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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE OLD TYPES OF LETTERS

**Abstract:** In this article, types of inscriptions are discussed as they are one of the material monuments associated with the social activities throughout the history of mankind. In this article, three types of writing humanity is using - logography, syllabography and phonographs are comprehensively illuminated; types of writings include not only writings that are currently in use, expressing a language, but also writings that have become long dead. In addition, the article talks about the ancient types of writing described in the book #50 stored in the fund of the Treasury of Resources of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan. This work, which was copied at the beginning of the XX century, was compiled by Mahmud Gazzani. In this book, from ancient types of writing to medieval inscriptions including 60 different writing types of their developed forms are discussed. There are many types of letters, such as the alphabets of the prophets, inscription "Sarboni" of Adam (3760 years BC), "Sulyoniy", "Salbabi" writings from the period of Shis (3760 BC), different types of writing encountered in geo-cosmographic works, from specific subjects to specific types of writing used in chemistry – "Baklatil", "Simyoi sagir", "Simyo and chemistry". The letters encountered in these types of writing were compared with many other types of ancient writings, as well as with ancient inscriptions found in different parts of the world.

**Key words:** letter, material monument, writing, cuniform, orthography, logography, syllabography, phonography, sogd writing, Uighur writing, Arabic graphics, hieroglyph, graphema, allograph, Tamil writing.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

It is known that the history of human society includes a period of about 40 thousand years, but only relatively short time ago the writing appeared. Some sketches of the first history have remained from the past and are in material monuments associated with the social activity of humanity, more precisely, they have been preserved to us. In the study of material monuments, the importance of ancient inscriptions belonging to the category of spiritual monuments is great.

The countries of ancient Old Asia and Egypt, Southern Europe, Greece and Italy played an

important role in the development of human culture, as well as in the development of writing. In the south of the two river ranges, along the Tigris and Euphrates, one of the ancient culture of humankind began to develop in the IV and III millennium BC. During this period, the progress of writing was also observed. The inscription appeared in Mesopotamia – clinopis (in German Keilschrift, in English cuneiform writing, in French écriture cuneiforme<sup>□</sup>), that is, the mix began to be called a letter. This type of letter was apparently fundamentally different from Egyptian pictorial writings. Also in the Middle East, a

<sup>□</sup> Cuneus – Klin, wedge, uniform-Pattern, Image, view. For the first time this word is pronounced by

Oxford professor Thomas Hayda at the end of the XVII century. In the East, this type of writing was called the "mix letter".

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consonant at the beginning of the writing, consisting of somatic letters, followed by a vowel letter.

Humanity has been using three types of writing when it counts by adding notes that have become dead records together with the language that is currently in practice and expressed by itself:

1. **Logography** (ideology, pictography) the expression of thought in the picture, the word in the sign”;

2. **Syllabography** (syllable writing): expression of the syllable in the letter”;

3. **Phonography** (sound-literal writing) “representing a sound in a letter”[4-6].

The fact that a picture (sign) in a *logographic* record is equal to one word made it difficult for this writing to become popular among the people, only concepts familiar to the general public could be expressed in this type of writing. In particular, in Ancient Egypt, familiar inscriptions were written for the people in this writing (for example, the life of the pharaoh, who died recently). It is precisely the folk style of the hieroglyph of ancient Egypt that laid the foundation for the formation of ancient and present-day Semitic inscriptions (Arabic and Jewish inscriptions) [12].

It is difficult to say that this type of writing was suitable only for use at a certain stage of history and was adapted to this or that type of language. Hieroglyphs are known to be found in the history of almost all peoples. Thanks to these characteristics of the ideographic writing, the writing had become obsolete and out of consumption due to with the process of improvement. Historically, there was no data on the fact that ideological writing had been replaced by another writing. This writing was the product of a certain stage of history and a means of communication, which became the property of the past due to the non-compliance of the communication processes of the later period.

*Logographic writing samples* are Egyptian hieroglyphs, Japanese hieroglyphs (Nihongo), nushu, Chinese, Jurchen, Maya, Tangut, Gidan, Naksi hieroglyphs, etc.

*Syllabography differs from other types of writing by the sound combination of the letter – syllable, and the expression of several sounds of one letter by means of conditional signs attached to the letter dictates that the methods of expression and perception of other sounds of the same syllable take place from this writing. In the syllabographic system, vowels are often reflected in the writing. Vowels are denoted by means of such means as an additional sign between the main letter and the auxiliary letter, which, according to the character of the vowels, the type of the syllable structure of the language, are above the letter, the underscore signs. This writing system is also active now and is a clear example of the syllabic writing of Chinese and Japanese notes, Arabic graphics and others.*

*Examples of syllabic writing* are Arabic, Gujarat, Khmer, Tibetan, ephiophian, gurmuxi (Punjab), Old Persian cuneiform, Tamil inscriptions, etc.

