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This document replaces N3527 (October 4th 2008) and N3670 (August 8th 2009). It is based on a transparent and expert backed process involving both Unicode-computing specialists and representatives of the user community of Szekely-Hungarian Rovas /seːkɛj hʌŋˈeərɪən rovaːʃ/ (SHR) script.[1] This proposal is based on the conciliations in the ISO/IEC/JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 meeting in Dublin, 20-24, April, 2009.

It contains the proposal summary form. Please send any responses to this proposal to Gábor Hosszú (email: ~~hosszu@eet.bme.hu~~).

Contents

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[1] Hosszú-Rumi-Sípos, 2008

1. Summary

The *Szekely-Hungarian Rovas* /seːkɛj hʌŋˈeərɪən rovaːʃ/ (SHR) is a contemporary writing system of the Hungarians. There were many researches for exploring its roots.[2] It belongs to the family of the Rovas scripts, similarly to the *Carpathian Basin Rovas* (CBR) and the *Khazarian Rovas* (KR).[3] Their simplified genealogy is shown below. The *Proto-Rovas script is a hypothetical common ancestor used North to the Caucasus and the Black See by the As-Alans from the 1st c. AD,[4] it is finally derived from the Aramaic script.
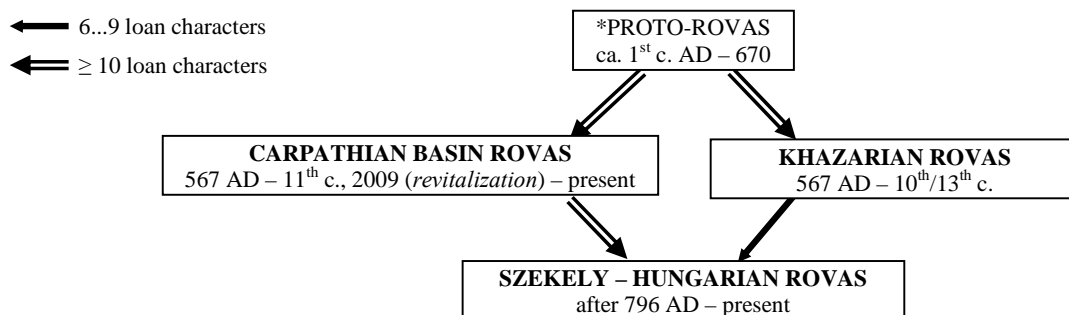
SHR was in continuous use during the history of Hungary.[5] From the 19th century it became more and more popular.[6] Its usage is extensive that is shown by the huge number of printed and online materials and its increasing size of the community, with more than 100 000 active users.[7] They live in Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Serbia, Austria, Ukraine, Croatia, Slovenia and among the world-wide diaspora of Hungarians, including especially the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zeland, Latin America, South Africa and all the western countries of Europe.

Casing appeared in SHR in the 17th c. The glyph of the upper case Rovas characters differ from the lower case ones in size, only.

2. Some relics and publications

Figure 2-1: Inscription from Vargyas, second half of the 12th century (Libisch, 2004; Kovács, 1994; Ráduly, 1994).

Its meaning: /ˈmeː fioɣ tᵉ nᵋkyd/ '[Woman,] here is your Son', its transcription: ⵯⵕⵔ.[8] It is a citation from *Gospel of John* (Ioh. 19, 26). In the inscription ⵯ CIRCLE ENDED O /o/ shows the influence of the Glagolitic ⵯ ON /ɔ/. Oppositely, the normal form SHR ⵯ O /o/ that is a descendant of the Carpathian Basin Rovas ⵯ O /o/[9]

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[2] Róna-Tas, 1992; Vásáry, 1974; Györffy – Harmatta, 1996; Róna-Tas, 1994
[3] Hosszú, 2011b & 2011c
[4] Hosszú, 2011a
[5] Sándor, 1992, pp. 7-8
[6] Kósa, 1992, pp. 69-78
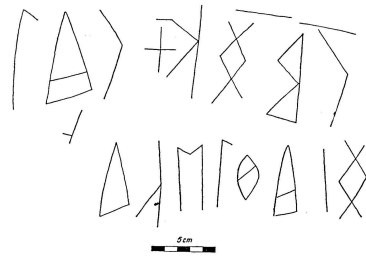[7] Barabási, 2008
[8] Vékony, 2004; Zelliger, 2010
[9] Hosszú, 2011b

Figure 2-2: The Homoródkarácsonyfalva relic (12th -13th c.).[10]

Its transcription: *first line:* ⌐AⱭ + ⧛⊠ ᔛⱭ /nᵋm hⁱsᵋn + nɛki/ *second line:* Ɑ⧛Ⰿⵁ⊖ Ɑ⧛⊠ /hⁱsɛk fiu:nɛk/, it means: *They do not believe + Him / I believe in Son* (Ioh. 3, 18), it is also a citation from *Gospel of John.*[11] ⊖ DIAGONAL F was derived from the Glagolitic FITA ✠.[12] Oppositely, the normal form SHR ⊗ F /f/ that is a descendant of the Greek Θ THETA.
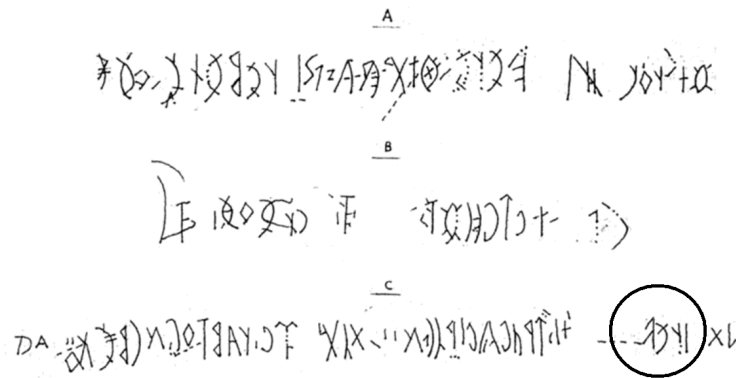
Figure 2-3: The Székelydálya inscription (14th c.) with ⌐ OPEN V.[13]
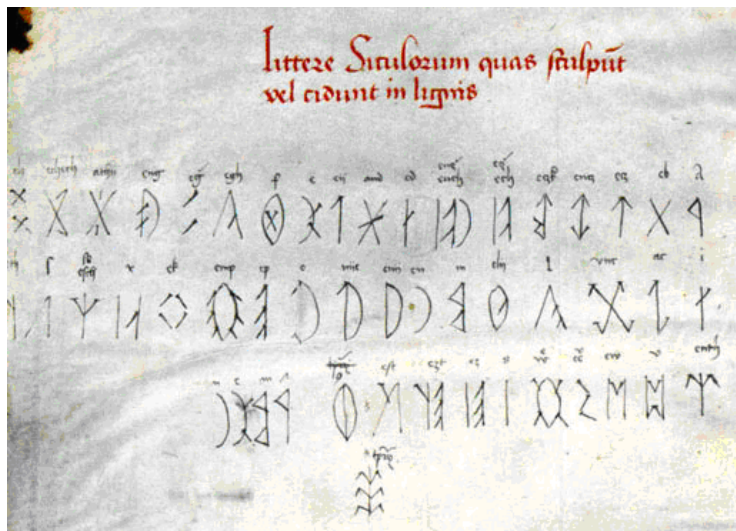
Figure 2-4: Alphabet of Nikolsburg from the 15th century.[14]

