

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

Doc Type: Working Group Document**Title: Revised proposal for encoding the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script in the SMP of the UCS****Source: Dr. Gábor Hosszú (Hungarian National Body)****Status: National Body Contribution****Action: For consideration by UTC and ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2****Date: 2011-05-21**

This document replaces the earlier versions N4007 (2011-01-21), N3670 (2009-08-08), and N3527 (2008-10-04). The proposal is based on a transparent and expert backed process involving both Unicode-computing specialists and representatives of the user community of Szekely-Hungarian Rovas /se:kɛj hʌŋ'eərɪən rova:f/ (SHR) script.¹ This proposal is based on the conciliations in the ISO/IEC/JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 meeting in Dublin, 2009-04-20/24.

The document contains the proposal summary form. Please send any response to this proposal to Gábor Hosszú (email: hosszu@eet.bme.hu).

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1. Summary

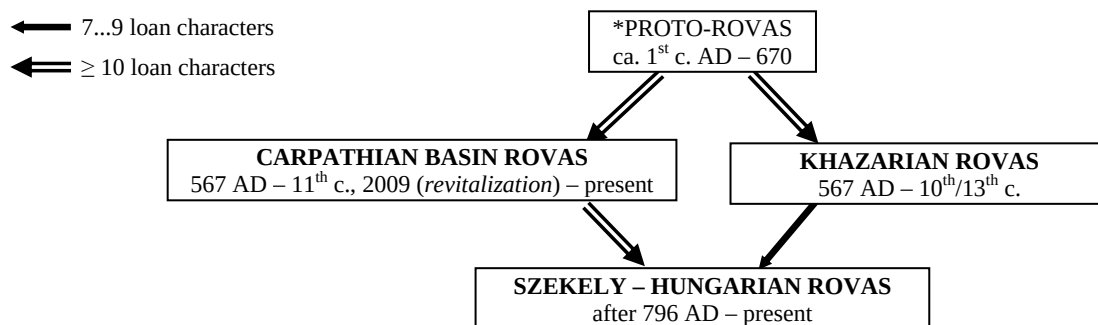
The *Szekely-Hungarian Rovas* /se:kɛj hʌŋ'eərɪən rova:f/ (SHR) is a contemporary writing system of the Hungarians. During the history, there have been many researches for exploring the roots of the SHR.² The SHR belongs to the family of the Rovas scripts, similarly to the *Carpathian Basin Rovas* (CBR) and the *Khazarian Rovas* (KR).³ The simplified genealogy of the Rovas scripts is presented below. The *Proto-Rovas script is a

¹ Hosszú-Rumi-Sípos, 2008

² Róna-Tas, 1992; Vásáry, 1974; Györffy – Harmatta, 1996; Róna-Tas, 1994

³ Hosszú, 2011b & 2011c

hypothetical common ancestor used North of the Caucasus and the Black Sea by the As-Alans from the first century AD,⁴ it is finally derived from the Aramaic script.



The SHR was in continuous use during the history of Hungary, since the evolvement of the script up to now. From the nineteenth century, SHR became more and more popular.⁵ Its usage is extensive in every field of daily life, education, economy, publications, etc. The increasing usage can be observed by the huge number of printed and online materials and the rapidly growing size of the user community, with more than 100 000 active users.⁶ The user community is global, the users live in Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Serbia, Austria, Ukraine, Croatia, Slovenia and in the countries of the world-wide Hungarian diaspora, including especially the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Latin America, South Africa and all the western countries of Europe.

The SHR has been in correspondence of the Latin-based Hungarian orthography, thus casing appeared in SHR in the 17th c. The glyphs of the upper case Rovas characters differ from the lower case ones in size, only.

2. Some relics and publications



Figure 2-1: Inscription from Vargyas, stone carving from the second half of the 12th c. (Kovács, 1994; Ráduly, 1994).

Its meaning: /ⁱme: fioꝝ t^e n^ekyd/ ‘[Woman,] here is your Son’, its transcription: ʏMO> ʏNI10 ʒǻ.⁷ It is a citation from the *Gospel of John* (Ioh. 19, 26). In the inscription ʏ CIRCLE ENDED O /o/ shows the influence of the Glagolitic Ǫ ON /ɔ/. Oppositely, the normal form SHR ʒ O /o/ is a descendant of the Carpathian Basin Rovas ʒ O /o/⁸

⁴ Hosszú, 2011a

⁵ Kósa, 1992, pp. 69-78

⁶ Barabási, 2008

⁷ Vékony, 2004; Zelliger, 2010-11

⁸ Hosszú, 2011b

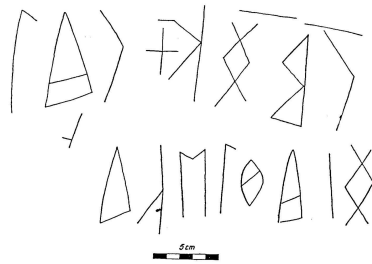


Figure 2-2: The Homoródkarácsonyfalva relic (12th -13th c.).⁹

Its transcription: *first row: A + X* /n^εm hⁱs^εn + n^εkⁱ/ *second row: AMIO AI* /hⁱs^εkⁱ fiu:n^εk/, it means: *They do not believe + Him / I believe in Son* (Ioh. 3, 18), it is a citation from the *Gospel of John*.¹⁰ Ø DIAGONAL F was derived from the Glagolitic FITA **Ѡ**.¹¹ Oppositely, the normal form SHR **Ѡ** F /f/ is descendant of the Greek **Θ** THETA.

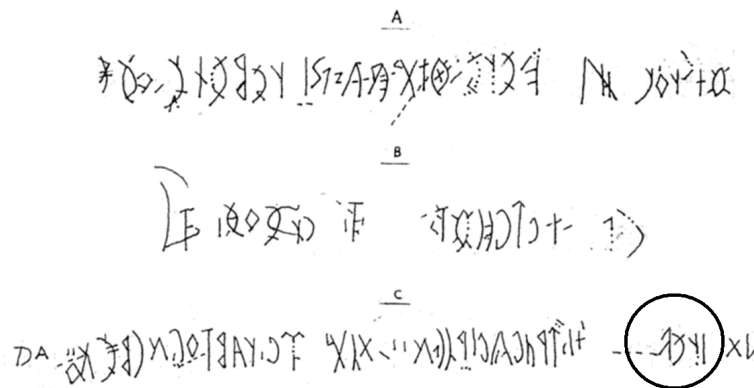


Figure 2-3: The Székelydála inscription¹² (14th c.) with 1 OPEN V in the word 1V // /st^εnd^εβ/ 'year' (archaic form of the present-day /st^εndø:/ 'year').¹³

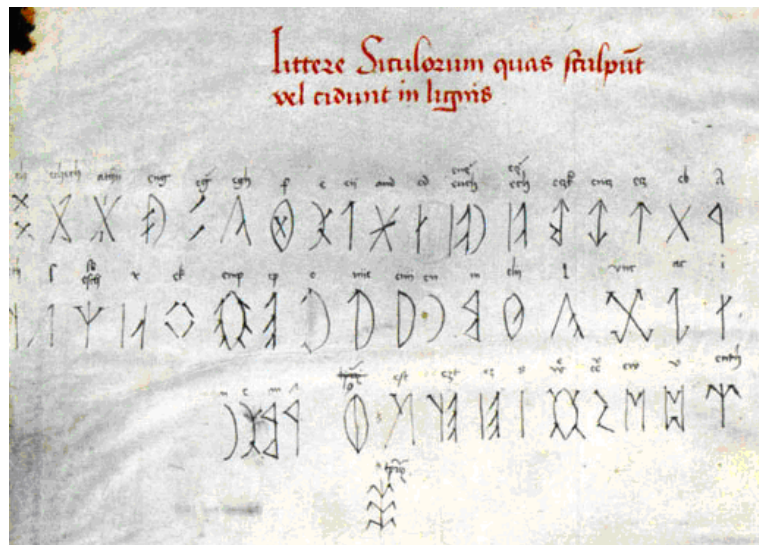


Figure 2-4: Alphabet of Nikolsburg from the 15th c.¹⁴

⁹ Ráduly, 2008; Ferenczi, 1979; Ferenczi, 1992, p. 56; Libisch, 2004

¹⁰ Vékony, 2004; Zelliger, 2010-11

¹¹ Vékony, 2004

¹² Ráduly, 2000; Libisch, 2004

¹³ Zelliger, 2010-11

¹⁴ Forrai, 1994; Németh, 1934, p. 3

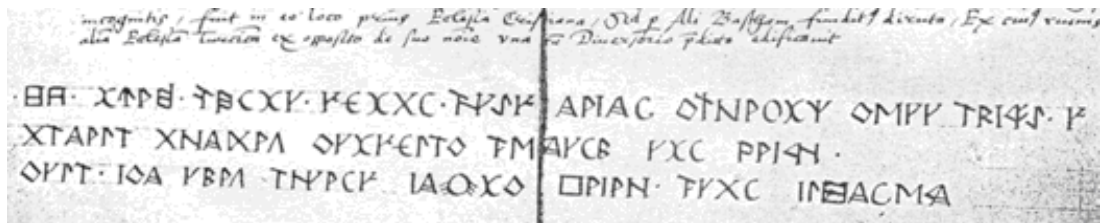


Figure 2-5: The Constantinople inscription from 1515 with left-to-right direction.¹⁵

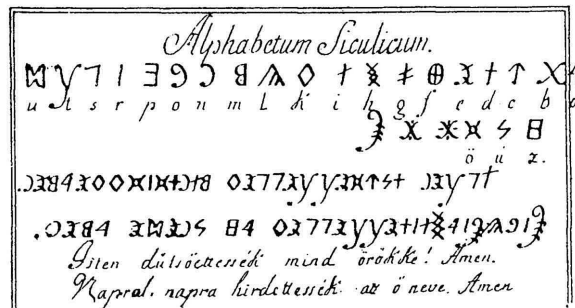


Figure 2-6: Ancient alphabet & sentences of Franciscan monk J. Kájoni, 1673 with the $\propto$ CLOSE UE used as /ø/.¹⁶

