown a list of the basic set of **Uyghur Orkhun characters, 70 letters, We have been apply them to ISO-10646:**

$\downarrow \uparrow \chi$	A / Ə	ئائە	$\downarrow \uparrow$	N <sub>2</sub>	ن <sub>2</sub>
$\uparrow \downarrow$	E / I (İ)	ئىئى	$\downarrow \uparrow$	R <sub>1</sub>	ر <sub>1</sub>
$\downarrow \downarrow$	O / U	ئوئو	$\downarrow$	R <sub>2</sub>	ر <sub>2</sub>
$\uparrow \downarrow \uparrow$	Ö / Ü	ئۆئۆ	$\downarrow$	L <sub>1</sub>	ل <sub>1</sub>
$\uparrow$	Q	ق	$\downarrow$	L <sub>2</sub>	ل <sub>2</sub>
$\triangleleft \triangleright$	İQ/Qİ	ق <sub>1</sub>	$\downarrow$	S <sub>1</sub>	س <sub>1</sub>
$\uparrow \downarrow$	OQ/UQ QO/QU	ق <sub>2</sub>	$\downarrow$	S <sub>2</sub>	س <sub>2</sub>
$\downarrow \downarrow$	K / K1	ك <sub>1</sub>	$\downarrow$	P	پ
$\uparrow \downarrow$	ƏK/ÜK KƏ/KÜ	ك <sub>2</sub>	$\downarrow \uparrow$	Ny	ني
$\downarrow \uparrow$	G	گ	$\downarrow \uparrow$	NG	گ <sub>2</sub>
$\downarrow \downarrow \uparrow$	Gh	غ	$\downarrow \uparrow$	M	م
$\downarrow \uparrow$	T <sub>1</sub>	ت <sub>1</sub>	$\downarrow$	Ch	چ

h	T <sub>2</sub>	ت <sub>2</sub>	Y	Ch <sub>1</sub>	چ <sub>1</sub>
» »	D <sub>1</sub>	د <sub>1</sub>	Ƴ Ƴ □	Sh	ش
X	D <sub>2</sub>	د <sub>2</sub>	Ƴ Ƴ	Z	ز
س	B <sub>1</sub>	ب <sub>1</sub>	M	Lt	لت
⊗ ⊗ ⊗	B <sub>2</sub>	ب <sub>2</sub>	⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗	Nt	نت
D	Y <sub>1</sub>	ي <sub>1</sub>	ƶ ƶ	Nch	نچ
؟	Y <sub>2</sub>	ي <sub>2</sub>	⊗	Bash	باش
ن	N <sub>1</sub>	ن <sub>1</sub>	:		separator

Table-5: the basic set of Uyghur Orkhun characters

We propose the following Code Table includes letters, name pronunciation and code number for Uyghur Orkhun letter, from U+10A80 to U+10ACF in ISO-10646:

No	Uyghur Orkhun Alphabet	Code Number	Letter Name
01	↓	\$10A80	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER A SCHWA
02	↑	\$10A81	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER A SCHWA VARIANT FORM
03	χ	\$10A82	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER A SCHWA VARIANT FORM TWO
04	↑	\$10A83	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER E I
05	↑	\$10A84	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER E I VARIANT FORM
06	➤	\$10A85	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER O U
07	➤	\$10A86	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER O U VARIANT FORM
08	Ƴ	\$10A87	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER OE UE
09	Ƴ	\$10A88	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER OE UE VARIANT FORM
10	Ƴ	\$10A89	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER OE UE VARIANT FORM TWO
11	Ƴ	\$10A8A	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER Q
12	◁	\$10A8B	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER İQ
13	▷	\$10A8C	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER Qİ VARIANT FORM
14	↑	\$10A8D	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER OQ/QO
15	↓	\$10A8E	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER UQ/QU VARIANT FORM

16	Ƒ	\$10A8F	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER K
17	Ǝ	\$10A90	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER K VARIANT FORM
18	Ǝ	\$10A91	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER ƏK/KƏ
19	Ǝ	\$10A92	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER ÜK/KÜ VARIANT FORM
20	Ǝ	\$10A93	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER G
21	Ǝ	\$10A94	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER G VARIANT FORM
22	Ǝ	\$10A95	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER GH
23	Ǝ	\$10A96	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER GH VARIANT FORM
24	Ǝ	\$10A97	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER GH VARIANT FORM TWO
25	Ǝ	\$10A98	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER T1
26	Ǝ	\$10A99	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER T1 VARIANT FORM
27	Ǝ	\$10A9A	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER T2
28	Ǝ	\$10A9B	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER D1
29	Ǝ	\$10A9C	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER D1 VARIANT FORM
30	Ǝ	\$10A9D	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER D2
31	Ǝ	\$10A9E	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER B1
32	Ǝ	\$10A9F	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER B2
33	Ǝ	\$10AA0	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER B2 VARIANT FORM
34	Ǝ	\$10AA1	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER B2 VARIANT FORM TWO
35	Ǝ	\$10AA2	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER Y1
36	Ǝ	\$10AA3	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER Y2
37	Ǝ	\$10AA4	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER N1
38	Ǝ	\$10AA5	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER N2
39	Ǝ	\$10AA6	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER N2 VARIANT FORM
40	Ǝ	\$10AA7	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER R1
41	Ǝ	\$10AA8	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER R1 VARIANT FORM
42	Ǝ	\$10AA9	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER R2
43	Ǝ	\$10AAA	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER L1
44	Ǝ	\$10AAB	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER L2