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[10] Ráduly, 2008; Ferenczi, 1979; Ferenczi, 1992, p. 56; Libisch, 2004
[11] Vékony, 2004; Zelliger, 2010
[12] Vékony, 2004
[13] Ráduly, 2000; Libisch, 2004
[14] Forrai, 1994; Németh, 1934, p. 3
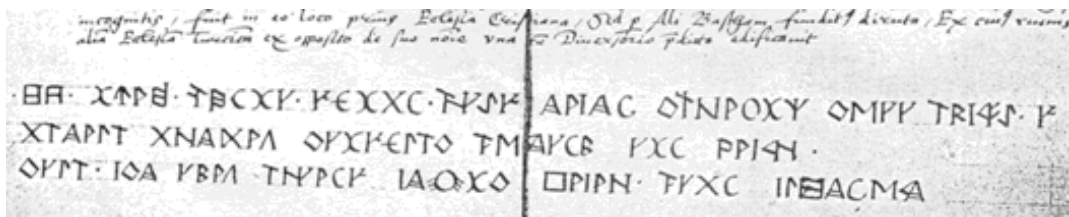
Figure 2-5: The *Constantinople inscription* from 1515 with LTR direction.[15]
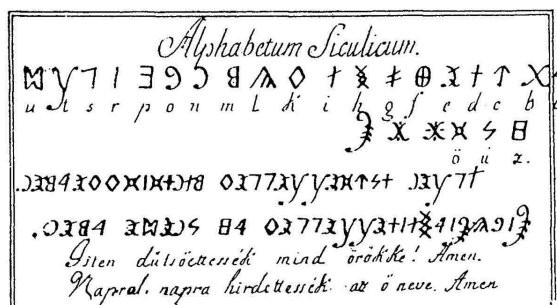
Figure 2-6: Ancient alphabet & sentences of Franciscan monk J. Kájoni, 1673 (Forrai, 1994, Libisch, 2004), where Ꚛ CLOSE UE /ø/y/ was used as /ø/.
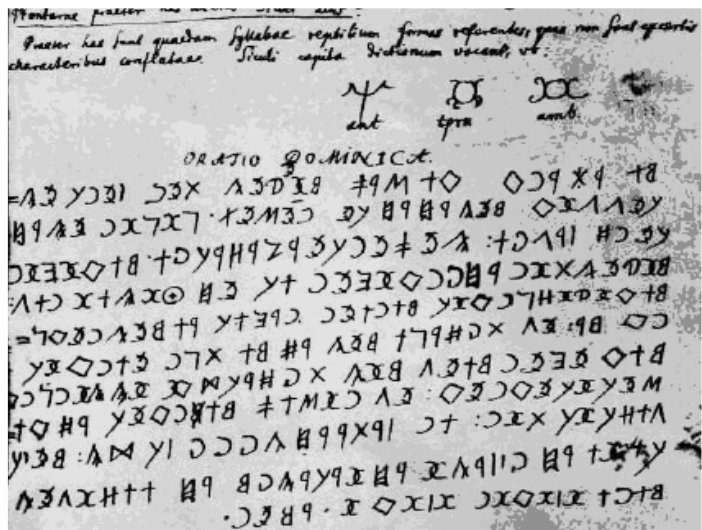
Figure 2-7: Part of the Rudimenta Hunnorum by J. Telegdi from 1598 with reptilian symbols Ψ ANT, ꛯ TPRU, and ꛰ AMB.[16]

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[15] Libisch, 2004, Babinger, 1914
[16] Thelegdi, 1598; Sándor, 1991; Sebestyén, 1915

Figure 2-8: Rovas inscription of the Patakfalvi Bible, between 1776-1785 (Tisza et al., 2009).

Ordo	Potestas	Nomen	Figura
17.	m	em	ᘒ
18.	n	en	Ɔ
19.	ny	eny	Ɔ
20.	o	o	ə
21.	ô	eô	X
22.	p	ep	�så
23.	r	er	H
24.	β	es	Λ
25.	sch	esch	Ѱ
26.	s	es	I

Figure 2-9: Part of the copy of A. Portsalmi's handwritten book, 1655 (Libisch, 2004, Csallány, 1963).
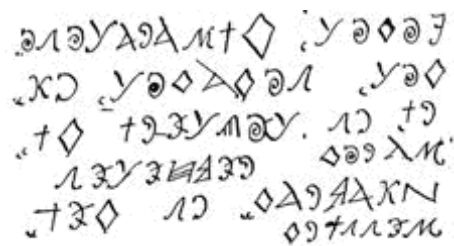
Figure 2-10: Letter of "K. G." from 1770 (Sebestyén, 1909).

Figure 2-11: Harsányi-alphabet from 1678 published by G. Hickes in 1703, Oxford in his book (Libisch, 2004, Hickes, 1703) where ⟨ OPEN UEE is used.
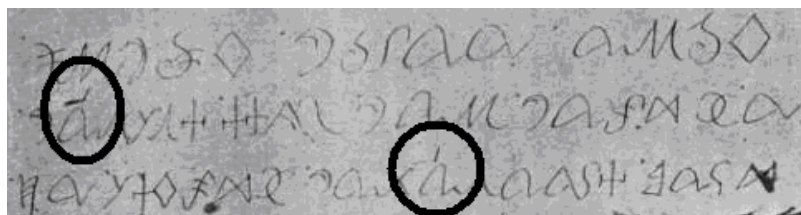
Figure 2-12: A page of the handwriting book of Á. Kova prior to 1873 (Libisch, 2004). It uses the ⟨ DUPLICATING MARK.
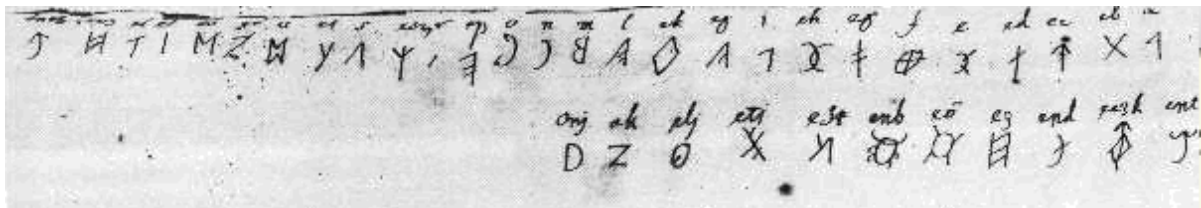
Figure 2-13: The alphabet of the Bologna Rovas Calendar. [17]

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[17] Sándor, 1991; Sebestyén, 1915., p. 56; Veress, 1906; Libisch, 2004

Figure 2-14: In 1730 German philologist G. Hensel made maps of languages.[18] In the area of Hungary the Lord's Prayer is written in Hungarian with Latin script, but on the bottom-table of the map in the first line the alphabet of SHR is presented. Hensel called it *Hunnorum* 'Hunnish', which corresponds to the current Hungarian name of SHR.

