

# UC Berkeley

## Proposals from the Script Encoding Initiative

### Title

Proposal to encode additional Cyrillic characters in the BMP of the UCS

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8p19g3n1>

### Authors

Everson, Michael  
Birnbaum, David  
Cleminson, Ralph  
[et al.](#)

### Publication Date

2007-03-21



Peer reviewed

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

**Doc Type: Working Group Document****Title: Proposal to encode additional Cyrillic characters in the BMP of the UCS****Source: UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)****Authors: Michael Everson, David Birnbaum (University of Pittsburgh), Ralph Cleminson (University of Portsmouth), Ivan Derzhanski (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences), Vladislav Dorosh (irmologion.ru), Alexej Kryukov (Moscow State University), Sorin Paliga (University of Bucharest), Klaas Ruppel (Research Institute for the Languages of Finland)****Status: Individual Contribution****Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC****Replaces: N3184, L2/06-359, N1744****Date: 2007-03-21**

**1. Introduction.** This document requests the addition of a number of Cyrillic characters to be added to the UCS. It also requests clarification in the Unicode Standard of four existing characters. This is a large proposal. While all of the characters are either Cyrillic characters (plus a couple which are used with the Cyrillic script), they are used by different communities. Some are used for non-Slavic minority languages and others are used for early Slavic philology and linguistics, while others are used in more recent ecclesiastical contexts. We considered the possibility of dividing the proposal into several proposals, but since this proposal involves changes to glyphs in the main Cyrillic block, adds a character to the main Cyrillic block, adds 16 characters to the Cyrillic Supplement block, adds 10 characters to the new Cyrillic Extended-A block currently under ballot, creates two entirely new Cyrillic blocks with 55 and 26 characters respectively, as well as adding two characters to the Supplementary Punctuation block, it seemed best for reviewers to keep everything together in one document.

**2. Rehabilitation of existing characters.** Four characters already encoded require clarification.

**CYRILLIC LETTER OMEGA WITH TITLO (U+047C and U+047D)** should have the reference glyphs changed from  and  to the glyphs given below, with three notes added:

047C  CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TITLO

047D  CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TITLO

= cyrillic “beautiful omega”

- despite its character name, this letter does not have a titlo

- this character is not decomposable into a base with diacritics

**CYRILLIC LETTER UK (U+0478 and U+0479)** should have its reference glyphs changed to the glyphs given below, with three notes added:

0478 0y CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UK

0479 oy CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UK

- this character has ambiguous glyph representation and should not be used

- for “digraph uk” use U+043E and U+0443

- for “monograph uk” use U+A6CB

**2. Additional letters for Mordvin, Kurdish, Aleut, and Chuvash.** Twelve of these characters are encoded in ISO 10754; the two additions for Aleut are used in ecclesiastical texts in Aleut, and are attested with both Grazhdanka and Slavonic letterforms.

**LHA** Лхлх, **RHA** Ррр, and **YAE** Яея are used in early orthographies of Mordvin for voiceless [l̥], [r̥], and [jæ] respectively. These were encoded in ISO 10754:1996 at positions 5A, 4A, 73, 63, 7E, and 6E respectively. They are not typographic ligatures. See Figures 1, 2, 3.

**QA** Qq is used in Kurdish Cyrillic orthography and in early Abkhaz orthographies to represent [q]. These were encoded in ISO 10754:1996 at positions 56 and 46. In ISO 10754, as well as in early Abkhaz orthography, the glyph of the capital looks like an enlarged small *q* or like a reversed capital P. This variation is unknown for the Latin progenitor of the Cyrillic letter. See Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 37, 38a, 38c, 39c.

**WE** Ww is used in Kurdish Cyrillic orthography to represent [w]. These were encoded in ISO 10754:1996 at positions 78 and 68. The letter WE derives from the Latin letter w. It does not exhibit non-Latin shape behaviour (as QA does), but it does have non-Latin sorting behaviour (it comes between Cyrillic Ѡ and I and not between Latin v and x). The argument (“when does an alphabetic adoption become naturalized?”) is an old one, but the arguments against Cyrillic WE are weak. Kurdish Cyrillic makes use of 14 Cyrillic letters which are identical with Latin originals (Aa, Ee, Oo, Öö, Qq, Ww, and Əə), so why should two of these be considered “unnaturalized”? Since Kurdish is written in both Latin and Cyrillic alphabets, a multilingual wordlist cannot sort Kurdish correctly because Latin w cannot be in two places at the same time. By sorting, we mean ordinary plain-text sorting, for instance of files in a directory. Expecting Kurdish users to have recourse to special language-and-script tagging software *for these two letters alone* is simply not a credible defence for the retention of the unification. Continued unification of w with WE will also likely mean that Russian Kurds will be unable to make use of IDN, as script mixing of Latin and Cyrillic is certainly to be frowned upon; the addition of WE will not make spoofability any worse than *a*, *e*, *o*, *ö*, and *ə* already do or than *q* will. The UTC and WG2 have also already ignored other cloneables: COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER O and COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER HA were not unified with their Latin lookalikes U+0366 or U+036F. This disunification is long overdue. (Indeed it is the last of the pernicious unhelpful unifications from the late 1980s.) See Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

**ALEUT KA** Кк is used in Aleut Cyrillic orthography to represent [q]. See Figures 11, 12, 13.

**EL WITH MIDDLE HOOK** Ёё and **EN WITH MIDDLE HOOK** Њњ were used in Jakovlev’s Chuvash orthography which was used from 1873–1938 to represent [l̥] and [n̥] respectively. These were encoded in ISO 10754:1996 at positions 59, 49, 5E, and 4E. See Figure 14.

**3. Additional letters for Early Slavic.** A large number of letters are needed to support editions of early Slavic manuscripts, or the more recent Slavonic ecclesiastical tradition. A number of these characters were previously reviewed by the UTC, in document L2/06-359. These are coloured light orange in the code chart on pages 46 and 50; on the names lists for those pages the names of those previously seen are given in *italics*. In the list here, each character appearing in L2/06-359 is identified and its name in that document is given.

**ZEMLYA** Зз is the earliest form of a letter which represents [z]. It is used alongside Зз ZE in 16th- and 17th century alphabets. See Figures 15,17, 20, 24, 30, 40. *In L2/06-369, this character was named EARLY ZE.*

**DZELO** Зз is the earliest form of a letter which represents [dz]. It is used alongside Ss DZE which originally derives from Greek stigma, particularly in manuscripts which use the latter as a numeral. See Figure 24. *In L2/06-369, this character was named DZELO.*

**REVERSED DZE** Ƶƶ is a common character, especially in early South Slavonic manuscripts and inscriptions, and particularly when used as a numeral. It co-occurs with Ss, for example in the manuscripts NBKM 880 and RGB Sevast’janov 17; in the former Ƶƶ is also found. See Figure 22. *In L2/06-369, this character was named REVERSED DZE.*

**IOTA** Ѳ has been used in scholarly literature since the nineteenth century to transcribe Glagolitic 𐌶𐌿. See Figure 23. *In L2/06-369, this character was named IOTA.*

**DJERV** Ǧǧ is the Old Cyrillic letter for the voiced palatal affricate, used particularly in the Bosnian manuscript tradition and in early Bosnian printings, where it also serves to indicate palatal *l* and *n*, by analogy with Italian *gl*, *gn*. The glyph is the ancestor of U+040B and U+045B Ҧҧ, but the two characters do not correspond either phonetically or etymologically. U+0402 and U+0452 Ҧҧ was in turn derived from Ҧҧ in 1819. DJERV cannot be unified with ҧ because the latter corresponds to it only partially, and besides, the two are sorted differently: ǧ comes between и and κ, while ҧ comes between Ҧ and е. If this character is added, the note in the Unicode Standard at U+045B “= Old Cyrillic derv” should be deleted. See Figure 21. *In L2/06-369, this character was named DJERV.*

**MONOGRAPH UK** ѳѣ was incorrectly unified with Cyrillic Үу; these two letters are not the same either historically or functionally. It is not unusual to find manuscripts using both у and ѣ (see Figure 15). Both historically and in modern Church Slavonic, у is also used as a numeral, but ѣ is only used as a letter: the two are therefore not interchangeable. Old Cyrillic ѣ originated as a ligated form of оу, but cannot be unified with it as the two quickly diverged in usage. They are distinguished by orthographical conventions going back many centuries and formalized in modern Church Slavonic; according to these rules, the substitution of either у or оу for ѣ is an error, and all three characters are required for proper Church Slavonic typesetting. See Figures 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30. *In L2/06-369, this character was named MONOGRAPH UK.*

**BROAD OMEGA** Ѡѡ is found alongside Ѱѱ in most sixteenth- and seventeenth-century alphabets and is most frequently used with a distinctive supralinear element (in most typefaces unique to this character) for the vocative particle “O!”. However, in some alphabets (e.g. the 1631, 1653 and 1692 Primers) it appears without any supralinear element, and in the 1648 grammar is used to correspond to Greek ω in proper names derived from Greek, in which function it may take the same diacritics as the other vowel characters (cf. on f.93v in the paradigm of Jonah, vocative Ѡ ѠѠно, locative ѡ томѣ ѠѠнѣ). This indicates that it is the body of the letter that is distinctive, not the supralinear element, and Ѡ is not to be regarded as w + diacritic. See Figures 17, 20. *In L2/06-369, this character was named BROAD OMEGA.*

**NEUTRAL YER** Ѣѣ is used in transcribing documents where it is impossible to tell the difference between Ѣѣ and ЪѢ (a common situation in late medieval Russian archival materials). See Figure 27. *In L2/06-369, this character was named UNDIFFERENTIATED JER.*

**YERU WITH BACK YER** ЪЫ is found alongside ЬЫ in important manuscripts, such as the Dobrejšo Gospels. The ability to make the distinction between Ъ and Ь is of great importance to palaeography, and essential for a comprehensive palaeographic description of Cyrillic sources. See Figures 26, 40. *In L2/06-369, this character was named YERY (FORM WITH BACK JER).*

**IOTIFIED YAT** ѢѢ occurs in certain early Cyrillic texts, in which it is used contrastively with ѢѢ. See Figure 40. *In L2/06-369, this character was named IOTIFIED YAT.*

**REVERSED YU** ОЮ appears in some early Middle Bulgarian manuscripts and inscriptions, and has palaeographic and phonological significance. It is uncertain whether it has a common origin with ЮЮ. See Figures 22, 30. *In L2/06-369, this character was named REVERSED YU.*

**IOTIFIED A** ѢѢ occurs regularly from the earliest times to modern Church Slavonic. It is not to be unified with Яя (which is a variant of ѦѦ), which is used as a distinct character alongside it in early

modern Bulgarian. See Figures 15, 16, 17, 25, 26, 32. In L2/06-369, this character was named *IOTIFIED A*.

**CLOSED LITTLE YUS** ⱭⱭ is found in Old Church Slavonic and Middle Bulgarian manuscripts, and may be used contrastively with ⱮⱮ: in the Codex Supraslensis, for example, Ɱ represents ję and Ɑ represents ę. See Figure 32. In L2/06-369, this character was named *CLOSED LITTLE JUS*.

**BLENDED YUS** ⱮⱭ is found in certain Middle Bulgarian manuscripts where it replaces (and eliminates) both ⱮⱮ and ⱭⱭ. To encode it as if it were equivalent to either of them would be misleading, and a distinct character is therefore required. See Figures 30, 31. In L2/06-369, this character was named *BLENDED JUS*.

**IOTIFIED CLOSED LITTLE YUS** ⱮⱭ sometimes represents the pre-jotated vowel, in manuscripts following an orthographical system where ⱭⱭ represents the corresponding non-jotated vowel, ⱮⱮ The IOTATED CLOSED LITTLE YUS is found on the Preslav ceramic inscription, according to Andrej Bojadžiev, cited in Birnbaum 1996. See Figure 52. In L2/06-369, this character was named *IOTIFIED CLOSED LITTLE JUS*.

**YN** ⱮⱮ is a standard character in Rumanian Cyrillic, both manuscript and printed. See Figure 18. In L2/06-369, this character was named *YN*.

**SOFT DE** ДД, **SOFT EL** ЛЛ, and **SOFT EM** ММ are palatalized consonants which can also be represented as a base character with U+0484 ъ, so, for instance, землѧ *zemlja* ‘winter’ may be written землѧ or землѧ. Fused forms of these are attested, along with U+04A4 and U+04A5 НН which is used for *soft en* as well as *eng*. The character **SOFT EM** is attested in Гольшешенко 1987 (listed in Birnbaum 1996), but we have not been able to scan this for this proposal. See Figure 36.