45	Ƨ	\$10AAC	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER S1
46	ﻟ	\$10AAD	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER S2
47	ﻝ	\$10AAE	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER P
48	ﻝ	\$10AAF	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NY
49	ﻝ	\$10AB0	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NY VARIANT FORM
50	ﻝ	\$10AB1	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NG
51	ﻝ	\$10AB2	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NG VARIANT FORM
52	ﻝ	\$10AB3	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER M
53	ﻝ	\$10AB4	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER M VARIANT FORM
54	ﻝ	\$10AB5	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER CH
55	ﻝ	\$10AB6	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER CHI
56	ﻝ	\$10AB7	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER SH
57	ﻝ	\$10AB8	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER SH VARIANT FORM
58	ﻝ	\$10AB9	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER SH VARIANT FORM TWO
59	ﻝ	\$10ABA	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER Z
60	ﻝ	\$10ABB	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER Z VARIANT FORM
61	ﻝ	\$10ABC	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER LT
62	ﻝ	\$10ABD	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NT
63	ﻝ	\$10ABE	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NT VARIANT FORM
64	ﻝ	\$10ABF	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NT VARIANT FORM TWO
65	ﻝ	\$10AC0	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NT VARIANT FORM THREE
66	ﻝ	\$10AC1	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NT VARIANT FORM FOUR
67	ﻝ	\$10AC2	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NCH
68	ﻝ	\$10AC3	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER NCH VARIANT FORM
69	ﻝ	\$10AC4	UYGHUR ORKHUN LETTER BASH
70	ﻝ	\$10ACF	UYGHUR ORKHUN SEPARATOR



## Uyghur Orqun.ttf

• \$10A80	• \$10A81	• \$10A82	• \$10A83	• \$10A84	• \$10A85	• \$10A86	• \$10A87	• \$10A88	• \$10A89
𐰀	𐰁	𐰂	𐰃	𐰄	𐰅	𐰆	𐰇	𐰈	𐰉
• \$10A8A	• \$10A8B	• \$10A8C	• \$10A8D	• \$10A8E	• \$10A8F	• \$10A90	• \$10A91	• \$10A92	• \$10A93
𐰊	𐰋	𐰌	𐰍	𐰎	𐰏	𐰐	𐰑	𐰒	𐰓
• \$10A94	• \$10A95	• \$10A96	• \$10A97	• \$10A98	• \$10A99	• \$10A9A	• \$10A9B	• \$10A9C	• \$10A9D
𐰔	𐰕	𐰖	𐰗	𐰘	𐰙	𐰚	𐰛	𐰜	𐰝
• \$10A9E	• \$10A9F	• \$10AA0	• \$10AA1	• \$10AA2	• \$10AA3	• \$10AA4	• \$10AA5	• \$10AA6	• \$10AA7
𐰞	𐰟	𐰠	𐰡	𐰢	𐰣	𐰤	𐰥	𐰦	𐰧
• \$10AA8	• \$10AA9	• \$10AAA	• \$10AAB	• \$10AAC	• \$10AAD	• \$10AAE	• \$10AAF	• \$10AB0	• \$10AB1
𐰨	𐰩	𐰪	𐰫	𐰬	𐰭	𐰮	𐰯	𐰰	𐰱
• \$10AB2	• \$10AB3	• \$10AB4	• \$10AB5	• \$10AB6	• \$10AB7	• \$10AB8	• \$10AB9	• \$10ABA	• \$10ABB
𐰲	𐰳	𐰴	𐰵	𐰶	𐰷	𐰸	𐰹	𐰺	𐰻
• \$10ABC	• \$10ABD	• \$10ABE	• \$10ABF	• \$10AC0	• \$10AC1	• \$10AC2	• \$10AC3	• \$10AC4	• \$10ACF
𐰼	𐰽	𐰾	𐰿	𐱀	𐱁	𐱂	𐱃	𐱄	𐱅

### 5. Uyghur Orkhun alphabet:

We had verified all Uyghur Orkhun characters many times, selected four basic **Uyghur Orkhun alphabet** tables and shown them such as follow:

ДРЕВНЕТЮРКСКИЙ РУНИЧЕСКИЙ АЛФАВИТ

Начертание	Значение		Начертание	Значение	
	русск.	лат.		русск.	лат.
∩ 1 X X	а, ä	a, ä	Э	ñ	ñ
∩	б <sup>1</sup>	b <sup>1</sup>	☺ ⊙ ☹ ⊖ ⊗	nt	nt
X X X	б <sup>2</sup> , ä	b <sup>2</sup> , ä	Ʒ	нч	nč
Ƴ ʼ ʼ ʼ ( ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ	в	v	> >	о, у	o, u
€ €	г	g	М N K	ö, ŷ	ö, ü
» » »	д <sup>1</sup>	d <sup>1</sup>	1	п	p
x	д <sup>2</sup>	d <sup>2</sup>	4 4	р <sup>1</sup>	r <sup>1</sup>
ч ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ	з	z	↑	р <sup>2</sup>	r <sup>2</sup>
ʼ ʼ	ы, і	y, i	Ʒ	с <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>
D	ј <sup>1</sup>	j <sup>1</sup> , ĭ	l	с <sup>2</sup>	s <sup>2</sup>
9	ј <sup>2</sup>	j <sup>2</sup> , ĭ	⋄ ⋄	т <sup>1</sup>	t <sup>1</sup>
ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ	к	q	h	т <sup>2</sup>	t <sup>2</sup>
ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ	к	k	ʼ ʼ	ч	č
l	л <sup>1</sup>	l <sup>1</sup>	Ƴ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ	ш	š
ʼ	л <sup>2</sup>	l <sup>2</sup>	⋄		
M	лт	lt			
ʼ ʼ	м	m			
)	н <sup>1</sup>	n <sup>1</sup>			
ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ ʼ	н <sup>2</sup>	n <sup>2</sup>			
ʼ ʼ	ң	ñ			

2 С. Е. Малов

Table-1: «Памятники Древнетюркской Письменности», С.Е.Малов, 1951-года, Москва, Ленинград.

Orkhun-Yenisey Alphabet

ئورقۇن-يېنسەي يېزىقىنىڭ ئېلىپبەسى

N <sup>o</sup>	ھەرپلەر	ئوقۇلۇشى	N <sup>o</sup>	ھەرپلەر	ئوقۇلۇشى
1	ᠠ ᠡ ᠢ	a//e ئا/ئا	21	ᠨ ᠨᠨ ᠨᠨᠨ	n ن يۇمشاق
2	ᠠ ᠡ ᠢ	ə//i ئى/ئە	22	ᠷ ᠷ ᠷ	r ر قاتتىق
3	ᠤ ᠥ	o//u ئۇ/ئو	23	ᠷ	r ر يۇمشاق
4	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	∅//y ئۇ/ئۆ	24	ᠯ ᠯ	l ل قاتتىق
5	ᠶ ᠶ	q ق قاتتىق	25	ᠯ	l ل يۇمشاق
6	ᠶ ᠶ	q ə بىلەن كېلىدۇ	26	ᠰ	s س قاتتىق
7	ᠶ ᠶ	q o//u بىلەن كېلىدۇ	27	ᠰ	s س يۇمشاق
8	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	k ن يۇمشاق	28	ᠰ	دېماق تاۋۇشى
9	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	k ∅//y بىلەن كېلىدۇ	29	ᠰ	p پ
10	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	g غ قاتتىق	30	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	ŋ ئى
11	ᠶ ᠶ	g ت يۇمشاق	31	ᠶ ᠶ	m م
12	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	t ت قاتتىق	32	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	tʃ چ
13	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	t ت يۇمشاق	33	ᠶ	itʃ ئىچ
14	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	d د قاتتىق	34	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	ʃ ش
15	ᠶ ᠶ	d د يۇمشاق	35	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	z ز
16	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	b ب قاتتىق	36	ᠶ	lt//ld لت
17	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	b ب يۇمشاق	37	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	nt//nd نت
18	ᠶ ᠶ ᠶ	y ي قاتتىق	38	ᠶ	nt//nət نەت
19	ᠶ ᠶ	y ي يۇمشاق	39	ᠶ	rt وت
20	ᠶ	n ن قاتتىق	40	ᠶ	ئايرىش بەلگىسى