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[18] Hensel, 1730

Figure 2-15/a: Alphabet and examples of D.V. Kiss from1933 (Sólyom, 2009): it uses consequently the
ᛃ BEGINNING MARK RIGHT (denoted with circles) for signing the start of the sentence.
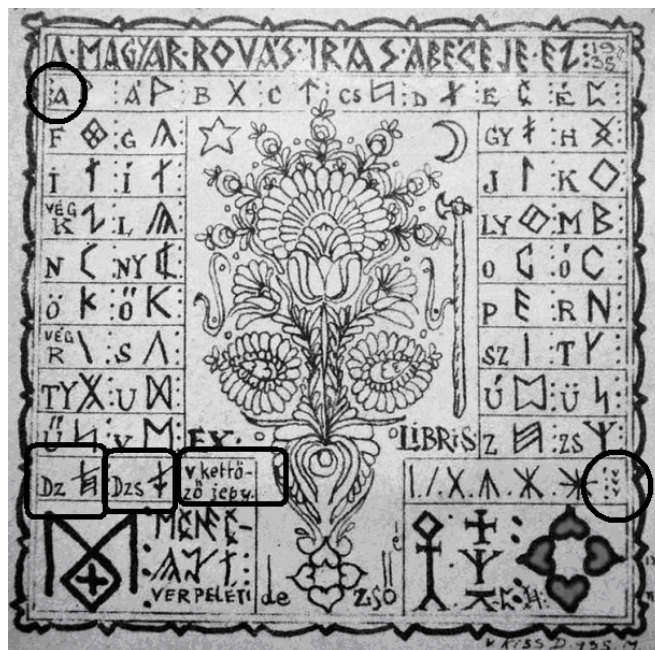
Figure 2-15/b: Alphabet and examples of D.V. Kiss from 1935 (Sólyom, 2009): ᛃ BEGINNING MARK LEFT (top
left) and in one row in the below part of the picture: an early glyph (ᚻ) of the ᚼ DZ and an early glyph (ᛐ) of the
ᛐ DZS, the ᛌ DUPLICATING MARK, and the ᛉ END OF MESSAGE MARK.
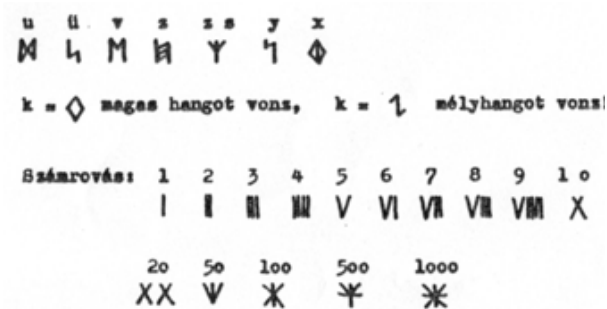
Figure 2-16: Rovas textbook (Bárczy, 1971). It uses glyph variants of Ꝃ X and ꞇ Y.
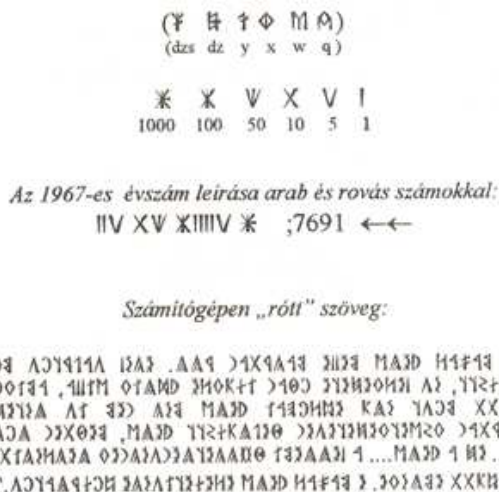
Figure 2-17: A page of S. Vér's book (Vér, 2001). It used Ꝃ DZ, Ꝃ DZS, Ꝃ Q, Ꝏ W, Ꝃ X, and ꞇ Y (for Ꝏ W it uses a slightly different glyph: Ꝏ).

Hangugrás, ökörszántás (F. I.: Kele, 150. oldal (kb.)):
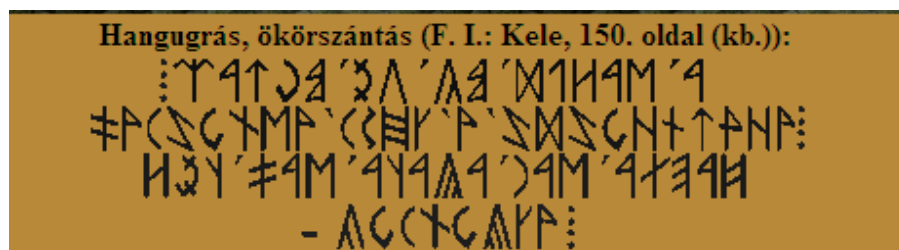
Figure 2-18: Part of the novel "Kele" of I. Fekete transcripted into Szekely-Hungarian Rovas with boustrophedon direction (Scout Patrol "Szí", web site) and skipping some vowels. It uses ꞇ ENT reptilian symbol.

ᚷᚐ᛭ᚳᚱᛘᚳ᚛ ᛈ᚛ᛈᛉ

ᚷᚐ᛭ᚳᚱᛘᚳ᚛ ᛈ᚛ᛈᛉ, ᚾᚳᚐ ᛉᛲ ᚠᛈᛃᚾᚳᛈᛉ!
ᛉᛲ ᛏᚳᛌᚳᚐᛲᚳ ᚐᛌᛉᛌᚳ, ᛏᛲ ᛁᚳᚐᛏᛃ ᛒᛉᚐ ᛩᚾᛈᛉ:
ᛒᛈᛲᛏᛁᛁᛈᚐᚾᚳᚐ, ᛌ᛭ᚳᚐ ᛩᚾᛈᚳᚾᚳᚐ,
ᚳᛉ ᛩᛳᚳᛃᛃᛳᛳᚾᚾᚳᚐ ᛳᚐ ᛁᛳᚐᚳ᚛ ᛒᛈᛲᛏᛁᛌᛃᚾᚳᚐ!

Figure 2-19: The Christian song '*Our Mother Blessed Lady*', 2008 with ligatures.[19]

Figure 2-20: Manual for scouts, written by Á. Zubrits, 2001. It describes the roles of ✖ WORD SEPARATOR CROSS (Hungarian text: "szóköz" means "*word separator*"), ⚎ DOUBLE CROSS FULL STOP (Hungarian text: "mondat vég" means "*sentence end*") and ⚌ END OF MESSAGE MARK (Hungarian text: "az üzenet vége" means "*the end of message*").[20]

Fig. 2-21 shows the emblem of the first Hungarian Student Satellite, its name is written with Rovas. It was carried to the International Space Station (ISS) by Charles Simonyi (Microsoft) in his second space tourist trip. On *Fig. 2-21* the Hungarian sentence written by Simonyi is: "*Az ISS fedélzetén aláírva*" 'Signed on-board the ISS'. The significance being, that this was the first occasion when the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script appeared in space.[21]
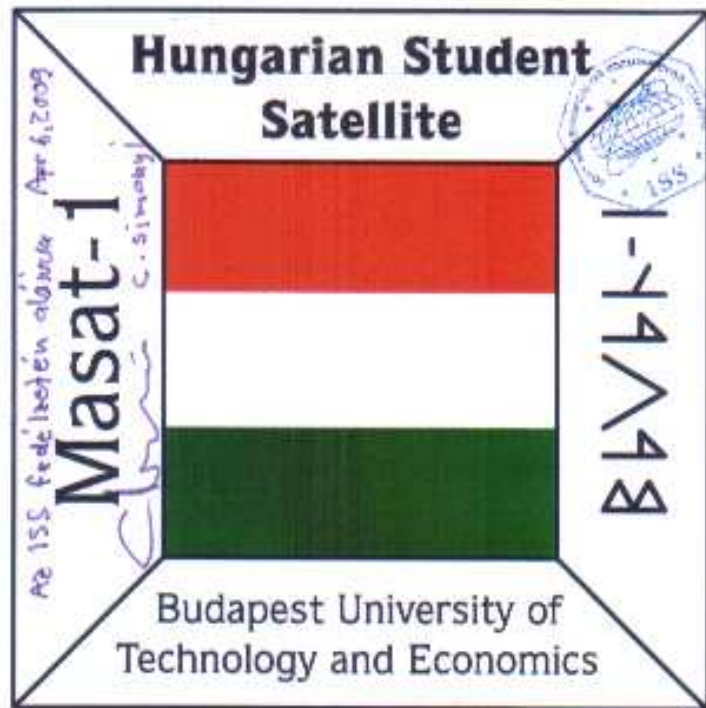
Figure 2-21: The emblem of the First Hungarian Student Satellite with the signature of Ch. Simonyi.

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[19] Hosszú, 2008, web site
[20] Zubrits, web site
[21] Rumi, 2008-2009

Figure 2-22: Screenshot of a transcription software (Giczi, 2009).

