



ISO / IEC JTC 1 / SC 2 / WG 2 N 3299 R

DATE: 2007-09-19

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 CHARACTER FOR Old Turkic to ISO/IEC 10646	SCRIP	AND
SOURCE:	CHINA		
STATUS:	NATIONAL BODY POSITION		
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 Old Turkic REVISED PROPOSAL N 3258
- 2 Requester's name: CHINA
- 3 Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Individual
- 4 Submission date: 2007/08/15
- 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: Old Turkic

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

Number of characters in proposal: 71

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 collection) _____ C-Major extinct X
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): 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

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

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

2. 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 Museam;(3)Xinjiang Language Community If YES, available relevant documents: The contract between Xinjiang University and Xinjisng Museam

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 Uygur kingdom.

Reference: for example,

Table-1: «ПамятникиДревнитюркскойПисьменности», С.Е.Малов, 1951-года, Москва, Ленинград, Table-2 Orkhun-Yeniséy Alphabet , Table-3 Old Türk (Orkhun) Alphabet, Table-4: “Iski Türk Yazitlari”, Yusavin Namiq Orqun, Türkiye, Istanbul

4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare): people through Internet.

Reference: for example, Orkhon alphabet , Kök Türk Alphabet

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? Yes If YES, where? Reference: for example, Xinjiang of china , Centre Asia, North Euorupe

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

1. Introduction

Old Turkic script had been used in Turkic kingdom (A.D. 552-744) and Uyghur kingdom (A.D. 744-840) when that of old Uyghur peoples were live in Mongolia grassland, include Mongolia's Orkhun river and Siberia's Yenisey river. The Runestone of record it had been found in Mongolia's Orkhun river and Siberia's Yenisey river. So called Orkhun-Yenisey script .

Old Turkic script looks like German's Runic script, so some called it Turkic-Runic script (Table-4: "Iski Türk Yazıtları", Yusayin Namiq Orqun, Türkiye, Istanbul)

In addition to be used in Turkic kingdom and Uyghur kingdom, the script also is used in Khalkhas that live in Yenisey river, so some called it Kok Turk script (or old turk) (Table-3), the script of prior to Moslem or Siberia script. C.E. Malob summarize and listed all Orkhun characters in Table-1, Published in Moskua, Leningrad, in 1951.

The earliest known examples of writing in any Turkic language were found in the Orkhon river valley in Mongolia in the 19th century. They date from the early 8th century AD and the script in which they are written is known as the Orkhon alphabet. Inscriptions dating from the later 8th century AD in a slight variant of the Orkhon alphabet, known as Yenisei or Siberian runes, have also been found around Yenisei and other parts of Siberia.

The monuments of **Kultigin** and **Bilge Kagan**, situated near the Kosho-Tsaydam lake in the Orkhun River valley to the south of the Lake Baykal.

(The Runestones of **Bilge Kagan** (735 Christ) and **Kultigin** (732 Christ) found in Hoshu-Saydam in the Orkhun River, in Mungolier, 1889.)

and that of **Sage Tonyukuk**, the Deputy-Khan a little farther, are the three important memorials which make up what is known in general as the Orkhun Monuments. The inscription used on them consists 38 characters.

The Runestones of **Qurin** (686-687 Christ) found in near the Olanbatur city in Mungolier, situate **Qurin**, 1971.

Numerous stone monuments are also found around the Yenisei River,

These Runestones are very important material for study history, economic, culture and language of Turkic

kingdom and Uyghur kingdom.

2. The Uyghur Orkhun script structure

Old Turkic 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 Runestore) letters. There are four vowels in it and all the others are consonant.


 a-e, i-i, o-u, ö-ü

Some consonants have two forms, one of which was used with front vowels, the

back	neutral	front	
𐰆		𐰇	b
	𐰈		ç
𐰉		𐰊	d
𐰋		𐰌	g
𐰍		𐰎	k
𐰏		𐰐	l
	𐰑		m
𐰒		𐰓	n
	𐰔		p
𐰕		𐰖	r
𐰗		𐰘	s
	𐰙		ş
𐰚		𐰛	t
𐰜		𐰝	y
	𐰞		z

other with back vowels.

The eight vowel sounds of Turkish, are represented in couples by 4 marks, and they are usually not employed in the beginning and the middle syllables of a word, but are shown in the last syllable, or if they occur at the end. For example:


 t b ğ ç = ot.ob.oğh.aç; otboğaç

a ferocious bull, or a fire-breathing dragon.


 t ng r i = +t.ng.er.i; tengri > tanrı

The "god", or "a deity".

The Old Turkic letter were usually written **from right to left**, Some time written on sticks in boustrophedon style (alternating direction right to left then left to right). The runes include separate letters The sign (:) used to set off word and word. sometimes a phrase (mostly attributive,attributive phrase) represent one word .

3. Characters and Variants

Experts discussion and summarized on the origins of the Orkhun scripts it has 42 Characters, include some variants(Yenisey scripts) totally 71 letters(Table -5) . Suche as the shown in Tables 1-4, some characters have the different forms of the lettera, som have not. For example character □ [A / Ə] for the Orkhun script as the table 3,4, have □ □ different forms(variants) in the Yensey script as the table 3,4, atc. Those variants should be separately encoded and handled as font variants of given character.

Table 1,2 listed on together for Orkhun and Yensay scripts .

4. Chart and Nameslist

There has been held many meetings to discuss the over four std Old Turkic alphabet following Table-1 to Table-4(page 10—13), and the experts finally made the common and representative std Old Turkic alphabet. The Old Turkic alphabet has been settled to include 71 letters by discussions which hold experts.

