Proposal to encode Ottoman Siyaq Numbers in Unicode

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This is a proposal to encode Ottoman Siyaq Numbers in the Unicode standard. A description of the typology of the numbers and the encoding model have been presented in the following documents:

- L2/07-414 "Proposal to Encode Siyaq Numerals"
- L2/09-166 "Ottoman Numerals: Towards a Model for Encoding Numerals of the Siyaq Systems"
- L2/11-271 "Preliminary Proposal to Encode Ottoman Siyaq Numbers in the UCS"
- L2/15-072R2 "Proposal to Encode Ottoman Siyaq Numbers in Unicode"

Major changes from previous versions are:

- Removal of the alternate form of twenty thousand
- · Addition of two fractions and a description of their orthography

Proposals to encode characters of three other Siyaq systems have been previously submitted:

- L2/15-066R "Proposal to Encode Diwani Siyaq Numbers in Unicode"
- L2/15-121R2 "Proposal to Encode Indic Siyaq Numbers in Unicode"
- L2/15-122R "Proposal to Encode Persian Siyaq Numbers in Unicode"

1 Script Details

Block name The name 'Ottoman Siyaq Numbers' is assigned to the block. This name reflects the sources in which these numbers are most commonly attested.

Character repertoire The proposed repertoire contains 61 characters. All distinctive characters are attested in the available sources, excerpts of which are enclosed here.

Representative glyphs Representative glyphs are based upon numbers shown in the manuscript in figure 33. They reflect number forms found in the available sources. These glyphs resemble the metal type designs shown in *Exposé des signes de numération usités chez les peuples orientaux anciens et modernes* by Antoine Paulin Pihan (Paris: L'imprimerie impériale, 1860), see figures 29 and 30. Glyphs for characters not found the above sources have been created by the proposal author.

Structure The numbers represent units of a decimal positional system. The notation system is additive, that is, the value of a number is the sum of the numerical signs that represent it. There is no character for zero; it is inherent in the numbers for each decimal order. There are distinctive characters for the primary units, tens, hundreds, thousands, and ten thousands. Numbers of higher orders are represented as sequences of these characters.

Directionality The numbers are written right-to-left in the regular Arabic manner.

Ordering The ordering of Ottoman Siyaq Numbers in encoded text follows the rules of numerical expression in the Arabic language. The largest number occurs first and smaller units follow in sequential order. Compound numbers involving the tens and primary units are written transposed with the latter placed before the former.

2 Characters Proposed

2.1 Primary numbers

The following 9 characters are used for representing the primary numbers:

- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE
- **U** OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWO
- U OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THREE
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR
- → OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIX
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN
- ◆ OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINE

Variant forms of the primary numbers are attested in records from various historical periods, (see figures 7, 14. The most distinctive of the variants is **w**, which is commonly used in place of **z** Three. The other bear closer affinity to the representative forms. The variants for FOUR .. NINE have an upward stroke for the left terminal. The bodies of the forms are slightly modified so they rests at the baseline. Several of these are included in the repertoire as alternate forms (see section 2.2).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Representative	1	U	F	ابو	م	_	H	4	لو
Variant	١	ء	w	لبعا	ھا	し ,•	بعا	4	لعا

- The J is a glyphic variant of I ONE (see figure 14). It differs from the representative shape in that the terminal stroke curves to the left instead of stopping at the baseline.
- The s is a variant of **U** Two that occurs in a manuscript (see figure 33). It is a distinctive form.
- The is shown as a variant for \rightarrow six in figure 29. It is described there as being used in place of \rightarrow in compound numbers, eg. 16 may be written as \rightarrow instead of \rightarrow . The source for this form is unspecified. It does not occur in any of the handbooks on Ottoman Siyaq or the primary sources consulted. This dot-like form may be a truncation of the stroke for \rightarrow six. It is not attested in other sources and should be treated as a glyphic variant.
- The ω is a glyphic variant of \checkmark EIGHT. It is a more rounded style of the representative glyph.

2.2 Alternate forms of the primary numbers

The following alternate forms are included in the repertoire:

- S OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE TWO
- **W** OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE THREE
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE FOUR
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE FIVE
- U OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE SIX
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE SEVEN
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE EIGHT
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE NINE

The uniform terminal in the variant forms suggests that there are two stylistic sets of primary numbers, the other being the representative forms. The variant forms may be historical retentions. As the representative and variant forms are both documented in handbooks on Ottoman Siyaq, and as they are graphically distinct, the latter are proposed for encoding as alternate forms.

2.3 Tens

The following 9 characters are used for representing the tens:

- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TEN
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY

- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY
- **O**TTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY

2.4 Alternate form of tens

The following alternate form is proposed:

OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE TEN

The is a variant form of TEN that is graphically related to the alternate forms of the primary numbers FOUR.. NINE, and it used when the number 10 is grouped with that alternate set.

2.5 Hundreds

The following 9 characters are used for representing the hundreds:

L OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE HUNDRED

⚠ OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWO HUNDRED

OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THREE HUNDRED

OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED

OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED

OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIX HUNDRED

OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED

OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED

OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINE HUNDRED

Variant forms of the following hundreds are shown in charts from handbooks:

	400	600	700	900	
Representative	لهج	سما	द्स	کھ	
Variant	کس, کھا	٤	हम	٢٠	

The distinctive variants are those for FOUR HUNDRED and SIX HUNDRED, which are discussed in section 2.6 below. The other variants are more conservative shapes of the representative forms in which the downward strokes from the body of the number stop at the baseline and fold into the terminal instead of looping below the baseline. These are similar enough to the representive forms to be considered glyphic variants.

2.6 Alternate forms of the hundreds

The following alternate forms are included in the repertoire:

- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE FOUR HUNDRED

 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE SIX HUNDRED
- The form 41 is shown as a variant of 45 FOUR HUNDRED in figure 8.
- The form is shown as a variant of six hundred in figures 12, 19. The form follows the general pattern of FOUR HUNDRED. NINE HUNDRED, but uses a simple horizontal stroke that connects to the terminal for the hundreds unit. It is included as an alternate character based upon its distinctive shape.

2.7 Thousands

The following 9 characters are used for representing the thousands:

الق	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE THOUSAND
الے	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWO THOUSAND
سالعة	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THREE THOUSAND
معالعر	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND
مالعه	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE THOUSAND
مالعة	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIX THOUSAND
اداك	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN THOUSAND
ساله	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT THOUSAND
لعالعة	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINE THOUSAND

2.8 Alternate form for two thousand

The following alternate form is proposed:

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OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE TWO THOUSAND
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The ALTERNATE TWO THOUSAND is shown as a variant of the representative 1 TWO THOUSAND in figures 8, 21. The form is produced by curving the terminal stroke upwards instead of writing it horizontally beneath the body. This forms is included in the proposed repertoire because of its distinctive shape.

2.9 Ten thousands

The following 9 characters are used for representing the ten thousands:

عط	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TEN THOUSAND
عربے	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND
سع	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY THOUSAND
ەلاك	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY THOUSAND
حع	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY THOUSAND
بع	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY THOUSAND
المط	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY THOUSAND
ربع	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND
لوبط	OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY THOUSAND

Variant forms of the ten thousands are attested (see figure 21). Some of these are shown below. The first row contains representative glyphs for the proposed characters, the rest are variant forms:

10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000
عط	وك	سع	للوك	حع	ع	الانع	رع	لونغ
ے	رے	س	س	حه	セ	ب	ب	س
عك	رك	سك	ہواہے	حك	ك	بوك	رك	ىواب
عك	برك	سك	پەوك	حك	ان	الحك	رك	ىوك

The ten thousands are produced by adding the element $^{\circ}$ to a modified or extended form of the tens (Fekete 1955: 37). This element has different styles, as shown in the variant forms. These styles reveal the original Arabic $^{\circ}$ one thousand' source of the element. These stylistic representations of the ten thousands are all to be handled as glyphic variants.

2.10 Alternate form of ten thousand

The following alternate form is proposed:

OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE TEN THOUSAND

This form is used in sources in place of the representative character (see figure 22). The alternate for three through nine thousands, eg. THREE THOUSAND, FOUR THOUSAND, INNE THOUSAND. On the other hand, the representative ten thousand follows the structure of other ten thousands. The structure of ALTERNATE TEN THOUSAND follows the principle of grouping the number ten with the primary numbers. The alternate form is included as a separate character on account of its distinctive shape.

2.11 Multiplier

The following sign is proposed:

OTTOMAN SIYAQ SIGN MARRATAN

The sign MARRATAN is a multiplier used in combination with $\[\]$ ONE HUNDRED and $\[\]$ ONE THOUSAND for expressing the millions and larger orders. Examples of the sign are shown in figures 13 and 22). Its shape is based upon an abbreviation of the Arabic $\[\]$ marratan / Turkish merreten "times" (Fekete 1955: 38). When MARRATAN is followed by $\[\]$ ONE HUNDRED the sequence may be ligated as $\[\]$ $\[\]$, as a result of cursive writing (see the orthography for the millions in section 4). It may also ligate with both the following ONE HUNDRED and the preceding number, eg. $\[\]$ $\[\]$ Such representations are calligraphic and are to be controlled using fonts.

3 Characters not proposed

The following characters have been identified in the available sources, but are not yet proposed for encoding because of insufficient information:

3.1 Fractions

There are several signs used for writing fractions, as shown in figures 26, 27, 28:

Fraction	Value	Na	ime
C	1/4	ربع	rub ʻ
ישק	1/2	نصف	niṣf
9	1/2	نيم	nīm
مامر	1/3	ثلث	<u>t</u> ulu <u>t</u>
ىلىر	2/3	ثلثان	<u>t</u> ulu <u>t</u> ān
1	1/6	سدس	sūds
لو	1/24	طسّوج	ṭassūj
معر	1/96	صئير	ṣaʾīr

At this time, only the following are proposed for encoding at this time as their shapes are distinctive.

- **9** OTTOMAN SIYAQ FRACTION ONE HALF
- ✓ OTTOMAN SIYAQ FRACTION ONE SIXTH

The other fractions, as shown, are written using Arabic words. Additional research is required for determining their representative shapes, identifying sources containing their usage, and understanding the full repertoire of fraction signs.

3.2 Number mark

Figure 30 shows the sign — written above a set of numbers in order to indicate that they belong to a group. The source of this mark is unknown. It is not used in the sources consulted for this proposal in the way that it is described by Pihan (1860: 237). Certainly, various supertending marks are written above Siyaq numbers, but these are abbreviations of specific quantities represented by the number (see figures 34–40). It is possible that one such mark resembling — was interpreted as being an abbreviation for the work wiyāq. This sign was previously proposed for encoding in the Arabic block as — *ARABIC SIYAQ NUMBER MARK (see L2/15-074). As the number mark is not attested in sources apart from Pihan, it is not proposed for encoding.

4 Orthography

Examples of Ottoman Siyaq Numbers and their encoded representations are shown below.