*Phonographic writing* embodies all the achievements of mankind in the culture of writing, and the essence of this graphic system lies in the desire to express the language sounds highly. This writing is accepted as the "most accessible" type of writing by the international community today because of its ease of learning and teaching, basic publishing, information and information technologies have been created through languages that use this type of writing. This psychological impression, of course, does not deny that even in this system of records there are problems with very old roots.

*Examples of Phonographic writing* are Latin-Roman, Jewish, Turkish-run, International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), Cyrillic, Avesto, Mongolian, Greek, Armenian and other inscriptions.

Writing is an integral part of spiritual culture, and the peoples of Central Asia, one of the first centers of civilization, they had their own writing cultures since ancient times [1:154]. They used the following ancient forms of letter (sound) writing:

1. **Aramaic writing** III-I centuries BC);
2. **Sogdian writing** (I-VI centuries);
3. **Khorezm writing** (II-III centuries)
4. **The writing of Orkhun-Enasoy** (V-VIII centuries)
5. **Uighur inscription** (beginning of VI-VII century, up to XII)
6. **Arabic graphics** (from the VII-VIII centuries to 1929 year)

Among the material monuments that reflect the ancient types of writing, the written sources are also numerous. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the search for written monuments and their reading is one of the searches carried out by scientists with great interest. In Y. V. Knorozov's study "Mayya indian writings" [13] analyzed the handwriting, hieroglyph, grapheme (one-meaning words) and allographs. Also J.Hanter and N.V. Gurov[11], A.The A.Molchanov, V.The P.Neroznak, S.Eat it. Sharipkins[3] had also conducted research in this regard.

Scientists of our country have also made significant contributions to the development of this sphere. In particular, Jadid Ishokkhuntura Ibrat, who lived and worked in the 20th century, described "Jome'ul-khutut" [7] (about 40 ancient types of letters), Arabic graphic A. Muradov's "From the history of the art of Central Asian calligraphy" [2], A.Muradov's research such as "khat and khattoton", "Khatti muallimiy" [9] can be listed.

Also, in search of written monuments containing the ancient types of letters and the compilation of their alphabet is also widely established. A vivid example of this can be seen many works devoted to ancient types of letters, which are stored in the funds of our republic. In particular, dozens of works such as

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“Jome'ul-khutut”, “Hattotun and hattotun”, “Ajayibut-tabaqot”, “Jame'ul-khutut”, “Jame'ul-tabaqot” in the fund of manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the work "Majmu'atul-khutut", which is stored under the number №50 in the fund of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan. During the research of this artifact, among other works of this type, its uniqueness was determined.

This work, which was copied at the beginning of the XX century, was compiled by Mahmud Gazzani. From ancient types of writing to the work, medieval inscriptions have even ranked the alphabet of more than 60 letter types, indicating their civilized forms. In particular, many of the prophets' alphabets, such as the "Sarboni" written in AD (3760 BC), the "Sulayman" in the Shiites, and the "Salbobi" (3670 BC), are geocosmographic. There are different types of writing that can be found in the works, from special disciplines to chemistry specials - "Baklatil", "Simyoi sagir", "Chemistry and Chemistry". In the course of

the research, we found the works devoted to the ancient types of letters, as well as most of the types of letters in the written monuments under the digit №50. As an instance, I.Friedrich's works such as "history of writing"[8], Mullo Hoshim Baghdad's "Hatti Arabiy", "Atlas Khatt", "Hatti Arabiy" and atlases, A.Clements (1848-1914) and his wife Elizaveta discovered and Clements and V.V.Radlov (1899), V.Tomsen (1922), X.Sheder (1924), D.Ross (1930) and G.Ayda studied the writing of the Tunyuquq, (1971) 712-716 years, is written in the cuneiform of the XVIII century BC by the Khamurappi laws, the Iranian King Darius I (521-486 BC) - syllable cuneiform, hieratic writing (VII century BC), as well as more than a hundred types of writing[14], such as Kopt, devanagar, Ory, Kannada, Singal, Tibet, Laos, Thai, Chinese, Mongolian, Cheroke, Kri, Demot, etc.