𐰀 𐰁 𐰂	AE	ئا	𐰃 𐰄	NE	ن ²
𐰅 𐰆	I (Ĭ)	ئې\ئی	𐰇 𐰈	RA	ر ¹
𐰉 𐰊	OU	ئو\ئۇ	𐰋	RE	ر ²
𐰌 𐰍 𐰎	OE,UE	ئو\ئۇ	𐰏	LA	ل ¹
𐰐	KA	ق	𐰑	LE	ل ²
𐰒 𐰓	KI	ق ¹	𐰔	SA	س ¹
𐰕 𐰖	KO	ق ²	𐰗	SE	س ²
𐰘 𐰙	KE	ك ¹	𐰚	P	پ
𐰛 𐰜	KOE	ك ²	𐰝 𐰞	NY	ني
𐰟 𐰠	GA	گ	𐰡 𐰢	NG	نگ ²
𐰣 𐰤 𐰥	GE	غ	𐰦 𐰧	M	م
𐰨 𐰩	TA	ت ¹	𐰪	CH	چ
𐰫	TE	ت ²	𐰬	ICH	چ ¹
𐰭 𐰮	DA	د ¹	𐰯 𐰰 𐰱	SH	ش
𐰲	DE	د ²	𐰳 𐰴	Z	ز
𐰵	BA	ب ¹	𐰶	LT	لت

𐰢 𐰣 𐰤	BE	ب ²	𐰆 𐰇 𐰈 𐰉 𐰊	NT	نت
𐰫	YA	ي ¹	𐰌 𐰍	NCH	نچ
𐰮	YE	ي ²	𐰯	RT	رت
𐰰	NA	ن ¹			

Table-5: the basic set of Uyghur Orkhun characters

There are basically two sets of characters that need encoding ,a set of basic Orkhun letters, and a somewhat different set of letters used in the Yenisey inscriptions,as can be seen from tables 3 and 4.We should encode one character for each of the basic Orkhun letters,unifying non-significant glyph variants, and that we should also encode a Yenisey form of the characters.

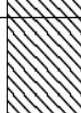
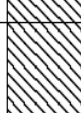
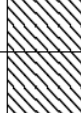
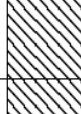
We have shown a list of the basic set of 42 Old Turkic Orkhun characters, and 29 Old Turkic Yenisey characters,,totally 71 characters, We have been apply them to ISO-10646:

We propose the following Code Table includes letters, name pronunciation and code number for Old Turkic letters, from U+10C00 to U+10C4F in ISO-10646:

10C00

Old Turkic

10C4F

	10C0	10C1	10C2	10C3	10C4
0	 10C00	 10C10	 10C20	 10C30	 10C40
1	 10C01	 10C11	 10C21	 10C31	 10C41
2	 10C02	 10C12	 10C22	 10C32	 10C42
3	 10C03	 10C13	 10C23	 10C33	 10C43
4	 10C04	 10C14	 10C24	 10C34	 10C44
5	 10C05	 10C15	 10C25	 10C35	 10C45
6	 10C06	 10C16	 10C26	 10C36	 10C46
7	 10C07	 10C17	 10C27	 10C37	
8	 10C08	 10C18	 10C28	 10C38	
9	 10C09	 10C19	 10C29	 10C39	
A	 10C0A	 10C1A	 10C2A	 10C3A	
B	 10C0B	 10C1B	 10C2B	 10C3B	
C	 10C0C	 10C1C	 10C2C	 10C3C	
D	 10C0D	 10C1D	 10C2D	 10C3D	
E	 10C0E	 10C1E	 10C2E	 10C3E	
F	 10C0F	 10C1F	 10C2F	 10C3F	

Vowels

10C00	𐰀	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN A
10C01	𐰁	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI A
10C02	𐰂	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AE
10C03	𐰃	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN I
10C04	𐰄	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI I
10C05	𐰅	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI E
10C06	𐰆	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN O
10C07	𐰇	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN OE
10C08	𐰈	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI OE

Consonants

10C09	𐰉	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AB
10C0A	𐰊	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AB
10C0B	𐰋	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AEB
10C0C	𐰌	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AEB
10C0D	𐰍	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AG
10C0E	𐰎	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AG
10C0F	𐰏	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AEG
10C10	𐰐	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AEG
10C11	𐰑	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AD
10C12	𐰒	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AD
10C13	𐰓	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AED
10C14	𐰔	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN EZ
10C15	𐰕	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI EZ
10C16	𐰖	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AY
10C17	𐰗	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AY
10C18	𐰘	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AEY
10C19	𐰙	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AEY
10C1A	𐰚	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AEK
10C1B	𐰛	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AEK
10C1C	𐰜	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN OK
10C1D	𐰝	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AL
10C1E	𐰞	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AL
10C1F	𐰟	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AEL
10C20	𐰠	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN ELT
10C21	𐰡	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN EM
10C22	𐰢	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AN
10C23	𐰣	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AEN
10C24	𐰤	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AEN
10C25	𐰥	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN ENT
10C26	𐰦	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN ENC
10C27	𐰧	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI ENC
10C28	𐰨	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN ENY
10C29	𐰩	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI ENY
10C2A	𐰪	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN ENG
10C2B	𐰫	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI ANG
10C2C	𐰬	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AENG
10C2D	𐰭	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN EP
10C2E	𐰮	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN OP
10C2F	𐰯	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN EC
10C30	𐰰	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI EC
10C31	𐰱	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN IC
10C32	𐰲	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AQ
10C33	𐰳	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AQ
10C34	𐰴	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN IQ
10C35	𐰵	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI IQ
10C36	𐰶	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN OQ
10C37	𐰷	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI OQ
10C38	𐰸	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AR

10C39	𐰹	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AR
10C3A	𐰺	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AER
10C3B	𐰻	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AS
10C3C	𐰼	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AES
10C3D	𐰽	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN ESH
10C3E	𐰾	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI ESH
10C3F	𐰿	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN ASH
10C40	𐱀	OLD TURKIC LETTER SIBERIAN ASH
10C41	𐱁	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AT
10C42	𐱂	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AT
10C43	𐱃	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN AET
10C44	𐱄	OLD TURKIC LETTER YENISEI AET
10C45	𐱅	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN OT
10C46	𐱆	OLD TURKIC LETTER ORKHUN BASH