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
5	۵	< ▲ FIVE>
5	ھا	<اء ALTERNATE FIVE ما>
50	14	<a hre<="" th="">
55	م مه	<pre><pre>FIVE, 4a FIFTY></pre></pre>
55	مامه	<له ALTERNATE FIVE, ما>
500	ځم	< L FIVE HUNDRED>
505	مځم	<ځے FIVE HUNDRED, ہے FIVE>
550	مه ځه	حمٰے FIVE HUNDRED, مم FIFTY>
555	مممطم	<ځه FIVE HUNDRED, مه FIVE, عه FIFTY>

5,000	مالعة	<ماك FIVE THOUSAND>
5,005	عالق م	<ما جالعہ Five Thousand, مالعہ Five>
5,500	ځه حماله	<ماک five thousand, کے five hundred>
50,000	ع	<عے fifty thousand>
50,005	<i>م</i> ك م	<عے FIFTY THOUSAND, مع FIVE>
50,550	عه لحه <u></u>	حعہ FIFTY THOUSAND, کے FIVE HUNDRED, حعہ
55,000	م مع	<مك FIVE, علم> FIFTY THOUSAND>
55,005	معهم	<مع FIVE> مر FIFTY THOUSAND, مع FIVE>
500,000	معاا کھ	<ف FIVE HUNDRED, العه ONE THOUSAND>
500,055	عه مدعها که	<ځ FIVE HUNDRED, العه ONE THOUSAND, م FIVE, م FIFTY>
505,505	به لحم سماله سما لحم	< حاك Five hundred, العه one thousand, حاكم Five thousand, حاكم Five hundred, م Five>
555,555	100 to 200 to	< La five hundred, a five, a fifty thousand, La five hundred, a five, a fifty>
5,000,000	عالق الق	<ماك five thousand, اله one thousand>
5,000,000	حالف مر الف	<ماك five thousand, ماك one thousand>
5,500,000	حياا لحم حياا حيالم	حله Five thousand, اله one thousand, حله Five Hundred, اله one thousand>
5,500,000	حالق مر الق حط الق	<مال one thousand, مال one thousand, ال one thousand, الح five hundred, الله one thousand>
50,000,000	حنے العہ	<عے> FIFTY THOUSAND, ال

Compounds involving the primary numbers Compounds of the primary numbers of ten, ten thousand, ten million orders are written transposed with the primary number placed before the larger number. All other multiples are written in the regular order. If applicable, the primary number may be written with an alternate form. Below are representations of 11–19. The same pattern is used for expressing 21–99.

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
10	عه	<حە> TEN>
	عا	ALTERNATE TEN>
11	اعه	ONE, <b 3. TEN>
12	لاعه	< U TWO, →2 TEN>
13	ع عه	< t three, -s ten>
	₩عۍ	<₩ ALTERNATE THREE, TEN>
14	الوعه	< ≯ FOUR, → TEN>
	لىعاعە	<لعا> ALTERNATE FOUR, حه TEN>
15	ه عه	<م Five, عه Ten>
	حاعه	<a>ALTERNATE FIVE, → TEN>
16	رعه	<- SIX, -C TEN>
	ماعه	<∪ ALTERNATE SIX, ❖ TEN>
17	اوعه	<pre><pre>Seven, == Ten></pre></pre>
	بعاعه	<u alternate="" seven,="" ten="" →=""></u>
18	25.4	<√ eight, ❖ ten>
	حدله	< ← ALTERNATE EIGHT, → TEN>
19	لو عد	NINE, TEN>
	لعاعه	✓ ALTERNATE NINE, ✓ TEN>
20	وب	< →> TWENTY>

Hundred thousands The hundred thousands are written using the hundreds and **W** ONE THOUSAND:

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
100,000	ماالق	<د one hundred, العه one thousand>
200,000	ماكر الق	< n two hundred, lone thousand>
300,000	مياالق	< ₩ THREE HUNDRED, ₩ ONE THOUSAND>

400,000	لليطح الع	
500,000	سا کھ	<خ five hundred, الع one thousand>
600,000	سماالق	<اک six hundred, اله one thousand>
700,000	ساكه	<کن seven hundred, العه one thousand>
800,000	رطالق	<ف eight hundred, الع $=$ one thousand $>$
900,000	يها الع	<عا one thousand>

The hundred and ten thousands are represented using the same pattern as above:

110,000	ماعك	 ONE HUNDRED, == TEN THOUSAND>
120,000	ماعط	<ل one hundred, عرب twenty thousand>
130,000	ماسك	<ل one hundred, سے thirty thousand>
190,000	حالوك	<ل one hundred, کا ninety thousand>

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence \rightarrow
1,000,000	الق الق	one thousand> العه one thousand>
2,000,000	الے العہ	<العہ one thousand>
3,000,000	ساكف الق	< العة ONE THOUSAND>
9,000,000	لعالق الق	<الع NINE THOUSAND, العه ONE THOUSAND>

This repetition is also expressed as الف مرتّا الف مرتّا الله alf marattan alf 'thousand times a thousand'. In such cases, the sign م MARRATAN is used as an additional multiplier before الع ONE THOUSAND (see figure 12).

Another method reckons the millions as "ten times one hundred thousand" (see figure 22). The sequence one hundred thousand" (see figure 22). The sequence one hundred thousand is used here as well.

1,000,000	عه مر ماالعه	< حە> ten, م marratan, لك one hundred, العه one thousand>
2,000,000	عرب مر ما الق	< العام ONE THOUSAND م TWENTY, م MARRATAN, م ONE HUNDRED, العام ONE THOUSAND
3,000,000	ىنەم مااك	<مد thirty, م Marratan, له one hundred, العه one thousand>
9,000,000	يق مر ماالق	< الله one thousand> م Ninety, م Marratan, الله one hundred, الله

When MARRATAN is followed by ONE HUNDRED the sequence may be ligated as $\boldsymbol{\smile} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\smile} + \boldsymbol{\jmath}$, as a result of cursive writing (see figures 22 and 24). Ligation may also occur with the preceding number.

Similar ligation occurs when writing higher orders, as described below.

Ten millions The ten millions are conceived of in two ways: The first is in terms of "hundred multiplied by one hundred thousand" (see figure 22). The AMARRATAN is used for producing these representations:

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
10,000,000	مامر ما الق	<ل one hundred, م Marratan, ل one hundred, الله one thousand>
20,000,000	ماک مر ما الق	<ه ک Two hundred, م Marratan, ل One hundred, الع One thousand>
30,000,000	نقام ماالق	$<$ ال \star Three Hundred, م \star Marratan, له One Hundred, الح \star One Thousand
90,000,000	ييځ مر ما الق	<عا one thousand> الع

The second method is expressed as "ten thousand times one thousand". It is written as:

10,000,000	عك الق	<e one="" ren="" thousand="" thousand,="" الله=""></e>
20,000,000	وسے الق	<الع one thousand> والع TEN THOUSAND
30,000,000	وسے الق	<الع one thousand> والع TEN THOUSAND
90,000,000	لوك الق	<عاد one thousand> الع

This method is also represented using the sign \nearrow MARRATAN:

10,000,000	عظم الق	< TEN THOUSAND, م MARRATAN, العن ONE THOUSAND>
20,000,000	ع سے مر العہ	<الع TEN THOUSAND, م MARRATAN, الع ONE THOUSAND>
30,000,000	ع سے مر العہ	<الع TEN THOUSAND, م MARRATAN, الع ONE THOUSAND>
90,000,000	لونے مر الق	<الع ten thousand, م Marratan, الع one thousand>

Hundred millions The hundred millions are expressed as "thousand times one hundred thousand". This order is represented as follows:

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
100,000,000	الق مر ماالق	one thousand, م Marratan, العة one hundred, العة one thousand>
200,000,000	الے مر ماالق	< ∠ I TWO THOUSAND, → MARRATAN, L ONE HUNDRED, → ONE THOUSAND>
300,000,000	بباكف مر ما الق	<سالت three thousand, مالت one hundred, الت one thousand>
900,000,000	لعالق مر ما الق	< ما nine thousand, م Marratan, لعالمت one hundred, العب one thousand>

Billions The Billions are expressed as "ten thousand times one hundred thousand" (see figure 23). This order is represented as follows:

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
1,000,000,000	عظ مر ما العة	<د الله TEN THOUSAND, م MARRATAN, ل ONE HUNDRED, الله ONE THOUSAND>
1,000,000,000	عالق مر ما الق	< عالیه ALTERNATE TEN THOUSAND, ه MARRATAN, ه ONE HUNDRED, ONE THOUSAND>
2,000,000,000	ع على ما الع	حے> twenty thousand, م Marratan, ل one hundred, الله One thousand>
3,000,000,000	سط مر ماالق	< العة ONE HUNDRED, م MARRATAN, له ONE HUNDRED, العة ONE THOUSAND>
9,000,000,000	لوك م ما الق	<العة Ninety thousand, م Marratan, ه One hundred, العه One thousand

Ten billions The ten billions are expressed as "one hundred thousand times one hundred thousand" (see figure 23). This order is represented as follows:

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
10,000,000,000	ما الق مر ما الق	<ل one thousand م one thousand العه Marratan, one hundred, العه one thousand>
20,000,000,000	ماکر الق مر ما الق	< که two hundred, اله one thousand م Marratan, one hundred, اله one thousand>
30,000,000,000	ل <i>يا الق</i> مر ما الق	THREE HUNDRED, اله ONE THOUSAND م MARRATAN, ONE HUNDRED, اله ONE THOUSAND
90,000,000,000	يها العة مر ما العة	<ع nine hundred, الع one thousand م Marratan, one hundred, الع one thousand>

Hundred billions The hundred billions are expressed as "thousand times thousand times one hundred thousand" (see figures 10, 23, 33). This order is represented as follows:

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
100,000,000,000	الق الق مر ما الق	<ل one thousand م one thousand الله Marratan, one hundred, الله one thousand>
200,000,000,000	الے الق مر حاالق	< الله Two hundred, الله One thousand م Marratan, one hundred, الله One thousand>
300,000,000,000	بباكف الف مر ما الف	THREE HUNDRED, الع ONE THOUSAND م MARRATAN, ONE HUNDRED, الع ONE THOUSAND
900,000,000,000	لعالق الق مر ما الق	< العالم NINE HUNDRED, العالم ONE THOUSAND م MARRATAN, one HUNDRED, العالم ONE THOUSAND>

Fractions Fractions may be written in sequence after the number or beneath the number.

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
50½	9-6	<
50½	76	<a> fifty, ¶ fraction one half>
501/6	1 5	< ← FIFTY, ≠ FRACTION ONE SIXTH>

Punctuation In some sources the sign • is used for indicating the end of a numerical sequence. It is placed after the last number in a sequence. A separate character for • is not proposed for inclusion in the 'Ottoman Siyaq Numbers' block, instead the generic punctuation mark U+002E FULL STOP or the . U+06D4 ARABIC FULL STOP should be used.

