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1 Introduction

This document presents an analysis of the Ottoman Siyaq Numerals in order to determine possible models for encoding numerals of the Siyaq notation system in the Universal Character Set (ISO/IEC 10646). It draws upon information originally presented in L2/07-414 "Proposal to Encode Siyaq Numerals in ISO/IEC 10646" (December 2007), which suggested a unified encoding for the numerals of the four Siyaq traditions. Further research has indicated that although the numerals of the Diwani, Ottoman, Persian, and South Asian traditions are based upon a common pattern, there are sufficient differences in character typology, number of unique characters, and orthography to warrant the independent encoding for the numerals of each sub-system.

This document is intended to supplement two other documents recently submitted: L2/09-148 "Raqm Numerals: A Model for Encoding the Siyaq System of South Asia" and L2/09-140 "Diwani Numerals: Towards a Model for Encoding Numerals of the Siyaq Systems" (April 2009). In L2/09-140, the present author described the Diwani Numerals, which possesses the smallest character repertoire of the four sub-systems and the least technical requirements for shaping and other rendering behaviors. The presentation of the Raqm Numerals in L2/09-148 illustrated a more complex sub-system, which highlighted not only the differences in the character typology of the numerals of the Siyaq family, but also the locale-specific linguistic factors that differentiates the Siyaq sub-systems. The present analysis of the Ottoman Siyaq Numerals further highlights the differences between the sub-systems.

2 Background

The Ottoman, or Turkish, Siyaq system (Arabic سياق *siyāq* or سياقا *siyāqāt*). Similar to the other Siyaq traditions, Ottoman Numerals are a specialized subset of the Arabic script that was used for accounting and other numerical notation. The basic Ottoman Numerals are stylized monograms of the Arabic names for the numbers.

3 The Notation System

3.1 Structure

The Ottoman Siyaq Numerals represent units of a base-10 (decimal) positional system. The notation system is additive, that is, the value of a number is the sum of the values of the numerals that constitute it. There is no character for zero; it is inherently represented in the distinct numerals for the various decimal orders.

3.2 Directionality

The numerals are written right-to-left in the regular manner of the Arabic script.

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	<i>x</i> 1	<i>x</i> 10	<i>x</i> 100	<i>x</i> 1,000	<i>x</i> 10,000	<i>x</i> 100,000
1	J		ماء	لالق	عص،	ما زيعه ٠
2	ί	بويد.	م ر .	بالعه .	برميس .	مار دىقە ،
3	يع	·~	. روب	سالعه	يمين.	معاديق .
4	JL.	10-	• کھ	. سالعہ		سط دى .
5	4	.10	٠ځم	م اعه .	حي.	حے دیعہ .
6	ما	• ~	مها.	رالعه .	مير.	مها ديعه .
7	اد	•••	৽ৼ৾ঀ	بعالعه .	ومص.	العم و معه .
8	ىد	ت.	۰ک	. حالن		ی د دی .
9	لو	لوہ۔	٠٤٩	لعالقه.	ہوہے .	عے دیعہ .

Table 1: Ottoman forms of the Siyaq numerals for six decimal orders.

3.3 Ordering

The ordering of Ottoman Siyaq Numerals reflects the method of expressing numbers in Arabic. A chief feature of Siyaq notation that represents this practice is the writing composite numbers of the primary and tens units with the primary numeral preceding the tens numeral.

3.4 Typology

Ottoman Siyaq Numerals are highly stylized monograms of the Arabic names for numbers for the primary units and their magnitudes in the orders of tens, hundreds, thousands and ten thousands.