**MONOCULAR O** О, **BINOCULAR O** О, **DOUBLE MONOCULAR O** О, and **MULTIOCULAR O** О are used in words which are based on the root for ‘eye’. The first is used when the wordform is singular, as око; the second and third are used in the root for ‘eye’ when the wordform is dual, as очи, очи; and the last in the epithet ‘many-eyed’ as in *серафими многоочитий* ‘many-eyed seraphim’. It has no upper-case form. See Figures 34, 41, 42, 55.

**4. Additional combining characters and marks for Early Slavic.** A number of combining characters are needed to support editions of early Slavic manuscripts, or the more recent Slavonic ecclesiastical tradition.

**COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER A** <sup>a</sup> Ɱ̂, **COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IE** <sup>e</sup> Ɱ̂, **COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER DJERV** <sup>ъ</sup> Ɱ̂, **COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER MONOGRAPH UK** <sup>ѡ</sup> Ɱ̂, **COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YAT** <sup>ѣ</sup> Ɱ̂, **COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YU** <sup>ю</sup> Ɱ̂, **COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED A** <sup>ѣ</sup> Ɱ̂, **COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER LITTLE YUS** <sup>ѣ</sup> Ɱ̂, **COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER BIG YUS** <sup>ѣ</sup> Ɱ̂ and **COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED BIG YUS** <sup>ѣ</sup> Ɱ̂ are used in manuscripts in abbreviations of various kinds. See Figures 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50. This proposal lacks an example of **COMBINING CYRILLIC BIG YUS**.

**COMBINING CYRILLIC TEN MILLIONS SIGN** Ɱ̂ and **COMBINING CYRILLIC HUNDRED MILLIONS SIGN** Ɱ̂ and **COMBINING CYRILLIC THOUSAND MILLIONS SIGN** Ɱ̂ are used around letters to indicate their numeric use. See Figure 51. L2/06-369 contained the characters *COMBINING CYRILLIC TEN MILLIONS SIGN* and *COMBINING CYRILLIC HUNDRED MILLIONS SIGN*.

**COMBINING CYRILLIC POKRYTIE** Ɱ̂ is optionally used with combining Cyrillic letters (letter-titlos) to indicate abbreviation. Because of its unique shape it is not possible to unify this character with, for example, U+0311 **COMBINING INVERTED BREVE ABOVE**. The already-encoded U+0483 combining cyrillic titlo is also used to indicate abbreviations, but is not used with the letter titlos. See Figures 19, 35, 49.



**CCHE Чч** is used in early orthographies for Abkhaz to represent [tʃ:]. The character is a double Cyrillic CHE. It is not a divisible ligature. See Figure 39b.

**DZZE Дд** is used in Uslar's orthography for Abkhaz to represent [dz]. The character is a fusion of a tiny Cyrillic ZE to the base of the letter DE. It is not a divisible ligature. See Figure 39b.

**TE WITH MIDDLE HOOK Т̣т̣** is used in early orthographies for Abkhaz to represent [t]. It is also used in Jakovlev's orthography for Chuvash to represent [ṭ]. It is not related to either Serbian Т̣ћ or Т̣ћ̣. See Figures 14, 38a, 38c, 39c.

**TWE Тт** is used in early orthographies for Abkhaz to represent [tʷ]. See Figures 37, 38a, 38c, 39c.

**TSWE Цц** is used in early orthographies for Abkhaz to represent [tsʷ]. See Figures 37, 38a, 38c, 39d.

**TSSE Тт** is used in early orthographies for Abkhaz to represent [tsʲ]. The character is a fusion of a tiny Cyrillic ES to the base of the letter TE. It is not a divisible ligature. See Figure 39d.

**TCHE Чч** is used in early orthographies for Abkhaz to represent [tʃʲ]. The character is a fusion of the topbar of Cyrillic TE to the letter CHE. It is not a divisible ligature. See Figures 38c, 39e.

**HWE һһ** is used in early orthographies for Abkhaz to represent [hʷ]. See Figures 38a, 38c, 39e.

**SHWE Шш** is used in early orthographies for Abkhaz to represent [ʃʷ]. See Figures 38a, 38c, 39e.

## 6. Unicode Character Properties. Character properties are proposed here.

0487;COMBINING CYRILLIC POKRYTIE;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;

0514;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LHA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;0515;  
0515;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LHA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;0514;0514  
0516;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER RHA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;0517;  
0517;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER RHA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;0516;0516  
0518;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YAE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;0519;  
0519;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YAE;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;0518;0518  
051A;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER QA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;051B;  
051B;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER QA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;051A;051A  
051C;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER WE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;051D;  
051D;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER WE;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;051C;051C  
051E;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ALEUT KA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;051F;  
051F;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ALEUT KA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;051E;051E  
0520;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL WITH MIDDLE HOOK;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;0521;  
0521;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL WITH MIDDLE HOOK;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;0520;0520  
0522;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH MIDDLE HOOK;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;0523;  
0523;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH MIDDLE HOOK;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;0522;0522

2DF6;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER A;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
2DF7;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IE;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
2DF8;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER DJERV;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
2DF9;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER MONOGRAPH UK;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
2DFA;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YAT;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
2DFB;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YU;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
2DFC;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED A;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
2DFD;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER LITTLE YUS;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
2DFE;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER BUG YUS;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
2DFF;COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED BIG YUS;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;

2E3A;VERTICAL TILDE;Lm;0;ON;;;;;N;yerik;;;

A640;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZEMLYA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A641;  
A641;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZEMLYA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A640;A640  
A642;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZELO;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A643;  
A643;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZELO;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A642;A642  
A644;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED DZE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A645;  
A645;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER REVERSED DZE;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A644;A644  
A646;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A647;  
A647;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A646;A646  
A648;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJERV;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A649;  
A649;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJERV;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A648;A648  
A64A;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER MONOGRAPH UK;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A64B;  
A64B;CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER MONOGRAPH UK;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A64A;A64A  
A64C;CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BROAD OMEGA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A64D;







TABLE 11 - Row 04: CYRILLIC

	040	041	042	043	044	045	046	047
0	È	А	Р	а	р	è	Ƶ	ƶ
1	Ë	Б	С	б	с	ë	Ʒ	Ʒ̣
2	Ђ	В	Т	в	т	ђ	Ђ	Ɖ
3	Ѓ	Г	У	г	у	ѓ	Ђ	Ɖ
4	Є	Д	Ф	д	ф	є	Є	Ƶ
5	Ɔ	Е	Х	е	х	Ɔ	Є	Ƶ
6	І	Ж	Ц	ж	ц	і	Ѐ	ƶ̣
7	Ї	З	Ч	з	ч	ї	Ѐ	ƶ̣
8	Ј	И	Ш	и	ш	ј	Ѐ	ƶ̣
9	Љ	Й	Щ	й	щ	љ	Ѐ	ƶ̣
A	Њ	К	Ъ	к	ъ	њ	Ѐ	Ɖ
B	Ћ	Л	Ы	л	ы	ћ	Ѐ	Ɖ
C	Ќ	М	Ь	м	ь	ќ	Ѐ	ƶ̣
D	Ў	Н	Э	н	э	ў	Ѐ	ƶ̣
E	Ѕ	О	Ю	о	ю	ѕ	Ѐ	ƶ̣
F	Ѡ	П	Я	п	я	ѡ	Ѐ	ƶ̣

G = 00  
P = 00

TABLE 11 - Row 04: CYRILLIC

hex	Name
00	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE
01	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO
02	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE (Serbocroatian)
03	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE
04	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE
05	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE
06	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I
07	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI (Ukrainian)
08	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE
09	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE
0A	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE
0B	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE (Serbocroatian)
0C	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE
0D	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
0E	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U (Byelorussian)
0F	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE
10	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A
11	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE
12	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE
13	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE
14	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE
15	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE
16	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE
17	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE
18	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I
19	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I
1A	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA
1B	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL
1C	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM
1D	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN
1E	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O
1F	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE
20	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER
21	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES
22	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE
23	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U
24	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF
25	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA
26	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE
27	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE
28	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA
29	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA
2A	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN
2B	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU
2C	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN
2D	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E
2E	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU
2F	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA
30	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A
31	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE
32	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE
33	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE
34	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE
35	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE
36	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE
37	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE
38	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I
39	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I
3A	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA
3B	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL
3C	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM
3D	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN
3E	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O
3F	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE
40	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER
41	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES
42	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE
43	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U
44	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF
45	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA
46	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE
47	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE
48	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA
49	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA
4A	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN
4B	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU
4C	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN
4D	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E
4E	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU
4F	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA
50	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE
51	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO
52	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE (Serbocroatian)
53	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE
54	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE
55	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE
56	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I
57	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI (Ukrainian)
58	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE

hex	Name
59	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE
5A	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE
5B	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE (Serbocroatian)
5C	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE
5D	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
5E	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U (Byelorussian)
5F	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE
60	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA
61	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OMEGA
62	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YAT
63	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YAT
64	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED E
65	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED E
66	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LITTLE YUS
67	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LITTLE YUS
68	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED LITTLE YUS
69	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED LITTLE YUS
6A	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BIG YUS
6B	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BIG YUS
6C	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED BIG YUS
6D	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED BIG YUS
6E	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KSI
6F	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KSI
70	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PSI
71	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PSI
72	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER FITA
73	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER FITA
74	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA
75	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA
76	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA WITH DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT
77	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA WITH DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT
78	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UK
79	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UK
7A	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ROUND OMEGA
7B	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ROUND OMEGA
7C	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TITLO
7D	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TITLO
7E	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OT
7F	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OT

TABLE 12 - Row 04: CYRILLIC

	048	049	04A	04B	04C	04D	04E	04F
0	С	Г	К	У	І	Ѐ	З	ӱ
1	с	г	к	у	Ж	ӓ	з	ӱ
2	џ	Ғ	Ң	Х	Ж	Ӓ	Й	Ў
3	џ	ғ	ң	х	Қ	ӓ	й	ў
4	џ	Б	Н	Ц	Қ	Æ	Й	Ї
5	џ	б	н	ц	Л	æ	й	ї
6	џ	Ж	П	Ч	Л	Ё	Ӧ	Г
7	џ	ж	п	ч	Н	ё	ӧ	г
8	џ	З	Q	Ч	Н	Э	Ө	БІ
9	џ	з	q	ч	Н	э	ө	бі
A	Й	Қ	Ҫ	Һ	Ң	Ӗ	Ӧ	Ғ
B	й	қ	ç	һ	ң	ӗ	ӧ	ғ
C	Ъ	К	Т	Є	Ч	Ж	Ӗ	Х
D	ъ	к	т	є	Ч	ж	ӗ	х
E	Р	К	У	Є	М	Ӗ	ӱ	Ж
F	р	к	у	е	І	ӗ	ӯ	ж