Value	Siyaq	Input sequence →
111.	مااعه	< └ ONE HUNDRED, I ONE,

5 Character Data

Character Properties In the format of UnicodeData.txt:

```
1ED01;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE;No;0;AL;;;;1;N;;;;
1ED02;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWO;No;0;AL;;;;2;N;;;;
1ED03;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THREE;No;0;AL;;;;3;N;;;;;
1ED04;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR; No; 0; AL;;;; 4; N;;;;
1ED05;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE; No; 0; AL;;;; 5; N;;;;;
1ED06;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIX;No;0;AL;;;;6;N;;;;
1ED07;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN;No;0;AL;;;;7;N;;;;;
1ED08; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT; No; 0; AL;;;; 8; N;;;;;
1ED09;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINE;No;0;AL;;;;9;N;;;;
1EDOA; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TEN; No; 0; AL;;;; 10; N;;;;;
1ED0B;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY; No; 0; AL;;;; 20; N;;;;;
1EDOC; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY; No; 0; AL;;;; 30; N;;;;;
1EDOD; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY; No; 0; AL;;;; 40; N;;;;;
1EDOE; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY; No; 0; AL;;;; 50; N;;;;;
1EDOF; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY; No; 0; AL;;;; 60; N;;;;;
1ED10;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY;No;0;AL;;;;70;N;;;;
1ED11;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY; No; 0; AL;;;; 80; N;;;;;
1ED12;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY; No; 0; AL;;;; 90; N;;;;;
1ED13;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE HUNDRED; No; 0; AL;;;; 100; N;;;;;
1ED14;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWO HUNDRED; No; 0; AL;;;; 200; N;;;;
1ED15;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THREE HUNDRED; No; 0; AL;;;; 300; N;;;;;
1ED16;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED; No; 0; AL;;;; 400; N;;;;;
1ED17;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED; No; 0; AL;;;; 500; N;;;;;
1ED18; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIX HUNDRED; No; 0; AL;;;; 600; N;;;;;
1ED19;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED;No;0;AL;;;;700;N;;;;;
1ED1A; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED; No; 0; AL;;;; 800; N;;;;;
1ED1B;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINE HUNDRED;No;0;AL;;;;900;N;;;;;
1ED1C; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE THOUSAND; No; 0; AL;;;; 1000; N;;;;;
1ED1D; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWO THOUSAND; No; 0; AL;;;; 2000; N;;;;;
1ED1E; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THREE THOUSAND; No; 0; AL;;;; 3000; N;;;;;
1ED1F;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND;No;0;AL;;;;4000;N;;;;
1ED20;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE THOUSAND; No; 0; AL;;;; 5000; N;;;;;
1ED21;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIX THOUSAND; No;0;AL;;;;6000;N;;;;
1ED22;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN THOUSAND;No;0;AL;;;;7000;N;;;;;
1ED23;OTTOMAN SIYAO NUMBER EIGHT THOUSAND; No; 0; AL;;;; 8000; N;;;;;
1ED24;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINE THOUSAND;No;0;AL;;;;9000;N;;;;;
1ED25;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TEN THOUSAND;No;0;AL;;;;10000;N;;;;;
1ED26;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND; No;0; AL;;;;20000; N;;;;;
1ED27;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY THOUSAND; No; 0; AL;;;; 30000; N;;;;;
1ED28;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY THOUSAND; No; 0; AL;;;; 40000; N;;;;;
1ED29;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY THOUSAND; No;0;AL;;;;50000;N;;;;;
1ED2A;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY THOUSAND; No;0; AL;;;;60000; N;;;;;
1ED2B;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY THOUSAND; No;0;AL;;;;70000;N;;;;;
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1ED2C;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND; No;0;AL;;;;80000;N;;;;;
1ED2D; OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY THOUSAND; No; 0; AL;;;; 90000; N;;;;;
1ED2E; OTTOMAN SIYAQ SIGN MARRATAN; So; 0; AL;;;;; N;;;;;
1ED2F;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE TWO;No;0;AL;;;;2;N;;;;;
1ED30;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE THREE;No;0;AL;;;;3;N;;;;;
1ED31;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE FOUR; No; 0; AL;;;; 4; N;;;;;
1ED32;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE FIVE;No;0;AL;;;;5;N;;;;;
1ED33;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE SIX;No;0;AL;;;;6;N;;;;
1ED34;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE SEVEN;No;0;AL;;;;7;N;;;;
1ED35;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE EIGHT; No; 0; AL;;;; 8; N;;;;;
1ED36;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE NINE;No;0;AL;;;;9;N;;;;
1ED37;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE TEN;No;0;AL;;;;10;N;;;;
1ED38;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE FOUR HUNDRED; No;0;AL;;;;400;N;;;;
1ED39;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE SIX HUNDRED;No;0;AL;;;;600;N;;;;
1ED3A;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE TWO THOUSAND;No;0;AL;;;;2000;N;;;;;
1ED3B;OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ALTERNATE TEN THOUSAND; No; 0; AL;;;; 10000; N;;;;;
1ED3C;OTTOMAN SIYAQ FRACTION ONE HALF;No;0;L;;;;1/2;N;;;;
1ED3D;OTTOMAN SIYAQ FRACTION ONE SIXTH; No;0;L;;;;1/6;N;;;;;
```

Linebreaking In the format of LineBreak.txt:

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1ED01..1ED3D; AL # No [61] OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE..OTTOMAN SIYAQ FRACTION ONE SIXTH
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	1ED0	1ED1	1ED2	1ED3	1ED4
•		- 01	مح		
0		24	عالم	W	
		1ED10	1ED20	1ED30	
1	1	υ	مالت		
	1ED01	1ED11	1ED21	1ED31	
2	U		اداكع		
	1ED02	1ED12	1ED22	1ED32	
3	E		حدال		
	1ED03	1ED13	1ED23	1ED33	
4) 1ED04	1 ED14	لعالمۍ 1ED24		
5	4	ري	عط	4	
	1ED05	1ED15	1ED25	1ED35	
6			وب		
	1ED06	1ED16	1ED26	1ED36	
7	او	کے	سع		
	1ED07	1ED17	1ED27		
	TEDO				
8	1ED08	سی 1ED18	1ED28	1ED38	
	TLD00	ILDIO	TED20	TED30	
9	لو	द्स	مع		
	1ED09	1ED19	1ED29	1ED39	
Α	25		ع		
	1ED0A	1ED1A	1ED2A	1ED3A	
В	وب	کیا	اوع	عالب	
	1ED0B	1ED1B	1ED2B	1ED3B	
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D	1 5000	الے	لوع	15020	
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E	75	- • ∩			
_		15515	15505		
	1ED0E	1ED1E	1ED2E		
F	4.	به اله ب	ع		
٢	15005	1ED15			
	1ED0F	1ED1F	1ED2F		WIIIIIIIIII

Also known as 'Sivakat' numbers

Primary numbers

- 1ED01 I OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE
- 1ED02 u OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWO 1ED03 & OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THREE
- 1ED04 A OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR
- 1ED05 🗻 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE
- 1ED06 🝃 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIX 1ED07 J OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN
- 1ED08 ✓ OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT
- 1ED09
 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINE

Tens

- 1ED0A 😎 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TEN
- 1ED0B عه OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY
- 1EDOC OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY
- 1EDOD 🕠 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY
- 1ED0E 🗚 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY
- 1ED0F OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY
- 1ED10 o ottoman siyaq number seventy
- 1ED11 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY
- 1ED12 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY

Hundreds

- 1ED13 L OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE HUNDRED
- 1ED14 . OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWO HUNDRED
- 1ED15 🕨 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THREE HUNDRED
- 1ED16 کے OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED
- 1ED17 🖶 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED
- 1ED18 U OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIX HUNDRED 1ED19 La OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED
- 1ED1A と OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED
- 1ED1B 🙀 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINE HUNDRED

Thousands

- 1ED1C US OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER ONE THOUSAND = thousands multiplier
- 1ED1D 💷 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWO THOUSAND
- 1ED1E ملت OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THREE THOUSAND
- 1ED1F مالية OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE THOUSAND عامته
- 1ED21 OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIX THOUSAND
- 1ED22 NUMBER SEVEN THOUSAND
- 1ED23 مهم OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT THOUSAND 1ED24 سنن OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINE THOUSAND

Ten thousands

- 1ED25 عند OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TEN THOUSAND
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY وسط 1ED26 **THOUSAND**
- 1ED27 سع OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY THOUSAND
- 1ED28 سے OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY THOUSAND
- 1ED29 عن OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY THOUSAND
- 1ED2A U OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY THOUSAND
- 1ED2B سے OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY
- THOUSAND 1ED2C عن OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND
- 1ED2D عن OTTOMAN SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY **THOUSAND**

Multiplier

- 1ED2E 🎤 OTTOMAN SIYAQ MARRATAN
 - = meretten, merre
 - used with one thousand for representing millions

Alternate forms

- 1ED2F OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER TWO
- OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER 1ED30 ω
 - THREE
- 1ED31 LU OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER FOUR
- 1ED32 La OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER FIVE
- 1ED33 U OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER SIX
- بعا 1ED34 OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER SEVEN
- 1ED35 😽 OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER
- 1ED37 **U** OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER TEN اها 1ED38 OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER FOUR
- HUNDRED 1ED39 と OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER SIX
- HUNDRED 1ED3A العي OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER TWO
- **THOUSAND** OTTOMAN SIYAQ ALTERNATE NUMBER TEN **THOUSAND**

Fractions

- 1ED3C 4 OTTOMAN SIYAQ FRACTION ONE HALF
- 1ED3D / OTTOMAN SIYAQ FRACTION ONE SIXTH

	x1		<i>x</i> 100	<i>x</i> 1,000	<i>x</i> 10,000	<i>x</i> 100,000	<i>x</i> 1,000,000
1	1	-15	L	الق	عط	ماالق	الق مر الق
2		45		الے	-		الے مر الق
3				ساكعة			بباكعة مر العة
			•	بعالعه		•	بعالق مر الق
				حالعه			حالق مر الق
6				سالعة		سماالق	ساكعة مر العة
7	H	U	ह्स	اداك	الالع	سعاا که	افالعه مر العه
	•			ساله	رھ	رخ الع	مهالعه مر العه
9	لو	س	کیا	لعاكعة	لولا	بهالع	لعالعه مر العه

Table 1: Ottoman forms of the Siyaq numbers for seven decimal orders.

Die Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen

Wie bereits erwähnt, sind die Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen arabischen Ursprungs. Sie sind nichts anderes als die Abkürzungen, Zusammenziehungen, durch eine Ligatur (memzūġ edilmek ṣūretiyle) verbundene, verstümmelte Wörter (muḥaffefāt) der mit Buchstaben ausgeschriebenen arabischen Zahlwörter, und zwar der Grundzahlwörter³³³. Form und Wert dieser Zeichen, d. i. ihr "Schlüssel" (miftāḥ) ist häufig in alten Handschriften, in den von den Beamten als Hilfsmittel angefertigten Aufzeichnungen amtlichen Charakters, in Formelbüchern (die in den orientalischen Handschriftensammlungen unter den Bezeichnungen risāle und meġmūʿa zwei gesonderte Gruppen darstellen) zu finden. Ein solcher Schlüssel wird hier im nachfolgenden (Textprobe Nr. 1, Tafel I—III) vorgeführt, u. zw. ist hier die Photokopie einer türkischen Handschrift aus der Orientalischen Sammlung der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften wiedergegeben. Die Form und Bedeutung der einzelnen Zahlzeichen sollen im nachstehenden aber auch gesondert eingehend behandelt werden.

Im folgenden soll nun von den Einern, Zehnern, Hundertern und Tausendern die Rede sein. Dabei sei noch bemerkt, dass die arabischen Numeralien immer nach ihrer im Türkischen üblichen Form angeführt werden.

Die Zeichen der Einer $(\bar{a}h\bar{a}d)$ kommen alleinstehend in folgenden Formen vor:

Das Zeichen für "1" ۱ ist der erste Buchstabe des Wortes احد eins", das elif.

Das Zeichen für "2" **U** besteht aus den ersten zwei Buchstaben des Wortes buch "zwei", die unten miteinander verbunden und stilisiert sind.

Im Zeichen für "3" W verbergen sich die ersten drei Buchstaben des Wortes auf "drei", die miteinander verbunden und stilisiert sind.

Im Zeichen für »4« لمعا sind die Buchstaben elif, be und das Mitte-fain des Wortes برابعة , vier enthalten, die willkürlich miteinander verbunden und am Ende nach oben ausgezogen sind.

Im Zeichen für "5" • ist der Anfangsbuchstabe des Wortes "fünf zu sehen, der am Ende nach oben ausgezogen wird.

Das Zeichen für "6" L besteht aus dem Anfangsbuchstaben des Wortes - "sechs", dessen Ende ebenfalls nach oben ausgezogen ist.

Im Zeichen für "7" kann der Anfangsbuchstabe des Wortes "sieben" nicht verwendet werden, weil er bereits zur Bezeichnung von "6"

³³So schreibt hierüber schon A.-P. Pihan in seiner überaus lehrreichen Arbeit: Notice sur les divers genres d'écritures anciennes et modernes des Arabes, des Persans et des Turcs, Paris 1856.

Figure 1: Description of Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Fekete 1955: 34).

herangezogen wurde. Das Zeichen für "7" beginnt mit einem Anfangs-mim, dann steht ein Mitte- ain, dessen Ende nach oben ausgezogen wird.

Das Zeichen für "8" \mathbf{V} ist nichts anderes als die ersten drei Buchstaben des Wortes ob acht, nämlich ein se, die gesenkte Form von mim und ein elif. Da aber das se manchmal kaum angedeutet wird und die Senkung des mim sehr tief geht, erinnert es an das Wort \mathbf{L} .ah \bar{a} ($bah\bar{a}$).

Im Zeichen für "9" erkennt man leicht die Buchstaben te und 'ain des Wortes in neun'; das Ende des 'ain ist gleichfalls nach links oben ausgezogen.