In the process of researching ancient inscriptions, it is possible to observe the cases of discrepancy of some letters in the types of writing together with other types of letters, so that:

The letter " Kh"				
Similarity in the alphabets			Difference in alphabets	
The names of the writings	Letters, symbols	Reading	Letters, symbols	Reading
Qalami Yunoni-Isaac a.s.			Kh	
Qalami Yafari (Yaqub a.s.)			Kh	n
Qalami Rumi (Turkish) Jesus a.s. period			Kh	hi
Qalami Armayusiy Daniel a.s			Kh	k
Qalami Jafariy			Kh	h
Qalami kitob tas'id zarnih va kibriyat			Kh	la
Qalam kutubi ruhoniyyat			Kh	y
Qalamul-asrar	Kh	a	Kh	a
Qalami Bahromi			Kh	g
General German runic			Kh	g
The ancient Greek alphabets Athens, Miletus, Corinthian			Kh	kh
Scandinavian runic (new) alphabet (IX-XI century)	Kh	a, er, kh	Kh	a, er, kh
Dal runic	Kh	a	Kh	
Ogami			Kh	co
Gothic writing			Kh	ch
Van-Zhao writing				hsi, ko
Moso sign writing				"street"
RET	Kh	t		
Lepont	Kh	t		

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KoPT	Kh	t		
Old Brahma	Kh	t		
Bar-Khadadad writing	Kh	t		
Lihian writing	Kh	t		
The writing of samood	Kh	t		
Safoid writing	Kh	t		
Ethiopian writing	Kh	t		
Numid writing	Kh	t		

Also, this letter can be seen in the ancient writing alphabets of different countries of the world, in written monuments in archaeological finds. In the pre-III millennium BC, in the II millennium BC, in the ten-year monuments found from the Northern Phoenician city of Bible [10], in the written judgments from the ancient temples of copper and malachite (a stone of green color) of the Sinai mountains, “in the written records of Samood, South Arabia and Sinai, in the

written records from the FinnishAVV. In the types of writing in the epoch of Yehimilk who reigned in the 12th century, in the ancient Sumerian writing, On the pun boards found in Marseille in the III century BC. In the bar-Khadadad inscription from the ancient urumian inscriptions of the IX century BC, also, in the inscription Massin in the Tomb of numid from the year 139.

 letter				
Similarity in the alphabets			Difference in alphabets	
<i>The names of the writings</i>	<i>Letters, symbols</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Letters, symbols</i>	<i>Reading</i>
Qalami tabibiy				sa
Bible				n
From the Phoenician alphabets: (Akhiram XIII century BC, Yechimilk XII century BC, Mesha IX century BC)				hi
Pun ( V-III century BC)				k
Ancient Somi		h		
In tabnita writing		h		
The writing of somyri (ancient Jew IV-VI centuries)		h		
Ancient Greek alphabet		h		
Aramaic		h		
RET (bolsano, magre and Sondrio) alphabets		e		

For the first time in 1904-1905, the English archaeologist F. Pitri, who discovered a written monument close to 50 meters from the Sinai mountains, found the first burial.16 written

monuments were found by Peter. These findings date back to 1500 BC. The remaining monuments were found between 1927-1935 years.

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Lepont		e		
Venet		e		
Etrusk		e		
N ovilara		e		
Umbr from the Italian Alphabet		e		
Palisk		e		
Ancient Latin alphabet		e		

The written monument which involved this letter were found from the Siloam underground road near Jerusalem date back to VIII century BC, the ancient alphabets of the Bible and Phoenicia, the land in the city of Sidon the inscription Tabnita of the III century BC, in the inscription somyri of the IV-VI centuries (ancient Jew), The Bar-Rakib ( VIII century BC), kilamuv (IX) notes, axiram (1000 years BC), Yechimilk ( X century BC), Yekhavmilk ( V-IV BC), pun notes in Carthage ( III century BC), the inscription Khadramavt from the new pun notes ( II-I centuries BC), the ancient urumae in Bar-Khadade ( IX century BC), Zakir in the Hamat (e.AVV. 800 years), the inscription pun on the grave (e.AVV. 139 year), the

ancient Greek inscription on dishes related to the culture of dipilon, found in Athens( VIII century BC).

Some letters in the numerical handbook №50, stored in the sources ' Treasury fund, are found in three written monuments found in different parts of the world. Most of the monuments are unknown to science; many types of inscriptions preserved in our fund are waiting their time to be opened<sup>[[[[]]]</sup>

The work "Majmu'atul-khutut", which is stored in the fund of the "treasure of resources" of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan, will serve as a resource requiring Special Research in the future. Historians, however, count on archaeologists from important hands.

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Λεττερ εΨε which can be seen in  "Kalamim Ya'furiy", the book of letters, in kimyayi sağ'ir, can be

found in the inscriptions of Antalya and Uruk written monuments.