Old Turkic.ttf

•\$10C00	•\$10C01	•\$10C02	•\$10C03	•\$10C04	•\$10C05	•\$10C06	•\$10C07	•\$10C08
𐰀	𐰁	𐰂	𐰃	𐰄	𐰅	𐰆	𐰇	𐰈
•\$10C09	•\$10C0A	•\$10C0B	•\$10C0C	•\$10C0D	•\$10C0E	•\$10C0F	•\$10C10	•\$10C11
𐰉	𐰊	𐰋	𐰌	𐰍	𐰎	𐰏	𐰐	𐰑
•\$10C12	•\$10C13	•\$10C14	•\$10C15	•\$10C16	•\$10C17	•\$10C18	•\$10C19	•\$10C1A
𐰒	𐰓	𐰔	𐰕	𐰖	𐰗	𐰘	𐰙	𐰚
•\$10C1B	•\$10C1C	•\$10C1D	•\$10C1E	•\$10C1F	•\$10C20	•\$10C21	•\$10C22	•\$10C23
𐰛	𐰜	𐰝	𐰞	𐰟	𐰠	𐰡	𐰢	𐰣
•\$10C24	•\$10C25	•\$10C26	•\$10C27	•\$10C28	•\$10C29	•\$10C2A	•\$10C2B	•\$10C2C
𐰤	𐰥	𐰦	𐰧	𐰨	𐰩	𐰪	𐰫	𐰬
•\$10C2D	•\$10C2E	•\$10C2F	•\$10C30	•\$10C31	•\$10C32	•\$10C33	•\$10C34	•\$10C35
𐰭	𐰮	𐰯	𐰰	𐰱	𐰲	𐰳	𐰴	𐰵
•\$10C36	•\$10C37	•\$10C38	•\$10C39	•\$10C3A	•\$10C3B	•\$10C3C	•\$10C3D	•\$10C3E
𐰶	𐰷	𐰸	𐰹	𐰺	𐰻	𐰼	𐰽	𐰾

5. Old Turkic alphabet:

We had verified all Uyghur Orkhun characters many times, selected four basic Old Turkic alphabet tables and shown them such as follow:

ДРЕВНЕТЮРКСКИЙ РУНИЧЕСКИЙ АЛФАВИТ

Начертание	Значение		Начертание	Значение	
	русс.	лат.		русс.	лат.
ɹ ʌ x ʁ	a, ä	a, ä	ə	ñ	ñ
ɔ	b ¹	b ¹	ɵ ○ ⊙ ē ⊗	нт	nt
ʀ ʁ ʒ	b ² , ä	b ² , ä	ʒ	нч	nč
ʕ ʊ ʎ ʞ	б	γ	> >	о, у	o, u
ε ʃ	г	g	ʄ ʅ ʆ	ö, ŷ	ö, ü
» ʒ »	d ¹	d ¹	1	п	p
x	d ²	d ²	ɥ ɣ	p ¹	r ¹
ɥ ɰ ɱ ɶ ɷ	з	z	ɯ	p ²	r ²
ɸ ɨ	ы, i	y, i	ɻ	c ¹	s ¹
D	j ¹	j ¹ , ĭ		c ²	s ²
q	j ²	j ² , ĭ	⋈ ⋉	t ¹	t ¹
ʌ ʂ ʄ ↓ ↑	k	q	k	t ²	t ²
ʑ ʒ ʝ ʖ ʗ	к	k	ʌ ʮ	ч	č
ɿ	л ¹	l ¹	ʟ ʠ ʡ ʢ ʣ ʤ ʥ	ш	š
ʮ	л ²	l ²	⌘		
M	лт	lt			
ʦ ʧ	м	m			
)	н ¹	n ¹			
ʏ ʟ ʠ	н ²	n ²			
ʡ ʢ	њ	ņ			

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

Orkhun-Yeniséy Alphabet

ئورقۇن-يېنسەي يېزىقىنىڭ ئېلىپبەسى

N ^o	ھەرپلەر	ئوقۇلۇشى	N ^o	ھەرپلەر	ئوقۇلۇشى
1	ᠠ ᠡ ᠢ	ئا/ئە/ئى a//e	21	ᠨ ᠬ ᠭ	ن يۇمشاق n
2	ᠣ ᠤ ᠤ	ئى/ئە/ئى ə//i	22	ᠷ ᠬ ᠭ	ر قاتتىق r
3	ᠥ ᠦ	ئۇ/ئو o//u	23	ᠷ	ر يۇمشاق r
4	ᠨ ᠨ ᠨ	ئۇ/ئو ø//y	24	ᠯ ᠯ	ل قاتتىق l
5	ᠨ ᠨ	ق قاتتىق q	25	ᠯ	ل يۇمشاق l
6	ᠬ ᠬ	ق ə بىلەن كېلىدۇ q	26	ᠰ	س قاتتىق s
7	ᠬ ᠬ	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	ø//y بىلەن كېلىدۇ k	29	ᠰ	پ p
10	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	غ قاتتىق ɣ	30	ᠬ ᠬ ᠬ	ڭ ŋ
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 j	38	ᠬ	نەت nt//næt
19	ᠬ ᠬ	ي يۇمشاق j	39	ᠬ	وت rt
20	ᠬ	ن قاتتىق n	40	ᠬ	ئايرىش بەلگىسى