Die Zahlzeichen der Einer (genauer die Zeichen von 2 bis 9) sind also an ihrem (linken) Ende so nach oben ausgezogen, als ob sie in der Form eines elif enden würden.

Von den alleinstehenden Einern besitzen "2" und "6" noch ein weiteres Zeichen, u. zw. kommt als Zeichen für "2" auch eine gebrochene Linie () vor 34, die als eine unpunktiert geschriebene Form des türkischen bir , "eins" aufgefasst werden kann. Aus einem nach diesem Zeichen folgenden Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen oder aus dem Zusammenhang geht aber hervor, dass es sich hier um ein Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen handelt, vor dem kein türkisches Wort stehen kann. (Ein türkisches Zahlwort kann übrigens auch deshalb nicht in Frage kommen, weil der Text gewöhnlich in persischer Sprache abgefasst ist.) Das Zeichen für "6" kann auch ein Punkt ("•"), die Abkürzung von • (sin) sein. Über das Zeichen von "6" in Verbindung mit den Zehnern soll noch weiter unten die Rede sein.

Für die Zahl "0" (Null) scheint es in der Siyāqat-Zahlreihe kein besonderes Zeichen zu geben, wenigstens kommt es in den zahlreichen aufgearbeiteten Schriftstücken nicht vor.

Die Zeichen für die "Zehner" ('ašarāt) haben sich folgenderweise ausgebildet :

Im Zeichen für "10" و erscheint das Anfangs-'ain des Wortes عشره 'ašara 'zehn'.

Im Zeichen für "20" عشري ist das Anfangs-'ain und die Endung -īn des Wortes عشري 'išrīn, die türkische Form des arabischen Zahlwortes 'išrūna (Gen. 'išrīna) "zwanzig' erkennbar (natürlich ohne diakritische Punkte).

Die Zeichen der Zehner von 30 bis 90 gehen von der entsprechenden Grundzahl $(3, 4, \ldots, 9)$ aus. Hierbei wurden die bei den Einern beschriebenen Zeichen modifiziert, u. zw. blieb das *elif*-förmige Ende weg, wobei durch eine Verzerrung der Zahlzeichen nach links, die der kursiven Form eines $n\bar{u}n$ gleicht, die Endung $-\bar{i}n$ zum Ausdruck gebracht wird, die bekanntlich in den arabischen Zahlwörtern der Zehner von 20 bis 90 enthalten ist.

³⁴ Es gelang mir, den Wert dieses Zeichens mit Hilfe von Vergleichungen zu ermitteln (vgl. Wien, Nat.-Bibl. Türk. Handschriften, Mxt. 573, Flügel 1371).

Figure 2: Description of Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Fekete 1955: 35).

Das Zeichen für "30" (\mathfrak{sel} $\mathfrak{sel$

Das Zeichen für "40" (معنا erba \bar{i} n) geht vom Zeichen für "4" (عما) aus, beschreibt die ersten drei Glieder dieses Zeichens und drückt dann durch eine Verzerrung des Endes nach links die Endung $-\bar{i}n$ aus.

Das Zeichen für "50" (\bullet \rightarrow hamsin) geht vom Zeichen für "5" (\bullet) aus, beschreibt dessen erstes Glied und drückt dann durch eine Verzerrung des Endes nach links die Endung -in aus.

Das Zeichen für "60" ($\iota = sitt \bar{\imath}n$) — geht vom Zeichen für "6" (ι) aus, beschreibt dessen erstes Glied und drückt dann durch eine Verzerrung des Endes nach links die Endung $-\bar{\imath}n$ aus.

Das Zeichen für "70" (seb^*in) geht vom Zeichen für "7" (seb^*in) aus, beschreibt dessen erstes Glied und drückt dann durch eine Verzerrung des Endes nach links die Endung -in aus.

Das Zeichen für "80" () $\underline{sam\bar{a}n\bar{i}n}$) V geht vom Zeichen für "8" (V) aus, beschreibt das gesenkte $m\bar{i}m$ und das elif und drückt dann durch eine Verzerrung des Endes nach links die Endung $-\bar{i}n$ aus.

Das Zeichen für "90" (v=tis $\bar{i}n$) \bullet geht vom Zeichen für "9" (\bullet) aus, beschreibt dessen erste zwei Glieder und drückt dann durch eine Verzerrung des Endes nach links die Endung $-\bar{i}n$ aus.

Bei den Zahlzeichen für die Zehner erfordert die Unterscheidung des Zeichens für "60" von dem für "80" eine besondere Sorgfalt. Das Zahlzeichen für "60" geht vom Buchstaben sīn des Zahlwortes sittīn aus und wird waagerecht ausgezogen, während das zur Bezeichnung von "80" dienende Zahlzeichen als Abkürzung des Wortes sittīn mit einem se und einen gesenkten mim beginnt; in nachlässig oder hastig geschriebenen Schriften sind diese beiden Zeichen eventuell schwer voneinander zu unterscheiden.

Werden die Zahlzeichen der Einer und Zehner miteinander verknüpft, so können sowohl die Einer als auch die Zehner gewisse Veränderungen erleiden.

Die Zahlzeichen der Einer stehen stets rechts, also vor den Zahlzeichen der Zehner, ebenso wie in der gesprochenen arabischen Sprache.

Die Zeichen von "1", "2" und "3" werden so mit dem Zeichen für "10" verbunden, dass diese drei Einer unterhalb des Zeichens für "10" geschrieben werden: ¶ "11" ¶ "12", ¶ "13". Mit den übrigen Zehnern werden die Einer normal verknüpft, d. h. der Einer steht rechts vor dem Zehner.

Das Zahlzeichen für "3" nimmt, wenn es mit dem Zeichen von "20" oder einem anderen Zehner verbunden wird, die Form » an: "23", » "23", » "33" usw.

Verbindet man die Zahlzeichen von "4" bis "9" mit den Zehnerzeichen, so verändern sie ihre Form. Ihr 'ain-förmiges Glied erhält die Form eines vav

Figure 3: Description of Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Fekete 1955: 36).

und die elif-förmige Endung bleibt weg, z. B. die Zahlzeichen von 14-19: 41, 53, 5, 59, 52, 5.

Das Zahlzeichen für "6" kann, wenn es mit Zehnern verbunden wird, auch als schräger Strich geschrieben werden, auf Grund des ersten Buchstabens des Wortes — sitte; in diesem Falle steht es unter dem Zahlzeichen für den Zehner, z. B. $\not\equiv$ "16", $\not\sim$ "26", $\not\sim$ "66".

Das Zahlzeichen für "60" kann in Zusammensetzungen auch die Form eines selbständigen $h\bar{a}$ annehmen. Der Entwicklungsgang dieses Zeichens dürfte sich ungefähr folgenderweise abgespielt haben: \bullet , \bullet , 1, \bullet .

Die Zahlzeichen der Hunderter wie mi'āt beruhen auf dem arabischen Worte wie mi'a "hundert", sie bestehen aus einer Zusammensetzung der einzelnen Zahlzeichen der Einer bzw. Zehner und können auf Grund des Obengesagten leicht erkannt werden. Das Zahlzeichen für "100" ist 1, für "200" und ", für "300" v., für "400" v., für "500" v., für "600" v., für "600" v., für "600" v., für "800" v., für "900" v. Eine Abweichung weist bloss das eine Zeichen für "200" auf, die unvollständige Form des Wortes mi'atein.

Die Zahlzeichen der Tausender (ālāf) können in Analogie zu den Zehnern und Hundertern leicht bestimmt werden. Von "1000" bis "10 000" gehen sie vom arabischen Wort elf in "tausend" aus. Das Zeichen für "1000" ist "N. "N. für "2000" N. Die Zeichen für "3000" bis "9000" s. in Bd. 2. Tafel II, rechte Spalte oben, das Zeichen für "10 000" in Tafel II, linke Spalte Mitte. Von "11 000" an ist das Zeichen für "1000" das Zeichen V, das stets an das nach oben schwingende Ende der entsprechenden Zahl geschrieben wird, z. B. » "20 000". (Weitere Beispiele s. Tafel II, linke Spalte, von der Mitte an.)

Grössere Zahlen können mit kleineren durch das Bindewort $\underline{\underline{}}$ ve "und" verbunden werden, z. B. Hunderttausender mit Zehntausendern, oder aber Tausender mit Hundertern usw. ("sechzigtausend und neuntausend").

Die Bezeichnung der nächsthöheren Einheit, hunderttausend, hat sich aus der mit Buchstaben geschriebenen Form des arabischen Zahlwortes aus det mi'a elf in der Form All ausgebildet 35. Die mehrere hunderttausend

besass die 100 000er Einheit eine besondere Bedeutung: sie war nämlich die höchste Einheit. Zur Bezeichnung einer grösseren Einheit als 100 000 kannte die alte türkische Sprache kein eigenes Wort. Werte von mehr als hunderttausend oder von mehreren hunderttausend wurden so ausgedrückt, dass "hunderttausend" (yüz biň) entsprechend multipliziert wurde; z. B. lautete der Ausdruck für 2 600 000: 26mal hunderttausend (yirmi alti kerre yüz biň). Wenn es sich um Geld handelte, dann hielten die Türken 100 000 — in Aktsche gerechnet — einer Pferdelast (yük) gleichwertig, weshalb sie auch 100 000 Aktsche beim Rechnen yük nannten. Zu jener Zeit, als 50 Aktsche gleich einem Guruš war, betrug der Wert von einem Yük 2000 Guruš. Grössere Zahlen wurden auch so ausgedrückt, dass man statt 100 000 das Wort yük gebrauchte. So wurde z. B. die Zahl 28 578 658 folgendermassen gegliedert: 285 yük, 78 biň, 658. Das yük war also eine Einheit, die das Rechnen erleichterte (vgl. den persischen Ausdruck tömān). — Ein anderes Zählmass stellte kīse — oder surre , Beutel dar. So bedeutete . B. im Jahre 1094 (1683) ein surre 500 esedī juruš, einen Wert von 60 000 Aktsche .

Figure 4: Description of Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Fekete 1955: 37).

ausmachenden Werte bestehen aus einer einfachen Zusammensetzung der Zahlzeichen der Hunderter und Tausender (vgl. auch Tafeln I-III im 2. Bd.).

Die Million kann durch die Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen in zweifacher Weise ausgedrückt werden, je nachdem ob von 1000 oder von 100 000 ausgegangen wird. Auf die erste Weise schreibt man المرالة, als ob nach dem Zeichen des ersten elf eine abgekürzte Form des Wortes عن merreten ,-mal' stünde (also: "tausendmal tausend"). Dasselbe ist auch bei der Bezeichnung von zwei Millionen zwei Millionen der Millionen erfolgt auf Grund einer ähnlichen Entwicklung: عن مالله ,zwanzigmal hunderttausend', يعرفاله إلا إلى الله

Am Ende einer mit Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen geschriebenen Zahl pflegt man einen Punkt zu setzen, um anzuzeigen, dass der anschliessende Text keine Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen mehr enthalte. An Stelle dieses Punktes kann in gewissen Fällen auch das (ohne diakritische Punkte geschriebene) Wort بمناف الم

Für die Bezeichnung von Brüchen war im Siyāqat nur ein einziges besonderes Zeichen vorhanden, nämlich für ein halb (½). Dieses Zeichen war ursprünglich das Wort $n\bar{\imath}m$, halb' selbst, später nur noch der Buchstabe mim dieses Wortes (in selbständiger Form), der dann mit der Zeit zu einer nach rechts geneigten arabischen Neun (\mathbb{A}) stilisiert wurde. Das Zahlzeichen für "½" wurde immer unter die Einer geschrieben, weil es nach den Einern zu lesen war, z. B. \mathbb{A} 2163 ½37. Dieses Zeichen kann aber auch nach

Figure 5: Description of Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Fekete 1955: 38).