G = 00  
P = 00

TABLE 12 - Row 04: CYRILLIC

hex	Name
80	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOPPA
81	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOPPA
82	CYRILLIC THOUSANDS SIGN
83	COMBINING CYRILLIC TITLO
84	COMBINING CYRILLIC PALATALIZATION
85	COMBINING CYRILLIC DASIA PNEUMATA
86	COMBINING CYRILLIC PSILI PNEUMATA
87	COMBINING CYRILLIC POKRYTIE
88	COMBINING CYRILLIC HUNDRED THOUSANDS SIGN
89	COMBINING CYRILLIC MILLIONS SIGN
8A	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I WITH TAIL
8B	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I WITH TAIL
8C	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SEMISOFT SIGN
8D	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SEMISOFT SIGN
8E	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER WITH TICK
8F	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER WITH TICK
90	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN
91	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN
92	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE
93	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE
94	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK
95	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK
96	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER
97	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER
98	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER
99	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER
9A	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER
9B	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER
9C	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE
9D	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE
9E	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH STROKE
9F	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH STROKE
A0	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BASHKIR KA
A1	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BASHKIR KA
A2	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER
A3	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER
A4	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE EN GHE
A5	CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE EN GHE
A6	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE WITH MIDDLE HOOK (Abkhasian)
A7	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE WITH MIDDLE HOOK (Abkhasian)
A8	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN HA
A9	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN HA
AA	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER
AB	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER
AC	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE WITH DESCENDER
AD	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE WITH DESCENDER
AE	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U
AF	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U
B0	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE
B1	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE
B2	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER
B3	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER
B4	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE TE TSE (Abkhasian)
B5	CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE TE TSE (Abkhasian)
B6	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER
B7	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER
B8	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE
B9	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE
BA	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHHA
BB	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHHA
BC	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE
BD	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE
BE	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE WITH DESCENDER
BF	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE WITH DESCENDER
C0	CYRILLIC LETTER PALOCHKA
C1	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE
C2	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE
C3	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH HOOK
C4	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH HOOK
C5	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL WITH TAIL
C6	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL WITH TAIL
C7	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH HOOK
C8	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH HOOK
C9	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH TAIL
CA	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH TAIL
CB	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE
CC	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE
CD	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM WITH TAIL
CE	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM WITH TAIL
CF	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PALOCHKA
D0	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE
D1	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE
D2	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
D3	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS

hex	Name
D4	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE A IE
D5	CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE A IE
D6	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH BREVE
D7	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH BREVE
D8	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA
D9	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SCHWA
DA	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA WITH DIAERESIS
DB	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SCHWA WITH DIAERESIS
DC	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS
DD	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS
DE	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS
DF	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS
E0	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN DZE
E1	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN DZE
E2	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON
E3	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON
E4	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
E5	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
E6	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
E7	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
E8	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BARRED O
E9	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BARRED O
EA	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BARRED O WITH DIAERESIS
EB	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BARRED O WITH DIAERESIS
EC	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
ED	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
EE	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON
EF	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON
F0	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
F1	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
F2	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
F3	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
F4	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS
F5	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS
F6	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER
F7	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER
F8	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU WITH DIAERESIS
F9	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU WITH DIAERESIS
FA	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE AND HOOK
FB	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE AND HOOK
FC	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH HOOK
FD	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH HOOK
FE	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH STROKE
FF	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH STROKE

TABLE 13 - Row 05: CYRILLIC SUPPLEMENT

	050	051	052
0	Ԁ	Ɛ	Ӣ
1	ԁ	Ɛ	Ӣ
2	Ԃ	Ӣ	Ӣ
3	ԃ	Ӣ	Ӣ
4	Ӣ	Ӣ	
5	Ӣ	Ӣ	
6	Ӣ	Ӣ	
7	Ӣ	Ӣ	
8	Ӣ	Ӣ	
9	Ӣ	Ӣ	
A	Ӣ	Ӣ	
B	Ӣ	Ӣ	
C	Ӣ	Ӣ	
D	Ӣ	Ӣ	
E	Ӣ	Ӣ	
F	Ӣ	Ӣ	

G = 00  
P = 00



TABLE XX - Row 2D: CYRILLIC EXTENDED-A

	2DE	2DF
0	Ѹ ○	Ц ○
1	В ○	Ч ○
2	Г ○	Ш ○
3	Д ○	Щ ○
4	Ж ○	Ѳ ○
5	З ○	Ѣ ○
6	К ○	а ○
7	Л ○	е ○
8	М ○	Ѧ ○
9	Н ○	ѣ ○
A	О ○	Ѣ ○
B	П ○	Ю ○
C	р ○	Ѧ ○
D	с ○	Ѧ ○
E	Т ○	Ѧ ○
F	Х ○	ѦѦ ○

G = 00  
P = 00



**TABLE XX - Row 2D: CYRILLIC EXTENDED-A**

hex	Name
E0	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER BE
E1	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER VE
E2	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER GHE
E3	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER DE
E4	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER ZHE
E5	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER ZE
E6	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER KA
E7	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER EL
E8	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER EM
E9	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER EN
EA	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER O
EB	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER PE
EC	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER ER
ED	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER ES
EE	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER TE
EF	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER HA
F0	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER TSE
F1	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER CHE
F2	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER SHA
F3	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER SHCHA
F4	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER FITA
F5	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER ES-TE
F6	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER A
F7	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IE
F8	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER DJERV
F9	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER MONOGRAPH UK
FA	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YAT
FB	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YU
FC	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED A
FD	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER LITTLE YUS
FE	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER BIG YUS
FF	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED BIG YUS

hex	Name
-----	------

TABLE XX - Row A6: CYRILLIC EXTENDED-B

	A64	A65	A66	A67	A88	A89
0	Ƶ	Ы		⦿	Д	Т
1	ƶ	ы		⦿	д	т
2	Ʒ	Ѣ	Д	☼	Ѕ	Ѵ
3	Ƹ	ѣ	д	☆	ѕ	ѵ
4	ƹ	ОИ	Л		ЗК	Һ
5	ƺ	ои	л		зк	һ
6	І	ѦА	М		Ѱ	ѱ
7	і	ѧа	м		ѱ	Ѳ
8	Ӏ	А	⊙		Д <sub>3</sub>	
9	Ӂ	А	⊙		Д <sub>3</sub>	
A	ӂ	Ӑ	⊙		Ӏ	
B	Ӄ	ӑ	⊙		Ӂ	
C	ӄ	ѦА	∞	◌̇	Т	
D	Ӆ	ѧа	∞	◌̈́	т	
E	ӆ	Ӧ	⊗	◌̂	ӱ	
F	Ӈ	ӧ	◌̈́	◌̂	ӱ	

G = 00  
P = 00

**TABLE XX - Row A6: CYRILLIC EXTENDED-B**

hex	Name
40	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZEMLYA</i>
41	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZEMLYA</i>
42	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZELO</i>
43	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZELO</i>
44	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED DZE</i>
45	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER REVERSED DZE</i>
46	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTA</i>
47	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTA</i>
48	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJERV</i>
49	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJERV</i>
4A	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER MONOGRAPH UK</i>
4B	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER MONOGRAPH UK</i>
4C	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BROAD OMEGA</i>
4D	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BROAD OMEGA</i>
4E	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NEUTRAL YER</i>
4F	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NEUTRAL YER</i>
50	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU WITH BACK YER</i>
51	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU WITH BACK YER</i>
52	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED YAT</i>
53	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED YAT</i>
54	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED YU</i>
55	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER REVERSED YU</i>
56	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED A</i>
57	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED A</i>
58	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED LITTLE YUS</i>
59	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CLOSED LITTLE YUS</i>
5A	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BLENDED YUS</i>
5B	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BLENDED YUS</i>
5C	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED CLOSED LITTLE YUS</i>
5D	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED CLOSED LITTLE YUS</i>
5E	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YN</i>
5F	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YN</i>
60	(This position shall not be used)
61	(This position shall not be used)
62	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT DE</i>
63	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT DE</i>
64	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT EL</i>
65	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT EL</i>
66	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT EM</i>
67	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT EM</i>
68	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER MONOCULAR O</i>
69	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER MONOCULAR O</i>
6A	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BINOCULAR O</i>
6B	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BINOCULAR O</i>
6C	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE MONOCULAR O</i>
6D	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DOUBLE MONOCULAR O</i>
6E	<i>CYRILLIC LETTER MULTIOCULAR O</i>
6F	<i>COMBINING CYRILLIC VZMET</i>
70	<i>COMBINING CYRILLIC TEN MILLIONS SIGN</i>
71	<i>COMBINING CYRILLIC HUNDRED MILLIONS SIGN</i>
72	<i>COMBINING CYRILLIC THOUSAND MILLIONS SIGN</i>
73	<i>SLAVONIC ASTERISK</i>
74	(This position shall not be used)
75	(This position shall not be used)
76	(This position shall not be used)
77	(This position shall not be used)
78	(This position shall not be used)
79	(This position shall not be used)
7A	(This position shall not be used)
7B	(This position shall not be used)
7C	<i>COMBINING CYRILLIC KAVYKA</i>
7D	<i>COMBINING CYRILLIC PAYEROK</i>
7E	<i>CYRILLIC KAVYKA</i>
7F	<i>CYRILLIC PAYEROK</i>
80	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DWE</i>
81	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DWE</i>
82	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZWE</i>
83	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZWE</i>
84	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHWE</i>
85	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHWE</i>
86	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER C CHE</i>
87	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER C CHE</i>
88	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER D ZZE</i>
89	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER D ZZE</i>
8A	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE WITH MIDDLE HOOK</i>
8B	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE WITH MIDDLE HOOK</i>
8C	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TWE</i>
8D	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TWE</i>
8E	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSWE</i>
8F	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSWE</i>
90	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSSE</i>
91	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSSE</i>
92	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TCHE</i>
93	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TCHE</i>
94	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HWE</i>
95	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HWE</i>
96	<i>CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHWE</i>
97	<i>CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHWE</i>
98	(This position shall not be used)

hex	Name
99	(This position shall not be used)
9A	(This position shall not be used)
9B	(This position shall not be used)
9C	(This position shall not be used)
9D	(This position shall not be used)
9E	(This position shall not be used)
9F	(This position shall not be used)

**TABLE xx - Row 2E: SUPPLEMENTARY PUNCTUATION**

	2E0	2E1	2E2	2E3	2E4	2E5	2E6	2E7
0	⌈	⌋						
1	⌈̇	⌋̇						
2	⌈̂	⌋̂						
3	⌈̃	⌋̃						
4	⌈̄	⌋̄						
5	⌈̅	⌋̅						
6	⌈̆	⌋̆						
7	⌈̇	⌋̇						
8	⌈̈	⌋̈						
9	⌈̉	⌋̉						
A	⌈̊			⌈̊				
B	⌈̋							
C	⌈̌	⌈̌						
D	⌈̍	⌈̍						
E	⌈̎							
F	⌈̏							

G = 00  
P = 00

**TABLE XXX - Row 2E: SUPPLEMENTARY PUNCTUATION**

hex	Name	hex	Name
00	RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER	59	(This position shall not be used)
01	RIGHT ANGLE DOTTED SUBSTITUTION MARKER	5A	(This position shall not be used)
02	LEFT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET	5B	(This position shall not be used)
03	RIGHT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET	5C	(This position shall not be used)
04	LEFT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET	5D	(This position shall not be used)
05	RIGHT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET	5E	(This position shall not be used)
06	RAISED INTERPOLATION MARKER	5F	(This position shall not be used)
07	RAISED DOTTED INTERPOLATION MARKER	60	(This position shall not be used)
08	DOTTED TRANSPOSITION MARKER	61	(This position shall not be used)
09	LEFT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET	62	(This position shall not be used)
0A	RIGHT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET	63	(This position shall not be used)
0B	RAISED SQUARE	64	(This position shall not be used)
0C	LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET	65	(This position shall not be used)
0D	RIGHT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET	66	(This position shall not be used)
0E	EDITORIAL CORONIS	67	(This position shall not be used)
0F	PARAGRAPHS	68	(This position shall not be used)
10	FORKED PARAGRAPHS	69	(This position shall not be used)
11	REVERSED FORKED PARAGRAPHS	6A	(This position shall not be used)
12	HYPODIASTOLE	6B	(This position shall not be used)
13	DOTTED OBELOS	6C	(This position shall not be used)
14	DOWNWARDS ANCORA	6D	(This position shall not be used)
15	UPWARDS ANCORA	6E	(This position shall not be used)
16	DOTTED RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE	6F	(This position shall not be used)
17	DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN	70	(This position shall not be used)
18	INVERTED INTERROBANG	71	(This position shall not be used)
19	PALM BRANCH	72	(This position shall not be used)
1A	(This position shall not be used)	73	(This position shall not be used)
1B	(This position shall not be used)	74	(This position shall not be used)
1C	LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET	75	(This position shall not be used)
1D	RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET	76	(This position shall not be used)
1E	(This position shall not be used)	77	(This position shall not be used)
1F	(This position shall not be used)	78	(This position shall not be used)
20	(This position shall not be used)	79	(This position shall not be used)
21	(This position shall not be used)	7A	(This position shall not be used)
22	(This position shall not be used)	7B	(This position shall not be used)
23	(This position shall not be used)	7C	(This position shall not be used)
24	(This position shall not be used)	7D	(This position shall not be used)
25	(This position shall not be used)	7E	(This position shall not be used)
26	(This position shall not be used)	7F	(This position shall not be used)
27	(This position shall not be used)		
28	(This position shall not be used)		
29	(This position shall not be used)		
2A	(This position shall not be used)		
2B	(This position shall not be used)		
2C	(This position shall not be used)		
2D	(This position shall not be used)		
2E	(This position shall not be used)		
2F	(This position shall not be used)		
30	(This position shall not be used)		
31	(This position shall not be used)		
32	(This position shall not be used)		
33	(This position shall not be used)		
34	(This position shall not be used)		
35	(This position shall not be used)		
36	(This position shall not be used)		
37	(This position shall not be used)		
38	(This position shall not be used)		
39	(This position shall not be used)		
3A	<i>VERTICAL TILDE</i>		
3B	(This position shall not be used)		
3C	(This position shall not be used)		
3D	(This position shall not be used)		
3E	(This position shall not be used)		
3F	(This position shall not be used)		
40	(This position shall not be used)		
41	(This position shall not be used)		
42	(This position shall not be used)		
43	(This position shall not be used)		
44	(This position shall not be used)		
45	(This position shall not be used)		
46	(This position shall not be used)		
47	(This position shall not be used)		
48	(This position shall not be used)		
49	(This position shall not be used)		
4A	(This position shall not be used)		
4B	(This position shall not be used)		
4C	(This position shall not be used)		
4D	(This position shall not be used)		
4E	(This position shall not be used)		
4F	(This position shall not be used)		
50	(This position shall not be used)		
51	(This position shall not be used)		
52	(This position shall not be used)		
53	(This position shall not be used)		
54	(This position shall not be used)		
55	(This position shall not be used)		
56	(This position shall not be used)		
57	(This position shall not be used)		
58	(This position shall not be used)		