The numerals may be decomposed to some degree into basic forms and into distinctive signs for the various decimal orders. The exceptions are generally the numerals for magnitudes of one (1, 10, 100, etc.) and two (2, 20, 200, etc.), which have unique forms in all decimal orders. A complete description of the numerals of each decimal order is given in section 4, however, a summary is given below:

- The primary numeral forms the basis for numerals of all decimal orders for that numeral.
- The numerals for the tens consist of the base form of the primary numeral joined to a distinctive terminal that represents the tens unit: ◀▲ FIFTY ← ◀ TENS MARKS + ▲ FIVE.
- The numerals for the hundreds consist of the primary numeral joined to the mark \succeq : \Leftarrow FIVE HUNDRED \leftarrow \doteq HUNDREDS MARK + \rightarrow FIVE.

- The numerals for the millions are written using the thousands and the MILLIONS MARK • • •

4 The Numerals

4.1 The Primary Unit

The primary unit consists of numerals for the numbers 1 through 9. The numerals are stylized monograms of the Arabic names for the numbers or abbreviations of the names consisting of the initial and one or more letters.

OTTOMAN	COMPOSITION	ARABIC SOURCE		ENGLISH
L	١	احد	aḥad	one
ს	ا + ن	اثنان	i <u>t</u> nān	two
يا	ث + ل + مے	ثلاثة	<u>t</u> alā <u>t</u> a	three
וצ	ا+ر+ع	اربعة	arba ʻa	four
هر	خ	خمسة	<u>h</u> amsa	five
ما	س + بے	ä.	sitta	six
اد	س + ع	سبعة	sab`a	seven
ىد	ث	ثمانية	<u>t</u> amāniya	eight
لو	ت + ع	تسعة	tis 'a	nine

The primary numerals do not have secondary forms when they are written in composite numbers. The numeral SIX is a special case; it takes the form • when written with TEN and TWENTY.

The numeral **b** THREE has a variant shape **w**.

The numeral \rightarrow EIGHT has a variant shape Ψ .

4.2 The Tens Unit

The numerals for the tens unit are composed from the base forms of the primary numerals joined to the tens terminal, which is a stylized form of the $\dot{\upsilon}$ NOON in the Arabic suffix for the tens ($\dot{\upsilon}n$), which is represented as a hook: **1**. The exceptions are TEN, TWENTY, and THIRTY.

OTTOMAN	COMPOSITION	ARABIC	SOURCE	ENGLISH
e		عشرة	ʿašara	ten
بويد.	—	عشرون	ʿišrūn	twenty
•~~	ィ + と	ثلاثون	<u>t</u> alā <u>t</u> ūn	thirty
10-1	1 + 1	اربعون	arba ʿūn	forty
. 20	م + ۲	خمسون	<u>h</u> amsūn	fifty
•~	マナレ	ستون	sittūn	sixty
	اد + ۲	سبعون	sab`ūn	seventy
ن.	L + L	ثمانون	<u>t</u> amānūn	eighty
ىق- ،	لو + ۲	تسعون	tis ʿūn	ninty

4.2.1 Combining Forms of the Tens Numerals

The tens numerals have base forms that are used in the writing of numbers of the ten thousands unit. The base form of a tens numeral is derived by dropping the stylized NOON that marks the tens terminal **¬** and extending the left stroke out and curving it upwards.

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
INDEPENDENT	ۍ.	بويد.	•~~	·-01	• 72	•~	• ~ •	ت.	ىھ-،
COMBINING	عب	ىرىپ	<u> </u>	-01	حب	<u> </u>	-01	~	بع

4.3 The Hundreds Unit

Theoretically, the typology of the numerals for the hundreds indicates that they are derived from primary numerals joined to the mark L. However, the glyph shapes for the hundreds exhibit differences from their primary counterparts.

The mark L is also written as L depending upon the primary numeral to which it is joined. Both marks are abbreviations of the Arabic word مائة 'hundred' as المائة. The exceptions are the numerals ONE HUNDRED and TWO HUNDRED, which are monograms of the Arabic names for these numbers.

The numerals FOUR HUNDRED, SEVEN HUNDRED, and NINE HUNDRED are produced from a further modified form of their constituent primary numerals. FOUR HUNDRED $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \mathcal{I}$; SEVEN HUNDRED $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \mathcal{I}$; NINE HUNDRED $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \mathcal{I}$.