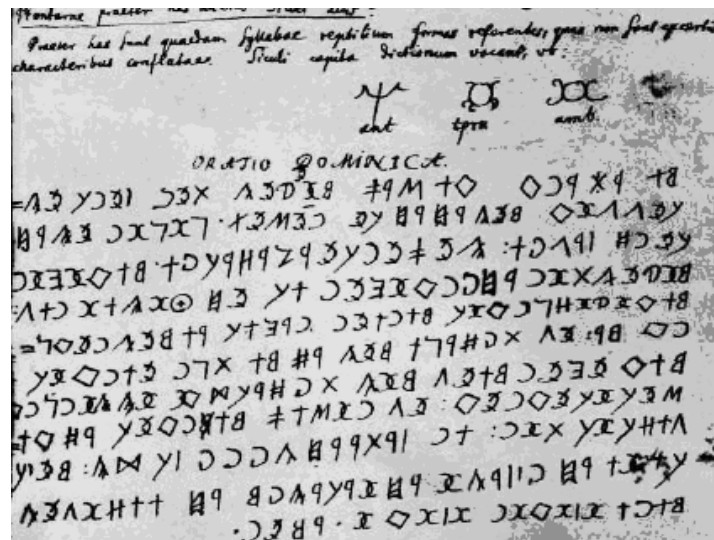


Figure 2-7: Part of the Rudimenta Hunnorum by J. Telegdi from 1598 with reptile-like symbols Υ ANT, $\propto$ TPRU, and $\propto$ AMB.¹⁷

¹⁵ Libisch, 2004, Babinger, 1914

¹⁶ Sebestyén, 1909, p. 245

¹⁷ Thelegdi, 1598; Sándor, 1991; Sebestyén, 1915



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

Ordo	Potestas	Nomen	Figura
17.	m	em	ſ
18.	n	en	ɔ
19.	ny	eny	ɔ̃
20.	o	o	ə
21.	ô	eô	χ
22.	p	ep	ɸ
23.	r	er	h
24.	β	es	Λ
25.	sch	esch	ψ
26.	s	es	l

Figure 2-9: Part of the copy of A. Portsalmi's handwritten book, 1655 (Csallány, 1963).

313Y29ΔM+◇ :Y2003
 K2 Y200Δ021 Y20
 +◇ +23Y12Y. 12 +2
 13Y34433 009λM.
 +2◇ 12 0Δ9AΔXN
 09+113M

Figure 2-10: Letter of "K. G." from 1770 (Sebestyén, 1909).



Figure 2-11: Harsányi-alphabet from 1678 published by G. Hickes in 1703, Oxford in his book (Hickes, 1703) where the ʒ OPEN UEE is used.

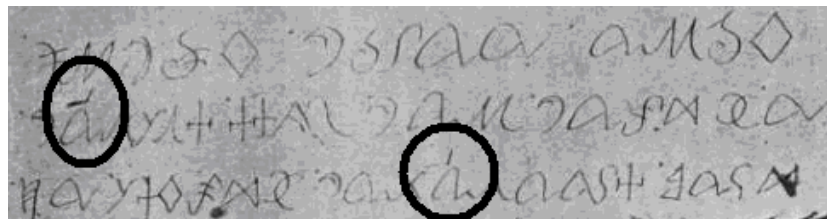


Figure 2-12: A page of the handwriting book of Á. Kova prior to 1873 (Libisch, 2004). It uses the ʒ DUPLICATING MARK.

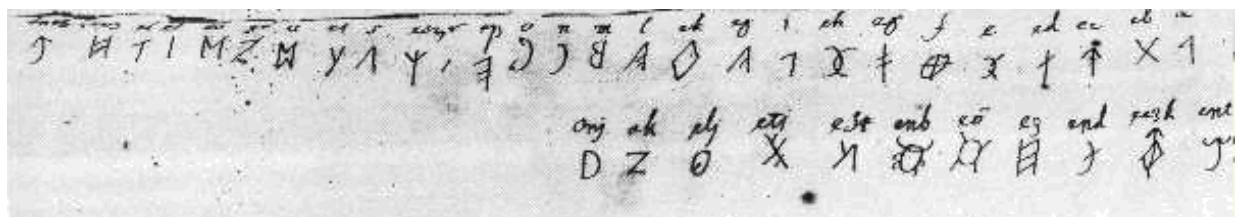


Figure 2-13: The alphabet of the Bologna Rovas Calendar.¹⁸

¹⁸ Sándor, 1991; Sebestyén, 1915., p. 56; Veress, 1906

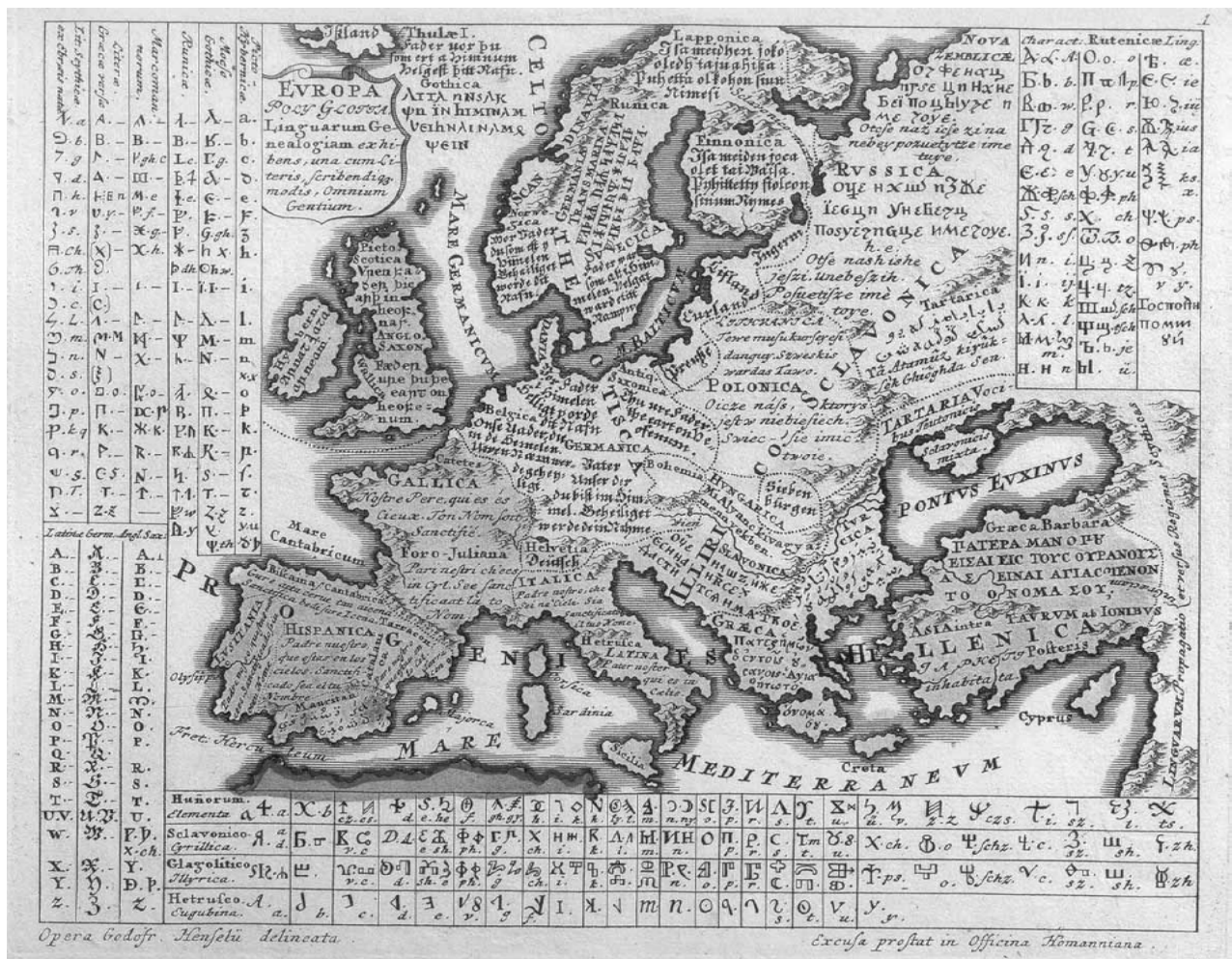


Figure 2-14: In 1730, the German philologist G. Hensel made this map of languages.¹⁹ In the area of Hungary the Lord's Prayer is written in Hungarian with Latin-based script, but on the bottom-table of the map, in the first line, the alphabet of SHR is presented. Hensel called it *Hunnorum* 'Hunnish', which corresponds to the Hungarian name of SHR of that time.



Figure 2-15/a: Alphabet and examples of D.V. Kiss from 1933 (Sólyom, 2009): it uses consequently the { BEGINNING MARK RIGHT (emphasized with circles) for signing the start of the sentence.

¹⁹ Hensel, 1730



Figure 2-15/b: Alphabet and examples of D.V. Kiss from 1935 (Sólyom, 2009): $\mathfrak{Z}$ BEGINNING MARK LEFT (top left) and in one row in the below part of the picture: an early glyph ($\mathfrak{H}$) of the $\mathfrak{B}$ DZ and an early glyph ($\mathfrak{Y}$) of the $\mathfrak{Z}$ DZS, the $\mathfrak{O}$ DUPLICATING MARK, and the $\mathfrak{X}$ END OF MESSAGE MARK.



Figure 2-16: Rovas textbook (Bárczy, 1971). It uses glyph variants of $\mathfrak{K}$ X and $\mathfrak{Y}$.



Figure 2-17: A page of S. Vér's book (Vér, 2001). It used $\mathfrak{B}$ DZ, $\mathfrak{Z}$ DZS, $\mathfrak{Q}$ Q, $\mathfrak{W}$ W, $\mathfrak{K}$ X, and $\mathfrak{Y}$ (for $\mathfrak{W}$, it uses a slightly different glyph: $\mathfrak{M}$).