# Figures

аф учфттодэзь. (Стэй моркш ваксста). Эх, деяй-  
алэй, у<sup>к</sup>э<sup>л</sup>х<sup>ь</sup>гыда... (Сембэ стьякшнихть). Мезевок  
лие аф <sup>н</sup>и<sup>я</sup>, эряви. Ну, аф ламёе коданга кырьдеда.  
Тон, деяй, тят аварьчнэ. Мон саян.

**Корна атэ.** Кода, цёрай, тисак, нать тяфтак эряви.  
М<sup>н</sup>хь коданга тьса тиенъттяма,—тон тоса коданга  
у<sup>л</sup>хьт шумбра, шумбраста сак куду курёкёнэ.

**Председателсь.** Эрь, Петэ, коданга тон пажалыста  
эряскатт. Мон молян нингэ лядыкснёнъ ширева якан.  
Прощайте мзяре. (Лиси).

**Карна баба.** (Мешоксь кэцонза). Вога тьса  
пункет, панархть, пракстанят. Кшенэ путёнъ. А<sup>ф</sup>  
лэтфтаса мезэ нингэ эряви. Нэк пэ<sup>к</sup> вышкста <sup>с</sup>ы<sup>р</sup>-  
кать. Пиделёнъ-панелёнъ мезьянок <sup>м</sup>архтот...

**Figure 1.** Sample from Бондяков 1925, showing letters LNA and RHA. Typographically, the former is based on HA with an EL extension, and the latter is ER with a HA extension.

20. <sup>Я</sup>рь калдывнъ тивс аф кельгсы валдть,  
аф<sup>л</sup>ж моли шельгза, тьст п<sup>я</sup>юот тевънън калдыв-  
шиснън марта.

**Figure 2.** Sample from Барсов 1901, showing the letter YAE.

б)  $\text{яе} = \text{среднему изъ я + е: пряе, у<sup>ж</sup>яель, еуяе;}$   
съяли, съянь, шъяли.

**Figure 3.** Sample from Барсов 1901, showing the letter YAE and describing its sound as being between YA and IE (evidently [jæ]).

Ә Л Й Ф Б А

Аа—Ц	Ээ—Ә	Пп—Ф	Һһ—Л	Ц Արբա — аббат. Արբախար — аббабан, дербан. Արբալիան — аббати. Արբաղիա — аберагна. Արխազ — абхаз. Արխազի — абхаз. Արխազիա — Абхазна. Արեւմեան — абонмент. Արեւեան — абонент. Արտա — аборт, зар'о бэр хва- кьры, зар'о бэркьры. Արաւոյում — абсолют, э'йани. Աբսոլուտիզմ — абсолютизм.
Бб—Ф	Ии—Т	П'п'—Ф	Гг—Л'	
Вв—Ч	Йй—В	Рр—Р	Чч—Д	
Гг—Ч	Кк—Ч	Р'р'—П	Ч'ч—Д	
Г'г'—Ч	Кк'—Ф	Сс—П	Шш—Т	
Дд—Ч	Лл—Л	Тт—С	Цц—Д	
Ее—В	Мм—У	Т'т'—Ф	Ьь—Р	
Әә	Нн—В	Уу—П	Ээ—Л	
Ә'ә'	Оо—О	Фф—Д	Qq—Ч	
Жж—Ф	Өө—Ф	Хх—В	Ww—П'Ц	

**Figure 4.** Sample from Hassanpour 1992, showing Kurdish QA and WE in an Armenian-Kurdish dictionary published in Erevan in 1957.

11) Өгөр (һөгөр): өгөр шамера дьгәри, һәрә мала мир Сөдин, өгөр дьхвәзи һәри мала мәри җфата, һәрә мала Җәра-Җаждин, Чакан у Өрфан, ле өгөр хьраба дьгәри, һәрә мала Бәкәе Өвал. (Ф. К. 299).

12) Чь кө: чь кө мьн қазанш дькьр, мьн дьда дьйә хвә (КЗК 94): чь кө һатийә сәре мьд, бьра нәе сәре кәлдә чь кө рәсти тә һат, бьдә бәр хвә бажо.

13) Һәрке: һәрке тә һьзани, тә хьзани, һәрке һун бен, әме арикәрийә вә бькьн; һәрке әв досте һәвьн, әве бь досте жи бь һәврә дәрбас бькьн.

14) Кәнге: кәнге һьшик нә ль малә, дәвата мьшка-нә; кәнге тә ани, әзе бьдьм тә; кәнге мә һәв дит, мә һәврә гот.

15) Вәхте (кө): вәхте (кө) әз һатьм гөнд, мьн тә дити; вәхте тә дьхәбти, мьн ль тә дьньһери; вәхте баран бари, әм ль мерге бун.

16) Чахе: чахе нав шуна щинава тен хәбьтандьне, чава хөдавфел, һьнге һьртька «е» сәр ванда зедә дьба (Q.K. 94).

Figure 5. Sample from Kōrdo 1956, showing QA and WE used in a reader for the 5th and 6th class.

АЛФАВИТ

В 1929 г. курды, проживающие в СССР, получили письменность; был создан алфавит на основе латинской графики с добавлением знака ь. В 1945 г. курды СССР перешли на новый алфавит на основе русской графики с добавлением четырёх знаков: ә, һ, қ, в. Кроме того над некоторыми буквами с правой стороны стали ставить знак ' , который означает добавочную артикуляцию¹.

на основе русской графики	на основе латинской графики	на основе русской графики	на основе латинской графики
а	a	и	p
б	b	и'	p'
в	v	р	г
г	g	р'	г [r]
г'	q	с	s
д	d	т	t
е	e	т'	t'
ә	ә	у	u
ә'	ә'	ф	f
ж	ž	х	x
з	z	һ	h
и	i	һ'	h'
й	j	ч	c
к	k	ч'	c'
к'	q	щ	ç
л	l	ш	ş
м	m	ь	y
н	n	қ	q
о	o	в	w
ө	ö		

Figure 6. Sample from Бакаев 1957, showing Latin Q and w alongside Cyrillic QA and WE, in columns labelled, literally, “Latin graphics” and “Russian graphics” respectively; we use the terms “Cyrillic characters” and “Latin characters” today. The text above states that in 1945 Kurds in the USSR adopted a new alphabet based on “Russian graphics” with the addition of four characters: Әә, Һһ, Qq, and Ww. All of these ultimately derive from the Latin script, but were naturalized Cyrillic characters 61 years ago. Other Cyrillic characters used in Kurdish with identical Latin counterparts are Aa, Ee, Oo, and Öö.

rîp ливоблѣдничать. подхалимст-  
 вовать.  
 kûtik [кृतтык] ю.-к. презрѣнный,  
 пѣдлый.  
 kût-kût [кृत-кृत] ю.-к. кусками.  
 kût û kur [кृत у кѣр] см. кет-  
 кур.  
 kûvî [кृви] 1. 1) гѣрный;  
 2) дѣкий; неприручѣнный; пугли-  
 вый; нелюдѣмый; ~ bûn стать  
 дѣким, дѣчать; ~ kirin сдѣлать  
 дѣким, нелюдѣмым; 3) перен. бѣр-  
 ный; несдѣржашный; бѣшенный;  
 2. ж. сѣрна.

(ГЕОГНАД).  
 kûzkîrîp [кृतкृतрын] и. д. ж.  
 а) сгѣрблыванне; б) сгѣбанне; на-  
 гѣбанне.  
 kwa [кृतa] ю.-к. см. ka I.  
 kwanê [кृतане] ю.-к. см. ka-  
 nê.  
 kwexa [кृतwaxa] ю.-к. см. kew-  
 xwe.  
 kwîner [кृतинър] ж. 1) ѣпухоль;  
 2) нарѣв; чѣрей.  
 kwîner [кृतинер] см. kwîner.  
 kwîr [кृतир] ю.-к. см. kor I.  
 kwîsî [кृतисî] ю.-к. см. kûst.

Q

qab I [qab] 1) ж. корѣбка;  
 футляр; 2) ж. нѣжнѣ; 3) ж. ко-  
 лѣдка (для ѣбуи и т. п.); 4) ж.  
 тех. фѣрма (для ѣливки); 5) ю.-к.  
 посѣда.

qab II [qab] 1. м. развратник;  
 jîna ~ развратница; проститут-  
 ка; 2. yê ~ распутный (о мужчине).  
 qaban [qaban] м. кабан; бѣров;  
 дѣкий кабан, вѣпрь.

Figure 7. Sample from Курдоев 1960, showing Latin Q and w alongside Cyrillic QA and WE. This is a dictionary of Kurdish in a Latin orthography; here, the phonetic re-spelling is given for Russian-speaking readers in Cyrillic transcription, as in **kwîsî** [кृतисî] and **qaban** [qaban].

<i>Alphabet</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>Alphabet</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>
А а	a	Ф ф	f
Б б	b	Х х	kh
В в	v	Ч ч	ch
Г г	g	Ч' ч'	ch'
Г' г'	g'	Ш ш	sh
Д д	d	Щ щ	j
Е е	e	Ь ь	î
Ж ж	zh	Э э	ë
З з	z	Һ һ	h
И и	i	Һ' һ'	h'
Й й	y	Q q	q
К к	k	W w	w
К' к'	k'	Ә ә	ä
Л л	l		
М м	m		
Н н	n		
О о	o		
Ö ö	ö		
П п	p		
П' п'	p'		
С с	s		
Т т	t		
Т' т'	t'		
У у	u		

\* К. М. Musacv, *Alfavitî iazykov narodov SSSR* (Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1965), pp. 26–28; N. A. Baskakov, ed., *Osnovnye protsessy vnutristrukturnogo razvitiia iranskikh i iberiisko-kavkazskikh iazykov* (Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1969), pp. 159–62.

Figure 8. Sample from Allworth 1971, showing the Kurdish Cyrillic alphabet and its Latin transliteration. The following letters are identical between Latin and Cyrillic: Aa, Ee, Oo, Öö, Qq, Ww, and Әә (though Allworth transliterates the last as Ää).





## КУРДСКИЙ

Щарэке бэрф, баран у ба һэвр'а к'эти һ'оцэте, чька к'и жь вана зорэ. Баране гот: „Эз гьшка зортърьм. Нэр дэра дьбарьм. Кэсэк бь мьн нькарэ“. Ба гот: „Qэ жи на, э'мре тэ кьнэ. Дьбари у зу тейи бьр'ине, зу жи дьмьч'ьци. Е зор эзьм, вэки ч'ьл у ч'йар'а дьбэзьм, хвэ ль һэр дэрар'а дьгһиньм“. Бэрфе гот: „Э'мре тэ жи кьнэ. Зу тей бьр'ине, кэс тэ дэрнахэ, чька к'ода чуйи. Йа зор дьса эзьм, дьбарьм, рудьним, һ эрдэра сьпи дькьм“. Ба гот: „Лэ вэки эз бем, го тэе жь бэр мьн к'ода хьлаз би“.

