



DATE: 2006-08-14

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2

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

Secretariat: ANSI

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

SOURCE: **CHINA**

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

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

## A. Administrative

1. Title: **PROPOSING TO SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SPECIAL SCRIPT AND CHARACTER FOR Uyghur Orkhun**
2. Requester's name: **China**
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): **National body**
4. Submission date: **2006/8/14**
5. Requester's reference (if applicable): **No**
6. Choose one of the following:  
This is a complete proposal: **Yes**  
or, More information will be provided later: **No**

## B. Technical - General

1. Choose one of the following:
  - a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): **Yes**  
Proposed name of script: **Uyghur Orkhun**
  - b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to existing block: **No**  
Name of existing block: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Number of characters in proposal: **54**
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. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see Annex K in P&P document): **3**

Is a rationale provided for the choice? No

If Yes, reference: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Is a repertoire including character names provided? Yes

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

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

6. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard? jpg files were provided by the Xinjiang University, China

If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used: wushour@xju.edu.cn

7. References:

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

Yes

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

8. Special encoding issues:

Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?

No

9. Additional Information:

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

## C. Technical – Justification

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

If YES explain \_\_\_\_\_

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

If YES, with whom? (1)Xinjiang University;(2)Xinjiang Museum;(3)Xinjiang Language Committee

If YES, available relevant documents: The contract between Xinjiang University and Xinjiang Museum

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

Reference: for example,

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

Table-2 Orkhun-Yenisév Alphabet

Table-3 Old Türk (Orkhun) Alphabet

Table-4: “Iski Türk Yazitlari”, Yusayin Namiq Orqun, Türkiye, Istanbul

4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare): Play Mahjong with computer (i.e., computer game) or with another people through Internet (i.e., online game).

Reference: for example, Orkhon alphabet ★Kök Türk Alphabet, ★ Hungarian Runes, NORTH

AMERICAN RUNE STONES

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

If YES, where? Reference: for example, Xinjiang of china , North Europe

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

If YES, is a rationale provided? \_\_\_\_\_

If YES, reference: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? \_\_\_\_\_

If YES, reference: \_\_\_\_\_

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

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? \_\_\_\_\_

If YES, reference: \_\_\_\_\_

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

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? \_\_\_\_\_

If YES, reference: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? No

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? \_\_\_\_\_

If YES, reference: \_\_\_\_\_

Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

No

If YES, reference: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? No

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

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

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

If YES, reference: \_\_\_\_\_

## D. Proposal

## **Introduction**

Uyghur Orkhun script had been used in Turkic kingdom (A.D. 552-744) and Uygur kingdom (A.D. 744-840) when they live Mongolia grassland.

Uyghur Orkhun script looks like German's Runic script, so some called it Turkic-Runic script. And the Runestone of record it had been found in Mongolia's Orhun river and Siberia's Yenisey river. So called Orhun-Yenisey script. In addition to it some called Kok Turk script, the script of prior to Moslem or Siberia script.

In addition to be used in Turkic kingdom and Uygur kingdom, the script also is used in Khalkhas that live in Yenisey river.

The Runestone is a very important material for study history, economic, culture and language of Turkic kingdom and Uygur kingdom.

## **The research of the Uyghur Orkhun script**

Uyghur Orkhun script is a script which is complex of phoneme and syllable. (Perstak of German put forward a view that it is a complete syllable letters). It is to say that this script is not depend on phoneme (one sign represent one consonant or one vowel) and not depend on syllable letters (one sign represent one syllable). It has 38-40 (it has a different count that had been found Runestone) letters. There are four vowels in it and all the others are consonant. Mostly the vowel can't to write. The letter writes from right to left. The sign (:) used to set off word and word. sometimes a phrase (mostly attributive, attributive phrase) represent one word .

Uyghur Orkhun alphabet in foreign:

ДРЕВНЕТЮРКСКИЙ РУНИЧЕСКИЙ АЛФАВИТ

Начертание	Значение		Начертание	Значение	
	русск.	лат.		русск.	лат.
ⱁ ⱂ ⱃ ⱄ	а, ä	a, ä	ⱆ	ñ	ñ
ⱅ	б <sup>1</sup>	b <sup>1</sup>	ⱇ ⱈ ⱉ ⱊ ⱋ	нт	nt
ⱌ ⱍ ⱎ	б <sup>2</sup> , ä	b <sup>2</sup> , ä	ⱏ	нч	nč
ⱐ ⱑ ⱒ ⱓ	г	g	ⱔ >	о, у	o, u
ⱔ ⱕ	г	g	ⱖ ⱗ ⱘ	ö, ū	ö, ū
ⱙ ⱚ ⱛ	д <sup>1</sup>	d <sup>1</sup>	ⱜ	п	p
ⱞ	д <sup>2</sup>	d <sup>2</sup>	ⱝ ⱞ	р <sup>1</sup>	r <sup>1</sup>
ⱟ Ⱡ ⱡ Ɫ Ᵽ	з	z	ⱟ	р <sup>2</sup>	r <sup>2</sup>
Ɽ ⱥ	ы, і	y, i	ⱡ	с <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>
ⱦ	і <sup>1</sup>	i <sup>1</sup> , ī	Ᵽ	с <sup>2</sup>	s <sup>2</sup>
Ⱨ	і <sup>2</sup>	i <sup>2</sup> , ī	ⱥ ⱦ	т <sup>1</sup>	t <sup>1</sup>
ⱨ Ⱪ ⱪ Ⱬ ⱬ Ɑ	к	q	Ⱨ	т <sup>2</sup>	t <sup>2</sup>
Ɱ Ɐ Ɒ ⱱ Ⱳ	к	k	ⱨ	ч	č
ⱳ	л <sup>1</sup>	l <sup>1</sup>	Ⱪ ⱪ Ⱬ ⱬ Ɑ Ɱ	ш	š
ⱴ	л <sup>2</sup>	l <sup>2</sup>	Ɐ		
ⱶ	лт	lt			
ⱸ ⱹ	м	m			
ⱺ	н <sup>1</sup>	n <sup>1</sup>			
ⱻ	н <sup>2</sup>	n <sup>2</sup>			
ⱽ	ң	ñ			

2 С. Е. Малов

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

# Orkhun-Yeniséy Alphabet

## ئورقۇن-يېنسەي يېزىقىنىڭ ئېلىپبەسى

No	ھەرپلەر	ئوقۇلۇشى	No	ھەرپلەر	ئوقۇلۇشى
1	ᠠ ᠡ ᠢ	ئا/ئې/ئە a//e	21	ᠨ ᠭ ᠬ	ن يۇمشاق n
2	ᠣ ᠤ ᠤ	ئى/ئە/ئى/ئە ə//i	22	ᠷ ᠬ ᠬ	ر قاتتىق r
3	ᠥ ᠦ	ئۇ/ئو o//u	23	ᠷ	ر يۇمشاق r
4	ᠨ ᠨ ᠨ	ئۇ/ئو/ئۆ ø//y	24	ᠯ ᠯ	ل قاتتىق l
5	ᠨ ᠨ	ق قاتتىق q	25	ᠯ	ل يۇمشاق l
6	ᠠ ᠡ	ق a بىلەن كېلىدۇ q	26	ᠰ	س قاتتىق s
7	ᠠ ᠡ	ق o//u بىلەن كېلىدۇ q	27	ᠰ	س يۇمشاق s
8	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ن يۇمشاق k	28	ᠰ	دىماق تاۋۇشى
9	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	k بىلەن كېلىدۇ k ø//y	29	ᠰ	پ p
10	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	غ قاتتىق ڭ	30	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ڭ ᠭ
11	ᠬ ᠬ	ت يۇمشاق g	31	ᠬ ᠬ	م m
12	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ت قاتتىق t	32	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	چ tʃ
13	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ت يۇمشاق t	33	ᠬ	ئىچ itʃ
14	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	د قاتتىق d	34	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ش ʃ
15	ᠬ ᠬ	د يۇمشاق d	35	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ز z
16	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ب قاتتىق b	36	ᠬ	لت lt//ld
17	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ب يۇمشاق b	37	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	نت nt//nd
18	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ي قاتتىق z	38	ᠬ	نت nt//nət
19	ᠬ ᠬ	ي يۇمشاق z	39	ᠬ	وت rt
20	ᠬ	ن قاتتىق n	40	ᠬ	ئايرىش بەلگىسى