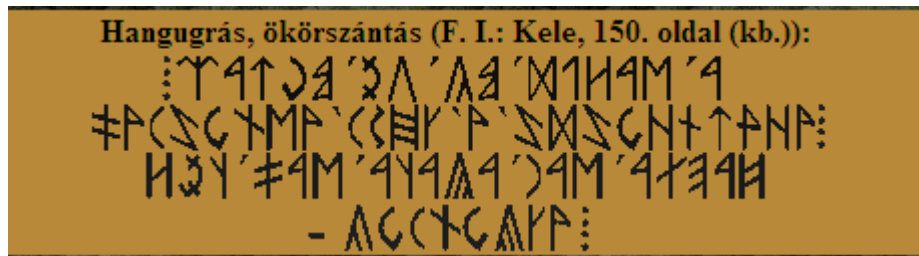


Figure 2-18: Part of the novel “Kele” of I. Fekete transcribed into SHR with boustrophedon direction (Scout Patrol “Szi”, web site) and skipping some vowels. It uses Ƴ ENT reptile-like symbol.

XΛ+CRILCD PDP
 XΛ+CRILCD PDP, NKA €# EPINCPE!
 €# TCACAXC ΔCMC, T# ICATY BKA XNP:
 BP#TICIPANCΔ, Š+KA XNPENCA,
 C€ ØCΔYOCNNCA KA IKAID BP#TICJNCA!

Figure 2-19: The Christian song ‘Our Mother Blessed Lady’, 2008 with ligatures.²⁰

Cserkészetben használt és tanított írásjel - elválasztó :

Apró kis x késheggyel	x szóköz	x mondat	x az
- a fa természetének		x vég	x üzenet
megfelel és gyors !			x vége

Figure 2-20: Manual for scouts, written by Á. Zubrits, 2001. It describes the roles of * WORD SEPARATOR CROSS (Hungarian text: “szóköz” means “word separator”), * DOUBLE CROSS FULL STOP (Hungarian text: “mondat vég” means “sentence end”) and * END OF MESSAGE MARK (Hungarian text: “az üzenet vége” means “the end of message”).²¹

Fig. 2-21 shows the emblem of the first Hungarian Student Satellite; its name is written with SHR. It was carried to the International Space Station (ISS) by Charles Simonyi (Microsoft) in his second space tourist trip. On Fig. 2-21 the Hungarian sentence written by Simonyi is: “Az ISS fedélzetén aláírva” ‘Signed on-board the ISS’. The significance being, that this was the first occasion when the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script appeared in space.²²

²⁰ Hosszú, 2008, web site

²¹ Zubrits, web site

²² Rumi, 2008-2009

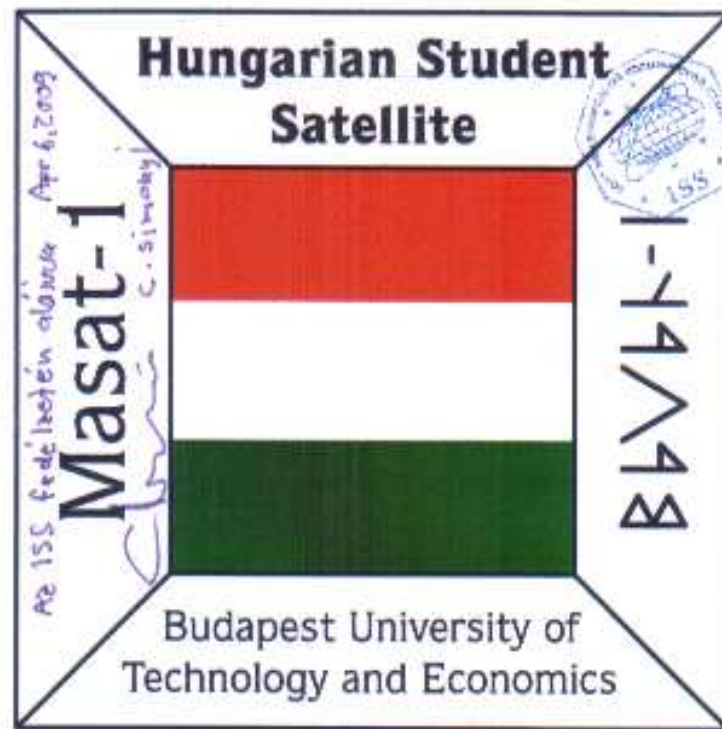


Figure 2-21: The emblem of the First Hungarian Student Satellite with the signature of Ch. Simonyi.

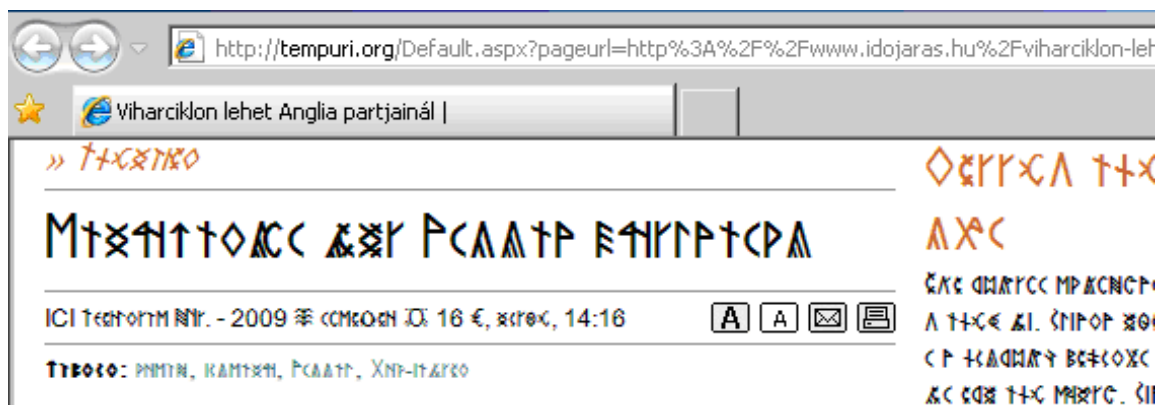


Figure 2-22: Screenshot of a transcription made by software (Giczi, 2009).

,090A9H1M 4 411DX 33) 10 193H11 3+
 ,090H1 10333 4 H0013 ,03303 119 A
 ,0331HK0HKDK# 1143 10A9H1M 4
 ,AKHKY 13DDKO 033 ,21330 4 0333A
 ,19 133D3 111113 033 ,1331 4 0333A
 ,19A031A 11111M 033 ,0333 110 4
 ,0334M 33 ,433 341111 3) A ,0333A
 ,19111 4 0333A 11111 4 0333A 033A
 ,0114A 110H311K 10M1111 ,0H3133
 ,03030 033 03311M 3H3A33Y 113
 ,H1A 3333111M 033 ,013A33 4 0333A
 ,1033M 4 11M03 4 113Y 33) 3A 113
 ,0334M10 103311) 1101111

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

,033A30 10A33X X9H
 ,XHE 01M0A 033A30;
 ,193A9 X9H 4
 ,XHE 033.

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

²³ Forrai Jr., web site



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

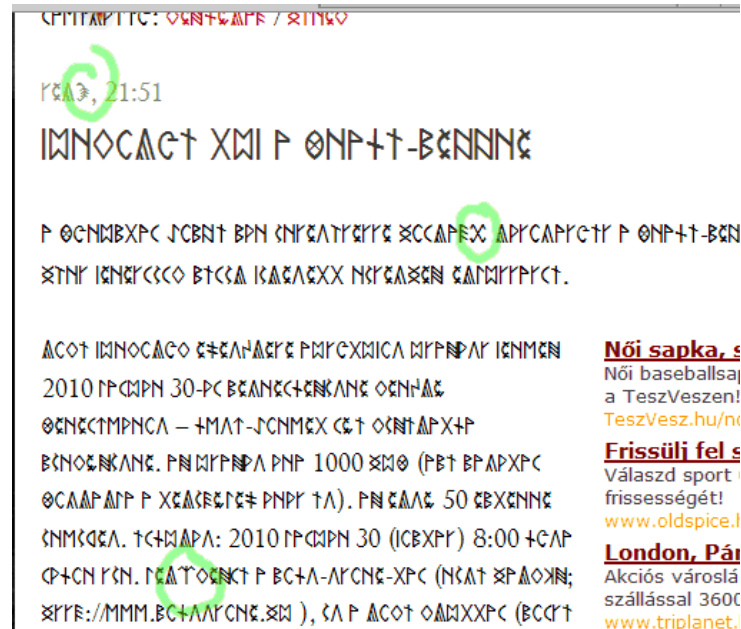


Figure 2-26: Part of the web page generated with the technology developed by T. Dövényi-Nagy.²⁴

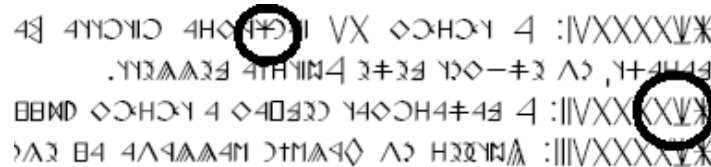


Figure 2-27/a: Book “Stars of Eger” by G. Gárdonyi, 2009.²⁵ It uses V FIVE HUNDRED and Y DZS.

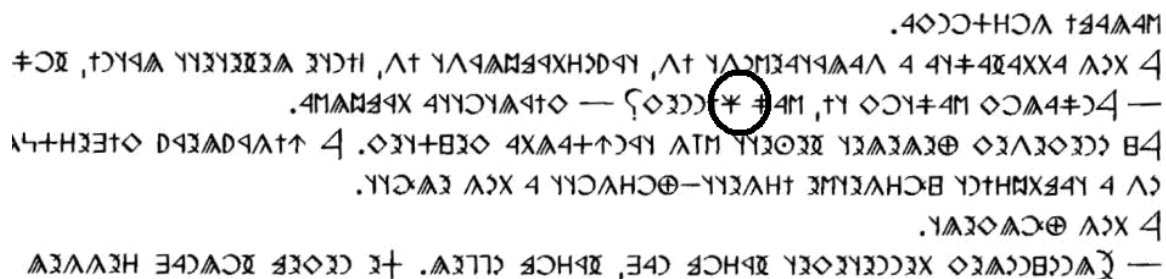


Figure 2-27/b: Book “Stars of Eger”, 2009.²⁶
It uses Y DZS, on other pages the characters DZ, Q, X, Y M W are also used.