Һ'оцэта вана we he гэлэки бьк'ьшанда, һэрге бь ванар'а ро дэрнэк'эта; эве п'энце хвэ зэр-зэрьданд; дьһна пер'а к'эһйа: „Баран, бэрф у ба ида һэр йэк аликида мьна бубун“.

### А л ф а в и т

Аа, Бб, Вв, Гг, Г'г', Дд, Ее, **ээ, Э'э'**, Жж, Зз, Ии, Йй, Кк, К'к', Лл, Мм, Нн, Оо, **Об**, Пп, П'п', Рр, Р'р', Сс, Тт, Т'т', Уу, **Фф**, Хх, **Һһ, һ'һ'**, Чч, Ч'ч', Шш, Щщ, Ъь, Ээ, **Qq, Ww**.

Отличительными признаками служат буквы **q (Q), w (W)**, не употребляющиеся в настоящее время в других языках с русским письмом. Имеются также дополнительные буквы **э, об, һ**. Часто встречается апостроф (') после букв **г, э, к, п, р, т, һ, ч**. В алфавите отсутствуют буквы **ё, ц, ъ, ы, ю, я**.

Прежде использовалось арабское письмо с дополнительными буквами: **چ گ ق ل**

армянское письмо с дополнительной буквой **т**; латинское письмо с дополнительными буквами

**ç, ь, э, ѓ, һ, қ, ҫ, ҫ', ʀ, ʒ, ь.**

Курды, проживающие за рубежом, пользуются латинским и арабским письмом (см. раздел „Языки народов Азии и Океании“).

В СССР курдский язык распространен в Армянской ССР, Грузинской ССР, Азербайджанской ССР и частично в Средней Азии. На нем говорит в СССР около 50 тыс. человек. Принадлежит к иранской группе индоевропейских языков.

15

Figure 10. Sample from Гиляревский & Гривнин 1964, showing Cyrillic QA and WE.

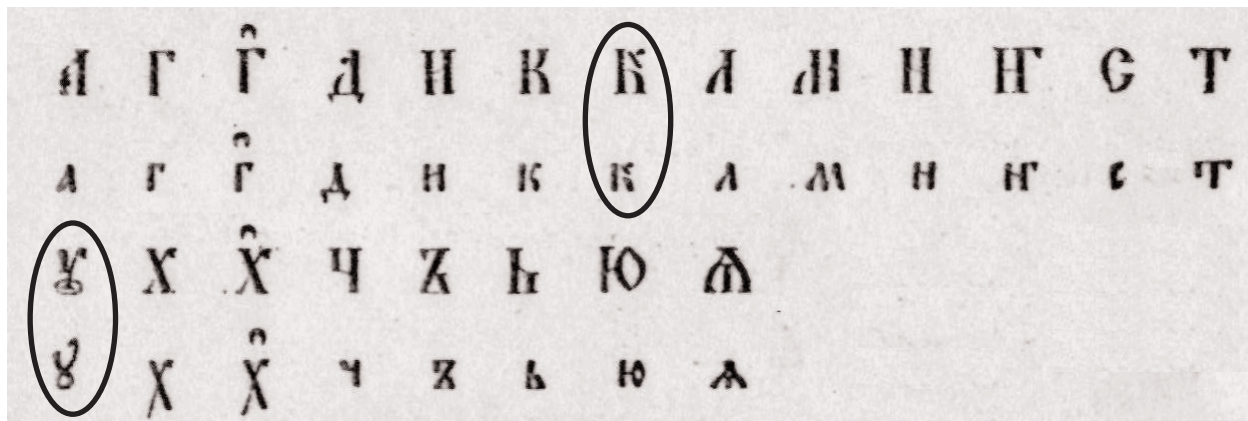


Figure 11. Sample from the alphabet page of an 1893 Aleut Primer, showing ALEUT KA and MONOGRAPH UK.

АТНУЗ ДУГУМЗ  
 ПХТАВАННУЗ.  
 а. Тинъ дѣкигъ  
 агъгънъ, Гвспданъ:  
 Тинъ ѡнѡкѡкиминъ аѡ-  
 агинъ а) агъгънъ и минъ  
 алакагинъ.  
 б. Амаганъ синимъ  
 кѡкъ б), кѡгадакъ в)  
 и минъ агъганахътунъ,  
 амаганъ инимъ г) кѡ-  
 ганъ акагънъ, амаганъ

Figure 12. Sample of the first of the 10 Commandments in Aleut, showing ALEUT KA and MONOGRAPH UK.

УНАГАМЪ АСМУКА.  
 А Г Д И К К Л М  
 а г д и к к л м  
 Н П С Т У Х Ч З  
 н п с т у х ч з  
 Ъ Ю Ѡ  
 ѡ ю ѡ  
 А Г Д И К К Л М Н П  
 а г д и к к л м н п  
 С Т У Х Ч Ъ Ъ Ю Я  
 с т у х ч ѡ ѡ ю я

Figure 13. Sample from another Aleut alphabet page, showing ALEUT KA and MONOGRAPH UK in both Slavonic and Graždanka font styles.

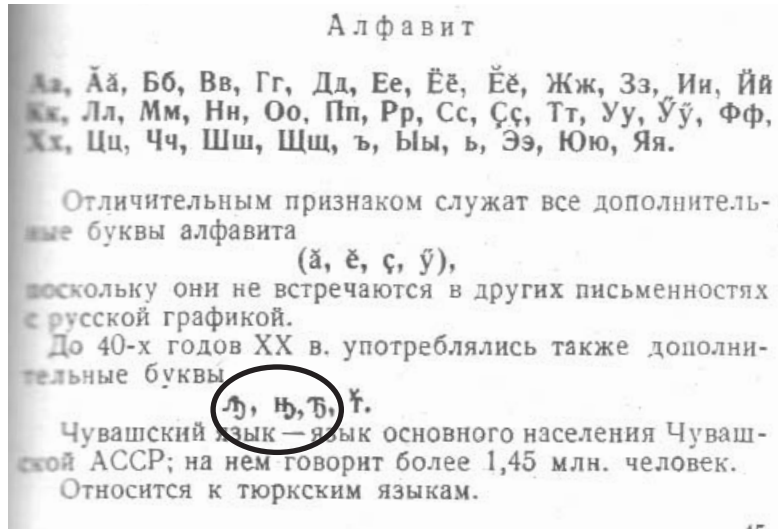


Figure 14. Sample from Гиляревский & Гривнин 1964, showing EL WITH MIDDLE HOOK, EN WITH MIDDLE HOOK, and TE WITH MIDDLE HOOK.



Figure 15. Sample from a 1574 Primer, showing ZEMLYA alongside ZE, MONOGRAPH UK alongside digraph UK, and IOTIFIED A.

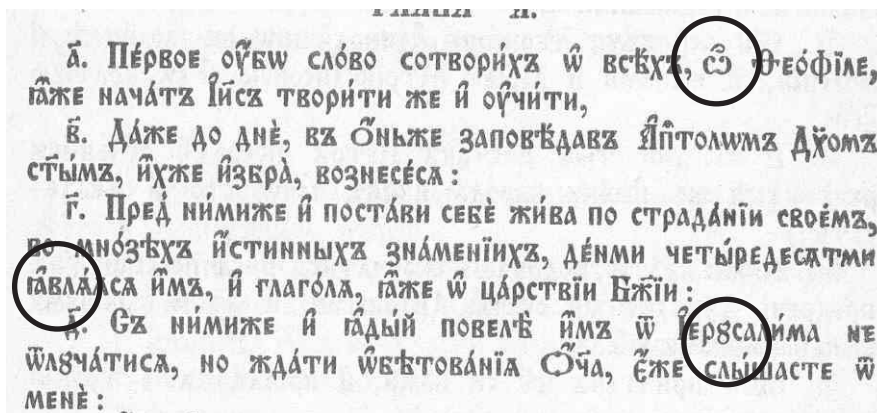


Figure 16. Sample from a modern edition of the Acts of the Apostles, showing the *beautiful omega*, MONOGRAPH UK and IOTIFIED A.



Figure 17. Sample from a 1631 Primer, showing MONOGRAPH UK, IOTIFIED A, ZEMLYA, and BROAD OMEGA.



**Figure 18.** Sample from *Карте ромънѣскѣ де лѣтъ кѣтѣхъ* (*Carte românească de învățătură*), Iași 1646, showing MONOGRAPH UK and the special Romanian letter ҃N.



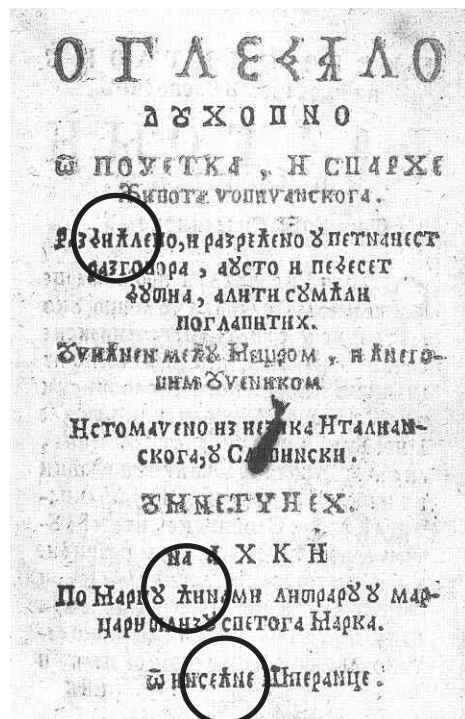


Figure 21. Sample from *Ogledalo duhovno*, Venice 1628, showing DJERV.

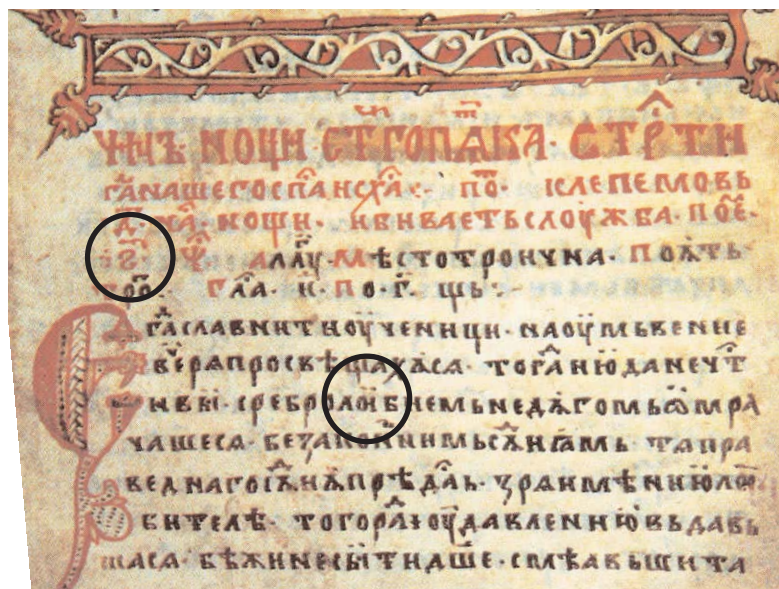
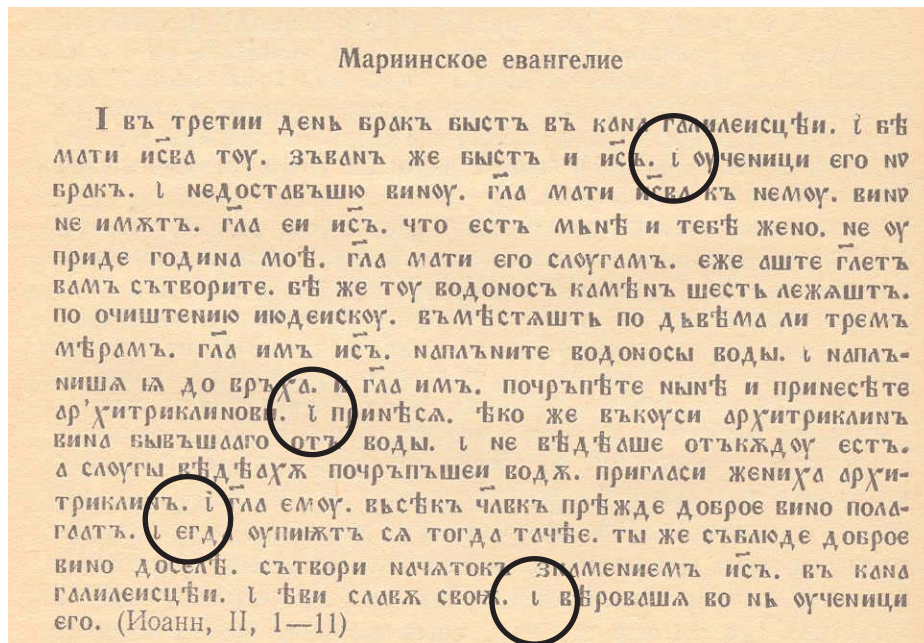
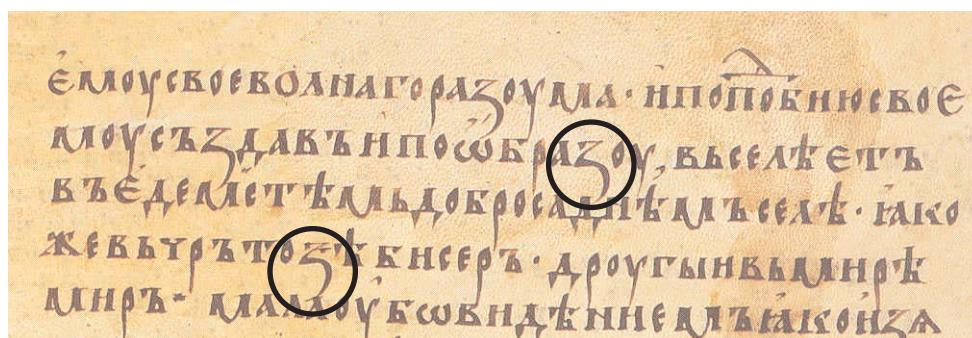