Table-2



# Old Türk (Orkhun) Alphabet

قەدىمكى تۈرك (ئورخۇن) يېزىقىنىڭ ئېلىپبەسى

№	تەلەپپۇزى	ئورخۇن	يېنسەي	№	تەلەپپۇزى	ئورخۇن	يېنسەي
1	A.ə	𐰀	𐰁 𐰂 𐰃	21	ny	𐰄	𐰅
2	i.ĩ	𐰆	𐰇	22	ng	𐰈	𐰉
3	o,u	𐰊 𐰋 𐰌		23	n¹	𐰍	
4	θ.ü	𐰎 𐰏	𐰐	24	n²	𐰑	𐰒 𐰓
5	k	𐰔 𐰕		25	m	𐰖	
6	k¹k k¹i	𐰘	𐰙 𐰚	26	r¹	𐰛	𐰜 𐰝
7	ok¹uk¹ ko.ku	𐰟	𐰠	27	r²	𐰡	
8	ɟ	𐰣	𐰤 𐰥 𐰦 𐰧	28	l¹	𐰨	𐰩
9	k	𐰪	𐰫 𐰬	29	l²	𐰭	
10	θk¹ük kθ.kü	𐰮	𐰯	30	q	𐰰	𐰱
11	g	𐰲	𐰳 𐰴 𐰵	31	iq	𐰶	
12	t¹	𐰷 𐰸 𐰹	𐰺 𐰻	32	s¹	𐰼	
13	t²	𐰽 𐰾		33	s²	𐰿	
14	d¹	𐰿 𐱀	𐰿 (𐰿 𐰿)	34	x	𐰻	𐰼 𐰽 𐰾 𐰿
15	d²	𐰿		35	z	𐰻 𐰼	𐰽 𐰾 𐰿 𐰿
16	p	𐰿		36	nt	𐰿	𐰿
17	b¹	𐰿	𐰿 𐰿 𐰿	37	nq	𐰿	𐰿 𐰿 𐰿
18	b²	𐰿 𐰿	𐰿 𐰿	38	lt	𐰿	
19	y¹	𐰿	𐰿 𐰿	39	ax	𐰿	
20	y²	𐰿	p (p)	40	bax	𐰿	

Table-3

# RÜNIK TÜRK ALFABESİ

ORHUN I, II	ORH. III	YENİSEY	ORHUN I, II	ORH. III	YENİSEY
↓ a, e		1 X (X=e)	9 y		P (P)
↑ u, i		↑	3 y		(E XXXVII)
> t o, u	Y		4 n		↑
M N ö. ü	H	H	) n		
HH R			H n		H H
↓ k (i-dan evvel ve sora gelir.)		(D XXXVII)	H m		
↓ k (o, ü-dan evvel ve sora gelir.)		↑	4 r		Y Y
Y g		Y Y X Y	Y r		
Y k	Y	Y Y	Y l		✓
R k (ö. ü-dan evvel ve sora gelir.)		B	Y ç		λ
E ğ		E E L	Y iç		
δ t	â â	â	Y s		
h h t			Y s		
z d		z z (O O)	Y ş	Y	Y H A n o s e
x d			H H z	Y	Y H H H H
1 p			Y nd	Y	Y
o b		o o	Y nç	Y	Y
X X b			M ld		Y
D y					

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



ISO-10646 Bring into the National Code List's old Runic script and code position

	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E	16F
0	𐀀	𐀁	𐀂	𐀃	𐀄	𐀅
1	𐀆	𐀇	𐀈	𐀉	𐀊	
2	𐀋	𐀌	𐀍	𐀎	𐀏	
3	𐀐	𐀑	𐀒	𐀓	𐀔	
4	𐀕	𐀖	𐀗	𐀘	𐀙	
5	𐀚	𐀛	𐀜	𐀝	𐀞	
6	𐀟	𐀠	𐀡	𐀢	𐀣	
7	𐀤	𐀥	𐀦	𐀧	𐀨	
8	𐀩	𐀪	𐀫	𐀬	𐀭	
9	𐀮	𐀯	𐀰	𐀱	𐀲	
A	𐀳	𐀴	𐀵	𐀶	𐀷	
B	𐀸	𐀹	𐀺	𐀻	𐀼	
C	𐀽	𐀾	𐀿	𐁀	𐁁	
D	𐁂	𐁃	𐁄	𐁅	𐁆	
E	𐁇	𐁈	𐁉	𐁊	𐁋	
F	𐁌	𐁍	𐁎	𐁏	𐁐	

**ISO-10646 bring into Code List's Number, pronunciation of Runic alphabet and show same word in Uyghur Orkhun and Runic script:**

alphabet	Code Number	Name of Alphabet	Uyghur Orkhun letters which it has Unicode
ƿ	16A0	RUNIC LETTER FEHU FEOH FE F	
ƿ	16A1	RUNIC LETTER V	
ᚱ	16A2	RUNIC LETTER URUZ UR U	
ᚱ	16A3	RUNIC LETTER YR	
ᚱ	16A4	RUNIC LETTER Y	
ᚱ	16A5	RUNIC LETTER W	
ᚱ	16A6	RUNIC LETTER THURISAZ THURS THORN	
ᚱ	16A7	RUNIC LETTER ETH	
ᚱ	16A8	RUNIC LETTER ANSUZ A	
ᚱ	16A9	RUNIC LETTER OS O	
ᚱ	16AA	RUNIC LETTER AC A	
ᚱ	16AB	RUNIC LETTER AESC	
ᚱ	16AC	RUNIC LETTER LONG-BRANCH-OSS O	
ᚱ	16AD	RUNIC LETTER SHORT-TWIG-OSS O	
ᚱ	16AE	RUNIC LETTER O	
ᚱ	16AF	RUNIC LETTER OE	
ᚱ	16B0	RUNIC LETTER ON	
ᚱ	16B1	RUNIC LETTER RAIDO RAD REID R	
ᚱ	16B2	RUNIC LETTER RAUNA	
ᚱ	16B3	RUNIC LETTER CEN	
ᚱ	16B4	RUNIC LETTER KAUN K	
ᚱ	16B5	RUNIC LETTER G	

