

Title: Comments on the preliminary proposal to encode Old Uyghur in Unicode (L2/18-126)

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1. Dear Colleagues thx for invitation. I'm quite a stranger for the Unicode technology, but pardon for my comments esp on the glyphs.
2. Your glyphs are 17, while the Old Uigur scripts in fact had 18 "basic" characters, diistinguishing Samech and Schin. It's a legacy from Sogdians (and a marker in dating the texts)
3. Though they were integrated in the later period, originally Schin was written in a single stroke, while Samech in two strokes. Slight difference btw them are displayed in Gabain, Zieme and Olmez
4. Originally Gimel/Heth were distinguished by the length of the tail of the final form: Gimel has a "short" and Heth had a long tail (as displayed by Gabain). Practically the difference vanished in the later period but still known as a legacy
5. My master Prof. Moriyasu argued on the Uigur alphabet (unfortunately, in JPN!) Here is a table of the Uigur ABC [see next page], basically composed of 18 characters. He uses γ for a short-tailed Gimel, while x for Heth; \ddot{y}/\ddot{x} are those with diacritical points
6. I beg your pardon, the form of your Zain is a little bit odd.... Probbly you took it from Figs 9 & 10, but they were in rather special form for blockprint. Practically, the sawtooth shape as in Radloff's type should be better.
7. Your page 9 & 11, the nominal/final/conventional NUN should be better modified: unless in the Islamic/Timurid texts, NUN hardly runs leftwards (or upwards)
8. All comments above are rather trivial. Overall, very well considered program! I knew that Mr Osman tried for encoding (I was asked for some advice) but he used only Kutadgu Bilig (of 15. c), so that insufficeint, impractical.
9. Uigur texts similar to the Yarkand docs (belonging to the Qarakhanids) have been published: Dilara Israpil & Israpil Yüsüp, Two Old Uighur Account Documents from Toqquzsaray Ruins in Maralbeşi. SIAL 29, 2014, 137–156. It will be available online soon: https://ir.library.osaka-u.ac.jp/repo/ouka/all/cate_browse/?lang=1&codeno=journal&schemaid=3000&catecode=200250020
10. That's all, Wish your sucess!

X・XI・XII：アルファベット III と同形式でイスラム側に伝わったもの。
 Arat 1937, pp. 9–11 (Text C), pp. 11–12 (Text N の末尾), p. 13 (Text D の冒頭)
 (3 点とも写真あり)。III のカーシュガリーと同じく分ち書きと連続書きとがある
 ので、両者に違いがある場合はスラッシュの前後にそれを示す。アラト氏によ
 れば、三者とも 15 世紀以降の新しいものと考えられる。

以上 12 種のアルファベットのうち、學界で最も広く、かつ早くから知られて

別表 1：ウイグル=アルファベット 12 種 (I~XII) 一覽

名 稱	9-10世紀頃		1072	13-14世紀頃				14世紀後半		15世紀以降		
	マ ニ 教 I	俗 ? II	イ ス ラ ム III	佛 教 IV	佛 教 V	佛 教 VI	イ ス ラ ム VII	イ ス ラ ム VIII	世 俗 IX	イ ス ラ ム X	イ ス ラ ム XI	イ ス ラ ム XII
1 ' (aleph)	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	' [a, h, é]	'	'	'
2 β (beth)	β	β	β	β	β	β	β	β	β [f, w]	p	p.	p.
3 γ (gimel)	γ	γ	γ	x	γ	x	ä	ä?	x/γ [γ, h]	γ̇	γ̇	γ̇
4 w (vau)	w	w	w	w	w	□	w	w	w [u, o, w]	w	w	w
5 z (zain)	z	z	z/s	s	s	s	s	s	s/z [s]	s	s	s
6 x (cheth)	x	x	ä	x	x	x	γ̇	γ̇?		γ̇	γ̇	
7 y (jod)	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y [y, j]	y	y	y
8 k (caph)	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k [g, k']	k	k	k
9 δ (lamed)	δ	δ	δ	□	t/δ	δ	t	t	t/δ [d, t']	t/δ	t/δ	t/δ
10 m (mem)	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m [m]	m	m	m
11 n (nun)	n	n	ṅ	n	ṅ	n	ṅ	ṅ	n [n]	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ
12 s (samech)	s	s	s/z	s	z/s	s	z	z		s/z	s/z	
13 p (pe)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p [b, p?]	p	p	
14 č (tzaddi)	č	č	č	č	č	č	č	č	č [č']	č	č	č
15 r (resh)	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r [r]	r	r	r
16 š (schin)	š	š	š	š	š/ṧ	š	ṧ	ṧ	ṧ [š]	ṧ	ṧ	ṧ
17 t (tau)	t	t	t	t	t	t	δ	δ		δ	t/δ	
18 l (hooked resh)	l	l	l	l	l	□	l	l	l [l]	l	l	l
19 -š	□	□		-š	-ṧ	-ṧ	-ṧ	-ṧ?		-ṧ		
20 -m	-m	□		-m	-m	-m	-m	-m		-m		
21 -ä	-ä	□		-x (q-)	-γ	-γ̇	-γ̇?	-γ̇?		-γ̇		

凡例 γ=尻尾が短い x=尻尾が長い
 γ̇=尻尾が短くて2点有り ṧ=尻尾が長くて2点あり □=原文に破損あり