Figure 22. Sample from Hrvatska Akademija Znanosti i Umjetnosti in Zagreb (IV d.107), showing REVERSED DZE and REVERSED YU.





**Figure 23.** Sample a passage from the Codex Marianus from Иванова 1977, showing numerous examples of CYRILLIC IOTA.



**Figure 24.** Sample of a text in the Vatican Library (Vat. Slav. 2, f.8), showing ZEMLYA and DZELO.



| л. 537 | Приятел мои гсдрь и добродей Алеѣѣи Ма|твеевич здрав-  
ствуи о Хрсте на веки і пребы|вай во всяких радостях и с теми кто тебѣ  
прия|телю моему всякого добра желает и здорова | твоего остерегает<sup>1</sup>  
Пожалуи прикажи ко мне писат о своемъ здорое а я слышат про  
твое | здорое всегда желател<sup>1</sup> |

Челом гсдрь бью | за прѣмьногю твою къ бе<sup>2</sup> милосѣт что по съво-  
емъ милосердѣ|мъ милосѣтвомъ вомотѣрнью<sup>3</sup> учнил<sup>4</sup> мѣ въ людехъ  
указъ и я за твоею къ се|бе милосѣть вечной тебе<sup>5</sup> работникъ<sup>6</sup> |

И о техъ гсдрь людехъ послалъ я людише|къ своихъ зъ гсдревую  
грамотою уди|ви милосѣть гсдрь мои нада мною | дай мне милосѣть  
свою на веки по|мьнѣть учини меня себе вечны|мъ работникомъ<sup>7</sup> |

И я послал для техъ<sup>8</sup> оутѣхъ людей люди|шеж своиж а с ними послал  
я<sup>9</sup> пожалуи приятел | мои ѡдичи надо мною млсть свою пошли для | тех  
моихъ беглыхъ людей пристава і пожа|лу<sup>10</sup>

А семь писае вечной твой работник Андрюшка Бѣзо|бразов со ѡпро-  
шениемъ челомъ бью не пре|зри приятел мои ѡбогова моево прошения |  
к себѣ водше

Моск. ст., стб. 599, л. 537

<sup>1-1</sup> Написано на левом поле, вставка; далее зачеркнуто челомъ гсдрь бью за прѣ-  
многую твою к се|бѣ млсть что жалует (далее буква не читается) ом крестьяннишек |  
нишж і впрѣд ѡ тебѣ о том же млсти про|шу пожалуи буди к ним млсрдъ; далее почер-  
ком А. И. Безобразова. <sup>2</sup> Так в ркп. <sup>3</sup> Так в ркп., милосѣтвомъ вомотѣрнью

Figure 27. Sample from Котков & Тарабасова 1965, showing NEUTRAL YER and MONOGRAPH UK.

Предсто|тель: Рцѣмъ ѡ нѣхъ.  
Гдн помнѣй, трнжды.  
Млтвами стѣхъ оцѣцъ на|шихъ,  
съ греч. ѡ себѣ самѣхъ. гдн

Figure 28. Sample from the Horologion, Moscow 1980, showing CYRILLIC KAVYKA.

Оубы мнѣ влѣднѣмъ, оубы мнѣ ѣн  
ока|номъ: гакъ рцѣ простираю къ ѣн  
моимъ дрѣгѣмъ, ѡ слѣзы ѡ оцю  
проливаю, но никтоже мнѣ мѣ.

Figure 29. Sample the Euchologion, Moscow 1980, showing COMBINING CYRILLIC KAVYKA alongside COMBINING BREVE; to the right the spacing CYRILLIC KAVYKA can be seen.



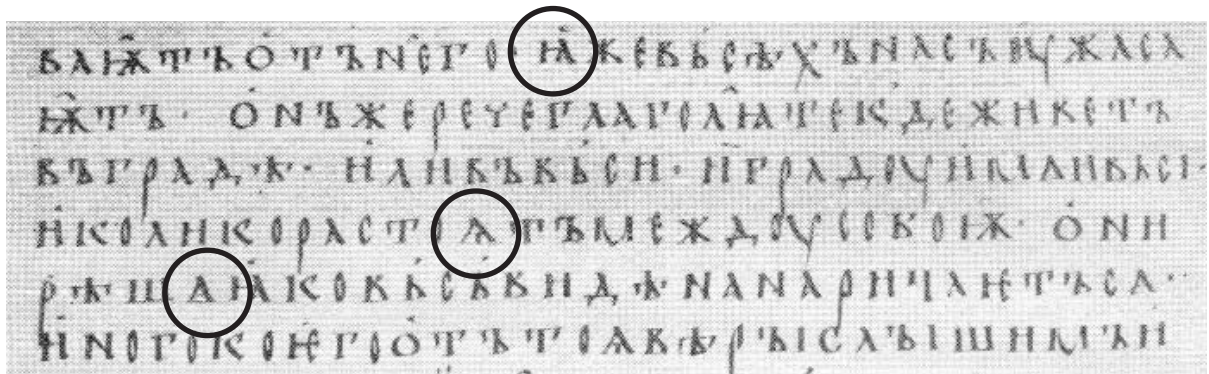


Figure 32. Sample from Codex Supraslensis, showing IOTIFIED A, LITTLE YUS, and CLOSED LITTLE YUS.

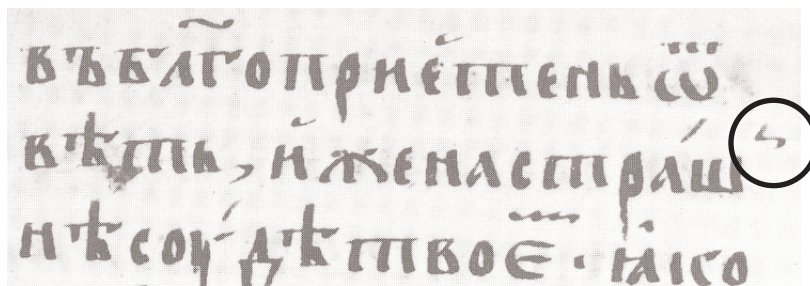


Figure 33. Sample from Athos, Mone Zographou, III6.6, f.61v, showing the spacing yerik, proposed for encoding as VERTICAL TILDE.

и хъ, ꙗко ѡсирѣша. Оуѣмъ мнѣ, кто дастъ ѡчи́ма моѣма слезы,  
 л. 754 ꙗ глаголю моѣи вѣдоу, да са плачю ѡ жернистѣ своѣмъ днѣ и  
 об. нощю, да беспрестѣнн рыдаю вдовѣства своѣ, да приѡ сѣтоую  
 ѡ сирѣстѣхъ ча своихъ! оуѣмъ мнѣ, когдѣ к рыданію моѣмоу при-  
 зокоу на помшцѣ, кто ми пособитѣ плакатиса, ктѡ ми слезы  
 ѡтрѣ, ктѡ ми плачь оутѡлитѣ, ктѡ ми печаль оутѣшитѣ!  
 ꙗко ли своѣго призокоу на оутѣшеніе, томѣ вѡ данѣ была  
 така вагѣ, ꙗ тотѣ имѣше такоу вагѣ, слѡвоу оутѣшеніа, ꙗже  
 оутѣшитѣ печалныа и съкроушенныа срѣцѣмъ, и залѣ во са, рече,  
 вагѣ въ оустѣхъ ѣго, но ѡваче оуже нѣсть ѣго, не слышѣ во  
 гласѣ ѣго въ цркви, оустѣхъ ѣго мвлачаніемъ затвористася, оуста  
 ѣго не глѡтъ, ꙗ ꙗже и залѣса вагѣ едѣнаа ѣмоу ѡлетѣла прѡ,  
 глѡ ѣго оумлѡче, ꙗзыкъ ѣго преста глѡти, оученіе же пресѣкашъ,  
 ꙗсточникъ оученіа пресѣче, и рѣка пресѡхла, ѡскоудѣ проученіе  
 л. 755. в' Перми не виждѣ во лица ѣго в' цркви, не виждѣ ѡчи́ю ѣго в'  
 цркви. ѡчи́ цркви хѣмъ! вѡмѣ ꙗжею тѣло црковное ꙗ оудѡке  
 ѡчасти, разболѣшася вѡлѣзнію чада црковнаа, не соуцоу

Figure 34. Sample from the life of St Stephen of Perm (creator of the Old Permic script), showing BINOCULAR O.

ПТЕНІЦЪ БЫШНАГѠ ГНѢЗДА АГГЛЫКАГѠ,  
 НІКОЛАЕ ТРЕБЛЖЕННЕ, ЗОВЕШИ ПРІЕНѠ КЪ  
 БГѠ Ѡ ВСѢХЪ НАСѠ, ЛЖЕ КЪ НѢЖНЫХЪ  
 ВѢДАХЪ Н НСКУШЕНІНХЪ, Н НЗБАКЛАЕШИ  
 МЛТВАМИ ТВОИМИ .  
 СЦЕННИА ОДЕЖДЫ КРАСОТѠ, ДѢЛТЕЛЬНЫ-  
 МИ СОДѢЛАХЪ СѢН ДОБРОДѢТЕЛМИ СВѢТЛѢН-  
 ШЮ, ОЧЕ БГОНОСЕ. ТѢМЖЕ НАМЪ СЦЕННО-  
 ДѢИТЕЛЬШИ ИЖНАА, СЛАВНЫХЪ ЧУДЕСЪ  
 СЦЕННОДѢТЕЛЮ, ЛЮТЫХЪ НЗБАВЛАА НЫ .  
 НЕВИДИМЫХЪ ДОБРОТЫ ПРОХОДА, СТРАШ-  
 НЮ ОНУ РАЗУМЕЛЪ СѢН СЛАВУ СТЫХЪ,  
 БГѢ. ТѢМЖЕ НАМЪ НЕБАА СЛОВЕСА, ЦНО-  
 ЖИВОТНЫХЪ ОНЫХЪ ВИДѢНІЙ ГЛАВЛЕШИ,  
 СЦЕННИКНШІЙ ОЧЕ .  
 ГЛѠ ВО СНѢ ПРЕДСТАЛЪ СѢН БЛГОЧЕСТІ-  
 ВОМУ ЦРЮ, Н ОУЗНИКИ ОЧЕ Ѡ СМЕРТН  
 НЗБАВЛАХЪ СѢН, МОЛІСА НЕПРЕСТАННО, ГЛѠ

Figure 35. Sample from the Life of St Nicholas, showing SLAVONIC ASTERISK alongside COMBINING CYRILLIC POKRYTIE and COMBINING CYRILLIC TITLO.