Table-2

Old Türk (Orkhun) Alphabet

قەدىمكى تۈرك (ئورخۇن) يېزىقىنىڭ ئېلىپبەسى

No	تەلەپپۇزى	ئورخۇن	يېنسەي	No	تەلەپپۇزى	ئورخۇن	يېنسەي
1	A.ə	𐰀	𐰁 𐰂 𐰃	21	ny	𐰄	𐰅
2	i.ï	𐰆	𐰇	22	ng	𐰈	𐰉
3	O.u	𐰊 𐰋 𐰌		23	n'	𐰍	
4	θ.ü	𐰎 𐰏	𐰐	24	n ²	𐰑	𐰒 𐰓
5	K	𐰔 𐰕		25	m	𐰖	
6	K ^{ik} _{Ki}	𐰘	𐰙 𐰚	26	r'	𐰛	𐰜 𐰝
7	Ok ^{uk} _{ko.ku}	𐰟	𐰠	27	r ²	𐰡	
8	ŋ	𐰣	𐰤 𐰥 𐰦 𐰧	28	l'	𐰨	𐰩
9	K	𐰔	𐰕 𐰖	29	l ²	𐰗	
10	θk ^{ük} _{kθ.kü}	𐰛	𐰜	30	q	𐰞	𐰟
11	g	𐰡	𐰢 𐰣 𐰤	31	iq	𐰥	
12	t'	𐰦 𐰧 𐰨	𐰩 𐰪	32	s'	𐰫	
13	t ²	𐰬 𐰭		33	s ²	𐰮	
14	d'	𐰰 𐰱	𐰲 (𐰳 𐰴)	34	x	𐰶	𐰷 𐰸 𐰹 𐰺
15	d ²	𐰴		35	z	𐰽 𐰾	𐰿 𐱀 𐱁 𐱂
16	p	𐰀		36	nt	𐰿	𐱀
17	b'	𐰂	𐰃 𐰄 𐰅 𐰆	37	nq	𐰈	𐰉 𐰊 𐰋 𐰌
18	b ²	𐰎 𐰏	𐰐 𐰑	38	lt	𐰒	
19	y'	𐰔	𐰕 𐰖	39	ax	𐰗	
20	y ²	𐰘	𐰙 (𐰚)	40	bax	𐰛	

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	↓	↑	4 n		↑
↑ ö, ü	↑	↑	) n		
↑ k			↑ n		↑ ↑
↓ k (u-dan evvel ve sonra gelir.)		(D XXXVII)	↑ m		↑ ↑
↓ k (o, u-dan evvel ve sonra gelir.)		↑	4 n		↑ ↑
↑ g		↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	↑ r		↓
↑ k	↑	↑ ↑	↑ l		↓
↑ k (ö, ü-dan evvel ve sonra gelir.)		B	↑ ç		↓
↑ ğ		↑ ↑ ↑	↑ iç		
↑ t	↑ ↑	↑	↑ s		
↑ h t			↑ s		
↑ d		↑ ↑ (O O)	↑ s		
↑ d			↑ s		
↑ p			↑ s		
↑ b		↑ ↑ ↑	↑ nd		
↑ b		↑ ↑	↑ nç		
↑ y		↑ ↑	↑ ld		

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

Links

G.J.Ramstedr : “Zwei Uyghurische Rune—inschriften in the North Mongolei.JSFOU, xxx,3.1013”

S.I. Malof: The Old Turuk monuments for Mongole and Kherghiz pepoles

Husuyin Namiq Orkghun: “The Old Turuk monuments”(Eski turuk Yaziklari, 1936

Details of ancient Turkic languages and alphabets (in English and Russian)

<http://www.turkiworld.org/>

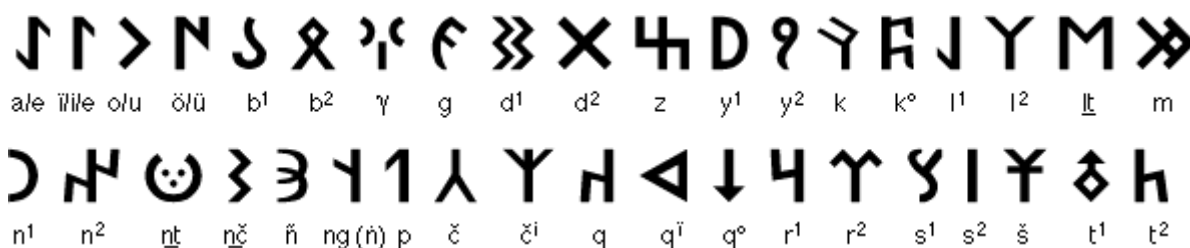
Speculations on connections between Turkic runes and other runic alphabets