Figure 2-23: Parts of the poem of S. Reményik in Rovas titled "I want", transcribed in 2009 by M. Forrai Jr.[22]

Figure 2-24: Poem of S. Weöres with boustrophedon direction (Jankovich, web site 1, 2004).

Figure 2-25: Part of the greeting card with boustrophedon direction (Sólyom, 2009).

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[22] Forrai Jr., web site
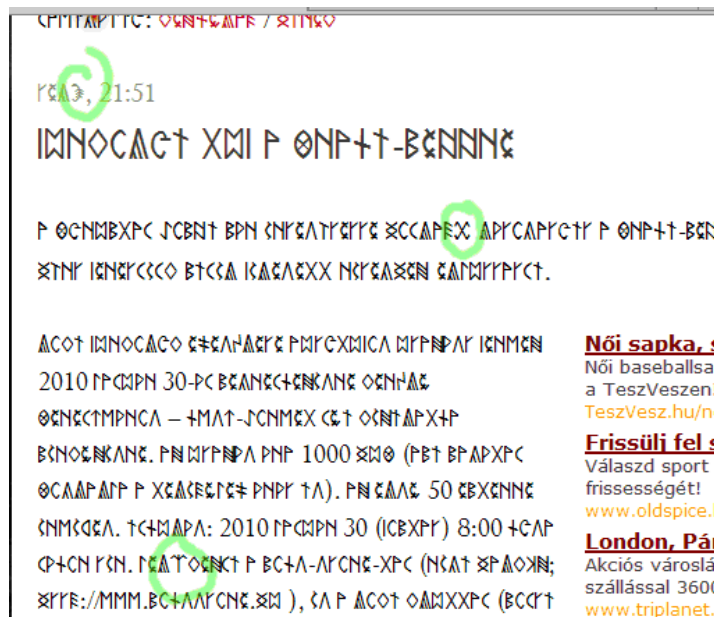
Figure 2-26: Part of the web page generated with the technology developed by T. Dövényi-Nagy.[23]
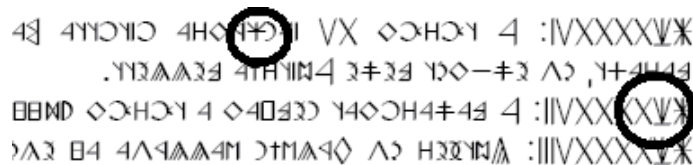
Figure 2-27/a: Book "Stars of Eger" by G. Gárdonyi, 2009.[24] It uses Ⱶ FIVE HUNDRED and Ⱦ DZS.
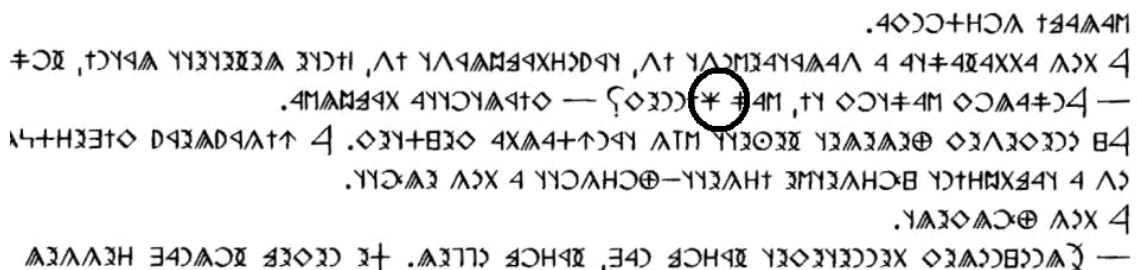
Figure 2-27/b: Book "Stars of Eger", 2009.[25]
It uses Ⱦ DZS, on other pages the characters Ⱨ DZ, Ꝗ Q, Ꭓ X, ⱸ Y Ⱳ W are also used.

[23] Dövényi-Nagy, 2009
[24] Gárdonyi, 2009
[25] Gárdonyi, 2009, p. 160

Figure 2-27/c: A part of page 2 in the Appendix of the book "Stars of Eger" (Gárdonyi, 2009)

Figure 2-27/d: Epilogue of the book "Stars of Eger" (Gárdonyi, 2009), where ꟻ OPEN UEE is used.

2. a) Írd le az alábbi szavak rovásírásos jelentését!

b) Írd át latinbetűs írásra a füzetbe!

3. a) Írd le az alábbi nevek rovásírásos jelentését!

Figure 2-28/a: Part of the manuscript of the Rovas Scripting Textbook of D. Puskás (Puskás, 2009)

7. A bogárjelek

nap	us	tnru	tprus	emb	mb	ant	ent	and	amb

emp	unk

A bogárjelek, mint már ahogy észrevettétek nagyon érdekes jelek és nagyon régiek, amelyek különböző betűhalmazokat vagy szótagokat jelölnek. Eredetüket nem

Fig. 2-28/b: Reptilian symbols in the manuscript of the Rovas Scripting Textbook of D. Puskás, source: Puskás, 2009.

Figure 2-29: Part of p. 101 in book "Rovas Fundamentals" (Rumi & Sípos, 2010), here ↳ OPEN UEE is used.

Figure 2-30: Wall-calendar for 2010 (Rózsa, 2009), where the meanings of ⵚ TPRU and ⵝ TRPUS are *month* and *year*, respectively.

Figure 2-31: Page 119 of a book.[26] In this case a variant of ⵝ TPRUS and ⵚ NB appear in-line.

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[26] Fehérné Walter, 1975

Figure 2-32: Using the reptilian symbols NAP ⟩, TPRU ⟩⟨, & TPRUS ✷ in journal *Rovat* (Gribek, 2009).
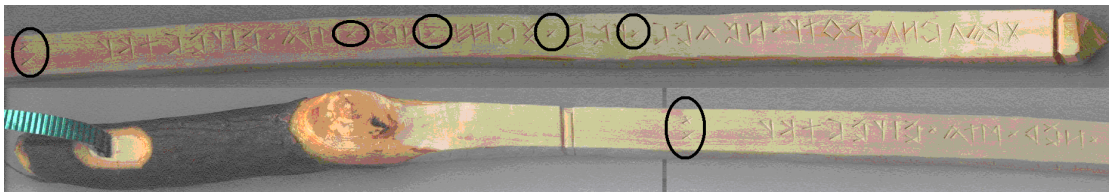
Figure 2-33: Two rows carved by Á. Zubrits in 2009. Note the consequent use of the ✗ WORD SEPARATOR CROSS and the ⵝ DOUBLE CROSS FULL STOP. These are widely used in the Rovas carving orthography of the Hungarian scouts in Western countries.[27]

Figure 2-34: Example of the reptilian symbols in a book in the first half of the 20th century (Németh, 1934).
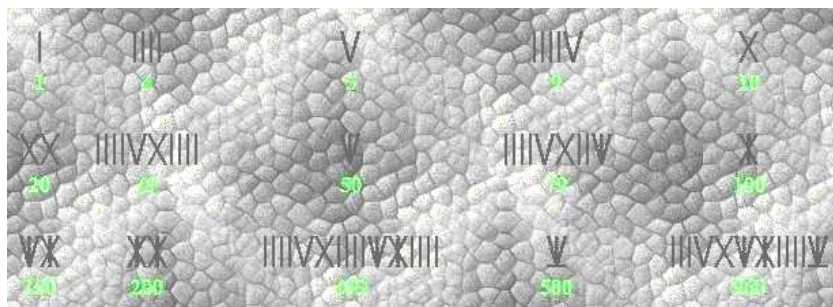
Figure 2-35: Example of numbers (e.g. ⦀⦀ 4, ✗ 100, ⵝ 500) on a Rovas training page (Scout Patrol "Szí", web site)

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[27] Zubrits, 2009-2010

3. Unicode Character Properties

In the following the proposed naming and coding of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script is listed. These charts contain only proposed assignments and should not be considered valid until such time as the Unicode Consortium formally accepts them and ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2 formally approves them after an international ballot.