ᚱ	16B6	RUNIC LETTER ENG	ᚱ (ö, ü)
ᚷ	16B7	RUNIC LETTER GEBO GYFU G	ᚷ (d)
ᚹ	16B8	RUNIC LETTER GAR	
ᚰ	16B9	RUNIC LETTER WUNJO WYNN W	
ᚺ	16BA	RUNIC LETTER HAGLAZ H	
ᚻ	16BB	RUNIC LETTER HAEGLE H	
ᚼ	16BC	RUNIC LETTER LONG-BRANCH-HAGALL H	
ᚾ	16BD	RUNIC LETTER SHORT-TWIG-HAGALL H	
ᚿ	16BE	RUNIC LETTER NAUDIZ NYD NAUD N	
ᛀ	16BF	RUNIC LETTER SHORT-TWIG-NAUD N	ᛀ (i/ī, e)
ᛁ	16C0	RUNIC LETTER DOTTED-N	
ᛃ	16C1	RUNIC LETTER ISAZ IS ISS I	ᛃ (s)
ᛅ	16C2	RUNIC LETTER E	
ᛇ	16C3	RUNIC LETTER JERAN J	
ᛈ	16C4	RUNIC LETTER GER	
ᛉ	16C5	RUNIC LETTER LONG-BRANCH-AR AE	
ᛊ	16C6	RUNIC LETTER SHORT-TWIG-AR A	
ᛋ	16C7	RUNIC LETTER IWAZ EOH	ᛋ (a, ə)
ᛏ	16C8	RUNIC LETTER PERTHO PEORTH P	
ᚻ	16C9	RUNIC LETTER ALGIZ EOLHX	ᚻ (ich)
ᛚ	16CA	RUNIC LETTER SOWILO S	ᛚ (næt)
ᛞ	16CB	RUNIC LETTER SIGEL LONG-BRANCH-SOL S	
ᛟ	16CC	RUNIC LETTER SHORT-TWIG-SOL S	
ᛠ	16CD	RUNIC LETTER C	
ᚿ	16CE	RUNIC LETTER Z	

↑	16CF	RUNIC LETTER TIWAZ TIR TYR T	↑ (q)
1	16D0	RUNIC LETTER SHORT-TWIG-TYR T	1 (k)
ᚠ	16D1	RUNIC LETTER D	
ᚢ	16D2	RUNIC LETTER BERKANAN BEORC BJARKAN B	ᚢ (k)
ᚦ	16D3	RUNIC LETTER SHORT-TWIG-BJARKAN B	
ᚨ	16D4	RUNIC LETTER DONNED-P	
ᚫ	16D5	RUNIC LETTER OPEN-P	
ᚱ	16D6	RUNIC LETTER EHWAZ EH E	ᚱ (lt)
ᚴ	16D7	RUNIC LETTER MANNAZ MAN M	
ᚷ	16D8	RUNIC LETTER LONG-BRANCH-MADR M	
ᚹ	16D9	RUNIC LETTER SHORT-TWIG-MADR M	
ᚻ	16DA	RUNIC LETTER LAUKAZ LAGU LOGR L	ᚻ (i/ī, e)
ᚾ	16DB	RUNIC LETTER DOTTED-L	
ᚿ	16DC	RUNIC LETTER INGWAZ	
ᛀ	16DD	RUNIC LETTER ING	
ᛄ	16DE	RUNIC LETTER DAGAZ DAEG D	ᛄ (bash)
ᛆ	16DF	RUNIC LETTER OTHALAN ETHEL O	ᛆ (b)
ᚹ	16E0	RUNIC LETTER EAR	
ᚷ	16E1	RUNIC LETTER IOR	
ᚷ	16E2	RUNIC LETTER CWEORTH	ᚷ (n)
ᚷ	16E3	RUNIC LETTER CALC	
ᚷ	16E4	RUNIC LETTER CEALC	
ᚷ	16E5	RUNIC LETTER STAN	
ᚷ	16E6	RUNIC LETTER LONG-BRANCH-YR	
ᚷ	16E7	RUNIC LETTER SHORT-TWIG-YR	

⚡	16E8	RUNIC LETTER ICELANDIC-YR	
ᚠ	16E9	RUNIC LETTER Q	
ᚢ	16EA	RUNIC LETTER X	
•	16EB	RUNIC SINGLE PUNCTUATION	
:	16EC	RUNIC MULTIPLE PUNCTUATION	:
+	16ED	RUNIC CROSS PUNCTUATION	
ᚦ	16EE	RUNIC ARLAUG SYMBAL	
ᚷ	16EF	RUNIC TVIMADUR SYMBAL	
Φ	16F0	RUNIC BELGTHOR SYMBAL	

There has been held many meetings to discuss the std Uyghur Orkhun alphabet, and the experts finally made the std Uyghur Orkhun alphabet. Uyghur Orkhun alphabet has been settled to include 70 letters by discussions which hold expert. There are 16 Uyghur Orkhun letters (they are red letters in list) which was similar to Runic script. The rest of Uyghur Orkhun letters, 54 letters, have not been included by ISO-10646.