Table-2



Old Türk (Orkhun) Alphabet

قەدىمكى تۈرك (ئورخۇن) يېزىقىنىڭ ئېلىپبەسى

No	تەلەپپۇزى	ئورخۇن	يېنسەي	No	تەلەپپۇزى	ئورخۇن	يېنسەي
1	A.ə	𐰇	𐰆 𐰇 𐰈	21	ny	𐰉	𐰊
2	i.ï	𐰋	𐰌	22	ng	𐰍	𐰎
3	O.u	𐰏 𐰐 𐰑		23	n'	𐰒	
4	θ.ü	𐰓 𐰔	𐰕	24	n <sup>2</sup>	𐰖	𐰗 𐰘
5	K	𐰙 𐰚		25	m	𐰛	
6	K <sup>ik</sup> <sub>ki</sub>	𐰜	𐰝 𐰞	26	r'	𐰟	𐰠 𐰡
7	OK <sup>uk</sup> <sub>ko.ku</sub>	𐰣	𐰤	27	r <sup>2</sup>	𐰥	
8	ɣ	𐰨	𐰩 𐰪 𐰫 𐰬	28	l'	𐰭	𐰮
9	K	𐰱	𐰲 𐰳	29	l <sup>2</sup>	𐰴	
10	θk.ük kθ.kü	𐰷	𐰸	30	q	𐰹	𐰺
11	g	𐰽	𐰾 𐰿 𐱀	31	iq	𐰻	
12	t'	𐰼 𐰽 𐰾	𐰿 𐱀	32	s'	𐰽	
13	t <sup>2</sup>	𐰿 𐱀		33	s <sup>2</sup>	𐰾	
14	d'	𐰽 𐰾	𐰿 (𐱁 𐱂)	34	x	𐰻	𐰼 𐰽 𐰾 𐰿
15	d <sup>2</sup>	𐰿		35	z	𐰻 𐰼	𐰽 𐰾 𐰿 𐱀
16	p	𐰿		36	nt	𐰻	𐰼
17	b'	𐰿	𐰿 𐰾 𐰽	37	nq	𐰻	𐰼 𐰽 𐰾 𐰿
18	b <sup>2</sup>	𐰿 𐰾	𐰿 𐰾	38	lt	𐰻	
19	y'	𐰿	𐰿 𐰾	39	ax	𐰻	
20	y <sup>2</sup>	𐰿	𐰿 (𐰾)	40	bax	𐰻	

Table-3

# RÜNIK TÜRK ALFABESİ

ORHUN I, II	ORH. III	YENİSEY	ORHUN I, II	ORH. III	YENİSEY
↙ a, e		1 X (X=e)	9 y		P (P)
└ u, i		└	3 y		(€ XXXVII)
>└ o, u	└		└ n		└
└└ ö, ü	└	└	) n		
└└ k			└ n		└└
└ k (i-dan evvel ve sonra gelir.)		(D XXXVII)	└ m		└└
└ k (o, u-dan evvel ve sonra gelir.)		└	└ r		└└
└ g		└└└└└	└ l		└
└ k	└	└└	└ l		
└ k (ö, ü-dan evvel ve sonra gelir.)		B	└ ç		└
└ ğ		└└└└	└ iç		
└ t	â â	â	└ s		
└ h t			└ s		
└ d		└└└└	└ s		└└└└└└
└ d		└└└└	└ s		└└└└└└
└ p			└ z		└└└└└└
└ b		└└└└	└ nd	⊙	⊙
└ b	└	└└	└ ne		└└└└
└ y		⊙⊙	└ ld		

Table-4: "İski Türk Yazıtları", Yusayin Namiq Orqun, Türkiye, İstanbul

## Links

G.J.Ramstedr : “Zwei Uyghurische Rune—inschriften in the North Mongolei.JSFOU, xxx,3.1013”

S.I. Malof: The Old Turuk monuments for Mongole and Kherghiz pepoles

Husuyin Namiq Orkghun: “The Old Turuk monuments”(Eski turuk Yaziklari, 1936

Details of ancient Turkic languages and alphabets (in English and Russian)