3.1. Code chart of the SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS in SMP

	1xx0	1xx1	1xx2	1xx3	1xx4	1xx5	1xx6	1xx7	1xx8	1xx9
0	1xx00	1xx10	1xx20	1xx30	1xx40	1xx50	1xx60	1xx70	1xx80	1xx90
1	1xx01	1xx11	1xx21	1xx31	1xx41	1xx51	1xx61	1xx71	1xx81	1xx91
2	1xx02	1xx12	1xx22	1xx32	1xx42	1xx52	1xx62	1xx72	1xx82	1xx92
3	1xx03	1xx13	1xx23	1xx33	1xx43	1xx53	1xx63	1xx73	1xx83	1xx93
4	1xx04	1xx14	1xx24	1xx34	1xx44	1xx54	1xx64	1xx74	1xx84	1xx94
5	1xx05	1xx15	1xx25	1xx35	*1xx45*	1xx55	1xx65	1xx75	1xx85	*1xx95*
6	1xx06	1xx16	1xx26	1xx36	*1xx46*	1xx56	1xx66	1xx76	1xx86	1xx96
7	1xx07	1xx17	1xx27	1xx37	*1xx47*	1xx57	1xx67	1xx77	1xx87	1xx97
8	1xx08	1xx18	1xx28	1xx38	*1xx48*	1xx58	1xx68	1xx78	1xx88	1xx98
9	1xx09	1xx19	1xx29	1xx39	*1xx49*	1xx59	1xx69	1xx79	1xx89	1xx99
A	1xx0A	1xx1A	1xx2A	1xx3A	*1xx4A*	1xx5A	1xx6A	1xx7A	1xx8A	1xx9A
B	1xx0B	1xx1B	1xx2B	1xx3B	*1xx4B*	1xx5B	1xx6B	1xx7B	1xx8B	1xx9B
C	1xx0C	1xx1C	1xx2C	1xx3C	*1xx4C*	1xx5C	1xx6C	1xx7C	1xx8C	1xx9C
D	1xx0D	1xx1D	1xx2D	1xx3D	*1xx4D*	1xx5D	1xx6D	1xx7D	1xx8D	1xx9D
E	1xx0E	1xx1E	1xx2E	1xx3E	*1xx4E*	1xx5E	1xx6E	1xx7E	1xx8E	1xx9E
F	1xx0F	1xx1F	1xx2F	1xx3F	*1xx4F*	1xx5F	1xx6F	1xx7F	1xx8F	1xx9F

3.2. Name chart of the SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS in SMP

Additional information about individual characters in this block can be found in *Chapters 3, 4, and 5* of this proposal.

1xx00	Szekely-Hungarian Rovas Characters	1xxAF

UPPERCASE LETTERS

1xx00; ꓩ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER A;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx01; ꓩ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER AA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx02; X SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER B;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx03; ↑ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER C;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx04; ꓧ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CS;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx05; ┼ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER D;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx06; ꓶ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER DZ;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx07; � SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER DZS;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx08; ꓷ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER E;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx09; ꓵ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER EE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0A; ꓫ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CLOSE E;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0B; ⊗ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER F;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0C; Λ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER G;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0D; ╪ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER GY;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0E; ꠚ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER H;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0F; ↑ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER I;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx10; ꓩ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER II;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx11; ꓩ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER J;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx12; ◇ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER K;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx13; ꓲ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OPEN K;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx14; Λ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER L;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx15; ◊ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER LY;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx16; ꓯ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER M;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx17;) SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER N;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx18; Ð SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER NY;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx19; ꓛ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER O;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1A; ꓛ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OO;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1B; ꓘ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1C; ꓮ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OEE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1D; ꓱ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER P;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1E; ꓮ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER Q;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1F; Ħ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER R;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx20; Λ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER S;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx21; | SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER SZ;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx22; ꓬ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER T;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx23; X SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER TY;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx24; ꓧ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER U;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx25; ꓮ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER UU;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx26; ꓮ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CLOSE UE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx27; � SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OPEN UE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx28; ꓮ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CLOSE UEE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx29; � SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OPEN UEE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2A; M SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER V;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2B; M SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER W;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2C; ꓕ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER X;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;

1xx2D; 𑿭 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER Y;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2E; 𑿮 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER Z;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2F; 𑿯 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER ZS;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx30; 𑿰 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER AMB;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx31; 𑿱 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER AND;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx32; 𑿲 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER ANT;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx33; 𑿳 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER EMP;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx34; 𑿴 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER ENT;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx35; 𑿵 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER MB;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx36; 𑿶 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER NAP;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx37; 𑿷 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER NB;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx38; 𑿸 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER TPRU;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx39; 𑿹 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER TPRUS;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx3A; 𑿺 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER UNK;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx3B; 𑿻 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER US;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx3C; 𑿼 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER ENC;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx3D; 𑿽 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER DIAGONAL F;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx3E; 𑿾 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CH;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx3F; 𑿿 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER TRIANGULAR K;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx40; 𒀀 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CIRCLE ENDED O;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx41; 𒀁 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER SHORT R;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx42; 𒀂 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER SCH;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx43; 𒀃 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER GH UU;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx44; 𒀄 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OPEN V;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx45; (This position shall not be used)
1xx46; (This position shall not be used)
1xx47; (This position shall not be used)
1xx48; (This position shall not be used)
1xx49; (This position shall not be used)
1xx4A; (This position shall not be used)
1xx4B; (This position shall not be used)
1xx4C; (This position shall not be used)
1xx4D; (This position shall not be used)
1xx4E; (This position shall not be used)
1xx4F; (This position shall not be used)

LOWERCASE LETTERS
1xx50; 𑿐 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER A;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx51; 𑿑 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER AA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx52; 𑿒 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER B;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx53; 𑿓 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER C;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx54; 𑿔 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CS;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx55; 𑿕 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER D;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx56; 𑿖 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER DZ;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx57; 𑿗 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER DZS;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx58; 𑿘 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER E;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx59; 𑿙 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER EE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx5A; 𑿚 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CLOSE E;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx5B; 𑿛 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER F;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx5C; 𑿜 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER G;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx5D; 𑿝 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER GY;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx5E; 𑿞 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER H;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx5F; 𑿟 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER I;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx60; 𑿠 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER II;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx61; 𑿡 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER J;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;

1xx62; ◊ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER K;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx63; ꞁ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OPEN K;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx64; Ꙗ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER L;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx65; ⊘ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER LY;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx66; ꟼ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER M;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx67;) SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER N;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx68; Ð SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER NY;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx69; ℧ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER O;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx6A; ꙅ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OO;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx6B; �片 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx6C; ✕ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OEE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx6D; ꝫ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER P;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx6E; ⋔ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER Q;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx6F; Ⱶ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER R;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx70; Λ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER S;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx71; │ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER SZ;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx72; ꓬ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER T;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx73; Ⅹ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER TY;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx74; Ⱳ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER U;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx75; Ⱳ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER UU;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx76; Ħ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CLOSE UE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx77; ꜧ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OPEN UE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx78; Ꙍ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CLOSE UEE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx79; ꜿ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OPEN UEE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx7A; ꓮ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER V;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx7B; ꟽ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER W;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx7C; ⮂ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER X;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx7D; ꭨ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER Y;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx7E; Ɏ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER Z;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx7F; Ⴤ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER ZS;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx80; ⅩⅭ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER AMB;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx81; ✳ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER AND;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx82; ⋏ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER ANT;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx83; ⇧ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER EMP;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx84; ⋏ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER ENT;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx85; Ω SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER MB;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx86; ꝫ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER NAP;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx87; ⍭ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER NB;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx88; ⍭ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER TPRU;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx89; ≋ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER TPRUS;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx8A; ✕ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER UNK;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx8B; Ø SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER US;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx8c; ↕ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER ENC;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx8D; θ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER DIAGONAL F;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx8E; ✗ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CH;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx8F; ◮ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER TRIANGULAR K;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx90; ꙇ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CIRCLE ENDED O;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx91; ╱ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER SHORT R;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx92; Ⴣ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER SCH;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx93; Ⴈ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER GH UU;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx94; ꝯ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OPEN V;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx95; (This position shall not be used)