²⁴ Dövényi-Nagy, 2009

²⁵ Rumi, Sípos, & Somfai, 2009

²⁶ Rumi, Sípos, & Somfai, 2009, p. 160

የገንዘብ ፋይል ዝርዝር

H#9B A#H 9 YVOTADJXZ ADHADM9Y 17I ... 3Y 19A9WOLFAADPM XXD9EAY9WtO J#KZ ASYNOSL8Q"
19YYW YSAs+SHMSO 9FBO DMSYBXISMxO OSBSZ f30Y3f#Z,MXXZ,ZT,HTH9 OASZKZ;BXALHITA9MCH
... 3DX

[illegible]

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

II

Figure 2-27/c: A part of page 2 in the Appendix of the book “Stars of Eger”²⁷

[illegible][illegible]

Figure 2-27/d: Epilogue of the book “Stars of Eger”,²⁸ where $\curvearrowright$ OPEN UEE is used.

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

ዘገጅ፣ ዘገለጥዐ ልግ፣ ዐጥ፣ ዕጽዝ፣ ዐጽጋ፣ ዕጋጋጋጋ፣ ዘገለጽ፣ ጥገጸ፣ ጸጋ
ዘጸጸ፣ ጥጋጸ

- b) Írd át latinbetűs írásra a füzetbe!

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

. 0B A 1 , R ^ Y , IC * , IC * A , A 1 H * , t *

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

²⁷ Rumi, Sípos, & Somfai, 2009

²⁸ Rumi, Sípos, & Somfai, 2009

7. A bogárjelek

𐰢 𐰣 𐰤 nap us tnru
 𐰥 𐰦 𐰧 tprus emb mb ant
 𐰨 𐰩 ent and amb
 𐰪 emp 𐰫 unk

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

Fig. 2-28/b: Reptile-like symbols in the manuscript of the Rovas Scripting Textbook of D. Puskás²⁹

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| 
Forrai Sándor
(1990-es évek) | 
Libisch Győző
(1989) | 
Fűr Zoltán
(1996) | 
Sályom Ferenc
(1996) | 
kisbetű | 
nagybetű | 
kisbetű | 
nagybetű |
| LEÁNYNEVEK | FIÚNEVEK | PÉLDASZAVAK | | | | | |
| 𐰢 𐰣 𐰤 Szegfű
𐰥 𐰦 𐰧 Szűdeli
𐰨 𐰩 𐰪 𐰫 Tűzvirág
𐰬 𐰭 𐰮 𐰯 Gyönyörű | | 𐰢 𐰣 űz
𐰥 𐰦 űr
𐰨 𐰩 űző
𐰬 𐰭 űzés
𐰮 𐰯 űrhajó
𐰰 𐰱 űrmérték
𐰲 𐰳 űrkutatás
𐰵 𐰶 űrtartalom | | | | | |

Figure 2-29: Part of p. 101 in book “Rovas Fundamentals” (Rumi & Sípós, 2010), here 𐰣 OPEN UEE is used.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 𐰢 𐰣 𐰤 𐰥 𐰦 𐰧 𐰨 𐰩 𐰪 𐰫 𐰬 𐰭 𐰮 𐰯 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 𐰢 𐰣 𐰤 𐰥 𐰦 𐰧 𐰨 | | | | | | | 𐰢 𐰣 𐰤 𐰥 𐰦 𐰧 𐰨 | | | | | | |
| 𐰢 | 𐰣 | 𐰤 | 𐰥 | 𐰦 | 𐰧 | 𐰨 | 𐰢 | 𐰣 | 𐰤 | 𐰥 | 𐰦 | 𐰧 | 𐰨 |
| 𐰩 | 𐰪 | 𐰫 | 𐰬 | 𐰭 | 𐰮 | 𐰯 | 𐰩 | 𐰪 | 𐰫 | 𐰬 | 𐰭 | 𐰮 | 𐰯 |
| 𐰰 | 𐰱 | 𐰲 | 𐰳 | 𐰴 | 𐰵 | 𐰶 | 𐰰 | 𐰱 | 𐰲 | 𐰳 | 𐰴 | 𐰵 | 𐰶 |
| 𐰷 | 𐰸 | 𐰹 | 𐰺 | 𐰻 | 𐰼 | 𐰽 | 𐰷 | 𐰸 | 𐰹 | 𐰺 | 𐰻 | 𐰼 | 𐰽 |
| 𐰾 | 𐰿 | 𐱀 | 𐱁 | 𐱂 | 𐱃 | 𐱄 | 𐰾 | 𐰿 | 𐱀 | 𐱁 | 𐱂 | 𐱃 | 𐱄 |
| 𐱅 | 𐱆 | 𐱇 | 𐱈 | 𐱉 | 𐱊 | 𐱋 | 𐱅 | 𐱆 | 𐱇 | 𐱈 | 𐱉 | 𐱊 | 𐱋 |

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

nulmányai nyomán veszem :

TPR vagy EGY = 𐰢 ND = 𐰣 OK = 𐰤 MB = 𐰥 DT = 𐰦 . Ezeken a mássalhangzó-kötéseken kívül még önálló rovásjeleket is megkülönböztethetünk az ezüstcsésze peremfeliratában. Ilyenek pl. 𐰣 = "L" a Margit-szigeti, az 𐰦 = "SZ" ugyanottani és az általánosan elterjedt 𐰧 = "S" rovásjelek. Egész különleges jelentőséget tulajdonítok a "p" jelnek, azaz a "p" betű felül is meghosszabbított szárral rótt jelének amelyről LÁSZLÓ GYULA az un. STEPHANUS REX dénárokon szereplő kézzel utánavéselt jelről ír "A népvándorlaskor művészete Magyarországon" című

Figure 2-31: Page 119 of a book.³⁰ In this case a variant of 𐰥 TPRUS and 𐰢 NB appear in-line.

²⁹ Puskás, 2009

³⁰ Fehérmé Walter, 1975

Bogárjelek eredete: Általában ismeretlen. A NAP ☿, TRPU ☿ és TPRUS ☿ esetében azonban valószínűsíthető, hogy rovásnaptárban alkalmazták időtartam jelölésére. A NAP ☿ eredetileg valószínűleg az N ☿, az O ☿ és a P ☿ betűk ligatúrája lehetett. Ha így van, akkor ez a magyar nyelv kora középkori nyelvállapotát rögzíti, később a “nap” szóban már “a” magánhangzót használtak, de a NAP ☿ bogárjel már nem változott. A TRPU ☿ és a TPRUS ☿ esetén a legújabb kutatások állapítottak meg, hogy a latin “temporius” szó rövidítése rejtőzik a nevükben és valószínűleg szintén rovásnaptárakban jelölték időtartamot.

Bogárjelek alkalmazása: A bogárjelek többségét (kivéve: TRPU ☿ és TPRUS ☿ betűösszevonásként alkalmazzuk, ilyen használatukra a középkori emlékeinkben is vannak példák. A NAP ☿, TRPU ☿ és TPRUS ☿ bogárjeleket pedig időszakok megjelölésére használhatjuk, a NAP ☿ eredeti jelentése szerint “nap”-ot jelöl, a TRPU ☿ “hónap”-ot, a TPRUS ☿ “év”-et. A NAP ☿, TRPU ☿ és a TPRUS ☿ ilyen alkalmazása legújabbkori javaslat (nem kötelező), melynek célja ezen bogárjelek alkalmazásának élővé tétele. A NAP ☿ bogárjel kétjelentésű, betűösszevonásként is és időtartamként is használható.

Figure 2-32: Using the reptile-like symbols NAP ☿, TRPU ☿, & TPRUS ☿ in journal *Rovat* (Gribek, 2009).

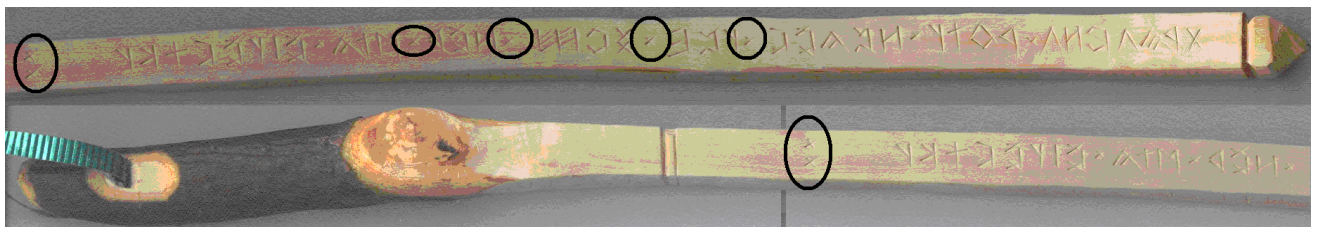


Figure 2-33: Two rows carved by Á. Zubrits in 2009. Note the consequent use of the * WORD SEPARATOR CROSS and the ☿ DOUBLE CROSS FULL STOP. These are widely used in the Rovas carving orthography of the Hungarian scouts in Western countries.³¹

| NIK. ABC. | MARRSIGLI | TELEGDI |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| ☿ ent | ☿ ☿ ☿ nt | ☿ ant |
| ☿ tpus | — | ☿ tpu |
| ☿ emp | ☿ mb | ☿ amb |

6. ábra. A „capita dictionum.”

Figure 2-34: Example of the reptile-like symbols in a book in the first half of the twentieth century (Németh, 1934).