<http://www.antalya-ws.com/futhark/FUTHP2E.HTM>

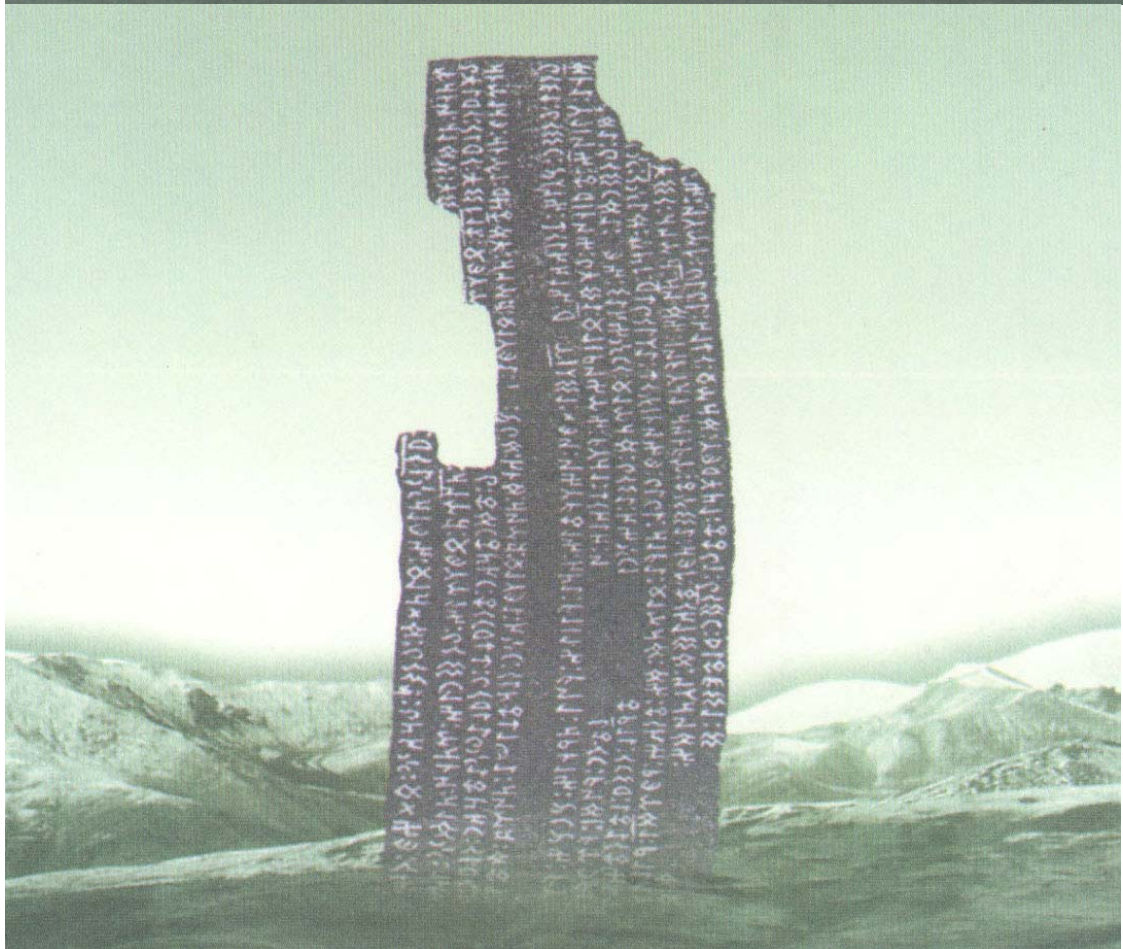
Reference:

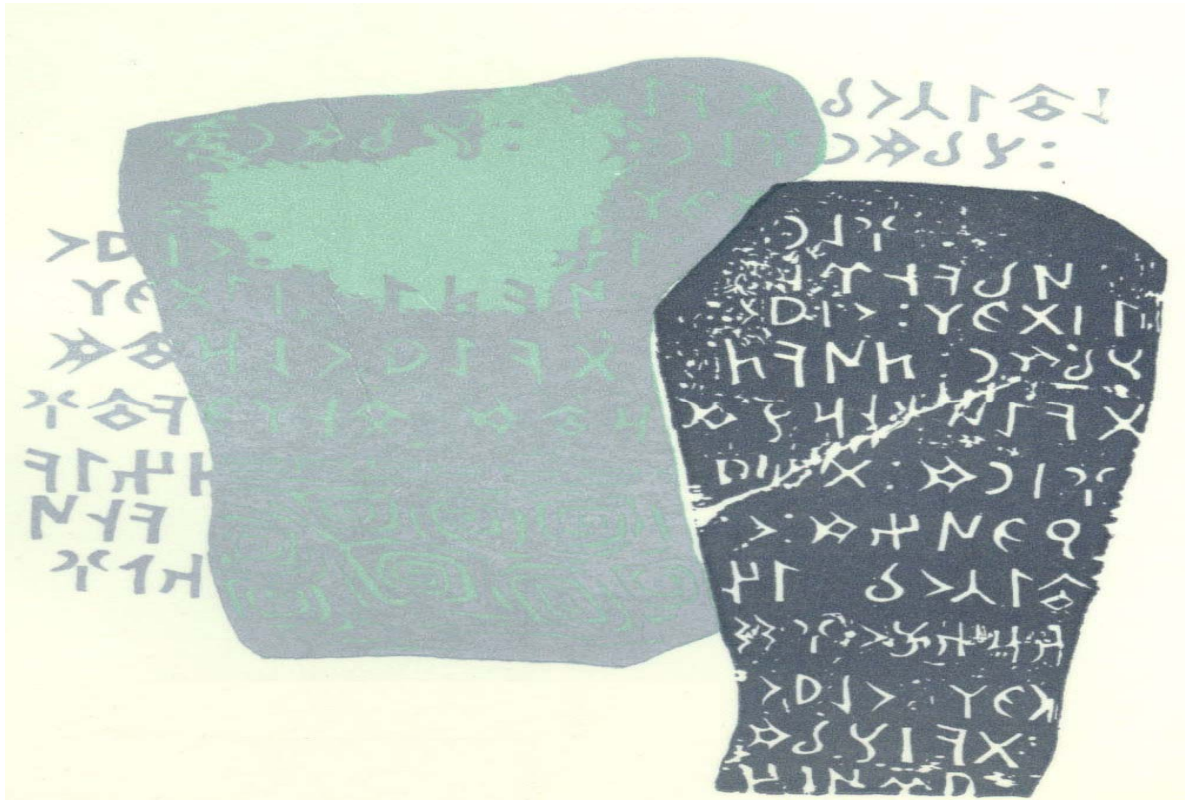
Because of a superficial resemblance to the Orkhon or Turkic runes is probably a result of the writing materials used - most inscriptions are in hard surfaces, such as stone or wood, and curved lines are difficult to inscribe in such surfaces.

By the 9th century AD, the Orkhon and Yenisei alphabets were replaced by the Uighur alphabet, which developed from the cursive version of the Sogdian script. Written mainly from right to left in horizontal lines, though some inscriptions are written vertically with the letters rotated by 90°. When written vertically, it read from bottom to top and right to left.