NUMBERS

1xx96; │ ROVAS NUMBER ONE;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx97; ║ ROVAS NUMBER TWO;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx98; ║│ ROVAS NUMBER THREE;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx99; ║║ ROVAS NUMBER FOUR;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;

1xx9A; Ⅴ ROVAS NUMBER FIVE;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx9B; Ⅹ ROVAS NUMBER TEN;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx9C; Ⅷ ROVAS NUMBER FIFTY;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx9D; Ⅺ ROVAS NUMBER ONE HUNDRED;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx9E; Ⅾ ROVAS NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;
1xx9F; Ⅿ ROVAS NUMBER ONE THOUSAND;No;0;R;;;;;N;;;;;

3.3. Code chart of the DUPLICATING MARK in Combining Diacritical Marks Supplement block (BMP)

1DC0   Combining Diacritical Marks Supplement (portion)   1DFF

	1Dx
x	◌̓ 1Dxx

1Dxx ◌̓   DUPLICATING MARK
  • Used historically in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script for duplication of a character

3.4. Code chart of the PUNCTUATION SYMBOLS in Supplemental Punctuation block (BMP)

2E00   Supplemental Punctuation (portion)   2E7F

	2Ex
0	˴ 2Ex0
1	˵˵ 2Ex1
2	˶ 2Ex2
3	˟ 2Ex3
4	˵˴ 2Ex4
5	˟˟ 2Ex5
6	⁅ 2Ex6
7	⁆ 2Ex7
8	˟˟˟ 2Ex8

Szekely-Hungarian Rovas Punctuation

2Ex0 ˴   REVERSED COMMA
  • Used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script with right-to-left and boustrophedon directions
  • Used in Carpathian Basin Rovas script with right-to-left
  → U+002C , comma
  → U+060C ، Arabic comma

2Ex1   DOUBLE LOW-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK
- used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script with right-to-left and boustrophedon directions
- used in Carpathian Basin Rovas script with right-to-left

→ U+201E „ double low-9 quotation mark

2Ex2   EQUALS MARK-LIKE HYPHEN
- used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script

→ U+002D ‐ hyphen-minus
→ U+003D = Equals Sign

2Ex3   WORD SEPARATOR CROSS
- used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script

→ U+00D7 × Multiplication sign

2Ex4   DOUBLE COMMA-LIKE HYPHEN
- used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script with right-to-left direction in historical Rovas relics

→ U+002C ‚ comma
→ U+002D ‐ hyphen-minus

2Ex5   DOUBLE CROSS FULL STOP
- used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script

→ U+003A : colon

2Ex6   BEGINNING MARK RIGHT
- used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script

2Ex7   BEGINNING MARK LEFT
- used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script

2Ex8   END OF MESSAGE MARK
- used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script

4. Fundamental decisions taken in the encoding

4.1. Principles of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas orthography

It uses both the left-to-right and the right-to-left directions, but the latter is the original and dominant one. Furthermore, the boustrophedon (alternating line directions, see *Fig. 2-18, 2-24, 2-25*) and the top-to-bottom directions, as well as the organic motif-building usage in the fine arts are also possible, even if not frequently applied. In applying the boustrophedon, the text in alternate lines can be rotated 180 degrees or the characters are mirrored. In both cases the direction of the reading is alternating right-to-left or left-to-right. The general rule is that any of these directions are possible.

The order of the lines can be top-down or bottom-up, so the writing can start both at the top or on the bottom. The historical example of the latter case is the Rovas inscription in the Patakfalvi Bible (*Fig. 2-8*).

Upper and lower case characters can be horizontally aligned onto the baseline or symmetrically to the baseline. The book "Stars of Eger" is an example for the later type of horizontal alignment.[28]

In regard to the character facings, the main principle is that the faces of the characters are opposite (mirrored images) in the two kinds of horizontal writing directions. It is also possible however, to write in any direction with non-mirrored characters used in the original right-to-left direction.

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[28] Gárdonyi, 2009

4.2. Characters for the contemporary Szekely-Hungarian Rovas scripting

Basic characters

Ꟈ A, Ꟈ AA, X B, ↑ C, Ꞃ CS, ✝ D, ⅎ DZ, ⅄ DZS, Ꝫ E, Ꞅ CLOSE E, ꜚ EE, ⊗ F, ⋀ G, ‡ GY, ⵉ H, ↑ I, ↑ II, ꝺ J, ◇ K, ⤻ OPEN K, ⋀ L, ⊘ LY, ꝛ M, ꜱ N, Ɗ NY, ꞇ O, ꝯ OO, Ƙ OE, ✕ OEE, ꝭ P, ꝱ Q, Ⱨ R, ⋀ S, ꓲ SZ, ꓱ T, X TY, Ꙋ U, Ꙋ UU, ꚛ CLOSE UE, ꜚ OPEN UE, ꚛ CLOSE UEE, ꜚ OPEN UEE, Ϻ V, Ϻ W, ⋈ X, ꓵ Y, ꝛ Z, ꓵ ZS

These basic characters are handled individually in the contemporary Szekely-Hungarian Rovas orthography. Currently a Szekely-hungarian Rovas mass production exists, increasing number of books and web sites use all letters listed above. The character *w* in the Hungarian Latin orthography represents the phoneme /v/; however, in case of English-origin words it is sometimes pronounced as /w/. Similarly, the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas Ϻ W can sporadically represent /w/.

Reptilian symbols

Historically, some reptilian symbols were generated from other characters, but they are frozen forms that turned into new letters. Their phonetic values differ from the phonetic values of their compounds. They are traditionally used as syllables or individual words and also applied in the present-day Szekely-Hungarian Rovas scripting. This development is identical to the cases of *W<V+V* and *&<e+t*.

Glyph	Name	- **Examples of the glyph in relics and in publications**
ꙮ	AMB	- Rudimenta by Telegdi, 1598, *Fig. 2-7* - Scholar book of Németh, 1934, *Fig. 2-34* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/b*
ꝕ	AND	- Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., *Fig. 2-4* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/a & b*
ꙶ	ANT	- Rudimenta by Telegdi, 1598, *Fig. 2-7* - Scholar book of Németh, 1934, *Fig. 2-34* - Rovas scripting texbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/a & b* - The book "Stars of Eger" from 2009, *Fig. 2-27/d*
ꙫ	EMP	- Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., *Fig. 2-4* - Scholar book of Németh, 1934, *Fig. 2-34* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/b*
ꙶ	ENT	- Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., *Fig. 2-4* - Bologna Rovas Calendar, 1690 (earlier origin), *Fig. 2-13, glyph:* ꓵ - Scholar book of Németh, 1934, *Fig. 2-34* - Greeting card by Sólyom, 2009, *Fig. 2-25* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/a & b* - The book "Stars of Eger" from 2009, *Fig. 2-27/d* - Web page generated by software of Dövényi-Nagy, 2009, *Fig. 2-26* - Part of a novel, 21st c., *Fig. 2-18*
ꙫ	MB	- Constantinople inscription, 1515, *Fig. 2-5* - Poem of Reményik, transcribed by M. Forrai Jr., 2009, *Fig. 2-23* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/b* - The book "Stars of Eger" from 2009, *Fig. 2-27/d*
ꝫ	NAP	- Ancient alphabet & sentences of Kájoni, 1673, *Fig. 2-6* - Screenshot of a transcription software of Giczi, 2009, *Fig. 2-22* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/b* - Poem of Reményik, transcribed by Forrai Jr., 2009, *Fig. 2-23* - Web page generated by software of Dövényi-Nagy, 2009, *Fig. 2-26* - Journal article of Gribek, 2009, *Fig. 2-32*
ꙮ	TPRU	- Rudimenta by Telegdi, 1598, *Fig. 2-7* - Scholar book of Németh, 1934, *Fig. 2-34* - Wall-calendar for 2010 created by Rózsa, 2009, *Fig 2-30* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/b* - Screenshot of a transcription software of Giczi, 2009, *Fig. 2-22* - Journal article of Gribek, 2009, *Fig. 2-32*