<http://www.turkiworld.org/>

Speculations on connections between Turkic runes and other runic alphabets

<http://www.antalya-ws.com/futhark/FUTHP2E.HTM>

## Reference:

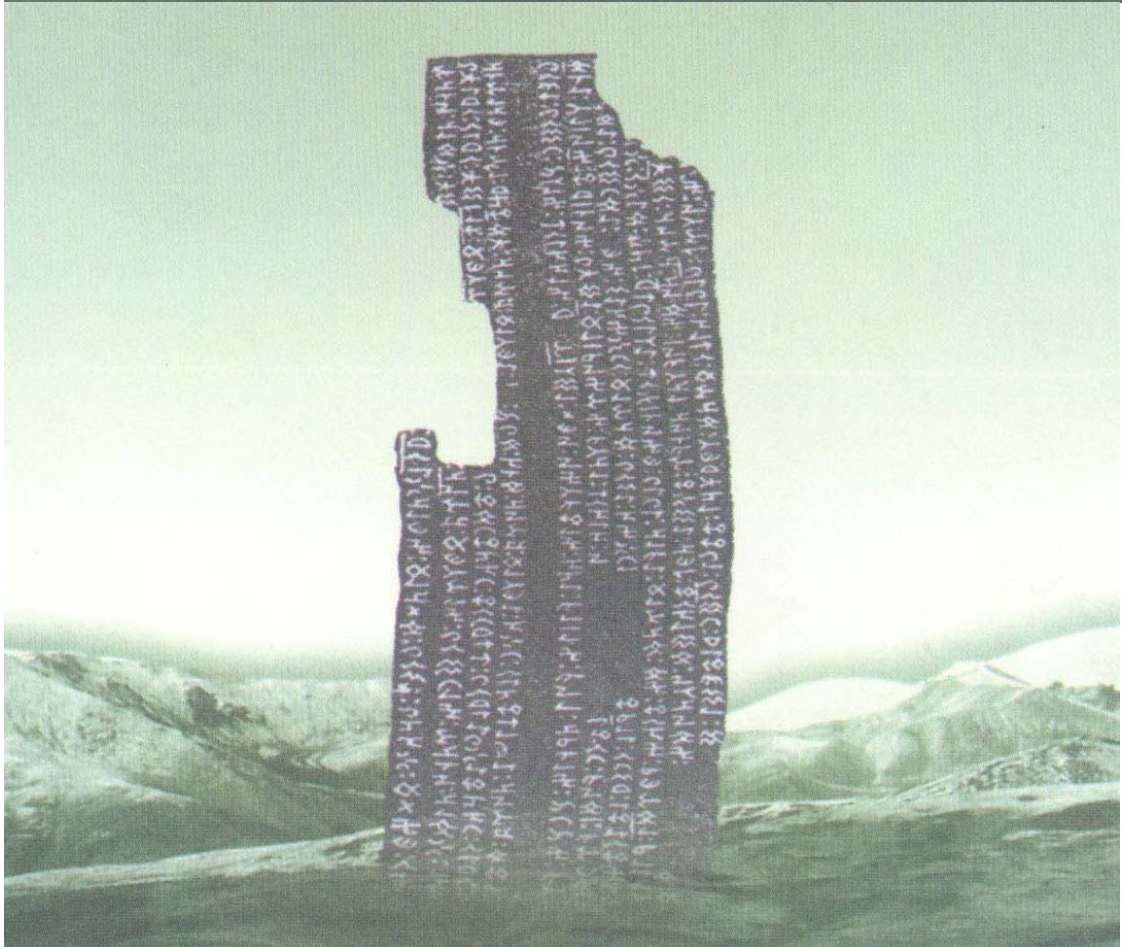
Because of a superficial resemblance to the Orkhon or Turkic runes is probably a result of the writing materials used - most inscriptions are in hard surfaces, such as stone or wood, and curved lines are difficult to inscribe in such surfaces.

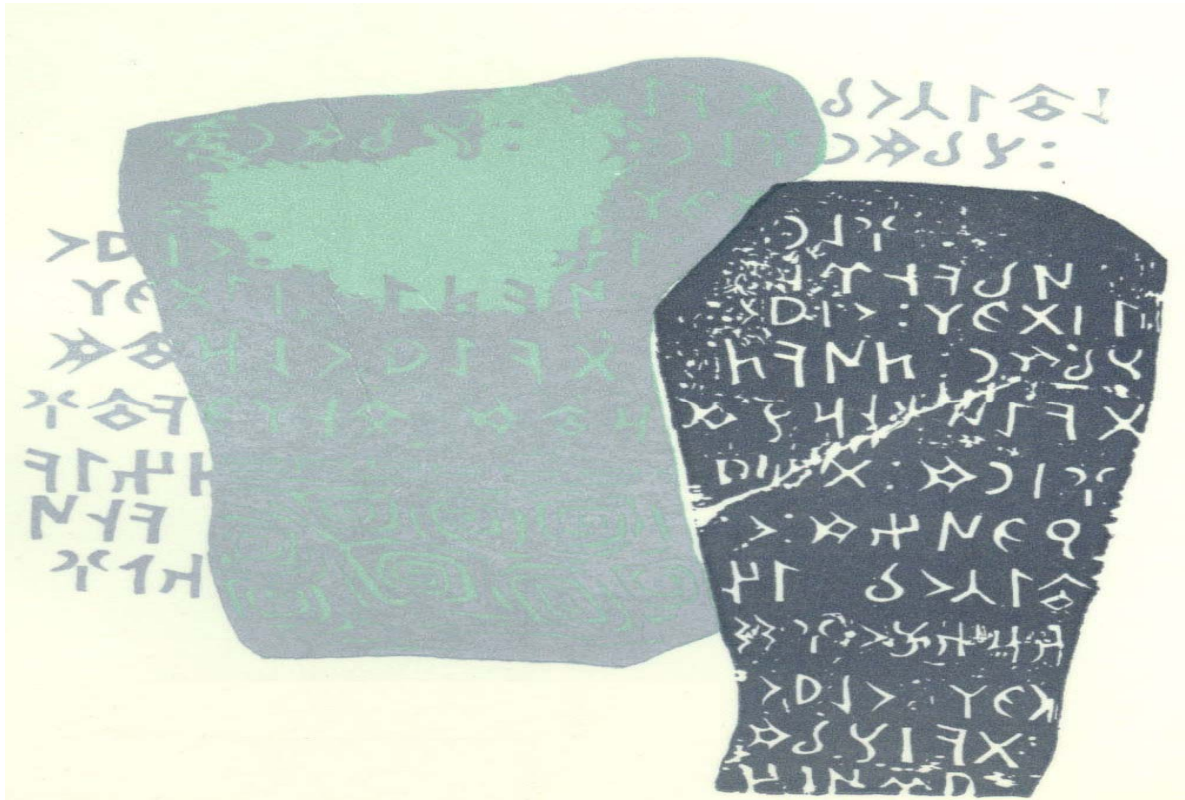
By the 9th century AD, the Orkhon and Yenisei alphabets were replaced by the Uighur alphabet, which developed from the cursive version of the Sogdian script. Written mainly from right to left in horizontal lines, though some inscriptions are written vertically with the letters rotated by 90°. When written vertically, it read from bottom to top and right to left.