³¹ Zubrits, 2009-2010

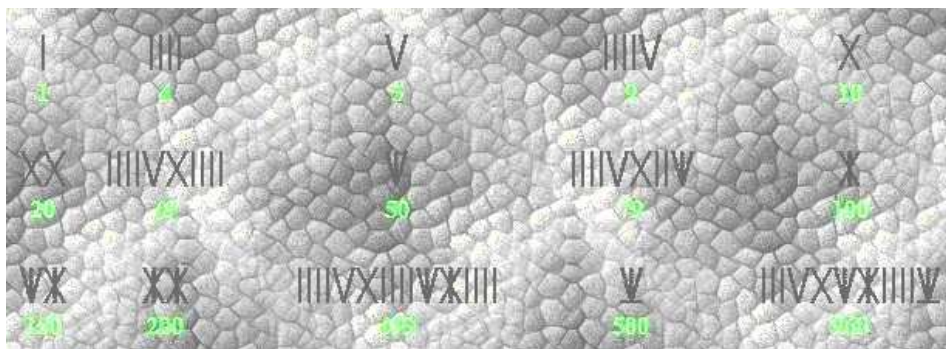
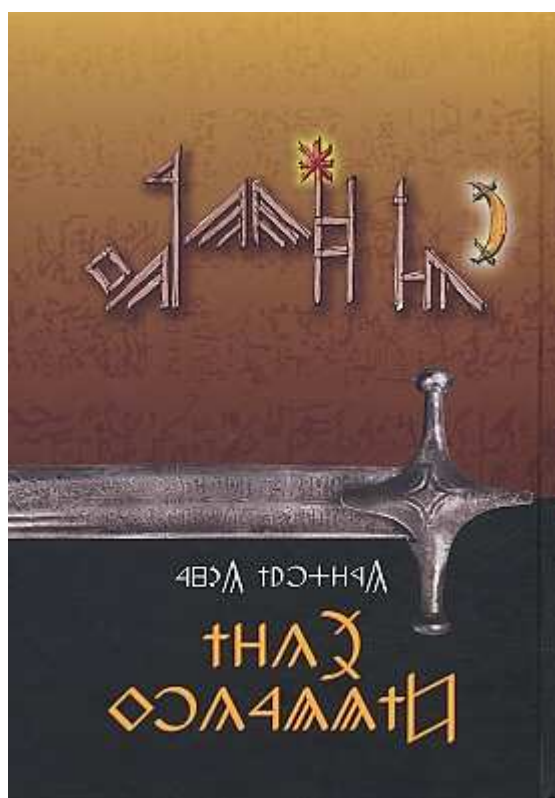
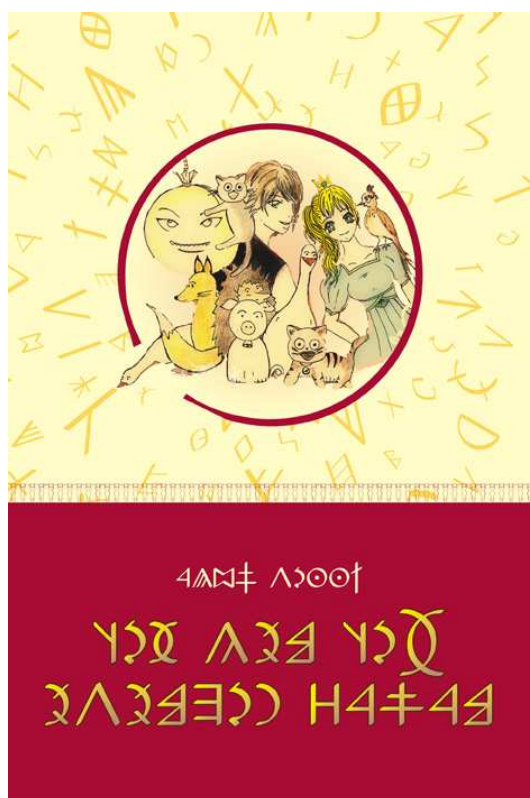


Figure 2-35: Example of numerals (e.g. IIII 4, X 100, V 500) on a Rovas training page (Scout Patrol “Szi”, web site)



a)



b)

Figure 2-36: Cover pages of the books a) “Stars of Eger”³² and b) “Seven and Seven Hungarian Folk Tales”³³

³² Rumi, Sípos, & Somfai, 2009

³³ Rumi, Sípos, & Somfai, 2010

3. Unicode Character Properties

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

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

| | 1xx0 | 1xx1 | 1xx2 | 1xx3 | 1xx4 | 1xx5 | 1xx6 | 1xx7 | 1xx8 | 1xx9 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0 | 𐞀
1xx00 | 𐞁
1xx10 | 𐞂
1xx20 | 𐞃
1xx30 | 𐞄
1xx40 | 𐞅
1xx50 | 𐞆
1xx60 | 𐞇
1xx70 | 𐞈
1xx80 | 𐞉
1xx90 |
| 1 | 𐞊
1xx01 | 𐞋
1xx11 | 𐞌
1xx21 | 𐞍
1xx31 | 𐞎
1xx41 | 𐞏
1xx51 | 𐞐
1xx61 | 𐞑
1xx71 | 𐞒
1xx81 | 𐞓
1xx91 |
| 2 | 𐞔
1xx02 | 𐞕
1xx12 | 𐞖
1xx22 | 𐞗
1xx32 | 𐞘
1xx42 | 𐞙
1xx52 | 𐞚
1xx62 | 𐞛
1xx72 | 𐞜
1xx82 | 𐞝
1xx92 |
| 3 | 𐞞
1xx03 | 𐞟
1xx13 | 𐞠
1xx23 | 𐞡
1xx33 | 𐞢
1xx43 | 𐞣
1xx53 | 𐞤
1xx63 | 𐞥
1xx73 | 𐞦
1xx83 | 𐞧
1xx93 |
| 4 | 𐞨
1xx04 | 𐞩
1xx14 | 𐞪
1xx24 | 𐞫
1xx34 | 𐞬
1xx44 | 𐞭
1xx54 | 𐞮
1xx64 | 𐞯
1xx74 | 𐞰
1xx84 | 𐞱
1xx94 |
| 5 | 𐞲
1xx05 | 𐞳
1xx15 | 𐞴
1xx25 | 𐞵
1xx35 | 𐞶
1xx45 | 𐞷
1xx55 | 𐞸
1xx65 | 𐞹
1xx75 | 𐞺
1xx85 | 𐞻
1xx95 |
| 6 | 𐞼
1xx06 | 𐞽
1xx16 | 𐞾
1xx26 | 𐞿
1xx36 | 𐟀
1xx46 | 𐟁
1xx56 | 𐟂
1xx66 | 𐟃
1xx76 | 𐟄
1xx86 | 𐟅
1xx96 |
| 7 | 𐟇
1xx07 | 𐟈
1xx17 | 𐟉
1xx27 | 𐟊
1xx37 | 𐟋
1xx47 | 𐟌
1xx57 | 𐟍
1xx67 | 𐟎
1xx77 | 𐟏
1xx87 | 𐟐
1xx97 |
| 8 | 𐟒
1xx08 | 𐟓
1xx18 | 𐟔
1xx28 | 𐟕
1xx38 | 𐟖
1xx48 | 𐟗
1xx58 | 𐟘
1xx68 | 𐟙
1xx78 | 𐟚
1xx88 | 𐟛
1xx98 |
| 9 | 𐟜
1xx09 | 𐟝
1xx19 | 𐟞
1xx29 | 𐟟
1xx39 | 𐟠
1xx49 | 𐟡
1xx59 | 𐟢
1xx69 | 𐟣
1xx79 | 𐟤
1xx89 | 𐟥
1xx99 |
| A | 𐟧
1xx0A | 𐟨
1xx1A | 𐟩
1xx2A | 𐟪
1xx3A | 𐟫
1xx4A | 𐟬
1xx5A | 𐟭
1xx6A | 𐟮
1xx7A | 𐟯
1xx8A | 𐟰
1xx9A |
| B | 𐟲
1xx0B | 𐟳
1xx1B | 𐟴
1xx2B | 𐟵
1xx3B | 𐟶
1xx4B | 𐟷
1xx5B | 𐟸
1xx6B | 𐟹
1xx7B | 𐟺
1xx8B | 𐟻
1xx9B |
| C | 𐟼
1xx0C | 𐟽
1xx1C | 𐟾
1xx2C | 𐟿
1xx3C | 𐠀
1xx4C | 𐠁
1xx5C | 𐠂
1xx6C | 𐠃
1xx7C | 𐠄
1xx8C | 𐠅
1xx9C |
| D | 𐠇
1xx0D | 𐠈
1xx1D | 𐠉
1xx2D | 𐠊
1xx3D | 𐠋
1xx4D | 𐠌
1xx5D | 𐠍
1xx6D | 𐠎
1xx7D | 𐠏
1xx8D | 𐠐
1xx9D |
| E | 𐠒
1xx0E | 𐠓
1xx1E | 𐠔
1xx2E | 𐠕
1xx3E | 𐠖
1xx4E | 𐠗
1xx5E | 𐠘
1xx6E | 𐠙
1xx7E | 𐠚
1xx8E | 𐠛
1xx9E |
| F | 𐠜
1xx0F | 𐠝
1xx1F | 𐠞
1xx2F | 𐠟
1xx3F | 𐠠
1xx4F | 𐠡
1xx5F | 𐠢
1xx6F | 𐠣
1xx7F | 𐠤
1xx8F | 𐠥
1xx9F |

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

Additional information about individual characters in this block can be found in *Chapter 4* of this proposal.