OTTOMAN	COMPOSITION	ARABIC	ENGLISH	
ماء	_	مائة	mi`a	one hundred
مار.	_	مائتًان	mi `ātān	two hundred
دي.	L + &	ثلاث مائة	<u>t</u> alā <u>t</u> u mi`a	three hundred
. کس	ل د + ع <i>ل</i> ا	اربع مائة	arbaʿu miʾa	four hundred
، لحم	م + ح	خمس مائة	<u>h</u> amsu mi`a	five hundred
سما.	ما + ل	ستّ مائة	sittu mi`a	six hundred
৽ৼ৾ঀ	L + J	سبع مائة	sabʿu miʾa	seven hundred
ىخ.	بر + ب	ثمان مائة	<u>t</u> amānu mi`a	eight hundred
٠٤٩	لو + ا	تسع مائة	tis 'u mi 'a	nine hundred

4.4 The Thousands Unit

The numerals for the thousands are composed from the primitive forms of the primary numerals joined to the terminal **الغ**, which is an abbreviation of the Arabic word الف 'thousand'. The forms for ONE THOUSAND and TWO THOUSAND have special forms. The numeral ONE THOUSAND is a monogram **(لغت)** of the Arabic word الف 'thousand'; the **thousand**' thousand'; the **thousand** is based upon 'two thousand'.

OTTOMAN	COMPOSITION	ARABIC SOURCE		ENGLISH
لالعه .	_	الف	alf	one thousand
المسلح و	_	الفان	alfān	two thousand
بالعه.	بط + العه.	ثلاثة الاف	<u>t</u> alā <u>t</u> a ālāf	three thousand
. سعالعن	الا + الع . .	اربعة الاف	arbaʿa ālāf	four thousand
مالعه .	هر + العه.	خمسة الاف	<u>h</u> amsa ālāf	five thousand
مالعه	ما + العه.	ستتة الاف	sitta ālāf	six thousand
بعالعه .	الا + العه.	سبعة الاف	sabʿa ālāf	seven thousand
. معالن	بد + العه	ثمانية الاف	<u>t</u> amāniya ālāf	eight thousand
تعالقه .	لو + العه .	تسعة الاف	tis ʿa ālāf	nine thousand



4.5 The Ten Thousands Unit

The ten thousands are written using modified forms of the tens numerals, in which the stylized NOON that marks the tens terminal \neg is dropped, written with • — , the ten thousands mark.

OTTOMAN	COMPOSITION	ARABIC SOURCE		ENGLISH
عص.	عب + مب .	عشرة الاف	ʿašara ālāf	ten thousand
برمص .	مرمب + مب •	عشرون الفا	ʻišrūn alfan	twenty thousand
سعب.	س ₊ م	ثلاثون الفا	<u>t</u> alā <u>t</u> ūn alfan	thirty thousand
	الاب + م.	اربعون الفا	arbaʿūn alfan	forty thousand
حص.	هب + مب .	خمسون الفا	<u>h</u> amsūn alfan	fifty thousand
ي.	مب + مب •	ستّون الفا	sittūn alfan	sixty thousand
المص	بوب + مب .	سبعون الفا	sabʿūn alfan	seventy thousand
	· _ + - v	ثمانون الفا	<u>t</u> amānūn alfan	eighty thousand
بوم .	يعب + مب .	تسعون الفا	tisʿūn alfan	ninty thousand

4.6 The Hundred Thousands Unit

The numerals for the hundred thousands unit are written using the numeral for the hundreds + • اللغة. HUNDRED THOUSANDS MARK. In Arabic, 'hundred thousand' is expressed as مائة الف mi'a alf and various magnitudes of the unit are expressed by prefixing the primary numeral to the unit, eg. 'five hundred thousand' hamsu mi'a alf.