³⁶ A.-P. Pihan führt unter anderem auch Beispiele von Dīvānī- und Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen an, die — in einer von ihm nicht näher bestimmten Zeit — in der Türkei und in Ägypten gebräuchlich waren. Die zweierlei Zahlzeichen weichen in manchen Fällen sowohl voneinander als auch von den im obigen geschilderten Formen ab. Auf diese Verschiedenartigkeit weist (in seiner bereits zitierten Arbeit) auch H. KAZEM ZADEH hin ("Les chiffres Siyak . . . ", Revue du Monde Musulman XXX, S. 35 ff.), wobei er die Unterschiede auch mit den Beispielen von A.-P. Pihan dokumentiert, doch keine besonderen Bemerkungen daran knüpft. Obwohl wir hier keineswegs die Möglichkeit bestreiten wollen, dass sich im Laufe langer Zeiten auch andere Formen einzelner Zahlzeichen auszubilden vermochten, so steht immerhin fest, dass sich in den hier gezeigten Textproben sowie in den anderen durchgesehenen Siyāqat-Texten 300 Jahre hindurch diejenigen Zahlzeichen als Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen wiederholen, die obenstehend als Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen beschrieben wurden und die A.-P. Pihan als Divānī-Zahlzeichen bezeichnet. Unsere Beispiele bestätigen aber auch nicht ausnahmslos die Angaben der Tafeln von H. Kazem Zadeh (l. c., Tafel VI und VII, SS. 20—21).

37 Was A. Velics als Erklärung von "halb" (½) sehreibt (Defterek I, S. 93), ist unrichtig.

dem obenerwähnten Punkte stehen. Wies die betreffende Zahl keine Einer auf, so wurde das Zahlzeichen für "½" unter die im Werte geringste Ziffer (Zehner, Hunderter) geschrieben. Vereinzelt kommt als Bezeichnung für "½" auch ein anderes Zeichen vor, nämlich die aus dem Rīq'a-Typus bekannte Winkelform (\checkmark), von der es sich jedoch insofern unterscheidet, als es stärker nach links geneigt ist und sein unterer Schenkel entweder waagerecht gezogen wird (\smile) oder aber nach oben ausschwingt (\smile).

Die Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen wurden auch zur Bezeichnung der Kalenderdaten, Jahre, Tage usw. verwendet. Desgleichen findet man sie auch auf Münzen, wo sie das Jahr der Prägung oder das Regierungsjahr des betreffenden Herrschers angeben.

Die Schreiber der amtlichen türkischen Schriften geben manchmal den Wert der Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen auch mit den bekannteren arabischen Ziffern an, überdies eventuell auch in türkischer Sprache (mit Buchstaben), um so einerseits die Zahlenwerte leichter erkenntlich zu machen und um sie andererseits nachdrücklich zu betonen ³⁸. Diese Wiederholung der Zahlzeichen durch die leichter lesbaren Ziffern bzw. Buchstaben widerlegt die volkstümliche Meinung, dass die Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen deshalb benutzt wurden, um zu verhindern, dass unbefugte Personen einen Einblick in das Finanzwesen des Staates gewinnen können³⁹. Die Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen sind also weder "geheime" Zahlzeichen noch unleserliche Zahlzeichen, sondern bloss Abkürzungen der mit Buchstaben geschriebenen Zahlwörter; sie wurden auch nicht darum gebraucht, damit man die Zahlenwerte vor unbefugten, fremden Personen verheimliche, sondern um eine Fälschung der Schriftstücke zu erschweren.

Figure 6: Description of Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Fekete 1955: 39).

³⁸ Für die in anderen Schriftstücken übliche Auszeichnung von Zahlenwerten, die darin bestand, dass man die Hälfte des betreffenden Zahlenwertes mit Buchstaben niederschrieb (z. B. 6462 aqče bunun nisfi üčbin ikiyüz otuz bir aqče olur ,6462 Aktsche, dessen Hälfte dreitausendzweihunderteinunddreissig Aktsche ist') gibt es in den mit Siyāqat geschriebenen Schriften nur äusserst wenige Beispiele.

³⁹ Diese vielenorts verbreitete Ansicht wird auch von M. Cevdet angeführt (s.

³⁹ Diese vielenorts verbreitete Ansicht wird auch von M. Cevdet angeführt (s. Osman Ergin: Mehmed Cevdet in hayatı, S. 696), doch von ihm nicht geteilt. M. Cevdet war der Meinung, dass die Siyāqat-Zahlzeichen der Raumersparnis halber benutzt wurden. — Mahmud Yazır schreibt in seiner zitierten Arbeit (Siyakat yazısı, S. 69, Anahtar, S. 144), dass der besondere Wert des Siyāqat in der Schnelligkeit, Kürze und im geheimen Charakter der Schrift lag.

Hind-Arab rakamları	Risāle-i Felekiyye Ayasofya Kü., 2756	yaprak: 10 Şems us-Siyak Ayasofya Kü., yaprak 122 (124)	Sa ^c ādetnāme, Ayasofya Kü., 4190, yaprak 27	Sa ⁽ ādetnāme, Yusuf Ağa Kü., 516, yaprak 75	Miftāh ul-Hisāb, Esad Ef Kü., 3176 yaprak 7,4	Cami ^c ul-Hisab, 7853 s. 9	['] Omdet ul-Hisāb, Nuru Osmaniye, 2984 yaprak 5	Mecma ^c ul-Ķavā ^c id, Köprülü Kü., 341 yaprak 7	Mecma ' ul-Ķavā 'id, Hacı Selim Ağa Kü., 376, S. 8	
1	•	•	1	1	1	L	ı	•	1	
2	16	8	U	U	U	1	6	•	U	
3	ىر	•	٦	٠.	L	R	•		L	
4	لى	اير	اس	لىو	L	لو	سا	لعا	لما	
5	و	•	ص	و	b	•	6	6	لم	
6	1	_	4	1	L	,	L	ا	L	
7	n	я	w	ہو	بها	سو	h	h	لما	
8	~	*	u	×	سا	دم ا	بها	4	W	
9	2	٠	می	بو	مط	ىو	س	سا	لما	
10	ي ا	4	ع	æ	le	y	ي	6	le	
20	ور ا	•	ور ا	عرب	2,5	عں	•.	V	2 14	
30	u	u	U	J	٠	· v	v	*	. ~	
40	م ا	ىس ا	لى	لىق	لبوح	مو	لوح	لمحد	لمعه	
50	م ا	۰	ف	ب	•	م	v	•	حم	
60	·		<u>し</u>	<u></u>	•	<u></u>	·	·	ر.	
70	ہی	ا ا	س	ابی	3	س	U 1	•	10	
80	U		U	し	บ	U	v	U	v	
90		می ا	س	ىپ	w	س	ય	~	10	

Figure 7: Ottoman Siyaq numbers for the primary units and tens (from Otar 1991: 18).

Hind-Arap rakamları	Risâle-i Felekiyye Ayasofya Kü., 2756 yaprak: 10	Şems us-Siyāķ Ayasofya Kü., yaprak 123	Sa [′] ādetnāme, Ayasofya Kü., 4190, yaprak 27	Sa ʿādetnāme, Yusuf Āga Kü., 516, yaprak 75	Miftāh ul-Hisāb, Esad Ef Kü., yaprak 4	Cāmi ^c ul-Hisāb, 7853 s. 10, 11	Mecma ʿul-Ķavā ʿid, Hacı Selim Ağa Kü., 376, S. 8	Mecma ʿul-Ķavā ʿid, Köprülü Kü., 341 yaprak 7	'Omdet ul-Hisāb, Nuru Osmaniye, 2984 yaprak 5
100	6	ı	4	6	ŀ	L	6	6	L
200	N	凡	J.	مار	٠.	л	7	r	مد
300	U	n	K	r	T	ليل	6	u	u
400	121	F.	EN.	हिंदी	لها	بحا	124	₩	الجا
500	Þ	v	کے	لع	b	bo	6	V	مها
600	V	k	h	4	~	مط	٢	-	اسا
700	Œ	4	F.	Por	Ę ą .	4	by.	*	لها
800	B	ย	ધ	১	La	b	b	٤	40
900	E ⁽⁶³⁾	4	4	દ્દ	لوي	يول	14	*	lg.
1000	jı	ال	الم	الد	٤٤	الد	الد	المد	المد
2000	ال	اک	الى	الي	٦١	الئ	31	الو	الع
3000	ىق	بد.	all.	الماكد	مک	اكف	s.	ماکس	ساكعه
4000	نبولی	لهف	لىوالى	M	لعالب	لسوايو	لعال	نعائن	لماسه
5000	مق	س.	No	ماكد	مغی	حالن	N	مالس	ملم
6000	a	ے	A	wh	æ	ur	J _	سل	سد
7000	سوای	س.	معاكد	الماك	سعال	uses	M	معلم	ہماریہ
8000	Or	-M	بالت	Ar	باکن	عابق	de	میالی	مال
9000	ىوى	ىد	نعكت	بعاكد	سى	سوانق	سو	Au	سالب

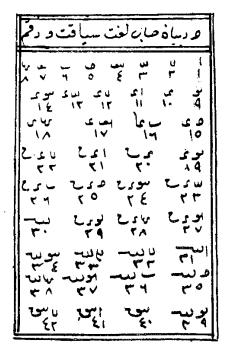
Figure 8: Ottoman Siyaq numbers for the hundreds and thousands (from Otar 1991: 19).

Hind-Arap rakamları	Risâle-i Felekiyye Ayasofya Kü., 2756 yaprak: 10	Miftāh ul-Hisāb, y. 7	Cāmi¹ ul-Hisāb, 7853 S. 10	Mecma ʻul-Ķavā ʻid, Köprülü Kü., 341, yaprak 11	Mecma 'ul-Ķavā 'id, Hacı Selim Ağa Kü., 376, S. 225	Hind-Arap rakamları	Risale-i Felekiyye, Ayasofya Kü., 2756
11	٠٠١عه	91	শ	4	د1 .	90999	موالے بھی موس
12	ںعب	**	ď	*	د ن	100000	عال <u> </u>
13	يرع	**	8	20	<u>. u</u>	100001	אונ
14	لنوع	لوو	Ř1	نوو	لوء	102220	كاللحوب
15	وعب	19	* *	20	40	224000	الإسوال
16	رع	*/	U,	31	£-	335447	ملا ومراكل مراها الموس
17	ردعب	مدو	سؤه	موو	251	571200	ما دونوالی اوس ما دونوالی ا
18	ىغ	10	#	3~	ىد ئ	640000	مالسالج
19	برعب	v	بعه	برو	نوع	1001000	الدادوال
						1524000	الدال _ا وال الداله وطالي <i>ورا</i> ك

Figure 9: Representations of compounds of the primary units and tens, and examples of large numbers in Ottoman Siyaq (from Otar 1991: 20).

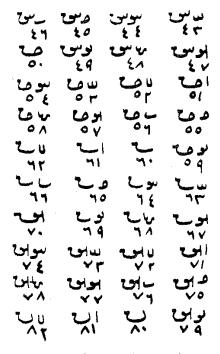
Hind-Arap rakamları	Risale-i Felekiyye Ayasofya Kü., 2756	Hind-Arap rakamları	Mecmaʻul-Ķavāʻid Hacı Selim Ağa Kü.,375; S. 227, 229, 230, 231	Hind-Arap rakamları	Omdet ul-Hisāb, Nuruosmaniye Kü., 2984, yap. 5, 6. Mecma' ul-Kavā 'id, Köprülü Kü., 341, S. 7,8 Mecma' ul-Kavā 'id, Hacı Selim Ağa Kü 376
111	المال	111	ماله	10.000	علىم عامع ماله
222	بالايوب	222	ماردد	100.000	WILL 2016 A.R.
333	الما يتمر	330	ماس	1.000.000	المد المح مطاله
444	اعالمو	445	ليهغملق	10.000.000	جما كه العمام
555	طاول	555	مهم	100.000.000	عماله ممالح المعالب
666	114	665	206	1.000.000.000	مانعله ممرطن عامع المه
777	كابولى	780	-	10.000.000.000	ما المعط الد
888	NU	890	ہے۔	100.000.000.000	العالمع المه
999	بھا ہوں	990	تك	900.000.000.000	سليعا السعا السعا الس

Figure 10: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Otar 1991: 21).