1xx00

Szekely-Hungarian Rovas Characters

1xxAF

UPPERCASE LETTERS

1xx00; 𐞀 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER A;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;

1xx01; 𐞁 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER AA;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;

1xx02; X SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER B;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx03; ↑ SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER C;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx04; 𐞢 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CS;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx05; † SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER D;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx06; 𐞤 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER DZ;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx07; 𐞥 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER DZS;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx08; 𐞦 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER E;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx09; 𐞧 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CLOSE E;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0A; 𐞨 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER EE;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0B; 𐞩 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER F;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0C; 𐞪 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER G;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0D; 𐞫 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER GY;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0E; 𐞬 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER H;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx0F; † SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER I;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx10; † SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER II;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx11; † SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER J;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx12; 𐞮 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER K;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx13; 𐞯 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OPEN K;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx14; 𐞰 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER L;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx15; 𐞱 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER LY;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx16; 𐞲 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER M;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx17; 𐞳 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER N;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx18; 𐞴 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER NY;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx19; 𐞵 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER O;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1A; 𐞶 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OO;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1B; 𐞷 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OE;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1C; 𐞸 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OEE;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1D; 𐞹 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER P;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1E; 𐞺 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER Q;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx1F; 𐞻 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER R;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx20; 𐞼 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER S;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx21; † SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER SZ;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx22; † SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER T;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx23; X SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER TY;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx24; 𐞽 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER U;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx25; 𐞾 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER UU;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx26; 𐞿 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CLOSE UE;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx27; 𐟀 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OPEN UE;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx28; 𐟁 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CLOSE UEE;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx29; 𐟂 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OPEN UEE;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2A; M SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER V;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2B; M SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER W;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2C; 𐟄 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER X;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2D; † SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER Y;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2E; 𐟆 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER Z;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx2F; 𐟇 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER ZS;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx30; 𐟈 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER AMB;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx31; X SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER AND;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx32; 𐟊 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER ANT;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx33; 𐟋 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER EMP;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx34; 𐟌 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER ENT;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx35; 𐟍 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER TPRUS;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
1xx36; 𐟎 SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER TPRU;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;

1xx37;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER MB;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx38;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER NAP;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx39;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER NB;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx3A;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER UNK;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx3B;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER US;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx3C;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER ENC;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx3D;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER DIAGONAL F;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx3E;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CH;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx3F;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER GH;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx40;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER TRIANGULAR K;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx41;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER CIRCLE ENDED O;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx42;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER SHORT R;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx43;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER SCH;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx44;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS CAPITAL LETTER OPEN V;Lu;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx45; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx46; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx47; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx48; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx49; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx4A; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx4B; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx4C; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx4D; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx4E; (This position shall not be used)
 1xx4F; (This position shall not be used)

LOWERCASE LETTERS

1xx50;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER A;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx51;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER AA;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx52;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER B;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx53;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER C;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx54;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CS;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx55;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER D;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx56;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER DZ;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx57;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER DZS;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx58;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER E;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx59;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CLOSE E;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx5A;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER EE;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx5B;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER F;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx5C;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER G;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx5D;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER GY;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx5E;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER H;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx5F;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER I;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx60;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER II;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx61;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER J;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx62;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER K;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx63;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OPEN K;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx64;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER L;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx65;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER LY;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx66;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER M;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx67;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER N;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx68;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER NY;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx69;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER O;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx6A;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OO;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx6B;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OE;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx6C;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OEE;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx6D;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER P;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx6E;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER Q;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx6F;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER R;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx70;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER S;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx71;  SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER SZ;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;

1xx72; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER T;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx73; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER TY;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx74; Ű SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER U;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx75; Ű SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER UU;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx76; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CLOSE UE;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx77; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OPEN UE;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx78; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CLOSE UEE;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx79; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OPEN UEE;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx7A; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER V;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx7B; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER W;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx7C; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER X;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx7D; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER Y;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx7E; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER Z;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx7F; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER ZS;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx80; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER AMB;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx81; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER AND;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx82; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER ANT;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx83; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER EMP;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx84; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER ENT;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx85; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER TPRUS;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx86; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER TPRU;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx87; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER MB;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx88; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER NAP;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx89; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER NB;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx8A; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER UNK;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx8B; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER US;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx8C; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER ENC;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx8D; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER DIAGONAL F;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx8E; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CH;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx8F; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER GH;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx90; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER TRIANGULAR K;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx91; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER CIRCLE ENDED O;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx92; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER SHORT R;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx93; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER SCH;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx94; Ț SZEKELY-HUNGARIAN ROVAS SMALL LETTER OPEN V;Ll;0;R;;;;N;;;;;

NUMBERS

1xx95; Ț ROVAS NUMBER ONE;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx96; Ț ROVAS NUMBER TWO;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx97; Ț ROVAS NUMBER THREE;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx98; Ț ROVAS NUMBER FOUR;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx99; Ț ROVAS NUMBER FIVE;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx9A; Ț ROVAS NUMBER TEN;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx9B; Ț ROVAS NUMBER FIFTY;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx9C; Ț ROVAS NUMBER ONE HUNDRED;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx9D; Ț ROVAS NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
 1xx9E; Ț ROVAS NUMBER ONE THOUSAND;No;0;R;;;;N;;;;;

SHR-SPECIFIC COMBINING DIACRITICAL MARK

1xx9F; Ț DUPLICATING MARK

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

2E00

Supplemental Punctuation (portion)

2E7F

| | 2Ex |
|---|------------|
| 0 | ◌
2Ex0 |
| 1 | ◌◌
2Ex1 |
| 2 | × |
| 3 | ◌◌
2Ex3 |
| 4 | × |
| 5 | ◌◌
2Ex5 |
| 6 | ◌◌
2Ex6 |
| 7 | × |

Szekely-Hungarian Rovas Punctuation

| | | |
|------|----|--|
| 2Ex0 | ◌ | <p>REVERSED COMMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script with right-to-left and boustrophedon directions Used in Carpathian Basin Rovas script with right-to-left <p>→ U+002C , comma</p> <p>→ U+060C ، Arabic comma</p> |
| 2Ex1 | ◌◌ | <p>DOUBLE LOW-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script with right-to-left and boustrophedon directions used in Carpathian Basin Rovas script with right-to-left <p>→ U+201E „ double low-9 quotation mark</p> |
| 2Ex2 | × | <p>WORD SEPARATOR CROSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script <p>→ U+00D7 × Multiplication sign</p> |
| 2Ex3 | ◌◌ | <p>DOUBLE COMMA-LIKE HYPHEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script with right-to-left direction in historical Rovas relics <p>→ U+002C , comma</p> <p>→ U+002D – hyphen-minus</p> |

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| 2Ex4 | ⌘ | DOUBLE CROSS FULL STOP |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script |
| | | → U+003A : colon |
| 2Ex5 | ⌚ | BEGINNING MARK RIGHT |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script |
| 2Ex6 | ⌛ | BEGINNING MARK LEFT |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script |
| 2Ex7 | ⌜ | END OF MESSAGE MARK |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> used in Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script |

4. Fundamental decisions taken in the encoding

4.1. Principles of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas orthography

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

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

Upper and lower case characters can be horizontally aligned onto the baseline or symmetrically to the centerline. The book “Stars of Eger” is an example for the later type of symmetrical centerline alignment (*Fig. 2-27/a & b, 2-36/a & b*).³⁴

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

4.2. Characters for the contemporary Szekely-Hungarian Rovas scripting

Basic characters

⌠ A, ⌡ AA, ⌢ B, ⌣ C, ⌤ CS, ⌥ D, ⌦ DZ, ⌧ DZS, ⌨ E, 〈 CLOSE E, 〉 EE, ⌫ F, ⌬ G, ⌭ GY, ⌮ H, ⌯ I, ⌰ II, ⌱ J, ⌲ K, ⌳ OPEN K, ⌴ L, ⌵ LY, ⌶ M, ⌷ N, ⌸ NY, ⌹ O, ⌺ OO, ⌻ OE, ⌼ OEE, ⌽ P, ⌾ Q, ⌿ R, Ⓚ S, Ⓛ SZ, Ⓜ T, Ⓨ TY, Ⓩ U, ⓐ UU, ⓑ CLOSE UE, ⓓ OPEN UE, ⓔ CLOSE UEE, ⓕ OPEN UEE, ⓖ V, ⓗ W, ⓘ X, ⓙ Y, ⓚ Z, ⓛ ZS

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

Reptile-like symbols

Historically, some reptile-like symbols were generated from other characters, but they are frozen forms that turned into new letters. The traditional term *reptile-like* originated from J. Telegdi (“*reptilium formas*” in Latin), who wrote the first Rovas textbook in 1598 (*Fig. 2-7*). Their sound values differ from the sound values of their compounds. They are historically used as syllables or individual words and also applied in the present-day SHR scripting. This development is identical to the cases of *W<V+V* and *&<e+t*.

³⁴ Rumi, Sípos, & Somfai, 2009; Rumi, Sípos, & Somfai, 2010, cover page

| Glyph | Name | - Examples of the glyph in relics and in publications |
|-------|-------|---|
| ꝶ | AMB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rudimenta by Telegdi, 1598, <i>Fig. 2-7</i> Scholar book of Németh, 1934, <i>Fig. 2-34</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/b</i> |
| ꝷ | AND | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., <i>Fig. 2-4</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/a & b</i> |
| ꝸ | ANT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rudimenta by Telegdi, 1598, <i>Fig. 2-7</i> Scholar book of Németh, 1934, <i>Fig. 2-34</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/a & b</i> The book “Stars of Eger” from 2009, <i>Fig. 2-27/d</i> |
| Ꝺ | EMP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., <i>Fig. 2-4</i> Scholar book of Németh, 1934, <i>Fig. 2-34</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/b</i> |
| ꝺ | ENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., <i>Fig. 2-4</i> Bologna Rovas Calendar, 1690 (earlier origin), <i>Fig. 2-13, glyph: ꝺ</i> Scholar book of Németh, 1934, <i>Fig. 2-34</i> Greeting card by Sólyom, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-25</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/a & b</i> The book “Stars of Eger” from 2009, <i>Fig. 2-27/d</i> Web page generated by software of Dövényi-Nagy, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-26</i> Part of a novel, 21st c., <i>Fig. 2-18</i> |
| Ꝼ | TPRUS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., <i>Fig. 2-4</i> Scholar book of Németh, 1934, <i>Fig. 2-34</i> Wall-calendar for 2010 created by Rózsa, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-30</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/a & b</i> Screenshot of a transcription software of Giczi, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-22</i> Journal article of Gribek, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-32</i> |
| ꝼ | TPRU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rudimenta by Telegdi, 1598, <i>Fig. 2-7</i> Scholar book of Németh, 1934, <i>Fig. 2-34</i> Wall-calendar for 2010 created by Rózsa, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-30</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/b</i> Screenshot of a transcription software of Giczi, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-22</i> Journal article of Gribek, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-32</i> |
| Ᵹ | MB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constantinople inscription, 1515, <i>Fig. 2-5</i> Poem of Reményik, transcribed by M. Forrai Jr., 2009, <i>Fig. 2-23</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/b</i> The book “Stars of Eger” from 2009, <i>Fig. 2-27/d</i> |
| Ꝿ | NAP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient alphabet & sentences of Kájoni, 1673, <i>Fig. 2-6</i> Screenshot of a transcription software of Giczi, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-22</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/b</i> Poem of Reményik, transcribed by Forrai Jr., 2009, <i>Fig. 2-23</i> Web page generated by software of Dövényi-Nagy, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-26</i> Journal article of Gribek, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-32</i> |
| ꝿ | NB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bologna Rovas Calendar, 1690 copy of a 15th-c. Rovas stick, <i>Fig. 2-13</i> Scholar book of Németh, 1934, <i>Fig. 2-34</i> Scholar book of archaeologist Fehéné Walter, 1975, <i>Fig. 2-31</i> Poem of Reményik, transcribed by Forrai Jr., 2009, <i>Fig. 2-23</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/a & b</i> The book “Stars of Eger” from 2009, <i>Fig. 2-27/d</i> |
| ꝺ | UNK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., <i>Fig. 2-4</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/a & b</i> The book “Stars of Eger” from 2009, <i>Fig. 2-27/d</i> Web page generated by software of Dövényi-Nagy, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-26</i> |
| Ꝼ | US | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15th c., <i>Fig. 2-4</i> Rovas scripting textbook of Puskás, 2009, <i>Fig. 2-28/a & b</i> |