ᚠ ᚢ ᚣ	A / Ə ئا\ئه	ᚠ ᚢ	N <sub>2</sub>	ن <sub>2</sub>
ᚠ ᚢ	E / I(İ) ئې\ئى	ᚠ ᚢ	R <sub>1</sub>	ر <sub>1</sub>
ᚠ ᚢ	O / U ئو\ئۇ	ᚠ	R <sub>2</sub>	ر <sub>2</sub>
ᚠ ᚢ ᚣ	Ö / Ü ئۆ\ئۈ	ᚠ	L <sub>1</sub>	ل <sub>1</sub>
ᚠ	Q ق	ᚠ	L <sub>2</sub>	ل <sub>2</sub>
ᚠ ᚢ	Q ق	ᚠ	S <sub>1</sub>	س <sub>1</sub>
ᚠ ᚢ	Q ق	ᚠ	S <sub>2</sub>	س <sub>2</sub>
ᚠ ᚢ	K ك	ᚠ	P	پ
ᚠ ᚢ	K ك	ᚠ ᚢ	Ny	ني
ᚠ ᚢ	G گ	ᚠ ᚢ	NG	نگ <sub>2</sub>
ᚠ ᚢ ᚣ	Gh غ	ᚠ ᚢ	M	م
ᚠ ᚢ	T <sub>1</sub> ت <sub>1</sub>	ᚠ	Ch	چ
ᚠ	T <sub>2</sub> ت <sub>2</sub>	ᚠ	Ch	چ
ᚠ ᚢ	D <sub>1</sub> د <sub>1</sub>	ᚠ ᚢ □	Sh	ش



×	D <sub>2</sub> د <sub>2</sub>	𐰢 𐰣	Z ز
δ	B <sub>1</sub> ب <sub>1</sub>	M	Lt لت
⧫ ⧬ ⧭	B <sub>2</sub> ب <sub>2</sub>	⊙ ⊖ ⊗ ⊘ ⊙	Nt نت
D	Y <sub>1</sub> ي <sub>1</sub>	⋈ ⋉	Nch نچ
?	Y <sub>2</sub> ي <sub>2</sub>	⋈	Bash باش
)	N <sub>1</sub> ن <sub>1</sub>	:	separator

The following table includes letter, pronunciation and code number .we want to apply them to ISO-10646:

№	Uyghur Orkhun Alphabet	Code Number	Letter Name
01	𐰢	16F1	Uyghur Orkhun Letter A, Ə
02	𐰣	16F2	Uyghur Orkhun Letter A, Ə
03	δ	16F3	Uyghur Orkhun Letter B
04	⧫	16F4	Uyghur Orkhun Letter B
05	⧬	16F5	Uyghur Orkhun Letter B
06	𐰢	16F6	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Ch
07	⋈	16F7	Uyghur Orkhun Letter D
08	⋉	16F8	Uyghur Orkhun Letter D
09	𐰢	16F9	Uyghur Orkhun Letter G
10	𐰣	16FA	Uyghur Orkhun Letter G
11	𐰢	16FB	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Gh
12	𐰢	16FC	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Gh
13	𐰢	16FD	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Gh
14	𐰢	16FE	Uyghur Orkhun Letter K
15	𐰢	16FF	Uyghur Orkhun Letter K
16	𐰢	1677	Uyghur Orkhun Letter K
17	𐰢	1678	Uyghur Orkhun Letter L
18	𐰢	1679	Uyghur Orkhun Letter L
19	⋈	167A	Uyghur Orkhun Letter M
20	⋉	167B	Uyghur Orkhun Letter M

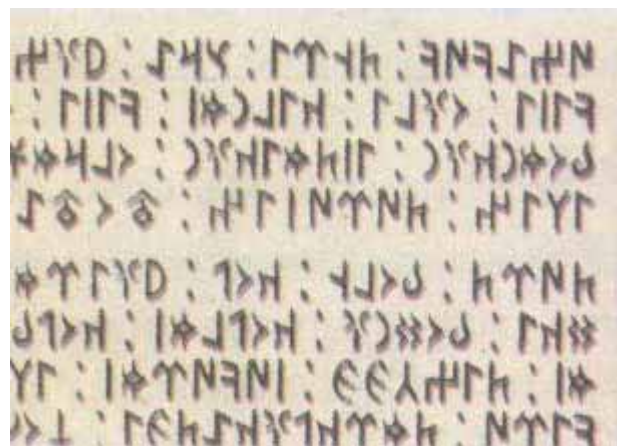
21	ᠨ	167C	Uyghur Orkhun Letter N
22	ᠨ	167D	Uyghur Orkhun Letter N
23	ᠨᠠ	167E	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Nch
24	ᠨᠭ	167F	Uyghur Orkhun Letter NG
25	ᠨᠭ	1380	Uyghur Orkhun Letter NG
26	ᠨᠲ	1381	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Nt
27	ᠨᠲ	1382	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Nt
28	ᠨᠲ	1383	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Nt
29	ᠨᠲ	1384	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Nt
30	ᠨᠲ	1385	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Nt
31	ᠨᠶ	1386	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Ny
32	ᠨᠶ	1387	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Ny
33	ᠨᠤ	1388	Uyghur Orkhun Letter O/U
34	ᠨᠤ	1389	Uyghur Orkhun Letter O/U
35	ᠨᠤ	138A	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Ö/Ü
36	ᠨᠤ	138B	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Ö/Ü
37	ᠨᠠ	138C	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Q
38	ᠨᠠ	138D	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Q
39	ᠨᠠ	138E	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Q
40	ᠨᠠ	138F	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Q
41	ᠨᠠ	1390	Uyghur Orkhun Letter R
42	ᠨᠠ	1391	Uyghur Orkhun Letter R
43	ᠨᠠ	1392	Uyghur Orkhun Letter R
44	ᠨᠠ	1393	Uyghur Orkhun Letter S
45	ᠨᠠ	1394	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Sh
46	ᠨᠠ	1395	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Sh
47	ᠨᠠ	1396	Uyghur Orkhun Letter Sh
48	ᠨᠠ	1397	Uyghur Orkhun Letter T
49	ᠨᠠ	1398	Uyghur Orkhun Letter T
50	ᠨᠠ	1399	Uyghur Orkhun Letter T



◄	ik - k - ki
Ÿ	iç - ç
↓	ok - uk - k - ko - ku
Ɔ	ök - ük - k - kö - kü

M	ld - lt
Ʒ	nç
☺	nd - nt
1	ng
3	ny

back	neutral	front	
δ		⌘	b
	λ		ç
»		⌘	d
Ÿ		Ɔ	g
⌘		Ÿ	k
↓		Y	l
	✱		m
⌘		⌘	n
	1		p
4		Ÿ	r
5		1	s
	Ʒ		ş
⌘		⌘	t
⌘		9	y
	⌘		z



## ★ Hungarian Runes    ΛϞΠ1ΛϞΜϞΠ 0Ϟ0ϞΛ

### Origin

Hungarian runes (*Székely Rovásírás*) are thought to have descended from the [Uyghur Orkhun script](#) (*Kök Turki*) used in Central Asia, though some scholars believe the Hungarian runes pre-date the Uyghur Orkhun script. They were used by the Székler Magyars in Hungary before István, the first Christian king of Hungary, ordered all pre-Christian writings to be destroyed. In remote parts of Transylvania however, the runes were still used up until the 1850s.

### Notable features

- Hungarian Runes were usually written on sticks in boustrophedon style (alternating direction right to



- **The runes include separate letters for all the phonemes of Hungarian and are in this respect better suited to written Hungarian than the Latin alphabet.**

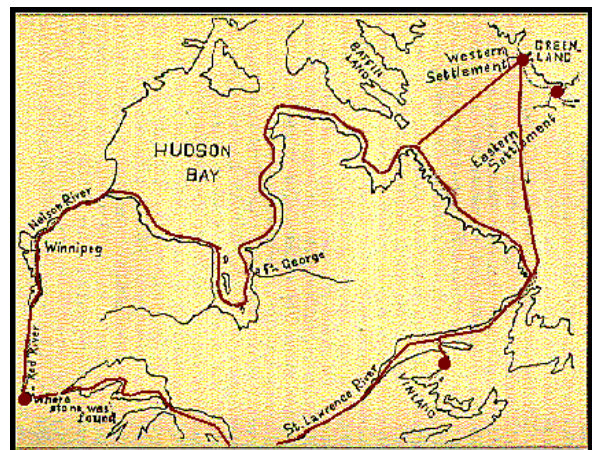
## Numerals

## NORTH AMERICAN RUNE STONES

A black and white photograph of a man with a mustache, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and patterned tie. He is standing outdoors, leaning his right hand on a large, rough, rectangular stone block. In the background, there is a sign that partially reads "SUN" and some foliage.



**Kensington  
Rune Stone**

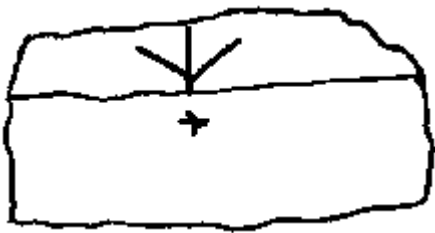


- 18 -

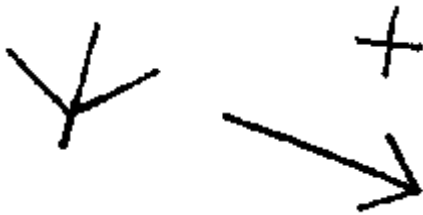




X 1 8 M M D T 1  
Heavener Rune Stone



Heavener #2



Inscription on Heavener #3



Poteau Stone

Old-timers related that there were many more stones in the area, but most were destroyed by treasure hunters in the 1930s and 1940s. Neither of the Heavener Runestones Numbers Two or Three have enough runes to render a translatable message. In 1967, another stone was found near Poteau, Oklahoma.

The second stone, which measured 30 by 14 inches and 20 inches thick, shows 12-inch, three-pronged symbol on a stem, the runic "R". Below it on the side surface was a small mark which later proved to be a "bindrune," or combination of two runes. This stone is called "Heavener Runestone Number Two."

On Heavener Three an "X," a "turkey track," and an arrow shape: the runes for "G," "R," and "T," respectively. The letters, 6 to 9 inches tall, appear in a triangular pattern on a stone 5 1/2 feet long. Neither of the Heavener Runestones Numbers Two or Three have enough runes to render a translatable message.

The **Poteau stone**, found by schoolboys in 1967, is 15 inches long. There are seven characters in a straight line, 1 1/2 to 2 inches high. The runes showed very plainly because the bottom of the grooves were in a lighter colored layer of the stone, while the surface was dark. Tool marks in the grooves showed that the letters had been made with a punch, like the Heavener Runestone. Four of the runes are duplicates of those on the Heavener Runestone, and three seemed to be variants of others on it. From the site of the Poteau stone, the Heavener Runestone on the side of Poteau Mountain lies about 10 miles to the southeast. The original sties of Heavener Runestones Numbers Two and Three fall in a line between them.

The early Norse calendar is based upon a cycle of 19 days, or Golden Numbers. The Younger Futhark was used to number those days. There are, of course, only 16 staves in the Younger Futhark, so three new symbols were devised to represent 17, 18, and 19.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
f	u	o	p	ð	q	r	k	g	h	n	i	e	a	s	t	d	b	p
m	l	r																

Yet another stone was found in Shawnee, Oklahoma. Its five runes, all from the 24-rune Elder Futhark, spells out "MEDOK." Medok is similar to Madoc, the name of a Welsh prince. Ancient records state that he came to America in the year 1170 A.D., then returned to Wales for ten shiploads of colonists which he led up the Mississippi River. However, the Welsh did not use third century A.D. Norse runes and the name Medok is not Madoc. Alf Monge studied the inscription on the Shawnee Runestone and said it was another Norse cryptopuzzle, giving the date November 24, 1024 A.D.

While agreeing that the Heavener stone bears a cryptic message, Dr. Lee Woodward, a Sallisaw, Oklahoma minister, believes it is a monument to Rene Robert Cavellier de la Salle, a French explorer, who was murdered in 1687. Woodward asserts that la Salle was killed in the area of Heavener, not in East Texas as is commonly believed. He concludes that the stone was carved by Gemme Hiens, whom he refers to as a "German-English linguistic and artistic genius who had been a companion of La Salle from 1684-1687... Hiens did his monument in form of a runic riddle, not wanting all to readily recognize what he was doing. His riddle called for identification of a 'Grandly Famous French Man and his dates' (G. NOM E (t) DAT(es). He then cleverly answered the riddle in a way which be very clearly seen at the monument (D' La Salle, 21 Novembre 1643-19 Mars 1687). Those are birth and death dates of La Salle." Dr Lee Woodward's theory is explained in his book, [Secret La Salle Monument and Historical Marker](#).

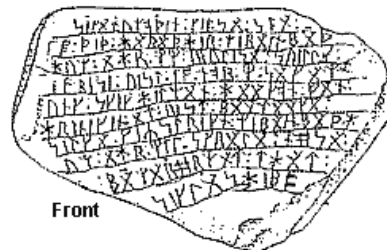


Shawnee Runestone

The word "ALU" is a magical formula. This language was used around 600 A.D. and is the key to the new dating of the Oklahoma Runestones. The stones were made, according to Nielsen, between 600 and 900. Nielsen's essay ["Early Scandinavian Incursions Into The Western States"](#), discusses the Kensington runestone as well as the Heavener stone.



Spirit Pond Stone #2



Front



Back

Spirit Pond Stone #3

The Spirit Pond runestones were found in Maine in 1971.






















## ● Runic alphabet F Æ F R <

There are a number of different versions of the Runic alphabet including:

- [Elder Futhark](#)
- [Gothic Runes](#)
- [Anglo-Saxon Futhorc](#)
- [Younger Futhork](#)
- [Hungarian Runes \(Székely Rovásírás\)](#)
- [Turkic \(Orkhon\) Runes](#)
- [Cirth \(Tolkien's Runic-like alphabet\)](#)

### ► Elder Futhark

Elder Futhark is thought to be the oldest version of the Runic alphabet, and was used in the parts of Europe which were home to Germanic peoples, including Scandinavia. Other versions probably developed from it. The names of the letters are shown in Common Germanic, the reconstructed ancestor of all Germanic languages.

























							
f fehu wealth	u ūruz aurochs	þ þurisaz giant	a ansuz god	r raipō riding	k kaunaz ulcer	g gebō gift	w wunjō joy
							
h hagalaz hail	n naupiz need/hardship	i isa ice	j jera year/harvest	ī eihwaz yew tree	p perþ luck	z algiz sedge (?)	s sōwulō sun
							
t teiſwaz the god Tyr	b berkana birch twig	e ehwaz horse	m mannaz man	l laguz water	ng inguz the god Ing	d ḍagaz day	o ōþila inherited land

#### Notes

The letter k is also called kēnaz (torch) or kanō (skiff). The meaning of the letter name perþ is unknown.

























#### ► Gothic runes

Gothic, an extinct east Germanic language, was originally written with a Runic alphabet about which little is known. One theory of the origins of runes is that they were invented by the Goths, but this is impossible to prove as very few inscriptions of writing in Gothic runes survive. These runes were replaced with a [new alphabet](#) in the 4th century AD.

											
f	u	ǰ	a	r	k	g	w	h	n	i	3
											
kw	p	uu	s	t	b	e	l	m	ri	θ	o

#### ► Anglo-Saxon Futhorc

A number of extra letters were added to the Runic alphabet to write Anglo-Saxon/Old English. Runes were probably brought to Britain in the 5th century by the Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Frisians (collectively known as the Anglo-Saxons), and were used until about the 11th century. Runic inscriptions are mostly found on jewellery, weapons, stones and other objects. Very few examples of Runic writing on manuscripts have survived.

							
feoh (cattle, weath) f	ur (aurochs) u	þorn (thorn) þ	ǫs (god) o	rād (journey/riding) r	cen (torch) c	giefu (gift) g[]	wyn (joy) p
							
hægl (hail) h	nīed (necessity/trouble) n	is (ice) i	gear (year) j	ēoh (yew) 3	peor (?) p	eolh (sedge?) x	sigel (sun) s
							
tiw/tir (Tiw – a god) t	beorc (birch) b	eoh (horse) e	man (man) m	lagu (water/sea) l	lng (a god) ng	eþel (land/estate) ce	dæg (day) d

### ► Younger Futhork

Younger Futhork or "Normal Runes" gradually evolved Elder Futhark over a period of many years and stabilized by about 800 A.D., the beginning of the Viking Age. It was the main alphabet in Norway, Sweden and Denmark throughout the Viking Age, but was largely though not completely replaced by the Latin alphabet by about 1200 as a result of the conversion of most of Scandinavia to Christianity.

Three slightly different versions of the alphabet developed in Denmark, Sweden and Norway:

### ► Danish Futhark

ƿ	ᚠ	ᚢ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚹ	ᚵ	ᚦ	ᚠ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚠ	ᚢ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚠ
f	u	þ	ǣ	r	k	h	n	i	a	s	t	b	m	l	R

### ► Swedish-Norwegian / Short-twig / Rök Runes

ƿ	ᚠ	ᚢ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚹ	ᚵ	ᚦ	ᚠ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚠ	ᚢ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚠ
f	u	þ	ǣ	r	k	h	n	i	a	s	t	b	m	l	R

### ► Norwegian Futhark

ƿ	ᚠ	ᚢ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚹ	ᚵ	ᚦ	ᚠ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚠ	ᚢ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚠ
f	u	þ	ǣ	r	k	h	n	i	a	s	t	b	m	l	R

### ► Gothenburg / Bohuslän Runes

ᚠ	ᚢ	<	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	X	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ
a	b	k	d	i	f	g	h	i	j	ng	l	m			
ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ
n	u	p	r	s	t	u	v	ee	oh	ur	th	R			

### ► Medieval (Latinised) Futhark

After the arrival of Christianity in Scandinavia, the Runic alphabet was Latinised and was used occasionally, mainly for decoration until 1850.

ᚠ	ᚢ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ
a	b	c	d	e	f, v	g	h, x	i, j	k	l	m	n	o	p	kw
ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ	ᚠ
r	s	t	θ, ð	u, w	y	z	æ	ø							

Thanks to Niklas Dougherty for some of the information on this page.