Glyph	Name	- Examples of the glyph in relics and in publications
﷽	TPRUS	- Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., *Fig. 2-4* - Scholar book of Németh, 1934, *Fig. 2-34* - Wall-calendar for 2010 created by Rózsa, 2009, *Fig 2-30* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/a & b* - Screenshot of a transcription software of Giczi, 2009, *Fig. 2-22* - Journal article of Gribek, 2009, *Fig. 2-32*
⌖	NB	- Bologna Rovas Calendar, 1690 copy of a 15th-c. Rovas stick, *Fig. 2-13* - Scholar book of Németh, 1934, *Fig. 2-34* - Scholar book of archaeologist Fehéné Walter, 1975, *Fig. 2-31* - Poem of Reményik, transcribed by Forrai Jr., 2009, *Fig. 2-23* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/a & b* - The book "Stars of Eger" from 2009, *Fig. 2-27/d*
✕	UNK	- Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., *Fig. 2-4* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/a & b* - The book "Stars of Eger" from 2009, *Fig. 2-27/d* - Web page generated by software of Dövényi-Nagy, 2009, *Fig. 2-26*
⓪	US	- Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., *Fig. 2-4* - Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, *Fig. 2-28/a & b*

4.3. Historical characters

Some characters used historically only are necessary to present concurrently the historical and the current Rovas characters in the studies. They cannot be taken as glyph variants or ligatures of other characters, since their origins differ from them.

Glyph	Name	Examples of the glyph in relics and in publications	Sound value
↕	ENC	- Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., *Fig. 2-4*	$\widehat{nts}$/$\widehat{\varepsilon nts}$
θ	DIAGONAL F	- Vargyas inscription, second half of the 12th c., *Fig. 2-1* - Homoródkarácsonyfalva, 12th-13th c., *Fig. 2-2*	f
✗	CH	- Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., *Fig. 2-4*	x/x^j
◢	TRIANGULAR K	- Homoródkarácsonyfalva, 12th-13th c., *Fig. 2-2*	k
⌶	CIRCLE ENDED O	- Vargyas inscription, second half of the 12th c., *Fig. 2-1*	o
╱	SHORT R	- Bologna Rovas Calendar, 1690 (earlier origin), *Fig. 2-13* - Ancient alphabet of Kájoni from 1673, *Fig. 2-6*	r
Ѵ	SCH	- Portsalmi's handwritten book from 1655, *Fig. 2-9*	ʃ
N	GH UU	- Vargyas inscription, second half of the 12th c., *Fig. 2-1*	ɣ
╗	OPEN V	- Székelydálya inscription, 14th c., *Fig. 2-3*	β

4.4. Rovas Numbers

Ɩ ONE, Ɩɩ TWO, ɩɩɩ THREE, ɩɩɩɩ FOUR, V FIVE, X TEN, Ѵ FIFTY, ✗ ONE HUNDRED, Ѱ FIVE HUNDRED, ✸ ONE THOUSAND

Their use is seen on *Fig. 2-16, 17, 21, 27/a, 27/c & 30*. They are also applied by the Carpathian Basin Rovas.

4.5. Combining diacritic mark

Accents are not used in the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script. Long vowels count as different characters, long consonants are generally marked by duplication. However, there is special combining diacritic mark called DUPLICATING MARK ◌́ in a few Rovas relics (e.g. *Fig. 2-12*).

4.6. Punctuation marks

The Szekely-Hungarian Rovas applies the usual European punctuation marks and their reversed versions due to its bidirectional property. For this reason the following absent punctuation marks have to be encoded.

Glyph	Name of the Rovas punctuation mark	Usage in texts	Examples of the glyph in relics and in publications
،	REVERSED COMMA	RTL used as in the modern Eurpoean scripts	- Letter of "K. G." from 1770, *Fig. 2-10* - A page of Vér's book, *Fig. 2-17*
،،	DOUBLE LOW-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK	RTL as beginning quotation mark	- A page of Vér's book, *Fig. 2-17*
=	EQUALS MARK-LIKE HYPHEN	LTR and RTL	- The Rudimenta Hunnorum, 1598, *Fig. 2-7*
×	WORD SEPARATOR CROSS	LTR and RTL, as word separator	- Wood carving by Zubrits, 2009, *Fig. 2-33* - Manual for scouts, 2001, *Fig. 2-20*
ٮ	DOUBLE COMMA-LIKE HYPHEN	RTL as historical hyphen	- Letter of "K. G." from 1770, *Fig. 2-10*
××	DOUBLE CROSS FULL STOP	LTR and RTL, as period	- Wood carving by Zubrits, 2009, *Fig. 2-33* - Manual for scouts, 2001, *Fig. 2-20*
﹛	BEGINNING MARK RIGHT	RTL	- Examples of Verpeléti Kiss, 1933, *Fig. 2-15/a*
﹜	BEGINNING MARK LEFT	LTR	- Examples of Verpeléti Kiss, 1935, *Fig. 2-15/b*
××	END OF MESSAGE MARK	LTR and RTL	- Texts of Verpeléti Kiss, 1935, *Fig. 2-15/b* - Manual for scouts, 2001, *Fig. 2-20*

Following table shows some already encoded punctuation marks used in the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas.

Glyph	Name of the Rovas punctuation mark	Usage
·	WORD SEPARATOR MIDDLE DOT (U+2E31) from the Supplemental Punctuation block	LTR and RTL, as word separator
⁝	TRICOLON (U+205D) from the General Punctuation Block	LTR and RTL, as word separator
⁞	VERTICAL FOUR DOTS (U+205E) from the General Punctuation Block	LTR and RTL, as word separator or fullstop
+	PLUS SIGN (U+002B) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR and RTL, as historical word separator and as PLUS SIGN
*	ASTERISK (U+002A) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR and RTL, as historical word separator and as ASTERISK
	SPACE (U+0020) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR and RTL, as word separator
,	COMMA (U+002C) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR, as in the modern European scripts
.	FULL STOP (U+002E) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR and RTL
:	COLON (U+003A) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR and RTL, as in the modern European scripts
„	DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK (U+201E) from the General Punctuation Block	LTR, as beginning quotation mark
‟	DOUBLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK (U+201F) from the General Punctuation Block	RTL, as ending quotation mark
”	RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK (U+201D) from the General Punctuation Block	LTR, as ending quotation mark
-	HYPHEN-MINUS (U+002D) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR and RTL, as in the modern European scripts
⁏	REVERSED SEMICOLON (U+204F) from the General Punctuation Block	RTL, as in the modern European scripts
;	SEMICOLON (U+003B) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR, as in the modern European scripts

Glyph	Name of the Rovas punctuation mark	Usage
!	EXCLAMATION MARK (U+0021) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR and RTL, as in the modern European scripts
¿	REVERSED QUESTION MARK (U+2E2E) from the Supplemental Punctuation Block	RTL, as in the modern European scripts
?	QUESTION MARK (U+003F) from the Basic Latin Block	LTR, as in the modern European scripts

Important feature of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas that RTL, LTR and the boustrophedon directions are used. The boustrophedon directed Rovas texts use the both RTL and LTR punctuation marks.