4.3. Historical characters

Some characters used historically only are necessary to produce concurrently the historical and the present-day Rovas characters in the studies. These are not glyph variants of other characters, since their origins differ from them.

| Glyph | Name | Examples of the glyph in relics and in publications | Sound value |
|-------|----------------|---|------------------|
| ↕ | ENC | Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15 th c., <i>Fig. 2-4</i> | nts/ents |
| Ø | DIAGONAL F | Vargyas inscription, second half of the 12 th c., <i>Fig. 2-1</i>
Homoródkarácsonyfalva, 12 th -13 th c., <i>Fig. 2-2</i> | f |
| Œ | CH | Nikolsburg alphabet, mid 15 th c., <i>Fig. 2-4</i> | x/x ^l |
| N | GH | Vargyas inscription, second half of the 12 th c., <i>Fig. 2-1</i> | ȝ |
| Δ | TRIANGULAR K | Homoródkarácsonyfalva, 12 th -13 th c., <i>Fig. 2-2</i> | k |
| ⓘ | CIRCLE ENDED O | Vargyas inscription, second half of the 12 th c., <i>Fig. 2-1</i> | o |
| / | SHORT R | Bologna Rovas Calendar, 1690 (earlier origin), <i>Fig. 2-13</i>
Ancient alphabet of Kájoni, 1673, <i>Fig. 2-6</i> | r |
| ∇ | SCH | Portsalmi's handwritten book, 1655, <i>Fig. 2-9</i> | ſ |
| ſ | OPEN V | Székelydália inscription, 14 th c., <i>Fig. 2-3</i> | β |

4.4. Rovas Numbers

I ONE, II TWO, III THREE, IIII FOUR, V FIVE, X TEN, V FIFTY, X ONE HUNDRED, V FIVE HUNDRED, X ONE THOUSAND

Their use is shown on *Fig. 2-16, 17, 21, 27/a, 27/c & 30*. The Rovas numbers are applied by the Carpathian Basin Rovas as well.

4.5. Combining diacritic mark

Accents are not used in SHR. Long vowels count as different characters; long consonants are generally marked by duplication. However, there is combining diacritic ⓘ DUPLICATING MARK in a few Rovas relics (e.g. *Fig. 2-12*).

4.6. Punctuation marks

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

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

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

| Glyph | Name of the Rovas punctuation mark | Usage |
|-------|---|--|
| . | WORD SEPARATOR MIDDLE DOT (U+2E31) from the Supplemental Punctuation block | LTR and RTL, as word separator |
| ⋮ | TRICOLON (U+205D) from the General Punctuation Block | LTR and RTL, as word separator |
| ⋮ | VERTICAL FOUR DOTS (U+205E) from the General Punctuation Block | LTR and RTL, as word separator or full stop |
| = | DOUBLE HYPHEN (U+2E4E) – proposed in N3983 (2011-01-17) | LTR and RTL, like a hyphen.
E.g.: Rudimenta Hunnorum, 1598, <i>Fig. 2-7</i> |
| + | WORD SEPARATOR VERTICAL CROSS – proposed in N4006 (2011-05-19) | LTR and RTL, as historical word separator |
| , | COMMA (U+002C) from the Basic Latin Block | LTR, as in the modern European scripts |
| : | COLON (U+003A) from the Basic Latin Block | LTR and RTL, as in the modern European scripts |
| ” | DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK (U+201E) from the General Punctuation Block | LTR, as beginning quotation mark |
| “ | DOUBLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK (U+201F) from the General Punctuation Block | RTL, as ending quotation mark |
| „ | RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK (U+201D) from the General Punctuation Block | LTR, as ending quotation mark |
| - | HYPHEN-MINUS (U+002D) from the Basic Latin Block | LTR and RTL, as in the modern European scripts |
| ; | REVERSED SEMICOLON (U+204F) from the General Punctuation Block | RTL, as in the modern European scripts |
| ; | SEMICOLON (U+003B) from the Basic Latin Block | LTR, as in the modern European scripts |
| ? | REVERSED QUESTION MARK (U+2E2E) from the Supplemental Punctuation Block | RTL, as in the modern European scripts |
| ? | QUESTION MARK (U+003F) from the Basic Latin Block | LTR, as in the modern European scripts |

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

4.7. Ligatures

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

| Glyph | Name | Transcription | Constituents of the non-systematic ligatures |
|-------|------|---------------|--|
| ⌵ | AB | <u>ob</u> | ⌵ A /o/ + ⌵ B /b/ |
| ⌶ | ATT | <u>ott</u> | ⌵ A /o/ + ⌶ T /t/ + ⌶ T /t/ |
| ⌷ | AAR | <u>ar</u> | ⌵ AA /a:/ + ⌷ R /r/ |
| ⌸ | BA | <u>ba</u> | ⌵ B /b/ + ⌵ A /o/ |

4.8. Ordering

In ordering the Common Template Table defined in the International Standard ISO/IEC 14651 is adapted.³⁵ The ordering requires different levels:

Level 1

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

³⁵ LaBonté, 2007a & 2007b

1 A < 2 AMB < 3 AND < 4 ANT < 5 AA < 6 B < 7 C < 8 CS < 9 D < 10 DZ < 11 DZS < 12 E < 13 ENC
 < 14 EMP < 15 ENT < 16 CLOSE E < 17 EE < 18 TPRUS < 19 F < 20 DIAGONAL F < 21 G < 22 GH < 23 GY
 < 24 H < 25 TPRU < 26 CH < 27 I < 28 II < 29 J < 30 K < 31 TRIANGULAR K < 32 OPEN K < 33 L < 34 LY < 35 M
 < 36 MB < 37 N < 38 NAP < 39 NB < 40 NY < 41 O < 42 CIRCLE ENDED O < 43 OO < 44 OE < 45 OEE < 46 P
 < 47 Q < 48 R < 49 SHORT R < 50 S < 51 SCH < 52 SZ < 53 T < 54 TY < 55 U < 56 UNK < 57 US < 58 UU
 < 59 CLOSE UE < 60 OPEN UE < 61 CLOSE UEE < 62 OPEN UEE < 63 V < 64 OPEN V < 65 W < 66 X < 67 Y < 68 Z
 < 69 ZS

The order of the Rovas numerals:

1 ONE < 2 TWO < 3 THREE < 4 FOUR < 5 FIVE < 6 TEN < 7 FIFTY < 8 ONE HUNDRED < 9 FIVE
 HUNDRED < 10 ONE THOUSAND

Level 2

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

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

In ordering table:³⁶

<[A] [Duplicating mark]>:

level 1 : [a][a]

level 2 : [distinction entry indicating that it is not exactly [A][A] but [A][duplicating mark]]

level 3 : [upper case]

[...]

<[b] [Duplicating mark]>:

level 1 : [b][b]

level 2 : [distinction entry indicating that it is not exactly [b][b] but [b][duplicating mark]]

level 3 : [lower case]

[...]

Level 3

This level breaks ties for quasi-homographs that differ only because uppercase and lowercase characters are used.

In case of the SHR all characters have uppercase and lowercase versions. The Rovas numerals have only one version.

Level 4

The fourth level breaks the final tie that, in general, does not correspond to any strong tradition, namely, the tie between quasi-homographs differing only because they contain special characters.

In the case of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas the Level 4 of the ordering does not differ from similar level in the case of the Hungarian Latin-based orthography.

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Mr. **Tamás Rumi**, MSc in Architecture, MBA, Curator of the Rovas Foundation,

Mr. **László Sípos**, MSc in Architecture, MBA, President of the Rovas Foundation,

³⁶ LaBonté, 2010

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7. Appendix: Proposal Summary form

| |
|--|
| <p>ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2</p> <p>PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS</p> <p>FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646³⁷</p> <p>Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Please ensure you are using the latest Form from http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.</p> <p>See also http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest Roadmaps.</p> |
|--|

A. Administrative

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

B. Technical – General

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Choose one of the following: | |
| a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): | Yes |
| Proposed name of script: | Szekely-Hungarian Rovas |
| b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: | No |
| Name of the existing block: | |
| 2. Number of characters in proposal: | 157 |
| 3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document): | |
| A-Contemporary ☒ | B.1-Specialized (small collection) ☐ |
| C-Major extinct ☐ | B.2-Specialized (large collection) ☐ |
| D-Attested extinct ☐ | E-Minor extinct ☐ |
| F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic ☐ | G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols ☐ |
| 4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? | Yes |
| a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document? | Yes |
| b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? | Yes |
| 5. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard? | Dr. Gábor Hosszú |
| If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used: | |
| Dr. Gábor Hosszú, FontCreator | |
| 6. References: | |
| a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? | Yes |
| b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? | Yes |
| 7. Special encoding issues: | |
| Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, | |

³⁷ Form number: N3152-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05)

presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?