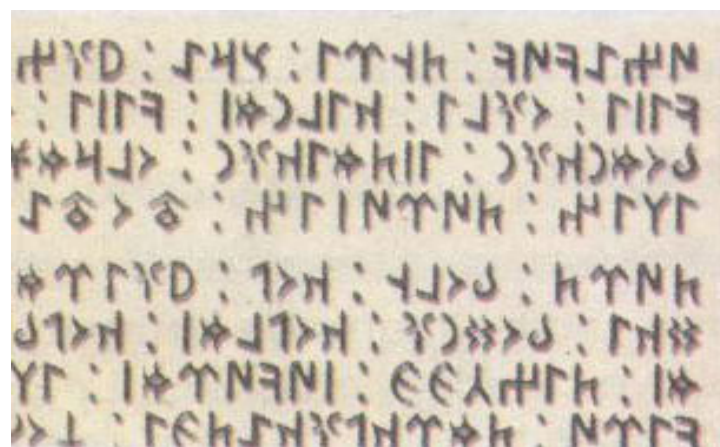


The **Orhun** monuments were discovered by a Swedish officer named Strahlenberg, and his finding was made known by publications in 1730. In 1893, the Danish scholar Thomsen was able to decipher these inscriptions and declare that they were written in Turkish. The monuments of **Kultigin** and **Bilge Kagan**, situated near the Kosho-Tsaydam lake in the Orhun River valley to the south of the Lake Baykal, and that of **Sage Tonyukuk**, the Deputy-Khan a little farther, are the three important memorials which make up what is known in general as the Orhun Monuments. The inscription used on them consists above 38 characters. Numerous stone monuments are also found around the Yenisei River,





The European scholars have come to recognize from the very beginning the obvious similarity between the character forms of the Primitive Norse stones and those of the C.Asian Gokturk monuments, but for certain various reasons have refrained from tackling this point by denying all kinds of plausible relations. All throughout the period of 160 years that elapsed between the years of 1730 and 1893, that is between the discovery of Orhun monuments and their definitely final decipherment, fanciful theories were fabricated about the Vikings' (or Indo-Germans', or Celts', or Goths') prehistoric emigrations into C.Asia, and the erection of Orhun stones as landmarks of their presence and civilization dating back to several thousands of years BC in that region. Only when in 1893, it was understood that these inscriptions were not written in any other tongue but pure Turkish, then those fanciful theories were discarded, and the proposed pre-historic datings were revised to be not earlier than AD 700. Even today, a number of academicians are still straining at finding a Sogdian, Persian or Aramaic origin for Turkish inscriptions, but their efforts at proving their claims all end in vain. A casual comparison of ancient scripts is all needed to see that the characters used in Orhun monuments are more identical with the futhark than any of those alleged originals. Besides this close resemblance, it is an exciting fact that *the Primitive Norse runes declared to have ambiguous contexts can be rendered meaningfully when they are exposed to our novel method of read-ing ancient Turkish scripts*. The ancient Turkish script used in Central Asia and the Primitive Norse futhark in Europe,



The shape of the letters were mainly influenced by the fact that the row was heading from right to left. They used the vowels very rarely and when they did they did it only for the long ones. This shows the relation to the Arabic style (Semite writing family...). The Turks extended their empire to the Black Sea, where new nations formed with their lands: the Kaganat Kazaks and the Western Turks. The two (1. & 2.) drawings bellow show us two Turkish runic scripts:



fig. 1

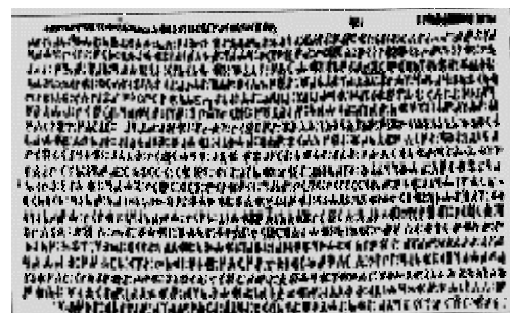
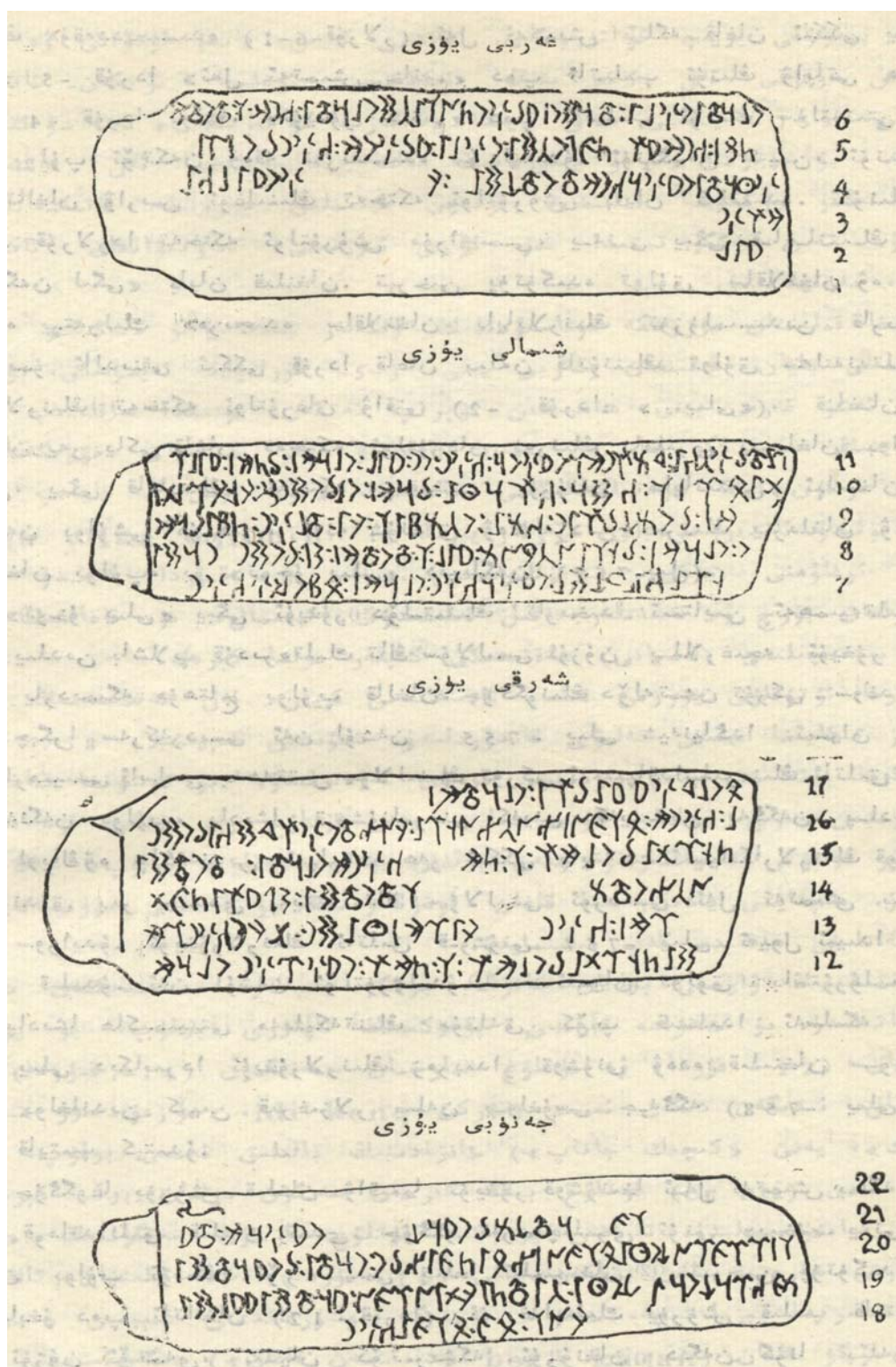