4.7. Ligatures

The ligatures are widely used as it is usual in the family of the Rovas scripts. These are not systematic, applied on occasion. In the modern computing they belong to the presentation and not the character definition, they should be generated by the improved digital typesetting techniques. Some examples are presented below.

Glyph	Name	Transcription	Constituents of the non-systematic ligatures
Ж	AB	<u>ob</u>	ꟻ A /ɒ/ + X B /b/
ꟸ	ATT	<u>ott</u>	ꟻ A /ɒ/ + Ƴ T /t/ + Ƴ T /t/
ꟼꟼ	AAR	<u>a:r</u>	ꟻ AA /a:/ + Ꟁ R /r/
Ӿ	BA	<u>bo</u>	X B /b/ + ꟻ A /ɒ/

4.8. Ordering

In ordering the Common Template Table defined in the International Standard ISO/IEC 14651 is adapted.[29] The ordering requires different levels:

Level 1

The first level renders the texts to be sorted case-insensitibve and insensitive to diacritical marks, and to all special characters, where the following order is required:

ꟻ A < ЖC AMB < Ж AND < ᛣ ANT < ꟻ AA < X B < ↑ C< Ӄ CS < ᛮ D < Ꝧ DZ <ꟹ DZS < Ӡ E < ↕ ENC < ⨁ EMP < ᛣ ENT < Ӿ CLOSE E < Ͻ EE < ⊘ F < ⊖ DIAGONAL F < Ʌ G < ꟹ GY < Ӿ H < Ӿ CH < ↑ I < � II < ꟼ J < ◊ K < Ꝺ TRIANGULAR K < Ꟃ OPEN K < ꟿ L < ⊖ LY < ꟼM < Ꟊ MB< Ͻ N < ꟹ NAP < ЖC TPRU < ꟹꟹ TPRUS < Ꝥ NB < Ꝺ NY < Ꝺ O < Ι CIRCLE ENDED O < Ꝺ OO < ꞁ OE< Ӿ OEE < ꟼ P < Ꙗ Q < Ꟁ R < ⁄ SHORT R < Ʌ S < Ѵ SCH < Ι SZ < Ƴ T < Ӿ TY < Ꟙ U < Ӿ UNK < ⦶ US < Ꟙ UU < Ν GH UU < Ӿ CLOSE UE < ꟼ OPEN UE < Ꝩ CLOSE UEE < ꟾ OPEN UEE < Μ V < ꟻ OPEN V < Μ W < Ꝋ X < � Y < Ӌ Z < Υ ZS

The order of the Rovas numbers:

Ι ONE < ΙΙ TWO < ΙΙΙ THREE < ΙΙΙΙ FOUR < Ѵ FIVE < X TEN < Ѵ FIFTY < Ӿ ONE HUNDRED < ꟈ FIVE HUNDRED < ꟸ ONE THOUSAND

Level 2

This breaks ties on quasi-homographs (strings differ only because they have different diacritical marks)

In the case of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas there is only one diacritical mark, the called DUPLICATING MARK ꞌ.

In ordering table:[30]

<[A] [Duplicating mark]>:

level 1 : [a][a]

[29] LaBonté, 2007a & 2007b
[30] LaBonté, 2010

level 2 : [distinction entry indicating that it is not exactly [A][A] but [A][duplicating mark]]
level 3 : [upper case]
[...]
<[b] [Duplicating mark]>:
level 1 : [b][b]
level 2 : [distinction entry indicating that it is not exactly [b][b] but [b][duplicating mark]]
level 3 : [lower case]
[...]

Level 3
This level breaks ties for quasi-homographs that differ only because uppercase and lowercase characters are used.
In case of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas scripts all characters have uppercase and lovercase versions. The Rovas numbers have only one version.

Level 4
The fourth level breaks the final tie that, in general, does not correspond to any strong tradition, namely, the tie between quasi-homographs differing only because they contain special characters.
In the case of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas the Level 4 of the ordering does not differ from similar level in the case of the Hungarian Latin orthography.

5. Acknowledgements

6. Bibliography

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7. Appendix: Proposal Summary form

> **ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2**
> **PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS**
> **FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646**[31]
> **Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.**
> **Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from** http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html **for guidelines and details before filling this form.**
> **Please ensure you are using the latest Form from** http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html **.**
> **See also** http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html **for latest *Roadmaps*.**

A. Administrative

1. **Title:**		**Proposal for encoding the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas in the SMP of the UCS**
2. Requester's name:		**Hungarian Standards Institution**
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):		Member body
4. Submission date:		January 21, 2011
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):		*http://www.mszt.hu/angol/index_eng.htm*
6. Choose one of the following:		
This is a complete proposal:		*Yes*
(or) More information will be provided later:		

B. Technical – General

---

[31] Form number: N3152-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05)

1. Choose one of the following:

    a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):   *Yes*

        Proposed name of script: **Szekely-Hungarian Rovas**

    b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: *No*

        Name of the existing block:

2. Number of characters in proposal: *158*

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):

    A-Contemporary   **X**   B.1-Specialized (small collection)   B.2-Specialized (large collection)

    C-Major extinct   D-Attested extinct   E-Minor extinct

    F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic   G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols

4. 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*

5. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for

    publishing the standard?   *Dr. Gábor Hosszú*

    If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools

    used: *Dr. Gábor Hosszú, FontCreator*

6. 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*

7. 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)?   *Yes*

---

8. 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. – **See below.**

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?   *National Standardisation Technical Committee called Informatics (MSZT/MB 819) of the Hungarian Standards Institution*
Rovas Foundation
Association of Rovas Writers of Szeged
Rovas Section - Society of the Friends of Old Hungarian Culture
Sándor Forrai Rovas Writer Association
15th Bethlen Gábor Scout Group of the Hungarian Scout Association

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| If YES, available relevant documents: | *Yes* |

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?

Yes

| Reference: | *Contemporary use by Hungarians, in Hungary, the Carpathian Basin and world-wide.*
The Rovas Writing Home Page: http://rovasirashonlap.fw.hu
Rovas Info News Site: http://rovas.info
Future Spectator – Rovas Writing Journal: http://jovobenezo.blogspot.com/
Home Knowledge Camp: http://geocities.com/honismeretitabor/
Pages of Jankovich Nándor: http://rovasmutatvany.tvn.hu/z_oldal2.html
Terembura. Hunnish Research Journal: http://www.hunok.hu/
Yudit Home Page: http://www.yudit.org/
Rovas Writing Section - Society of the Friends of Old Hungarian Culture: http://omt.atw.hu/
Sándor Forrai Rovas Writer Association: http://www.rovasirasforrai.hu/
Írástudó newsletter: http://irastudo.fw.hu/
Rovasírás: http://www.hun-idea.com/4rovasiras.htm
Rovas Editor of Erik Csókás: http://www.sportspositive.com/rovas/
Rovásírás: http://www.pserve.hu/rovas/ |

4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) — *Common with increasing popularity*

Reference: *All characters form a complete system; each of them exists in the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas only. Currently it is used contemporary. Increasing number of home pages use Szekely-Hungarian Rovas.*

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? — Yes

If YES, where? Reference: *In Hungary, in Romania (mainly in Szekelyland), in Slovakia, in Serbia, in Ukraine and in every place where Hungarians live. There are competitions of Szekler-Hungarian Rovas users in Germany, in USA, in Canada among others.*

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 such use 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?

<div style="text-align:right">No</div>

If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

<div style="text-align:right">No</div>

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

If YES, reference: