

= and =

? . In the 10th century , clusters of one (.) , two (:) , three (?) and six (? ?) dots (later sometimes small circles) were introduced by Ephrem Mtsire to indicate increasing breaks in the text . One dot indicated a " minor stop " (presumably a simple word break) , two dots marked or separated " special words " , three dots for a " bigger stop " (such as the appositive name and title " the sovereign Alexander " , below , or the title of the Gospel of Matthew , above) , and six dots were to indicate the end of the sentence . Starting in the 11th century , marks resembling the apostrophe and comma came into use . An apostrophe was used to mark an interrogative word , and a comma appeared at the end of an interrogative sentence . From the 12th century on , these were replaced with the semicolon (the Greek question mark) . In the 18th century , Patriarch Anton I of Georgia reformed the system again , with commas , single dots , and double dots used to mark " complete " , " incomplete " , and " final " sentences , respectively . For the most part , Georgian today uses the punctuation as in international usage of the Latin script .

Signature of King Alexander II of Kakheti , with the divider ? ? ?

??????? ? ???????????

" The sovereign Alexander "

= = Summary = =

This table lists the three scripts in parallel columns , including the letters that are now obsolete in all alphabets (shown with a blue background) , obsolete in Georgian but still used in other alphabets (green background) , or additional letters in languages other than Georgian (pink background) . The " national " transliteration is the system used by the Georgian government , whereas " Laz " is the Latin Laz alphabet used in Turkey . The table also shows the traditional numeric values of the letters .

= = Use for other non @-@ Kartvelian languages = =

Ossetian language during the 1940s .

Abkhaz language during the 1940s .

Ingush language (historically) , later replaced in the 17th century by Arabic and by the Cyrillic script in modern times .

Chechen language (historically) , later replaced in the 17th century by Arabic and by the Cyrillic script in modern times .

Avar language (historically) , later replaced in the 17th century by Arabic and by the Cyrillic script in modern times .

Turkish language and Tatar language . A Turkish Gospel , dictionary , poems , medical book dating from the 18th century .

Persian language . The 18th @-@ century Persian translation of the Arabic Gospel is kept at the National Center of Manuscripts in Tbilisi .

Armenian language . In the Armenian community in Tbilisi , the Georgian script was occasionally used for writing Armenian in the 18th and 19th centuries , and some samples of this kind of texts are kept at the Georgian National Center of Manuscripts in Tbilisi .

Russian language . In the collections of the National Center of Manuscripts in Tbilisi there are also a few short poems in the Russian language written in Georgian script dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries .

Other Northeast Caucasian languages . The Georgian script was used for writing North Caucasian and Dagestani languages in connection with Georgian missionary activities in the areas starting in the 18th century .

Old Avar crosses with Avar inscriptions in Asomtavruli script .

= = Computing = =

=== Unicode ===

The first Georgian script was added to the Unicode Standard in October , 1991 with the release of version 1.0. In creating the Georgian Unicode block , important roles were played by German Jost Gippert , a linguist of Kartvelian studies , and American Irish linguist and script encoder Michael Everson , who created the Georgian Unicode for the Macintosh systems . Significant contributions were also made by Anton Dumbadze and Irakli Garibashvili . (not the former Prime Minister of Georgia Irakli Garibashvili)

Georgian Mkhedruli script received an official status for being Georgia 's internationalized domain name script for (.??) .

=== Blocks ===

The Unicode block for Georgian is U + 10A0 ? U + 10FF . Mkhedruli (modern Georgian) occupies the U + 10D0 ? U + 10FF range and Asomtavruli occupies the U + 10A0 ? U + 10CF range . The Unicode block for Georgian Supplement is U + 2D00 ? U + 2D2F and it encodes Nuskhuri .

=== Keyboard layouts ===

Below is the standard Georgian language keyboard layout , the traditional layout of manual typewriters .

== Gallery ==

Gallery of Asomtavruli , Nuskhuri and Mkhedruli scripts .

=== Gallery of Asomtavruli ===

=== Gallery of Nuskhuri ===

=== Gallery of Mkhedruli ===