Из рассмотрения всего сказанного о надстрочных значках можно ви-  
 деть, что только в немногих случаях они действительно указывали на неко-  
 торые звуковые явления и, следовательно, были живой особенностью. Не-  
 сомненно, на живую черту, именно: на *мягкость согласных* р, л, н, к, г, х  
 (а, может быть, и некоторых других) указывают следующие значки:  
 а) <sup>~</sup>, с большой последовательностью выдержанный в Супрасльской руко-  
 писи; напр., съ ѡнмѣ, глагола, горжшнмѣ, бѣла, агѣль, раѣнна; то же  
 в лествице XII в. (б. Рум. муз. № 198); б) в Хиландарских листках, сборн.  
 Святосл. 1073 г., Мстиславовом ев., Галицком ев. 1143 г., Выголексин-  
 ском сборн. XII—XIII в. (б. Рум. муз. № 1832) и некоторых других па-  
 мятниках мягкость согласных обозначается посредством приписки к ним  
 особого значка <sup>1</sup> л, н. Примеры: приемглаи, одоляти, тылашннмѣ Хиландар.  
 листки и др., лѣди, съ ѡнми, земля 9, божею 10 б, оставленнѣ 43 б сборн.  
 Святосл. 1073 г., клангашеса гѣа Галицк. ев., гѣъ 26, волни 11, люблѣю  
 25 б и даже ижденоу 10 б Мстисл. ев., въждѣлахъ 166 б Выгол. сборн.  
 (Р. Ф. В. XII, 95), лю, погла устав с кондакар. XI—XII в. (Типогр. б.  
 № 285, л. 87). Смягченные н и л встречаются даже в Луцком ев. XIV в.  
 (Соболевский. «Очерки», 41). В других позднейших памятниках л = лг:

Figure 36. Sample from Karskij 1972, showing SOFT EL, EN GHE, and SOFT DE, as well as COMBINING CYRILLIC VZMET.



**Figure 37.** Sample shield of the Abkhaz SSR, showing TSWE, TWE, QA, and SHWE. The text reads:

АПРОЛЕТАРЦА АԚҮЛАҚУА ЗЕԚҮ РԚԵՆ ІҚОУ ШԚԵІԸՆЦКҮЛ!

In mixed case this is: Апролетарца аԚҮлақуа зегҮн рҫев іқоу, шҫееідҮцкҮл!

In modern orthography: Апролетарцә атәылақуа зегьы рҫы іқоу, шәеидышәкыл!

9. ШҫнҮҫа абас: Жҫан іқоу һ'Аб, ицҫа-  
хааит үхиз;  
10. Иааиаит уцҫара; іқалааит угуацҫара, хах  
ажҫан акнҮ еицш цақа адуней ағҫҮ.  
11. Ача зда һхуарҫам иҫаҫ хара еҳа;  
12. Еғҫазнҫж хара хауалқуа, хара һҫҮ зҮ-  
зуқуоу ишҮрзҮнҫажуа еицш;  
13. Пағалаумгалан хара ацҫыҫышара, һағап-  
нҮрхә хара ацҫара. Уара ацҫарей амчи адҮрей  
цҫмкрҮда иҫмоуп азҮ. Амин.

**Figure 38a.** Sample from *Ievāngelija цҫа*, 1912 (the Four Gospels in Abkhaz), showing HWE, ZHWE, QA, TE WITH MIDDLE HOOK, TWE, SHWE, and TSWE.

9 Шәныҳәа абас: Жәәан иқоу Ҳаб, ицқьахааит ухиз.  
10 Иааиаит Уцқара; икалааит угуацқара, хахь ажәәан акны  
еицш цақа адуней ағгы.  
11 Ача ада ҳхуартам иҳаҫ ҳара еҳа.  
12 Егьҳазныжь ҳара ҳауалқуа, ҳара ҳтәы зықуқуоу ишырз-  
ҳажьуа еицш;  
13 Ҳағалаумгалан ҳара ацәыгышәара, ҳағьацәнырха  
ҳара ацәғара. Уара Ацқарей амчи адурей цымкрыда иумоуп  
азы. Амин.

**Figure 38b.** Sample from *The Gospels of Mathew, Mark, Luke and John in Abkhaz Language*, Christian Publishing House, 1998, showing the text of Figure 38a in modern orthography.

17. Уарà уанъчгвуа, ухъ (азеџън) ахшъ,  
уџгъ џа.

18. Ушъчгвуа ауаà идмврбакуа, у'Аб маза  
іџоу іџв̄ уааірацн; у'Абгн̄ амаза збуà іуіџап  
арґама.

19. Іеіаџжвмгалан шхв̄ азъ ахазвна адгил  
аџв̄, аџі ажакцсі іахъбурхвуа, аџв̄чцагн̄ іах-  
твржаауà еґахързвуа:

20. Іеіџжгала ахазвна шхв̄ азъ аџџан аџв̄,  
аџгн̄ ажакцагн̄ іахврзъвумхвуа, аџв̄чцагн̄ іах-  
тврмжаауà еґахървмзхуа.

21. Ізбан̄ акузар, шъхазвна ахъџоу швгггн̄  
уà іґазаашт.

22. Аџеіж̄ азъ лашърбагас іџоу аблоуп. Убас,  
џбла цџазар, уџеіж̄ шеібакъу лашахвудіт.

23. Убла рахъмзар, уџеіж̄ шеібакъу лаш-  
цахвудіт. Убас, алашара іџлоу лашцаразар, нас  
алашцара зеіџшрџузеі?

24. Аџгн̄ ілшум џ-аһцак ръматц аурà, ізбан̄  
акузар, ма аџ діџв̄мџзаашт, агі бзла дібалашт,  
ма аџ ізв̄ ігъ шџв̄заашт, агі діџаашпалашт. Анџеі  
мамд̄неі ръматц ш̄зеіцвум.

25. Убрі азъ іџасџоіт: ш̄амеічалан̄ ш̄вџсв̄  
іџфарвзеі іџжкрвзеі һа, ш̄џеіж̄ азгн̄ іанш̄аһцарв-  
зсі һа. Аџаџ аткв̄с аџсв̄ еіһамі, аџџаџв̄ аткв̄с  
аџеіж̄?

26. Ш̄врџш̄в̄ш̄ жџант̄ аџсаакуа: урџ еґла-

Figure 38c. Sample from *Ievàngelìa цџа*, 1912 (the Four Gospels in Abkhaz), showing TE WITH MIDDLE HOOK, DZWE, QA, ZHWE, SHWE, TSWE, TCHE, HWE, and TWE.

43. Лаџш-буџуàла дџаіхуаџшвн̄ убрісааџ  
ддъуіџеіт.

44. Еґеіџт: аһһаі аџгн̄ акъ іџумһан; уцанъ  
аџшаџ уевірба, інаг уахъцџахаз азъ Моісєі  
ііһаз, ірзв̄шаһаџхаразв.

45. Дандълц, зеігн̄ ірєіһуа далагвєіт дзвџу-  
џаз, убрві ақн̄т̄ Іеіус̄ арг̄ама аґалаџ дзалам-  
луа дқалвєіт; аџһв̄раџуа рах̄ далтцн̄ дв̄қан.  
Зеігн̄џараит̄ Іарà ізауан̄.

Figure 38d. Sample from *Ievàngelìa цџа*, 1912 (the Four Gospels in Abkhaz), showing DWE.



	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	a	a	a	a	a	ა	ა	ა
2	ბ	б	б	b	b	ბ	б	b
3	в	в	в	v	v	ვ	в	v
4	г	г	г	g	g	გ	г	g
5	[ɟj]	[ɟj]	ჭ	g	g	[ღღ]	[ɟb]	g'
6	[ɟy]	[ɟy]	[ɟy]	g	[gy]	[ღღ]	g°	g°
7	д	д	д	ǰ	oi	ო	დ	γ
8	[ɟj]	[ɟj]	ჭ	ǰ	[oi]	[ღღ]	[ɟb]	γ
9	[ɟy]	[ɟy]	[ɟy]	ǰ	[oi]	[ღღ]	g°	γ°
10	ð	д	д	d	d	ო	д	d
11	ð	д	д	d	d	[oo]	д°	d°
12	e	e	e	e	e	ე	e	e
13	ж	ж	ж	j	z	[jz]	ж	ž°
14	[жj]	[жj]	ჟ	j	ɿ	j	[жb]	ž
15	ж	ж	ж	ɿ	j	[jo]	ж°	ž°
16	ჟ	ჟ	ჟ	ɿ	—	—	z°	z°

**Figure 39a.** Sample from Бгажба 1964, showing eight different transcription systems for Abkhaz.

Shown here are the letters DWE (two glyph variants) and ZHWE.

Bgažba describes the dolumns in this table as follows:

I. The (handwritten) alphabet of Uslar.

II. The printed form of Uslar's alphabet with additions and alterations by M. R. Zapadskij.

III is the alphabet of the Translation Committee.

IV. The analytical (Yaphetidological) alphabet of Marr.

V. The Latinizing alphabet of N. F. Jakovlev.

VI. The alphabet on the basis of Georgian characters.

VII. Transcription on the basis of the modern Abkhaz alphabet, used in the monograph of Kh. S. Bgažba

“The Bzyb dialect of the Abkhaz language”

VIII. Suitable Latin transcription marks, used for linguistic purposes.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
17.	-	-	ц	д	г	ж	ц	ѣ
18.	ѣ	ц	ц̣	д̣	г̣	ж̣	[цб]	ѣ̣
19.	е	ц̣	е	д̣	г̣	[жх]	е	ѣ̣
20.	ѣ̣	ц̣	ѣ̣	д̣	г̣	[жѣ]	ѣ̣	ѣ̣̣
21.	з	з	з	з	з	ѣ̣	з	з
22.	-	-	-	з	-	-	з	з
23.	ѣ̣	д̣	з	д̣	з	д̣	з	з
24.	-	-	-	д̣	-	-	з	з
25.	ѣ̣	д̣	д̣	д̣	ѣ̣	[до]	з̣	з̣
26.	и	и	и	и	и	о	и	и
27.	ѣ̣	ѣ̣	-	у	-	-	ѣ̣	ѣ̣
28.	к	к	к	к	к	ѣ̣	к	к
29.	[кѣ̣]	[кѣ̣]	к̣	к̣	[кѣ̣]	[жѣ̣]	[кб̣]	к̣
30.	[кѣ̣]	[кѣ̣]	[кѣ̣]	к̣	[кѣ̣]	[жѣ̣]	к̣	к̣
31.	к̣	к̣	к̣	к̣	к̣	ѣ̣	к̣	к̣
32.	[кѣ̣]	[к̣ѣ̣]	к̣	к̣	[кѣ̣]	[жѣ̣]	[кб̣]	к̣