Yes

8. Additional Information:

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

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?

No

If YES explain

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

Yes

If YES, with whom?

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

Alpár Adorjáni, Zoltán Gábor Babarczy, László Báder, Péter Bajor, Zoltán Bajtai, István Bakk, Andrea Bakó, Gábor Bakonyi, Dr. Hajnalka Bakó M., Gábor Balás, Gusztáv Balázs, Attila Lajos Balogh, László Bánhidi, György Barabás, Enikő Barabási, Zsolt, Barkó, Tamás Barlay, István Barna, József Barta, Richard Bednarik, László Berényi, Zsolt Bicskey, László Bilisics, Béla Bodó, Tamás Borbás, Viktor Boross, Géza Borsos, László Bóta, László Botos, Margaret Botos, Éva Budaházy, László Cesar, László Czabula, Béla Czapp, Győző Czettele, Károly Czirják, Dr. Csaba Dávid, Kornélia Csaláné Erdélyi, Péter Csánki, Tamás Császár, Csaba Csatlós, Sarolta Csicsay, Erik Csókás, Ernő Csomortáni, László Csomortáni Gál, Péter Csontos, Gábor Csörögi, Dr. Dezső Deák (president of the Association of the Rovas Writers of Szeged), József Dénes, István Dienes, Ferenc Dittler, Attila Diviki-Nagy, Sándor Dobos, Tamás Dövényi-Nagy, Ilona Elek, Dr. István Erdélyi, Dr. Tamás Esze, Erika Fáber, Attila Fábián, László Fabó, Aladár Farkas, István Farkas, Árpád Fási, Árpád Fáy, Zsombor Fehér, Dr. Zsombor Fekete, Attila Ferenc, Gabriella Domonka Fodor, István Fodor, Márton Forrai Jr., Zsolt Forrai, Viktória Főfainé Kiss, Attila Friedrich, Zoltán Fűr, Katalin Füzi, Péter Füzi, Dr. Magor Gáll, Ferenc Gergely, György Giczi, András Gimesi Jr., Attila Granpierre, Dániel Gribeke, József Gyenes, Zsolt Hajdu, Alfréd Hámori, Árpád Hamvai, Zsuzsanna Haraszti, Ildikó Harsányi, Jolán Hegedűs, Dr. Mihály Hirt, László Hódos, Ádám Máté Horváth, Balázs Horváth, Judith Horváth, Mihály Horváth, Veronika Horváth, Dr. Gábor Hosszú, András Hrubák, Péter Ivanov, Lydia Jablonkay, Nándor Jankovich, Ádám Joó, Erzsébet Joóné Virág, Ferenc Jóri, Gábor Csaba Kárpáti, Pál Katona, István Kiniczky, György Kisfaludy, Gábor Kiss, József Kiss, Gergely Kliha, Dr. Lajos Kollár, Balázs Kontics, Dr. László Kontur, Attila Koricsánszky, Krisztián Kormos, Péter Koszta, Tamás Kovács, Zsuzsanna Kurucz, József Kutas, Csaba Labant, Andrea Láng Péterné, Dr. Imre Lánszki, László Lantos, András Lénáth, Győző Libisch (leader of the Rovas Writing Section - Society of the Friends of Old Hungarian Culture), Károly Lovas, Ágnes Lukács, Róbert Madarász, János baskói Magyar, Dr. Kálmán Magyar, Szabolcs Magyaródy, György Mandics, Dr. Szabolcs Márka, Sebestyén Markolt, Sándor Marton, György Márton, József Meggyesi, Anikó Menyhárt, József Menyhárt, István Mészáros, Daniella Mezei, Sándor Mórocz, Attila Mózes, Béla Mudrák, Hajnalka Nagy, Beatrix Neer, László Németh, Zsigmond Béla Németh, Attila Nyíri, Gizelly Nyquist, Mária Paál, Dr. Sándor Pák, Ágnes Pápainé Stengel, Angéla Ócsai, Éva Papes, István Gergely Papp, András Páditka, Dr. Zénó Pasztuha Tocsek, Rita Patakfalvi, Sándor Patassy, László Pecze, Imre Perkupai Pető, Attila Árpád Péteri, Imre Pető, Dr. András Petre, József Prém, Attila Puskás, Dávid Puskás, Géza Radics, Attila Répai, Balázs Romhányi, Géza Rózsa, Tamás Rumi, Gabriella Salgó, Márton Sándor, late Lajos Schédl, Ferenc Schell, András Siklósi, Gáspár Sinai, László Sípos, Ferenc Sólyom, Tamás Somfai, Boglárka Soós, Péter Stolmar, Tamás Straub, Róbert Szabados, Attila Szabó T., Éva Szabó, Gábor Szabó, Gábor Szakács (president of the Sándor Forrai Rovas Writer Association), Klára Friedrich-Szakács, Milán Szalai, Lajos Szalay, Zsuzsanna Szalay, Péter Szarka, Pál Szathmáry-Király, Sándor Szatmári, András Szeibert, Dr. Csaba Székely, André

| | |
|--|--|
| Szabolcs Szelp, István Szekeres, László Szentgyörgyvölgyi Domján, László Szép, Imre Szili, Miklós Szondi, Miklós Szűcs, Kata Szűcsné Tóth, Dr. József Teleki, Dr. Józsefné Teleki, András Tímár, András Tisza, Mária Tiszáné Bencsik, Tamás T. Dénes, Ákos Tóth, Gergely Tóth, Ferenc Tóthárpád, István Vadász Szatmári, Ferenc Váli, András Varga, Csaba Varga, Géza Varga, Zoltán Varga, Csaba Várkonyi, József Kadocsa Vetráb, Sándor Vér, Zoltán Viola, Edit Virág Kalmár, Aladár Z. Urbán, László Zagyvai, Dr. András Záhonyi, László Zeke, Magdolna Zimányi, Jenő Zomora, Márta Zomoráné Cseh, Árpád Zubrits, Dr. György Zsombok et al. | |
| If YES, available relevant documents: | Yes |
| 3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? | |
| Reference: | Yes |
| Contemporary use by Hungarians, in Hungary, the Carpathian Basin and world-wide.
The Rovas Writing Home Page: http://rovasirashonlap.fw.hu
Rovas Info News Site: http://rovas.info
Future Spectator – Rovas Writing Journal: http://jovobenezo.blogspot.com/
Home Knowledge Camp: http://geocities.com/honismeretitabor/
Pages of Jankovich Nándor: http://rovasmutatvany.tvn.hu/z_oldal2.html
Terembura. Hunnish Research Journal: http://www.hunok.hu/
Yudit Home Page: http://www.yudit.org/
Rovas Writing Section - Society of the Friends of Old Hungarian Culture: http://omt.atw.hu/
Sándor Forrai Rovas Writer Association: http://www.rovasirasforrai.hu/
Írástudó newsletter: http://irastudo.fw.hu/
Rovasírás: http://www.hun-idea.com/4rovasiras.htm
Rovas Editor of Erik Csókás: http://www.sportspositive.com/rovas/
Rovásírás: http://www.pserve.hu/rovas/
Rovat magazin: http://rovatmagazin.hu/
The Szekler-Hungarian Rovas Script, http://crowland.uw.hu/rovasiras.html
Research Institute of Writing History, http://ikint.uw.hu
Gabor Z. Bodroghy: The Szekely-Hungarian Rovas, http://users.tpg.com.au/etr/rovas/hurov.html
Rovas site of Zoltán Fűr: http://www.rovas.hu
Magyar Rovas[Hungarian Rovas] by Miklós Szondi: http://www.magyarrovas.hu
From Rovas to script: http://www.martonsandor.hu/erdely/index.htm
The Falcon Bird Home Page by Péter Szarka: http://www.solyommadar.hu/
The Rovas Scripting Homepage by Márton Forrai Jr.: http://ifjforraimarton.new.freeweb.hu/
The Rovas pages of the Hungarian Scouts of Toronto:
http://torontoicserkeszek.multiply.com/journal/item/136
Székely-Magyar Rovas pages of Hungarian Scouts - Canada Region
http://kanadaikerulet.multiply.com/journal/item/39
Rovas Writing Linkcenter: http://rovasiras.linkcenter.hu/
Rovas Writing Educating-Editing Home Page: http://rvs.hu/
Photo Gallery of Rovas Inscriptions: http://www.rovasirasforrai.hu/Fenykeptar.htm
Béla Bodó's sage written exclusively with rovas letters: http://members.chello.hu/bodo.bela6/
SzekelyMagyarRovas_SzeklerHungarianRovas: http://userscripts.org/scripts/show/49968
Web site of László Zeke: http://www.mesemes.hu
Rovas Transcribe Site: http://mutasdrovassal.hu/SzekelyMagyar.aspx
Web Latin-Rovas transcriber Firefox add-on developed by Gergely Kliha,
https://addons.mozilla.org/hu/firefox/addon/159006 | |
| 4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) | Common with increasing popularity |
| Reference: | All characters form a complete system; each of them exists in the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas only.
Currently it is used contemporary. Increasing number of home pages use Szekely-Hungarian Rovas. |
| 5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? | Yes |
| If YES, where? Reference: | In Hungary, in Romania (mainly in Szekelyland), in Slovakia, in Serbia, in Ukraine and in every place where Hungarians live. There are competitions of Szekler-Hungarian Rovas users in Germany, in USA, in Canada among others. |
| 6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? | No |
| If YES, is a rationale provided? | |
| If YES, reference: | |
| 7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)? | Yes |
| 8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? | No |
| If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? | |

| | | |
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| If YES, reference: | | |
| 9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? | | |
| | | No |
| If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? | | |
| If YES, reference: | | |
| 10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character? | | |
| | | No |
| If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? | | |
| If YES, reference: | | |
| 11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? | | |
| | | No |
| If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? | | |
| If YES, reference: | | |
| Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided? | | |
| | | No |
| If YES, reference: | | |
| 12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? | | |
| | | 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: | | |
| | | |