Kitapçı Bay Raifin hediye ettiği mecmuanın ilk sahifesi. Bu eserde siyakat rakkamlarını gösterir 15 sahife vardır.

1 = 42 ye kadarsiyakat rakkamları.Siyakat rakkamları siyah mürekkeple ve arapça harflerinden telhis olunarak vücude getirilmiştir. Rakkamlar kırmızı mürekkep ile yazılıdır.



rakkamları

43 — 82 ye kadar siyakat

83 — 260 a kadar siyakat rakkamları

Figure 11: Table showing Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Cevdet 1937: 17).

260 — 990 a kadar siyekat rakkamları

Müteferrik siyakat rakkamlarına ait nümuneler. Ayni eser

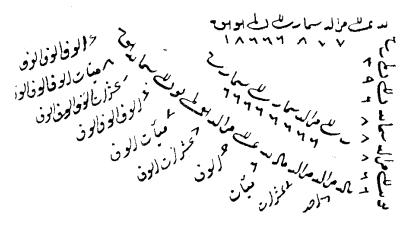
الب النج بالم سعالة معالة مالية عالية مالية مالية مالية المالية 000 — 7,000,000 e kadar siyakat rakkamları

المسلح المرح المحلح المرح المسلح المرح ال

Müteferrik siyakat rakkamlarına ait nümuneler. Ayni eser

Figure 12: Table showing Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Cevdet 1937: 18).

Müteferrik siyakat rakkamları ayni eser



Müteferrik siyakat rakkamları. Ayni eser

Figure 13: Table showing Ottoman Siyaq numbers (from Cevdet 1937: 19). Note the use of AMARRATAN.

1-100 Arası Rakamlar

1	2 Y	3 "	4	5		6 7	1	7 Y	8 A	9
1	U	w	لعا	ما ا	. 1	<u> </u>	 	<u>.</u>	ليد	سا
7	Ú	سے	Gu!	2	,		(14	4	Cu
ノ	7	על	لعا	6			J	91	E	ىھا
L	7	~	lew	-6	> <			54 <u></u>	7	42
ſ.	ک	2	lan	کم	2	- Carrier		اہۋ	4	2
1.	V	لل	لىو	. 6	, ,	1	_	74	للب	بو
1	Ų	٤	لهو	9		L		А	1	-
1	۲	L	Let	6	٠.	L	ĺ	a	le	سو
	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Т		T			1		
10	11	12	13 \r	14	15	1		17	18	19
ع	او	لاعب	يدعب	س ک	وعب	نب ا	٤,	پرعب	نين ،	ہرعی
ø	IJ	25	र्ख	لنوك	*	•	1	سواده	سريو .	セン
L	4	74 0	سرع	لموء	40	t	4,	سوع	بداد م	بغه
_c	اعہ	لاع	دب	72/	فئ	2	_	٠ عـ٦	H _ L _ A	y 6
ک	·U	25	سر آت	الاع	ے عـ			T	1 .4.	الوع ا
عا	اعد	ر عـ	س ک	5 7	م ع ۽	ى	U	عر ک	J 4	1 44
2	75	ક	لاع	لرد	وعا	74	. L	Æ1	154	س ی
\$	4	æ	<u>e</u> w	<u>un</u>	40	४	2	ر ب	1 -5	نو عد

Figure 14: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers for 1–19 (from Öztürk 1996: 66).

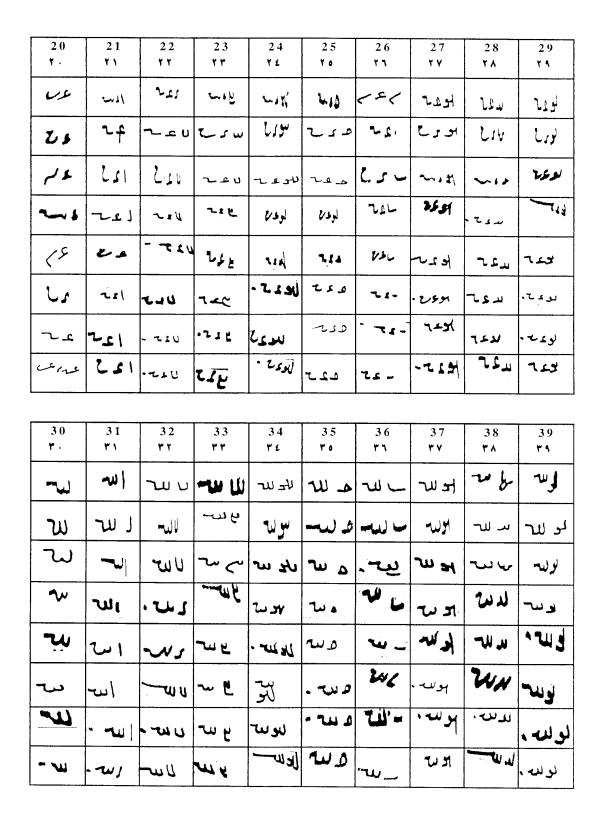


Figure 15: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers for 20–39 (from Öztürk 1996: 67).



Figure 16: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers for 40–69 (from Öztürk 1996: 68).



Figure 17: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers for 70–99 (from Öztürk 1996: 69).

100-1000 Arası Rakamlar

100	110 11.	120 \Y.	130 \r.	140 \£.	150 \0.	160 \\\.	170 \Y.	180 \A.	190 14.
6	ماعب	ما د ب	ما ہے۔	مسار	مامح	てし	مالق	ひし	مآبی۔
L	9	2.2	طاللت	مالي	706		مال	مرا	مايو
6	ع	ماعرد.	3	ઇ જુ	706	26	بابود،	りな	અંદ
- _	727	1	3	ما لىح -	-06	てし	بكآل	ر ر	ما دوح .
- L	بعله	der	باله.	שונה	ماهه	てし	ابع.	. य	بانۍ
200 Y	210 YV	220 YY.	230 YF.	240 Y£.	250 Yo.	260 Y1.	270 YY.	280 YA	290 Y4.
مر	مركاعت	مهديه	مكس	مارس	ماروح	مک یہ ،	ماکہ اس	مدر	ىلاس
_r	ار عا ،	222) (E	mi	N.	7,10	مدات	. سال	470
1	. G 2	ے 15	-wSt	ع ک لله	مرو-	مک یہ ،	. 77	لان	يرو
. St	ارعا ،	ماد د د .	15 P	(N)	20%	المان.	54 Jr	ひんい	No
N	. لا ي	.229	4	لمال لسوه.	بار مه .	ンダ	- ~e4 J	ماك نە .	-9 N
300 ٣	310 ٣١.	320 WY.	330 ٣٣.	340 Y£.	350 %.	360 m.	370 YY .	380 %.	390 74 .
لمل	عام <u> </u>	عادس	ساديه	ساس	ساف	ľ	سابق		
1	ध्य	4) 2.5	r b	عما للا	20 6	٠ ٢ له	unk	. यए	سى لا
لا	٠٠١٧			-W LC	به لها	2/2	MK	-مالا	يما يور
W	25 /4	2.6	- B		L	l	भारा	l	ىما دو
10	· lell	25/4	سالع	. كما للا	سعلا	26	٠ نه لا	ساله	المادور

Figure 18: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq tens from 100–390 (from Öztürk 1996: 70).



Figure 19: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq tens from 400–690 (from Öztürk 1996: 71).

700 V	710 Y\.	720 YY.	730 vr.	740 Y£.	750 Yo.	760 Y 1.	770 YY .	780 YA.	790 Y4 .
بولم	660	- i let	سالون	where	مه لويه	let	ज ध्य	س سيه	ر د له بر
لجع	. ८९५	-19म	. 교신	る。	الله الله	<u>- دېڅ</u>	والمطيا	الملكات	
13	- ५ हम	. राष्ट्र	mpd	न्यस	고선	と至	.काद्मी	् रे	· અક્ષ
لحا	12 FH	. s.eFA	. जम्म	٠ ساطلا	plan	고দ	여대	なり	で出
. यस	-194	·zela	. चर्म	-mfA	170 H	न्देव	म्यध	بعطه.	سالم
800 A	810 A1.	820 AY.	830 AT.	840 A£.	850 Ao.	860 A1.	870 AY.	880 AA ·	890 A4.
٧	الما	3	الر 3	سالد	مهام	746	ساله	سالو	سانی
4	- 187	. کمہ کی	4	رلى سى	٠ تو ن	حل	-Mg	رلحن	رط يق .
4.	ىك	4	7	4	. यक	٠٧٤	سع لی	لطن	. سلى
ઇ	-لاحل	دے ک	ب <u>م</u> ت	. كالح	رلحوح	٠٠٧	अर्ट	Ġ.	٠-يول
4	٠٠٤	4	-Ju.	—હાંદે	700	~ &	यक	שע	-હાર્ટ
900	910 4 1.	920 47.	930 4°.	940 4£.	950	960 41 .	970 4y .	980 4A	990 11.
معلے	ي لوي	المواد	e Fé	सम्भू	ولمعادره	س طه	जम्म	تهات	س لوج
25	东						- अप्र		454
4	ان								
द्य			1	. अयम					.जहरू
. य	. ৫ 년	، كى كى كى	How.	يه لي	फर्न	ر الالا م	中华	4	مياله

Figure 20: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq tens from 700–990 (from Öztürk 1996: 72).

1000-1.000.000 Arası Rakamlar

1.000	2.000 Y	3.000 r	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000 Y	8.000	9.000
للعد	العي۔	- مالى				3	Tes	
~∿	مرا	س.	معاسا	ar	٦.٨	سماعم	مداهر	سس
	47	-eM	سعالعب	دمالم	سالف	بموكف	Ne	لواكف
165-	47	سلمة	سالعد	مالمع	سكد.	relay	ريك.	rele
الب	-7/	سالب	ساكنه	ماك	سال	سالم	-ثالد	ww
			10.000	7 0.000	60.000	# 0.000	00.000	
10.000	20.000 Y	30.000 *	40.000 £	50.000	60.000	70.000 Y	80.000 A····	90.000
٠ گ	45	Yu	للئ	42	£_	س	س	ري ا
سدد	بريد		العلك.	کے	الع ا	لرا	<u></u>	لى ا
Ne	ح ح	لل	لبل	Yo	٢	सु	رسے	کی
بر د	ء ك	2	كي	م ك	س ا	2	٠ ك	ي
- حداد	عع	س	- 621	وك	77	لما	4	سك
					Γ			
100.000	200.000 Y	300.000	400.000	500.000	600.000	700.000 Y	800.000 A····	900.000
ماالعة	مكاليه	ساالل	لعمط الله	عط الب	W1 6-	سالهم	سا الی	ىعط الىت
مالالم	2112	WILL	سلے د لعہ .	مح دله .	الماريد.	العطال	र ।	ىدىكال-
ساگعه	· 411	w/lw·	4172	-4160	Alle	APIL	سالك	· 4117
عالله	مردسه.	Wille	سيطال-	مالك	4714	MICH	رح دسه٠	كالع
116.	412	كاالة.	mife	مالك	علك	المح دهد،	سالك	- چلے د سه

Figure 21: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers for the thousands, ten thousands, and hundred thousands (from Öztürk 1996: 73).

Milyonlar

1.000.000	2.000.000 Y	3.000.000	4.000.000	5.000.000
will	ساللاح	ساالعو	سا لعملا	ساالهم
علاالد	wees	سهلي	- Coope	مكمال
where	العمال	restree	سعاكدمل	reces
الدموالد	-wece,	سكولا	weren	were
6.000.000	7.000.000 V····	8.000.000 A····	9.000.000	10.000.000
ساا لىو	witer	سا لى	يومرجا الدر	سعا الحمال
سالدمل ل	بعاكسمؤلس	سكويو	سكوري	سكحدر
reces	-userey	سيكسو	سماكسوس	-week
20.000.000	30.000.000	40.000.000	50.000.000	60.000.000
- exect.	when	restriction	refreeza	robeen
موالعه	~ 166	Merty	ساكيدك	whereh
70.000.000 V	80.000.000 A	90.000.000	100.000.000	200.000.000
-Beez-	- cooper	- whore	-rest	سماالىن
who ha	سکعدک	where by	سالحسا	الع مها العه

Figure 22: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers for the millions, ten millions, and hundred millions (from Öztürk 1996: 74).