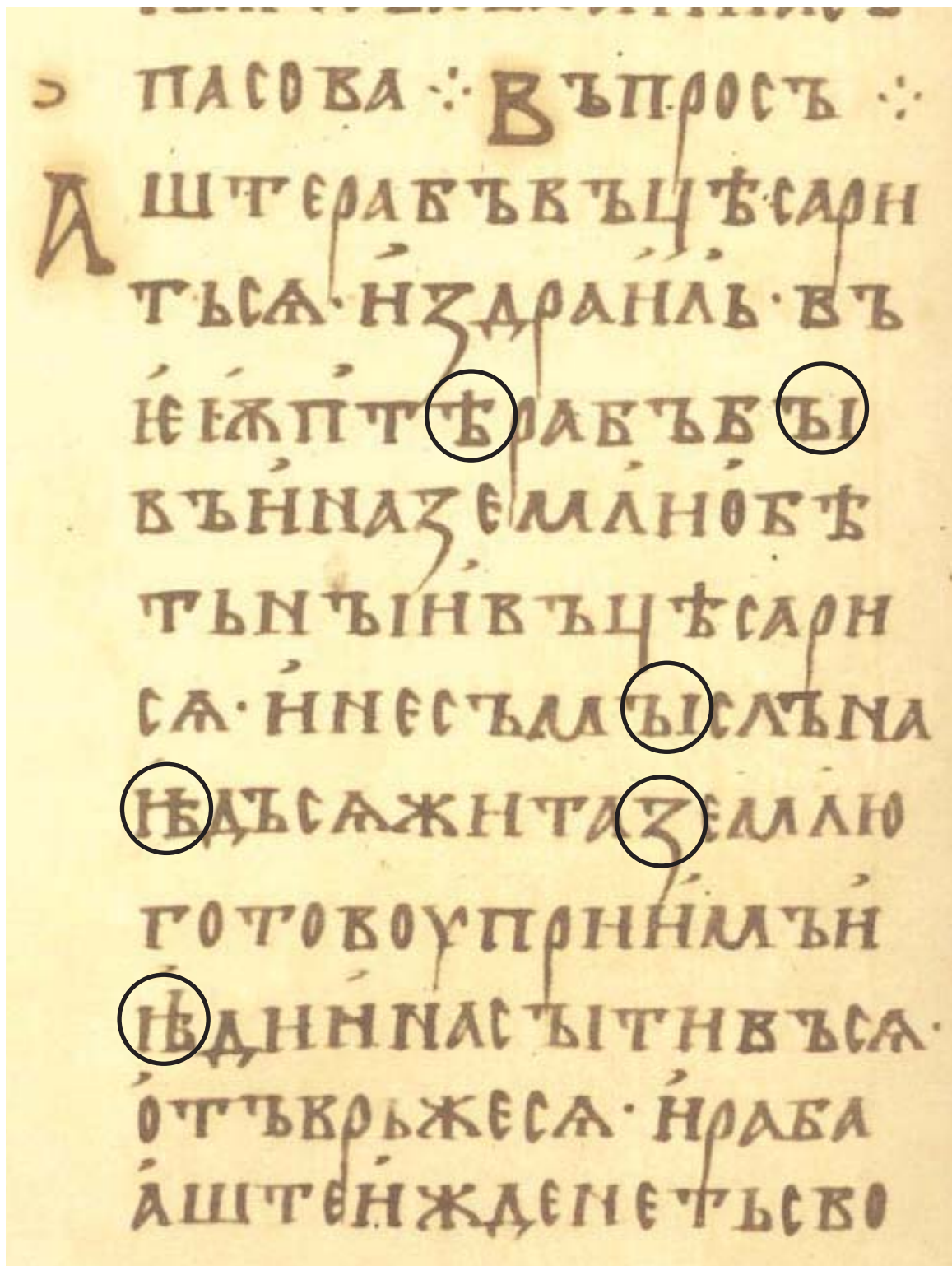
Figure 39b. Sample from Бражба 1964, showing CCHE, DZZE, and DZWE.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
33.	[ky]	[ky]	[ky]	q <sub>p</sub>	[ku]	[jy]	k <sup>o</sup>	k <sup>o</sup>
34.	q	q	q	k	q	y	k	q
35.	[qj]	[qj]	q̇	k̇	[qɪ]	[yɛ]	[kɸ]	q'
36.	[qy]	[qy]	[qy]	k <sub>b</sub>	[qu]	[yɟ]	k <sup>o</sup>	q <sup>o</sup>
37.	л	л	л	l	l	ʁ	л	l
38.	м	м	м	m	m	ɹ	м	m
39.	н	н	н	n	n	ɸ	н	n
40.	o	o	o	o	o	ɹ	o	o
41.	п	п	п	p	p	ɹ	п	p
42.	п <sub>ɟ</sub>	п̇	п̇	ɸ	p	ɟ	п̇	p
43.	р	р	р	r	r	ɹ	р	r
44.	с	с	с	s	s	ɸ	с	s
45.	ɟ	ɟ	—	s <sub>ɟ</sub>	—	—	ɟ'	s'
46.	т	т	т	t	t	ɹ	т	t
47.	т <sub>ɟ</sub>	т̇	т̇	ɸ	t	ɹ	т	t
48.	τ	τ	τ	ɸ	p	[tɔ]	τ <sup>o</sup>	t <sup>o</sup>

Figure 39c. Sample from Бражба 1964, showing QA, TE WITH MIDDLE HOOK, and TWE.







**Figure 40.** Sample from the Izbornik of 1073, showing YAT alongside IOTIFIED YAT. Also shown is YERU WITH BACK YER and ZEMLYA.





Figure 48. Sample from a Bulgarian manuscript, showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER MONOGRAPH UK.

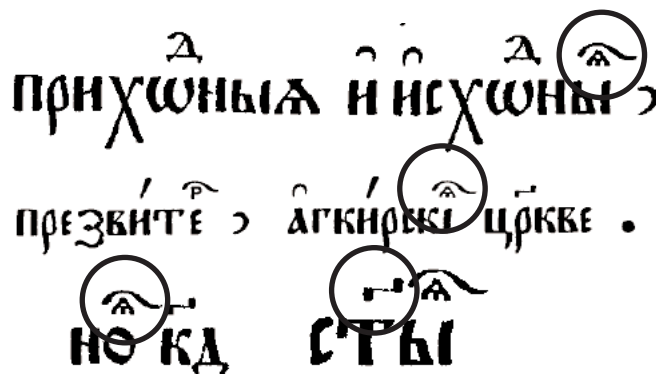


Figure 49. Sample from “Ustav o molitve domašnej”, published by the Preobraženskij Dogadelnyj Dom in Moscow in the early 20th century, showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER LITTLE YUS, as well as COMBINING CYRILLIC POKRYTIE alongside COMBINING CYRILLIC TITLO.



Figure 50. Sample from Карский 1979, showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YU.

тысѣ. тма (а). десѣ темь легіонъ (а). десѣ легионовъ. леѡръ (а)

десѣ леѡровъ. вѡрон. как. десять воронѡвъ. колода аминь. В некоторых рукописях при обозначении леѡдров пишутся не палочные круги, а круги из запятых (а), ворон обозначается крестиками (а), колоды обозначались скобками (а). В некоторых рукописях Новгородской Софийской библиотеки встречается еще тма тем, или десять колод: (а). Все эти хитрые способы обозначения чисел, однако, сравнительно позднего времени. В хронографе 1494 г. (л. 416) встречается численный знак для ста тысяч извѣн Ѡмъ днѣ единѣ: (а) (а); то же в Амартоле читается; тѣм ѡ и ѡ (т.-е. 580,000), так что оба эти кружка надобно читать: пять легионовъ и осмь тем.

Figure 51. Sample from Карский 1979, showing COMBINING CYRILLIC TEN MILLIONS SIGN, COMBINING CYRILLIC HUNDRED MILLIONS SIGN, and COMBINING CYRILLIC THOUSAND MILLIONS SIGN.



Кроме отмеченных двух начертаний в памятниках югославянского письма, еще встречается  $\Delta$ , напр., в Сунрасльской рукописи, Слуцкой псалтыри, Саввиной книге, Хиландарских листках, Мирославовом ев., Слепченском апостоле, паримейнике Григоровича, минейном листке Григоровича (б. Рум. муз. № 1727), евангелии Сречковича XIII в. («Starine» XXIX, 98), ев. XIII в. собрания Уварова (№ 38), отрывках XIV в. Белгр. н. б. (Сперанск., 41) и нек. др. Это  $\Delta$  обыкновенно употребляется после согласных, в смысле  $\lambda$  (Супр. рук., Слуцк. пс., изредка Савв. кн.); в Хиландарских листках — наоборот  $\Delta$  вм.  $\lambda$ , а в Македонском листке XI века  $\Delta$  единств. знак для  $\lambda$  и  $\lambda$ . В Карапсебеш. окт. XIII в. есть йотованное  $\Delta$ : **прнѣтъ** (Сборник ОРЯС, т. 67, ст. Сырку). В Саввиной книге раз встретилось  $\triangleright$  (ср. на снимке № 5): **м $\triangleright$  101 б.**

Figure 52. Sample from Карский 1979, showing CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED CLOSED LITTLE YUS.

Памятники югославянские еще знают  $\Lambda$  и  $\lambda$  (ср. на снимке №№ 3 и 4) в роли  $\lambda$ , а иногда и  $\lambda$ , напр., в Боянском ев. XII—XIII в.: **сто $\Lambda$ , влакля $\Lambda$  2 л.** систематически  $\Lambda$  вм.  $\lambda$  в Македонском апостоле XII—XIII в.: **с $\Lambda$ , глаголѣще, покаж $\Lambda$  пол $\Lambda$**  («Archiv f. sl. Phil.» X, 110), в Путнян. ев. XIV в., повидимому, своеобразно написан  $\lambda$ , так что получилось как бы  $\Lambda$ : **гон $\Lambda$ хуть, изган $\Lambda$**  и др. (Калужняцкий, табл. 3); такое написание можно

Figure 53. Sample from Карский 1979, showing CYRILLIC LETTER EARLY YUS.

аншнѣзъ естѣ исправленіа. Дшѣ бо егда единѣ  
 обеззрамнѣна понужденна бѣдетѣ: **кѣ кѣзъ**  
 болѣзніе шпалѣетѣ, и ннже кроутиемѣ повн  
 нѣтъа славнѣмѣ проче, и ннже преценѣмн пре  
 кланѣетѣа, и н блгодѣаннн подвнжитѣа.  
 нѣ мнѣго горшїа града онаго бивѣетѣ, н ннже  
 Прѣкъ озлоблѣа глаше: Зракѣ блждиннѣ блѣ  
 тн. **Обеззтѣднѣа бо кѣ кѣмѣ.** Сего ради мнѣ  
 гаго поправа разѣма Паугарѣ. и тмами сѣуѣтѣ,  
 кѣ еже обеззрамнѣ ш всѣдѣ дшѣнѣе ннѣтѣко.  
 Иакоже бо в недомыслѣннѣо кѣземѣтѣа мнѣснѣ

Figure 54. Sample from Златоуст 1614, showing COMBINING CYRILLIC PAYEROK.

**око** («Описание» Востокова, 799)]. При употреблении слова *око* во множественном числе *о* часто удваивалось, при чем точки ставились либо в обеих частях такого *о*, либо в одной (ср. на снимке №№ 3, 4, 5), примеры: **оочи** апостол 1495 г. (б. Рум. муз. № 9), Путнян. ев.: **оочи** псалт. б. Рум. муз. № 335; еще удвоенное *о* в **оокою** отрывки XIV века Белгр. (Сперан-

Figure 55. Sample from Карский 1979, showing BINOCULAR O, DOUBLE BINOCULAR O, and MONOCULAR O. In this sample, two MONOCULAR Os are shown alongside DOUBLE BINOCULAR O: **око, оочи, ѓочи, оокою.**

## A. Administrative

1. Title

**Proposal to encode additional Cyrillic characters in the BMP of the UCS**

2. Requester's name

**UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)**

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)

**Liaison contribution.**

4. Submission date

**2007-03-21**

5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal

**Yes.**

6b. More information will be provided later

**No.**

## B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:

1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)

**No.**

1b. Proposed name of script

1c. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block

**Yes and also new blocks**

1d. Name of the existing block

**Cyrillic, Cyrillic Supplementary, Cyrillic Extended-A, Cyrillic Extended-B, Supplementary Punctuation**

2. Number of characters in proposal

**106 (1, 16, 10, 78, 1).**

3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; B.1-Specialized (small collection); B.2-Specialized (large collection); C-Major extinct; D-Attested extinct; E-Minor extinct; F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic; G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols)

**Category A.**

4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

**Yes.**

4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?

**Yes.**

4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

**Yes.**

5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

**Michael Everson.**

5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

**Michael Everson, Fontographer.**

6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

**Yes.**

6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

**Yes.**

7. 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)?

**Yes.**

8. 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 Unicode Character Database <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UnicodeCharacterDatabase.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

**See above.**

## C. Technical – Justification

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

**Yes, some of the characters have. See N3184.**

2a. 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.**

2b. If YES, with whom?

**David Birnbaum (University of Pittsburgh), Ralph Cleminson (University of Portsmouth), Ivan Derzhanski (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences), Vladislav Dorosh (irmologion.ru), Alexej Kryukov (Moscow State University), Sorin Paliga (University of Bucharest), Klaas Ruppel (Research Institute for the Languages of Finland)**

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

**Co-authors**

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?

**Slavicists, Uralicists, Turkicists, Caucasianists, and other scholars and people interested in Slavonic ecclesiastics.**

4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)

**Used historically and liturgically.**

4b. Reference

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

**Yes.**

5b. If YES, where?

**Scholarly and religious publications.**

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

**Yes.**

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?

**Yes.**

6c. If YES, reference

**Accordance with the Roadmap. Keep with other Cyrillic characters.**

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

**No.**

8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?

**No.**

8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

8c. If YES, reference

9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?

**No.**

9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

9c. If YES, reference

10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?

**Yes.**

10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

**Yes.**

10c. If YES, reference

**See discussion at QA and WE.**

11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?

**No.**

11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

11c. If YES, reference

11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

**No.**

11e. If YES, reference

12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

**No.**

12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

**No.**

13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?