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OTTOMAN	COMPOSITION	ARABIC SOURCE		ENGLISH
ما زيعه •	ما. + ديعه .	مائة الف	mi`at alfin	one hundred thousand
مار زيعه .	مار . + دي .	مائتًا الف	mi`atān alfin	two hundred thousand
معاديق .	معا. + ربعه .	اربع مائة الف	arbaʿu miʾat alfin	three hundred thousand
سلح ديعه .	سط. + دىعە •	ے ثلاث مائة الف	<u>t</u> alā <u>t</u> u mi`at alfin	four hundred thousand
حے دیعہ .	مع. + <i>د</i> لعه .	خمس مائة الف	khamsu mi'at alfin	five hundred thousand
معا ديعه .	سما. + ديعه .	ستّ مائة الف	sittu mi`at alfin	six hundred thousand
المع و العد و	العلى + دلعه	سبع مائة الف	sabaʿu miʾat alfin	seven hundred thousand
ی د دعه .	ىخ + دى + م	ے ثمان مائة الف	<u>t</u> amānu mi`at alfin	eight hundred thousand
عے دیعہ .	على + ولع	تسع مائة الف	tisʿu miʾat alfin	nine hundred thousand

4.7 The Millions Unit

The numerals for the millions unit are written using the numerals for the thousands and the millions mark • مرافع. In the Ottoman tradition a million is expressed as *alf maratan alf* 'thousand times a thousand', eg. five million فراف مرة الف مرة الف مرة الف مرة الف

OTTOMAN	COMPOSITION	ENGLISH
ل لعه مرالعه .	لالعه . + موالعه .	one million
له لے مرابعہ ۰	له لے · + مرابع ·	two million
سالعه مرابعه .	سالعه · + موالعه ·	three million
التالعة مرابعة .	لالعه. + موالعه.	four million
حالعه مر <i>ا</i> لعه .	حالعه · + م <i>والعه</i> ·	five million
مالعة مرابعة .	مالعه · + م <i>والع</i> ه ·	six million
اوالعه مرابعه .	اوالعه · + م <i>رابعه</i> ·	seven million
بالعه مرابعه .	بالعه · ₊ مر <i>ا</i> نعه ·	eight million
لوالعه م <i>را يعه</i> .	لوالق. + م <i>والع</i> ه.	nine million

4.8 Composite Numbers

Composite numbers of the primary and tens units are written with the primary numeral and tens numerals transposed. The numbers 10–19 are illustrated below.

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OTTOMAN	COMPOSITION	ARAB	IC SOURCE	ENGLISH
e	_	عشرة	ʿašara	ten
رعه .	ل + عه .	احد عشر	aḥad ʿašara	eleven
ماعه .	یا + ع ر .	اثنا عشر	i <u>t</u> nā ʿašara	twelve
ياعه.	بط + عه .	ثلاثة عشر	<u>t</u> alā <u>t</u> a ʿašara	thirteen
الوعه.	للا + عه .	اربعة عشر	arbaʿa ʿašara	fourteen
حرعه .	هر + ع ه .	خمسة عشر	<u>h</u> amsa ʿašara	fifteen
.عه.	ما + عه .	ستّة عشر	sitta `ašara	sixteen
ادعه.	الا + ع	سبعة عشر	sab`a `ašara	seventeen
بدعه.	د + ع 	ثمانية عشر	<u>t</u> amāniya ʿašara	eighteen
لوعه.	لو + عه.	تسعة عشر	tisʿa ʿašara	nineteen

The numeral \bigcup six takes the variant shape • when combined with ten and twenty in composite numbers: ••••• 16, •••••• 26, ••••• 36, etc. This variant form resembles the PERIOD (see Section 4.9), but the two are distinguishable through context, as shown in the representation of the number 26.

4.9 Various Signs

4.9.1 Punctuation

A • PERIOD is generally written after a numeral when it appears independently. This period indicates the end of a number. When several numerals are written together, the period is written only after the final numeral.

4.9.2 Number Mark

5 Implementation

5.1 Encoding Model

Given the above analysis, there are three possible model for encoding the Ottoman Siyaq Numerals.

- 1. Encode each numeral as an atomic character (66 characters)
- 2. Encode the numerals using character primitives (9 characters)
- 3. Encode a combination of numerals and unit marks

1. Encode each numeral as an atomic character The most elementary approach to encoding the Ottoman Siyaq Numerals is to encode each individual numeral as an atomic character. This model would require 65 characters for the numerals: primary units (9), tens (9), hundreds (9), thousands (9), ten thousands (9), hundred thousands (9), and millions (9); and number mark (1), and period (1).

The advantage of this model is that no special rendering rules are needed to write the numerals. Units larger than millions may be written using combinations of other characters.

The disadvantage is the encoding of redundant characters, in particular the hundred thousands, millions, and ten millions units, which may be written using characters for other units.

2. Encode the numerals using character primitives With this approach the Ottoman Siyaq Numerals would be represented using the primary numerals and the distinctive sign for each decimal order. This method would require a total of 9 characters: primary numerals (1) and a sign each for the tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, hundred thousands, and millions units (6); and the number mark (1) and period (1).

The major disadvantage to this approach is the heavy reliance upon rendering rules. The shaping engine would need to produce the appropriate numeral from a combination of characters.

3. Encode a combination of numerals and unit marks A third approach is a mean between the two discussed previously. In this model the numerals of the primary, tens, hundreds, thousands, and ten thousands units are encoded as atomic characters. The numerals for the hundred thousands and millions arewritten using sequences of other numerals and the distinctive signs for these decimal orders, eg. the numerals for the hundred thousands unit may be written using the primary unit + ONE HUNDRED THOUSANDS MARK.

This model would require 49 characters:

- The primary numerals (9)
- The tens (9)
- The hundreds (9)
- The thousands (9)
- The ten thousands (9)
- HUNDRED THOUSANDS MARK (1)
- MILLIONS MARK (1)
- PERIOD and NUMBER MARK (2)

Of the three, this approach offers the least complicated model for encoding the Ottoman SiyaqNumerals.

5.2 A Basic Character Set for Ottoman Siyaq Numerals

Based upon encoding model #3, 49 characters are required to encode Ottoman Siyaq Numerals in the UCS:

xx01OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALONExx02OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALTWOxx03OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALTHREExx04OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALFOURxx05OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALFIVExx06OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALSIXxx07OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALEIGHTxx08OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALHINExx04OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALTENxx05OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALTENxx08OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALTENxx00OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALTENxx00OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALTHIRTYxx00OTTOMANSIYAQNUMERALFORTY

xx0E OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL FIFTY xx0F OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL SIXTY xx10 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL SEVENTY xx11 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL EIGHTY xx12 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL NINETY xx13 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL ONE HUNDRED xx14 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL TWO HUNDRED xx15 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL THREE HUNDRED xx16 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL FOUR HUNDRED xx17 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL FIVE HUNDRED XX18 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL SIX HUNDRED XX19 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL SEVEN HUNDRED xx1A OTTOMAN SIYAO NUMERAL EIGHT HUNDRED xx1B OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL NINE HUNDRED xx1C OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL ONE THOUSAND xx1D OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL TWO THOUSAND xx1E OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL THREE THOUSAND xx1F OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL FOUR THOUSAND xx20 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL FIVE THOUSAND xx21 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL SIX THOUSAND xx22 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL SEVEN THOUSAND xx23 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL EIGHT THOUSAND xx24 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL NINE THOUSAND xx25 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL TEN THOUSAND xx26 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL TWENTY THOUSAND xx27 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL THIRTY THOUSAND xx28 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL FORTY THOUSAND xx29 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL FIFTY THOUSAND xx2A OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL SIXTY THOUSAND xx2B OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL SEVENTY THOUSAND xx2C OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL EIGHTY THOUSAND xx2D OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMERAL NINETY THOUSAND xx2E OTTOMAN SIYAQ HUNDRED THOUSANDS MARK xx2F OTTOMAN SIYAQ MILLIONS MARK xx30 OTTOMAN SIYAQ PERIOD xx31 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER MARK

6 References

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CHIFFRES sr lq.	VALEURS.	NOMS DE NOMBRE EN TURC.	CHIFFRES sr Lq.	VALEURS.	NOMS de nombre en turc.
L	1	bir.	له عد .	14	on dourt.
ե	9	iki.	حعه.	15	on bech.
y	3	utch.		16	on alty.
VE	4	dourt.	برعه.	17	on iedi.
	5	bech.	رعه.	18	o n seki z.
L. et . 1	6	alty.	لوعه.	19	on d'oqouz.
اد	7	ĩedi.	بويد.	90	iguirmi.
sou by	8	sekiz.	لىرىد.	91	iguirmi bir.
لو	9	d'oqouz.	بابريد.	99	iguirmi iki.
15	10	o n.	ي يورد.	23	iguirmi utch.
، رعه .	11	on bir.	له مربد .	24	iguirmi deurt.
ماعه .	19	on iki.	حريد.	25	iguirmi bech.
ا مع عد ،	13	on utch.	. بربد .	96	iguirmi alty.
ព រ	1	•			1

¹ Le • remplace ordinairement le signe \bigcup dans les nombres composés; mais, placé à la fin du nombre, ce n'est qu'un signe orthographique sans valeur dans la combinaison.

³ Dans les nombres composés de dizaines et d'unités, celles-ci s'écrivent toujours en premier lieu, comme en arabe; mais, en turc, les dizaines s'expriment d'abord, et les unités ensuite, sans conjonction.

Figure 1: Table showing the Ottoman number forms (from Pihan 1860: 235).

CHIFFRES sr Lq.	VALEURS.	NOMS de nombae en turc.	CHIFFRES sr Lq.	VALEURS.	NOMS DE ROMBRE EN TURC.
او برید .	27	iguirmi ïedi.	مار .	900	iki šuz.
ىدىرىد ،	28	iguirmi sekiz.	ىعا.	300	utch iuz.
لوبربد.	29	iguirmi d'oqouz.	يجع.	400	deurt iuz.
•••	30	oto u z.	، لحم	500	bech iuz.
لىر.	31	otouz bir, etc.	معا.	600	alty īuz.
100	40	qyrq.	•ह्य	700	ïedi iuz.
.25	50	elli.	ىح.	800	sekiz iuz.
•••	60	altmich.	·56	900	d'oqouz ñuz.
، سامه ،	66	altmich alty.	ديعه.	1,000	biñ.
	70	ĩetmich.	·	10,000	on biñ.
•-0	80	seksán , seksen.	برمص ·	20,000	iguirmi b í ñ.
ىھ	90	ď ogsân.	ما زيعه •	100,000	ĩuk.
ماء	100	ĩuz.			

Figure 2: Table showing the Ottoman number forms (from Pihan 1860: 236).



Figure 3: Table showing composite numbers written with Ottoman Numerals (from Pihan 1860: 237).

אריים אר	الم	ait nümuneler. Ayni eser
4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	الم الديد حاسد عسام علحين الم الديد الم	ait nümuneler. Ayni eser
Kitapçı Bay Raifin hediye et- tiği mecmuanın ilk sahifesi. Bu eserde siyakat rakkamlarını gös- terir 15 sahife vardır. I = h2 ye kadar siyakat rakkamları. Siyakat rakkam- ları siyah mürekkeple ve arapça harflerinden telnis olumarak vü- cude getirilmiştir. Rakkamlar kır- mızı mürekkep ile yazılıdır.	83 - 2010 a kadar siyakat	rakkamları
 4.4 4.4	³ ¹ / ₂ ³	rakkamları

Figure 4: Table showing Siyaq forms as used in Turkey (from Cevdet 1937: 17-18).



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