300.000.000	400.000.000 £	500.000.000	600.000.000	700.000.000 Y
سالحوا	ساالحداسا	سمعاالىدىله	ساالحود	ساالحدالم
800.000.000 A·····	900.000.000	1.000.000.000	2.000.000.000 Y	3.000.000.000
- al I bruly	سعاا ليحدث	عايليم	2166	سي المالي
4.000.000.000	5.000.000.000	6.000.000.000	7.000.000.000 Y	8.000.000.000 A·····
03W'W	سالايك	معاليه	بعالالع	ما الهمار
9.000.000.000	10.000.000.000	20.000.000.000	30.000.000.000	40.000.000.000
७३७१८ ४	けないれ	かんかび	. प्रदेश ा ल	منالهمالي
50.000.000.000	60.000.000.000	70.000.000.000 Y	80.000.000.000	90.000.000.000
oskeste	म्बह्न	ما المناك	काहरगहर	مخاله مجافع

Figure 23: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers for the hundred millions, trillions, and ten trillions (from Öztürk 1996: 75).

Milyonlar Basamağında Muhtelif Rakamlar

1182100	اععطاله لالطاما
1225581	المعالد مالحمد
1252996	· 24 Hau 71 Fren
1257997	らとなばなりまれた。
1298631	المعالديد الحاسب
1327022	ع عمل الديم سالكمد و
1412554	الدعمال علاما الحدد عا
1446996	ज़िंदी निया-गानिय भा
1640546	سا - کے کی کد ۔
1676630	سالمس لخطع - لحد .
1868000	سعمالدس
1915200	- Von 7/ Faces
2005000	مع ما لد د ماله -

2114894	اء يام ألد لوعك نط لعولق .
2123707	- al que = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
2304000	يع عصمة الدلعائد
2332810	الدك لساسما كورو
2350000	ع عرضالد ملا .
2372223	- 225 Th Hay and 1 feets
2390000	٠ ٢ عالحه ٤ ٢
2410000	. ك مالحو عما
2413642	سايال كحاد باللاءعا
2447805	، نه کا لحام ما الحدد ما
2460472	. या धीं धीं थी हर तथ
2450000	له ۽ عملاله علا-
2523499	و و يعلى المديد و المالي المعادلات .
2571510	مديما لد الحك ماء.

Figure 24: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers in the millions (from Öztürk 1996: 86).

2719549	भागिक हा से विकास
2896180	س المكالم المالي من الم
2993021	٠٤١٠ كنا لا ما الحديها
3127861	اسم الدوك الم
3174527	استعالدلد الدادة .
3191908	. س کے جس سالحس
3452124	いるにとなってんという
3491015	n westerness
3548229	دسته الدساسا و دد،
3548229 3582192	
	د مع المد سد للاح و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و
3582192	م سلط الد و الله على وي م
3582192 3583188	ر من ما الحاس سالط الماس م من من الم كان سالط الماس م مركان وسمالوروس م
3582192 3583188 3599914	م ما ما الحاس سالط المده م م ما ما له كام ما الحاس م م ما ما له كام ما الحاس م ما ما له كام ما الحاس م ما ما له كام ما الحاس م
3582192 3583188 3599914 3627120	معالية كا ما سالطيسه معالية كا معالفيسه معالية كا معالفيسه

4587081	م لعد الحالم بدالح اله .
5194079	w. Drewers
5373648	، معالد للع و سالط مده و
7109126	- 21- L Mas al / Local 1
7751790	य्रेष्ट्रीया ग्यीराच्य न
9061236	بسد 10 مح (سول كورود
10705600	hardwallerd
23440000	समान्यस्य । ए
26292683	. مولد كان الحون ا
27120691	المالي عالم الله عالم
27718115	مالد بصع الدسع المدء
53258171	مل سطالد سعط ما الحد،
53258171	م الحص ما الحد ، كما الحد ،
63457157	الدسط الدوم ما العمر .
65050009	سما معطاله ملك مه -
67173716	र-हम्ध्यत्रमाह्याह्य
1051520800	لحالا وساكين ولد

Figure 25: Representations of Ottoman Siyaq numbers in the millions (from Öztürk 1996: 87).

BUÇUKLU RAKAMLAR

0.5	9	2
0.5	4	٩
	٩	٩
1.5	-6-	
2.5	D &	
12.5	45	фф
43.5	٠, ٩	, שא צי
40.5	لين ۲	
65.5	20	
75.5	عاله	
103.5	m P	
110.5	· (e)	
124.5	-रमी	

157.5	الا عد . م
219.5	بربوعه ۹.
352.5	مالام مالام ع
434.5	الطالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم المالم
532.5	م. س لام
562.5	9.2060
583.5	مع ہے ہے
663.5	9. ~ 12 la
1581.5	المولمان.
2510.5	التلخصطا
3579.5	अवक्षा । अवक्षा
4822.5	Leve do 2 ~

Figure 26: Representations of the fraction ½ in Ottoman Siyaq (from Öztürk 1996: 88).

	Arapçası	Siyakat ile yazılışı	Okunuşu		Arapçası	Siyakat ile yazılışı	Okunuşu
1/2	نصف	ىقر	nışf	1/6	سدس	1	suds
1/3	كُنُّ ، ثلث	ماسر	<u>s</u> ulu <u>s</u>	1/96	شعير	rea	şa (ir (arpa)
2/3	مكان	ىلىر	<u>s</u> ulu <u>s</u> ān	1/24	طسوج	<i>b</i>	tassuc (iki habbe)
1/4	ربع	~	rub ⁽				

Figure 27: Some fractions used in Ottoman Siyaq (from Otar 1991: 17).

Kitaplarda, kesirlerin, tam adetlerin yanına değil, altına yazılması gerektiğinden bahsedilmektedir. Bunu da şu misallerle arz edelim:

10111 17 96	علااهم	60666 7	مك م درم. معرط
20222 1 3	ولكاكم <i>يور</i> سر	70777 <u>23</u> 24	موالے کا ہوجوں معرو
30333 1 2	مرا له مواله	80888 1	ريوا دير. ح
40444 2	لىوالى قا د ئوں مىر	721220 <u>5</u>	عا، والأور مار
50555 <u>5</u>	والحمادق سر	894244 <u>1</u>	الح الديوالطاليون. «

Kesirlerin yevmiye defterinde sahifenin (bariz) kısmına yazılması gerektiği belirtilmiştir. (Bariz) kısmı, sağdan sola doğru yazılan arapçada, sahifenin sol yarısıdır. Soldan sağa doğru yazılan lâtin harflerinde, sahifenin sağ yarısına tekabül eder. Hepimizin bildiği gibi, rakamların bu boş tarafa yazılması usulüne, halen dahi titizlikle riayet edilmektedir.

Kesirlerin, bağlı oldukları tam sayıların ifade ettiği cinslere (gümüş, kumaş, para, ağırlık, uzunluk, v.s. gibi) göre anlaşılması ve cami inşaatı, mücevherat hazineleri, kuyumculuk ve diğer işler muhasebelerinde, kesirler kaybolmasın yani hak geçmesin diye, mal ve paralara ait kesirlerin tam yazılması kitaplarda belirtilmiştir.

Figure 28: Examples of fractions in Ottoman Siyaq (from Otar 1991: 27).

CHIFFRES sylo.	VALEURS.	NOMS DE ROMBRE ER TURC.	CHIFFRES s7£Q.	VALEURS.	NOMS DE HOMBRE EN TURC.
J	1	b i r.	الوعه.	14	on dourt.
b	2	iki.	معه.	15	on bech.
يع	3	utch.	٠٠٠٠.	16	on alty.
וצב	4	deurt.	بوعه.	17	on ředi.
ھہ	5	bech.	ىدى.	18	o n seki z.
et , ¹	6	alty.	يوعه.	19	on d'oqouz.
H	7	ĭedi.	ىرىد.	90	iguirmi.
سه مو	8	sekiz.	لىرىد.	91	iguirmi bir.
لو	9	d'oqouz.	بابويده	99	iguirmi iki.
عه.	10	<i>01</i> 4.	بع مرید.	23	iguirmi utch.
ورعه.	11	on bir.	الومويد.	24	iguirmi deurt.
ماعه.	19	on iki.	حديويد.	25	iguirmi bech.
بع عد،	13	on utch.	. برید.	26	iguirmi alty.
. 1	ı	•		ı	#

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

Figure 29: Table showing Siyaq numbers designated by Pihan as 'Turkish' (from Pihan 1860: 235).

² 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.

CHIFFRES	VALEURS.	NOMS DE NOMBRE EN TURC.	CHIFFRES	VALEURS.	NOMS DE HOMBRE EN TURG.
او موید.	27	iguirmi iedi.	مار٠	200	iki iuz.
ىدىرىدە	28	iguirmi sekiz.	ديا.	300	utch iuz.
لوبريد.	29	iguirmi d'oqouz.	سځ.	400	deurt iuz.
·~	30	otouz.	٠ځم	500	bech šuz.
دسر.	31	otouz bir, etc.	سعا.	600	alty iuz.
100	40	qyrq.	•ह्म	700	ředi řuz.
.75	50	elli.	. کی	800	sekiz iuz.
•~	6o	altmich.	٠٤٤	900	d'oqouz înz.
اسامه،	66	altmich alty.	ديع.	1,000	biñ.
٠-24	70	ietmich.	عص.	10,000	on biñ.
٠٠	80	seksán, seksen.	ىرىي.	20,000	iguirmi b i ñ.
س.	90	d'oqsân.	ما ديعه •	100,000	ĩuk.
۰۱۵	100	iuz.			
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

Figure 30: Table showing Siyaq numbers designated by Pihan as 'Turkish' (from Pihan 1860: 236).

NUMÉRATION TURQUE.

237

desquels nous répétons les valeurs en chiffres arabes. Le ... (s), dont le trait se prolonge au-dessus des signes numériques, est l'abréviation du mot arabe syâq:

Ce nombre représente effectivement, mais en abrégé, et en sous-entendant la conjonction wa, nécessaire entre les diverses quantités exprimées en arabe :

sittoumiàt wa wâh'ed wa àrba'yn (six cents et un et quarante). En turc, il se lit : alty suz gyrq bir.

En résumé, les chiffres syâq, dont les fonctionnaires turcs font tant de mystère, ne sauraient embarrasser longtemps quiconque sait un peu d'arabe; et les explications que nous avons données plus haut suffisent pour faire lire sans difficulté les nombres suivants, soit en arabe, soit en turc:

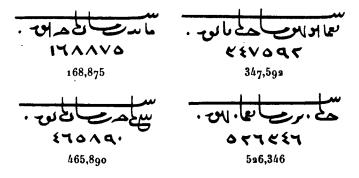


Figure 31: Example the Siyaq number mark in print (from Pihan 1860: 237).

DE L'ÉCRITURE TURQUE.

5° Le quantum. Cette écriture, très-compacte, offre une grande ressemblance avec le dyrany et le ta'lyq. On ne l'emploie guère que pour les registres particuliers et quelques lettres d'affaires.

6° Le sriqui, dont se servent les financiers, s'écrit sans points diacritiques, et chaque lettre finale est terminée par un trait horizontal, comme dans ces mots :

CHIFFRES SYÂQ.

Ces chiffres se figurent de la manière suivante :

Figure 32: Examples of Ottoman Siyaq Numbers printed in metal types (from Pihan 1861: 44).