The **Orhun** monuments were discovered by a Swedish officer named Strahlenberg, and his finding was made known by publications in 1730. In 1893, the Danish scholar Thomsen was able to decipher these inscriptions and declare that they were written in Turkish. The monuments of **Kultigin** and **Bilge Kagan**, situated near the Kosho-Tsaydam lake in the Orhun River valley to the south of the Lake Baykal, and that of **Sage Tonyukuk**, the Deputy-Khan a little farther, are the three important memorials which make up what is known in general as the Orhun Monuments. The inscription used on them consists above 38 characters. Numerous stone monuments are also found around the Yenisei River,

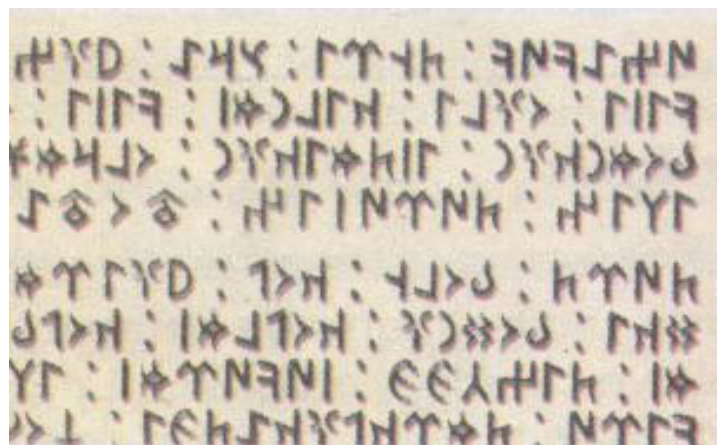






The European scholars have come to recognize from the very beginning the obvious similarity between the character forms of the Primitive Norse stones and those of the C.Asian Gokturk monuments, but for certain various reasons have refrained from tackling this point by denying all kinds of plausible relations. All throughout the period of 160 years that elapsed between the years of 1730 and 1893, that is between the discovery of Orhun monuments and their definitely final decipherment, fanciful theories were fabricated about the Vikings' (or Indo-Germans', or Celts', or Goths') prehistoric emigrations into C.Asia, and the erection of Orhun stones as landmarks of their presence and civilization dating back to several thousands of years BC in that region. Only when in 1893, it was understood that these inscriptions were not written in any other tongue but pure Turkish, then those fanciful theories were discarded, and the proposed pre-historic datings were revised to be not earlier than AD 700. Even today, a number of academicians are still straining at finding a Sogdian, Persian or Aramaic origin for Turkish inscriptions, but their efforts at proving their claims all end in vain. A casual comparison of ancient scripts is all needed to see that the characters used in Orhun monuments are more identical with the futhark than any of those alleged originals. Besides this close resemblance, it is an exciting fact that *the Primitive Norse runes declared to have ambiguous contexts can be rendered meaningfully when they are exposed to our novel method of read-ing ancient Turkish scripts*. The ancient Turkish script used in Central Asia and the Primitive Norse futhark in Europe,





The shape of the letters were mainly influenced by the fact that the row was heading from right to left. They used the vowels very rarely and when they did they did it only for the long ones. This shows the relation to the Arabic style (Semite writing family...). The Turks extended their empire to the Black Sea, where new nations formed with their lands: the Kaganat Kazaks and the Western Turks. The two (1. & 2.) drawings bellow show us two Turkish runic scripts:



fig. 1

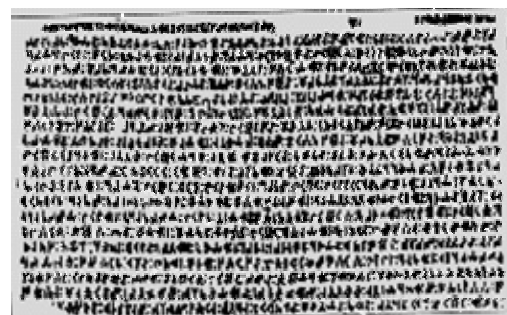
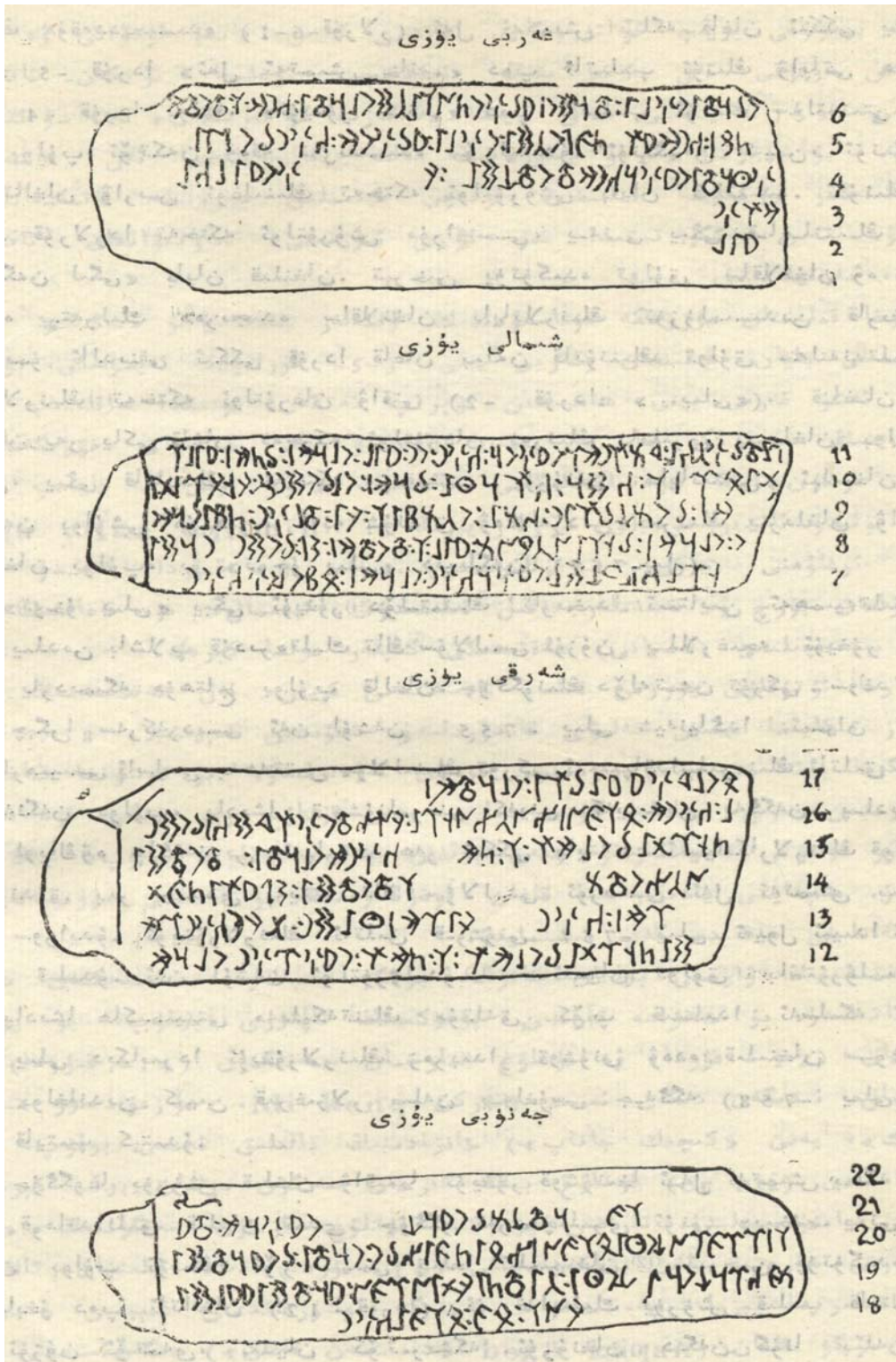


fig. 2

The words "ír (to write)" and "betú (letter)" are of Turkish origin and tell us a lot about the Magyar runic scripts. Hopefully the, these days excavations at Etekköz, Transylvania will prove that our ancestors didn't forget the letters brought from the Kazaks. more and more memories appear from the ancient Kazak Empire's land. The Szekler writing style is a generally used writing skill between the pagan Magyars, which was destroyed by the Christianity, but remained between the separately and independent organized Szeklers."

The Runestones of **Qurin(686-687 Christ)** found in near the Olanbatur city in Mungolier ,situate **Qurin**, 1971 . The **Qurin** Runestones and some other Old Orkhun material show in bellow:





ORHON YAZITLARI

xYNI : ΓEK : ΓHΓ1HΓ\*H : >4Y>↓ : H\*XYNI : ΓEKΓHΓ  
ΓΔ : ΓY : H\*ENΓ : H\*

YΓ : H\*XYNI : Γ\*TE9AN : H\*XYNI : H\*YΓX : ΓY\*H  
: EYHΓH : H\*Z\*H4Y)YH : YΓJ)YH : H\*XHTYΓ : EY  
TNH : )YH : IETNH : H\*HT\*ONR9 : YΓJYJ : H\*HTYNI  
H\*E

D>J : ΓHYN : Γ)YH : H\*AN : HΓ↓JYD : ΓYHΓX : H\*AN  
: ΓHTNΓ : ΓEK : )Z>J : ↓) : ΓHYN : Γ\*9 : ΓTYEX : Γ↓Y  
ΓH : )>H\*J>J : HIXΓ : J>YTY9 : H\*H>H : H\*JΓ : H\*AN  
YD : ΓHΓ : Y)Z>JH : H\*9

: \*YVΓI : H\*HTYΓX : HΓX : Γ\*Y>J : H\*YH : ΓHT : EXYJ  
: Γ)Z>J : ΓHYN : Γ)YH : ΓMYDΓH\* : H\*HTYΓX : Y>D>↓  
9ΓH)>H\*JH : HIXΓ : J>YTY9 : H\*ENΓ : ΓMYJ : J>↓YHΓ  
H\*YDY)Z>J : H\*YHΓH\* : H\*

J> : Y)Z>J : ΓY : Y\*Y9 : )H4ZH : NTY : H\*HTYΓX : J)D  
: ΓEK : ΓH)H\*H\*H\*Y : >4Y>↓ : H\*XHΓJ> : H\*H\*Y>Y>↓  
↓ : ΓYXN> : H\*XHJ> : H\*H\*Y>Y>↓J> : Y)Z>J : EYTNH  
HT : H\*J>J : Y>Y>↓ : J>

Y> : EYTNH : ΓHT : H\*NTNH : H\*Y : H\*HΓ : H\*)YH\*HJ>  
: TY9JY : Y\*Y>J : ΓTYHJH\* : YX : )Z>J : ΓTYEX : H  
Γ\*H\*H\* : H\*YNTNH : H\*Y : )Z>J : EYTNH : TYH\*YH

Y : JY)YH : JYTYX : H\*XEΓ : H\*AN : H\*YNEYH\* : H\*AN  
H\*YD : EHTNEΓ : H\*J>D : YMYD : N\*Y(Γ)YH\*EX : H\*YH\*H\*  
YNI : H\*Y> : )YH : EYTYNI : ΓXHYJ>D : TY> : )YH : Y>  
(Y)Y : H\*H\*H\* : ΓXHYJ



Doğu Yüzü

: 𐰽𐰪𐰏𐰤 : 𐰽𐰸𐰇𐰏𐰤𐰤 : 𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰏𐰆 : 𐰽𐰪𐰏 : 𐰆𐰆𐰪 : 𐰆𐰆𐰪𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰪𐰆𐰆  
 : \* 𐰽𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰽𐰆𐰆 : 𐰽𐰏𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆

𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆  
 𐰽𐰪𐰏𐰤 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆

𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰽𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰽 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰽𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆  
 𐰽 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 :  
 : 𐰽𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆

: 𐰽𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰽𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰽𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰽𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆

: 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰽𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆

: 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆  
 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆 : 𐰆𐰆𐰆









○○○○ ○○○○ ○○○○

〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

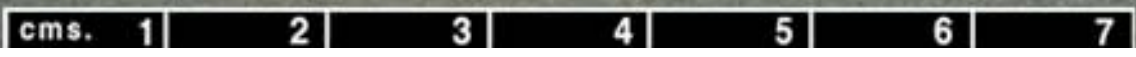
〇〇 ○ ○ ○

〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

聞法若能自覺悟定生淨土會元餘  
 佛子



Fragment of ancient papyrus with Greek text. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The script is a cursive form of ancient Greek. The fragment is heavily damaged, with significant tearing and missing sections, particularly at the top and bottom edges. A vertical inscription on the right side of the fragment reads:   
Καο. 0107





## Links

Reading the Runes - The Hungarian Quarterly (in English)

<http://www.hungarianquarterly.com/no157/080.html>

Information about Hungarian Runes (in Hungarian)

<http://www.solyomadar.hu/>

[http://www.pararadio.hu/010326\\_196/rovas.html](http://www.pararadio.hu/010326_196/rovas.html)

[Kensington Runestone](#) Information and Analysis - by Mike Zalar

## Books

Blegen, Theodore C.: [Kensington Rune Stone : New Light on an Old Riddle](#). Minnesota Historical Society, 1960, ISBN=0873510445.

Hall, Robert Anderson: [The Kensington Rune-Stone is Genuine](#), Linguistic, Practical, Methodological Considerations. Hornbeam Press, ISBN=0917496213.

Reiergard, Thomas: [The Kensington Rune Stone: Its Place in History](#). Pogo Pr., 2001. ISBN=1880654245. *The language used on the rune stone is the same as the vernacular on historical legal documents written between 1355 and 1375.*