fig. 2

The words "ír (to write)" and "betú (letter)" are of Turkish origin and tell us a lot about the Magyar runic scripts. Hopefully the, these days excavations at Etelköz, Transylvania will prove that our ancestors didn't forget the letters brought from the Kazaks. more and more memories appear from the ancient Kazak Empire's land. The Szekler writing style is a generally used writing skill between the pagan Magyars, which was destroyed by the Christianity, but remained between the separately and independent organized Szeklers."

The Runestones of **Qurin(686-687 Christ)** found in near the Olanbatur city in Mungolier ,situate **Qurin**, 1971 . The **Qurin** Runestones and some other Old Orkhun material show in bellow:



XYNI : ΓΕΗ : ΓΗΥΓΗΥΘΗ : >ΥΥΥ>↓ : ΗΘXYNI : ΓΕΗΓΗΓ
ΓΔ : ΓΥ : ΗΘΕΝΩ : ΗΘ

ΥΓ : ΗΘXYNI : ΓΘΥΕΓΛΝ : ΗΘXYNI : ΗΘ>ΥΓΘ : ΓΥΘΗ (18)
: ΕΕΥΗΓΗ : ΗΘ>ΘΥΥ>ΥΗ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ : ΗΘXYNI : ΕΕΥ
ΥΝΗ : >ΥΗ : ΙΕΥΝΗ : ΗΘXYNI : ΥΥ>ΥΗ : ΗΘXYNI
ΗΘΗ

D>Δ : ΓΗΥΝ : ΓΥΥΗ : ΗΝΛΝ : ΗΓ↓ΥΔ : ΓΥΗΓΘ : ΗΝΛΝ (19)
: ΓΗΥΝ : ΓΕΘ : >Υ>Δ : ↓> : ΓΗΥΝ : ΓΘΥ : ΓΥΥΕΘ : Γ↓Υ
ΓΗ : >ΥΗ>Δ : ΗΙΧΓ : ΔΥΥΥΓ : ΙΘ>Θ : ΗΘΓΓ : ΗΘΝΛ
ΥΔ : ΓΗΓ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ : ΗΥ

: ΘΥΥΓ : ΗΘXYNI : ΗΓΘ : Γ>ΥΔ : ΘΥΥΗ : ΓΗΥ : ΕΘΥΥΔ (20)
: ΓΥ>ΥΔ : ΓΗΥΝ : ΓΥΥΗ : ΓΜΥΔΓΗΝ : ΗΘXYNI : ΥΥ>ΥΔ
ΥΓΗ>ΥΗ : ΗΙΧΓ : ΔΥΥΥΓ : ΗΘΕΝΩ : ΓΜΥΔ : Γ↓ΥΥ
ΘΥΔΥ>ΥΔ : ΗΘΥΓΗΝ : Η

Γ> : ΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΓΥ : ΥΥΥ : >ΥΥ>ΥΗ : ΝΥΕΥ : ΗΘXYNI : ΓΥΔ (21)
: ΓΕΗ : ΓΗ>ΘΥΘΝΥ : >ΥΥ>ΥΗ : ΗΘXYNI : ΗΘ>Υ>Υ>↓
↓ : ΓΥ>ΥΔ : ΗΘXYNI : ΗΘ>Υ>Υ>↓ : ΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΕΥΝΗ
ΗΥ : ΙΘ>ΥΔ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ : Γ>

ΥΥ : ΕΥΝΗ : ΓΗΥ : ΗΘXYNI : ΗΘΥ : ΙΘΗΓ : ΙΘ>ΥΗΓ (22)
: ΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΓΥΥΥΓΗΝ : ΥΥ : >Υ>ΥΔ : ΓΥΥΕΘ : Η
ΓΘ>ΥΔ : ΗΥΝΥΝΗ : ΗΥΥ : >Υ>ΥΔ : ΕΥΝΗ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ

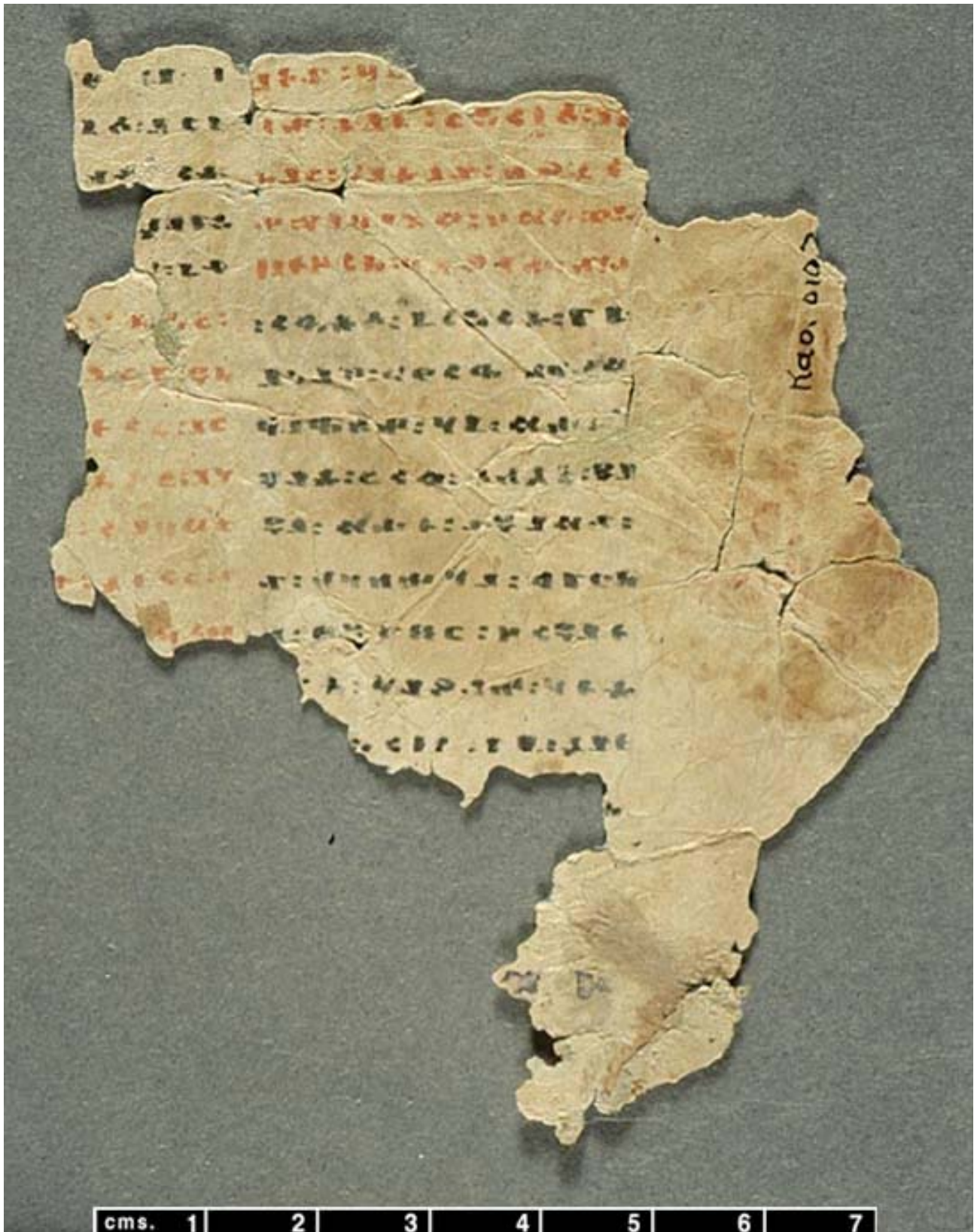
Υ : ΓΥΥΥΗ : ΓΕΥΓΘ : ΙΘ>ΥΓ : ΗΝΛΝ : ΗΥΝΕΥΝ : ΗΝΥΝ (23)
ΗΥΔ : ΕΥΝΕΥΓ : ΗΥΔ : ΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΝΥ>ΥΔ : ΙΘ>ΥΗ
ΥΝΙ : ΗΥΥ : >ΥΗ : ΕΥΕΥΝΙ : ΓΧΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΓΥΥ : >ΥΗ : ΥΥ
(Υ)ΥΥ : ΗΘXYNI : ΓΧΥΥ

ΕΧ : ΓΧΥΥ : ↓>ΥΔ : Υ>ΥΔ : ΓΘΥΥ : >ΥΥ>ΥΗ : Υ>ΥΔ (24)
D : ΓΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΥΝΕΥΝΙ : ΓΗΥΕΝΥ : ΓΥ>ΥΔ : ΥΥ : >Υ>ΥΔ : ΕΝ
ΥΥΥ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ : ΓΜΥ>ΥΔ : ΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ : Γ>Υ
(Η)ΛΝΕΧΥΥΓ : ΓΜ>

: ΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΕΥΝΗ : ΘΧΥΓΗ : Γ>ΥΔ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ : >Υ>ΥΔ (25)
: ΥΥ>ΥΔ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ : ΗΥΥ : ΗΥ>ΥΗ : >Υ>ΥΔ : ΓΥΥ>ΥΔ
ΓΘ : >Υ>ΥΔ : ΕΥΝΗ : ΓΥΥΥ ΓΘΥΥΥΥ : ΓΥΥΥ : ΥΥ>ΥΗ
(Υ)>ΥΔ : ΓΥΥ

Doğu Yüzü

[illegible]



Links

Reading the Runes - The Hungarian Quarterly (in English)

<http://www.hungarianquarterly.com/no157/080.html>

Information about Hungarian Runes (in Hungarian)

<http://www.solyomadar.hu/>

http://www.pararadio.hu/010326_196/rovas.html

[Kensington Runestone](#) Information and Analysis - by Mike Zalar

Books

Blegen, Theodore C.: [Kensington Rune Stone : New Light on an Old Riddle](#). Minnesota Historical Society, 1960, ISBN=0873510445.

Hall, Robert Anderson: [The Kensington Rune-Stone is Genuine](#) , Linguistic, Practical, Methodological Considerations. Hornbeam Press, ISBN=0917496213.

Reiergord, Thomas: [The Kensington Rune Stone: Its Place in History](#). Pogo Pr., 2001. ISBN=1880654245. *The language used on the rune stone is the same as the vernacular on historical legal documents written between 1355 and 1375.*