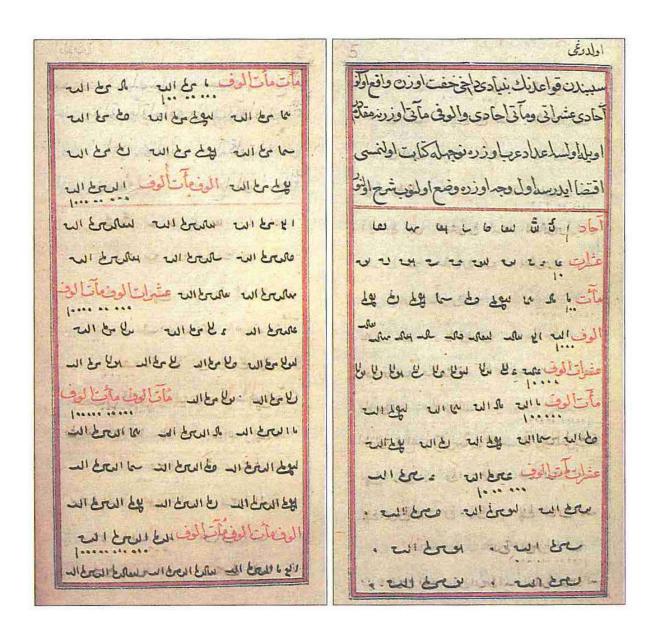


Figure 33: Manuscript showing Siyaq forms (Süleymaniye Ktp., Şehid Ali Paşa, nu. 1987, vr. 5

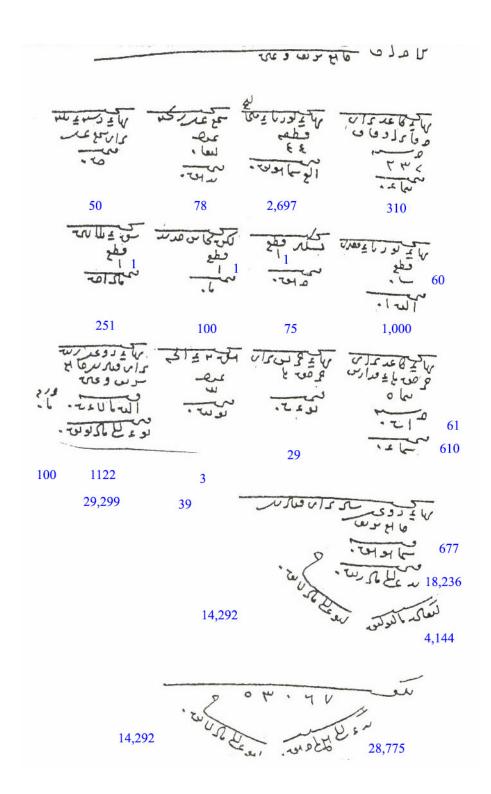


Figure 34: Ottoman financial document (BOA. Maliyeden Müddever nr. 5973/49; from Öztürk 1994: 26). Transliterations of Siyaq numbers have been added by the proposal author.

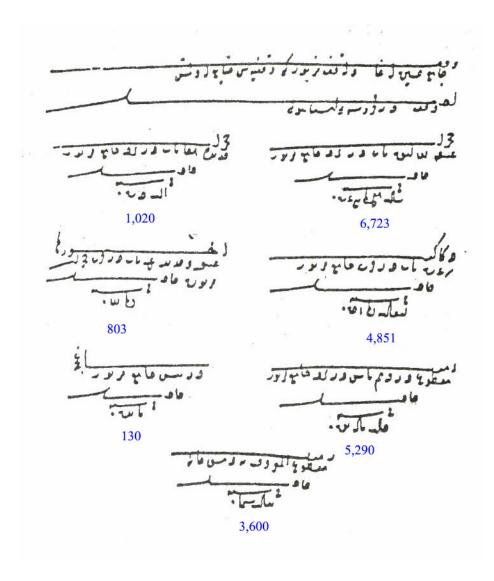


Figure 35: Ottoman financial document (BOA. Tapu Tehrir Daftari nr. 251 s. 159; from Öztürk 1994: 56). Transliterations of Siyaq numbers have been added by the proposal author.

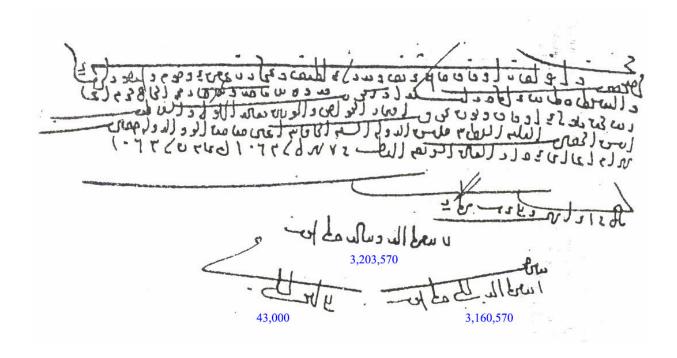


Figure 36: Ottoman financial document (BOA. Maliyeden Müddever nr. 5247 s. 2; from Öztürk 1994: 134). Transliterations of Siyaq numbers have been added by the proposal author.

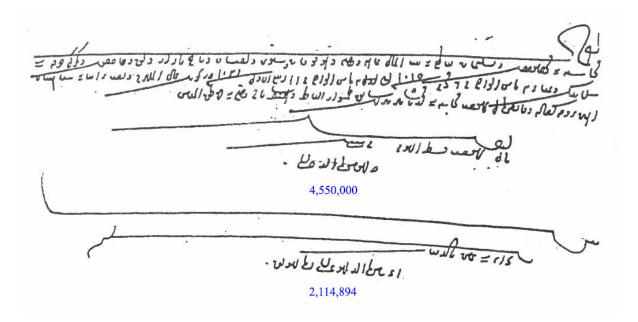


Figure 37: Ottoman financial document (BOA. Kepeci nr. 5169 s. 68; from Öztürk 1994: 136). Transliterations of Siyaq numbers have been added by the proposal author.

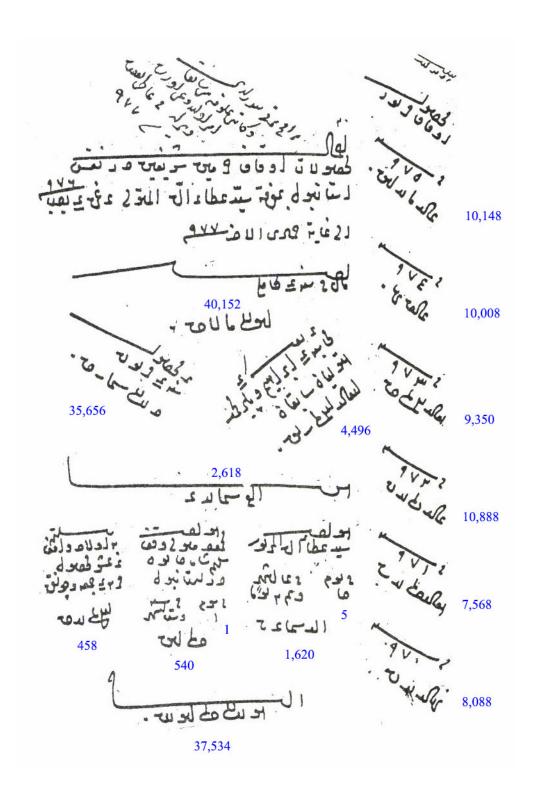


Figure 38: Ottoman financial document (BOA. Maliyeden Müddever nr. 18092 s. 27; from Öztürk 1994: 146). Transliterations of Siyaq numbers have been added by the proposal author.

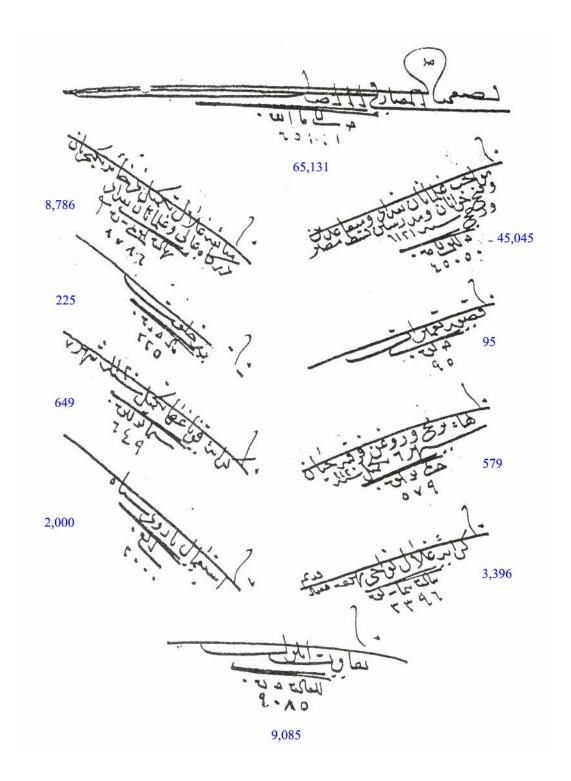


Figure 39: Ottoman financial document (BOA. Maliyeden Müddever nr. 15747 s. 1; from Öztürk 1994: 148). Transliterations of Siyaq numbers have been added by the proposal author.

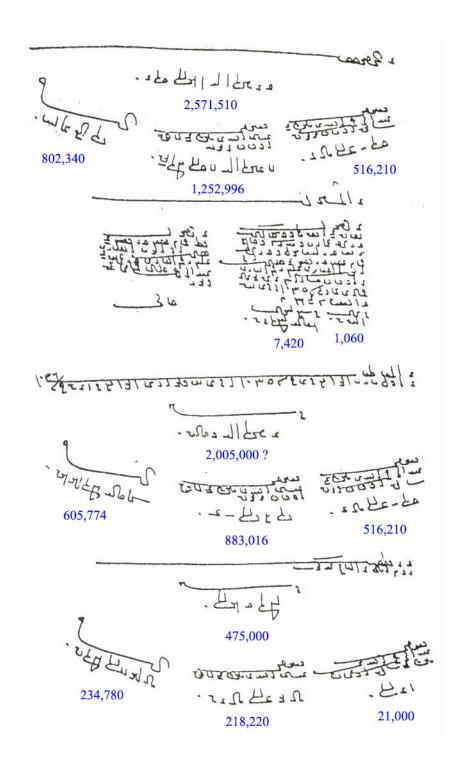


Figure 40: Ottoman financial document (BOA. Maliyeden Müddever nr. 7594 s. 96; from Öztürk 1994: 214). Transliterations of Siyaq numbers have been added by the proposal author.

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 106461

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 to encode Ottoman Siyaq Numbers in Unio	code			
2. Requester's name: Anshuman Pandey (pandey @umich.edu)				
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Expert contribution Expert contribution				
4. Submission date: 2017-09-3 5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	29			
6. Choose one of the following:				
This is a complete proposal:	Yes			
(or) More information will be provided later:				
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: Ottoman Siyaq Numbers				
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: Name of the existing block:				
2. Number of characters in proposal:	61			
3. 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 of	collection) X			
C-Major extinct D-Attested extinct E-Minor extinct				
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic G-Obscure or questionable usa	age 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. Fonts related:				
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the				
standard?				
Anshuman Pandey b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e	-mail ftn-site etc.):			
Anshuman Pandey (pandey @umich.edu)	-maii, rip-site, etc.).			
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	er sources)			
of proposed characters attached? Yes	,			
7. Special encoding issues:				
Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such				
presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose inform	ation)? Yes			
8. Additional Information:				
Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Ch				
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 Unicode Character Database (http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/) and associated Unicode.				
for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the				

¹ Form number: N3902-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, 2009-11, 2011-03)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	Yes		
If YES explain Preliminary proposals: L2/11-271, L2/15-072R2, L2/16-017			
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body,	Yes		
user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? If YES, with whom? See text of proposal	163		
·			
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example:	Yes		
size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference: Size of user community is unknown. Script is used for print and digital publication.			
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference: See text of proposal for details.	Common		
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	Yes		
If YES, where? Reference: By scholars of Ottoman studies	163		
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters	ho optiroly		
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) provide	d?		
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 characters?	No		
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?			
If YES, reference:			