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LANGUAGE OF THE "VOYNICH MANUSCRIPT"

Abstract

This work, known as the "Voynich" manuscript, as it's impossible to read it up to now, also it's been impossible to identify its author's name. For this reason, the manuscript is named after a man named Voynich, who claims to have found it in a castle in Italy in 1912 and has been busy for to sell ancient and valuable manuscripts and books. This manuscript has been studied for almost 100 years by various researchers, as well as by special groups established on the basis of individual research institutes and universities. But no one has yet been able to read or interpret on it in full or in part. Even, there is no definite decision or unanimous opinion about the language in which the manuscript was written. There are some assumptions and suppositions that this manuscript is in ancient Saxon, German, French and other European languages, as well as in Eastern languages such as Arabic, Persian and Chinese. But so far it has not been possible to read and interpret the manuscript on the basis of these languages.

The ATA working group (Ata Team Alberta), consisting of Ahmet Ardıç and his two sons Ozan Ardich and Alp Ardich, who have lived in Alberta, Canada for the past 10 years, researched it in this direction claiming that this manuscript belongs to the Turkic languages. The group tried to read different parts of the manuscript and compiled its alphabet. The reading of the text given in this article was made possible mainly by the alphabet compiled by the ATA group, and Mayil B.Asgarov made some additions and changes to this alphabet while reading the text.

This article provides a one-page transcription, decoding, literal translation, and a general interpretation of the manuscript. This page, which is conventionally referred to as page **f33v** according to the order within the general text of the manuscript, consists of 11 lines. Based on the text read and interpreted, it is supposed that this page that dealt about, as well as this manuscript, is in the old Turkic language.

Key words: *manuscript, text, translation, transcription, Voynich.*

Introduction

It is quite difficult to read, understand, explain and interpret the various texts, inscriptions, as well as manuscripts that have come down to us today and date back to ancient times. There are many objective and subjective reasons for these difficulties, and we need to say a few words about just some of them.

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The first difficulty is that in old writings, as a rule, not all the sounds that make up a word, but only the equivalents of letters of the most important ones are mentioned. In other words, the text contains only the letters that make up the skeleton of the word. Letters that do not create meaning or that do not cause the change of the meaning are generally not given in the text. This feature can be seen visually in the writings of the Arabic alphabet. Thus, in the old Turkic texts of the Arabic alphabet, even in modern Arabic and Persian, some vowels are not reflected in the text. Reading unfamiliar words in texts written in the Arabic alphabet is not so easy for people who do not have a special habit. Similarly, in most old manuscripts, some letters are not reflected in writing. Referring to the general content of the text, it is not easy to identify the word on the basis of existing letters, to restore and interpret its complete form.

The second difficulty in reading old manuscripts is that in many cases, at the time of writing, the word may have had a different form and meaning, but today it may have a completely different form and meaning. This makes it very difficult to recognize and read the word, and as a result, to read and interpret the text, in general. At some cases, however, this or that word in the manuscript may have become archaic and completely out of modern language. Reading and interpreting such a word is as difficult and responsible as creating something out of nothing.

It should also be noted that the process of reading a text does not end with identifying the letters that make up the text and giving them a transcription. On the contrary, the real research and study begins only after that (Ergin, 2002: 4). Every transcribed word must be deciphered, that is, it must be recognizable and put in a meaningful form. After that, it is necessary to give a literal translation of the word, and then a general interpretation of the utterance, sentence or text (Kachalin, 2016: 11).
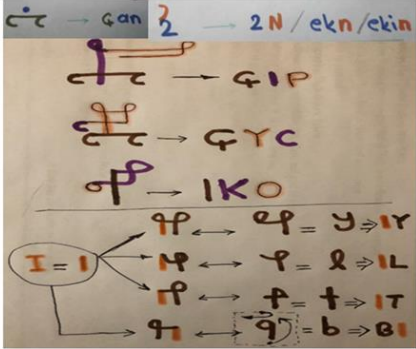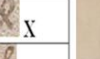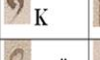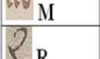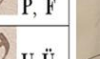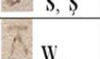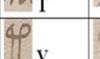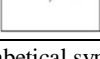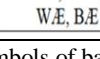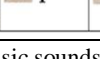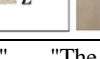
All these difficulties that mentioned are mostly related to the reading of texts which alphabet is known. It is doubly difficult to read manuscripts, texts and monuments which language and alphabet are unknown. The language and alphabet of this work, called the "Voynich manuscript", are also unknown. The written form or alphabet in which this work is written is not found in any other work, monument or manuscript. That is why for more than 100 years, although thousands of scientists and researchers, professionals specializing in cipher have been working hard, have not been able to read and interpret this monument. Attempts to read this monument on the basis of all European languages, most of the Near, Middle and Far Eastern languages, continue to this day, but so far no results have been achieved.

Strange as it may seem, no one thought that this manuscript could be in Turkic. Ahmet Ardich, who lives in Alberta, Canada, and has been reading the manuscript for the past 10 years, and the ATA working group (Ata Team Alberta) consisting of his two sons, mentioned that the manuscript was in Turkic and tried to read it in Turkic, even compiling its alphabet. This alphabet, mentioned above, is by far the most acceptable of all the alphabets compiled in connection with this

manuscript.

Old Turkish written monuments have a strange fate. The vast majority of them have been given a complete scientific explanation at the academic level by linguists. However, the discovery, decipherment, and even the initial reading of these monuments were given not by such linguists, but by specialists in completely different fields (Tekin, 2006: 37). The stone inscriptions dedicated to Kul-Tigin and Bilga Kaghan in the Orkhon-Yenisei river basin were found in 1889 by Nikolai Mikhakhlovich Yadrintsev, who went to Mongolia through the Russian Geographical Society (Tashagil, 2016: 3). The Tonyukuk inscription was discovered in 1897 by botanist Elizabeth Clements (Shukurlu, 1993: 14-17). These inscriptions, also known as the Runic alphabet, were first deciphered by the Swedish prisoner of war, Strelebberg (Nasilov, 1960, 2001: 12). The scientific interpretation of these monuments was given on January 15, 1893 at the Royal Danish Academy by the linguist Wilhelm Thomson (Erculasun, 1996: 411). B.Radlov's attempts to read these inscriptions in 1892-1894 were quite successful (Radlov, 1883, 1888, 1889).

The fate of the "Voynich manuscript" doesn't differ from other Turkic monuments. A person who mentions that this manuscript is of Turkish origin and reads some parts of it and says that the alphabet of this manuscript is largely of Turkish alphabet of Latin origin, is Ahmet Ardich, a senior electrical engineer who has nothing to do with linguistics at the academic level. Ahmet Ardich read the individual words and phrases, sentences and lines belonging to different parts of this manuscript in his alphabetical base, mainly correctly, and tried to transliterate them on the basis of modern Turkish alphabets. He is not a professional linguist. For this reason, although he read most of the texts of manuscript, he had difficulty in accurately deciphering, translating, and scientifically interpreting the parts that he read. Despite all this, it was Ahmet Ardich and the ATA working group headed by him who gave the first reading of these texts as a manuscript of Turkish origin and compiled the alphabet of this manuscript for the first time. We present the alphabet compiled by the ATA working group:

"Alphabetical symbols of basic sounds"	"The logic of forming syllables from basic symbols"

Alphabet of the "Voynich manuscript" compiled by the ATA working group

It should be noted that only this alphabet was not used in the text of the manuscript. Here, the numbers from 1 to 9, also called Arabic numerals, were used as letters which have sound values. Sometimes it is necessary to accept the first letter of the number, and sometimes the full pronunciation of the number as part of the word. In addition, a circular mark written in different sizes as a dot and filled with ink can be read as AN and ON/ÖN. However, it is possible that at least some of them may have been formed by the uncontrolled flow of ink during handwriting (ie, as a mechanical error).

Mayil B.Asgarov, head of the Department of Sociolinguistics and Psycholinguistics of the Institute of Linguistics of ANAS, Professor of Baku Eurasia University, used the alphabet compiled by ATA working group when reading the text of this manuscript, which consists of 11 lines on page f33v. However, he read some letters, phonemes and sounds in the text differently, that is, he made some additions and corrections to that alphabet. While reading this manuscript, Mayil B.Asgarov used the methods proposed by S.Y.Malov (Malov, 1951, 1952, 1959) and V.V.Radlov relating to read the old Turkic written monuments, while interpreting the text, he took into account the recommendations of well-known turkologists such as D.M. Nasilov (Насилов, 1997, 2001), V.G.Kondratyev and S.G.Klyashtorny (Кляшторный, 2006, 2010) on analogical texts. The decipherment and translation of the read text has been given by Mayil B.Asgarov on the basis of his "Theory of Linguo-Psychological Unity" developed in 2010-2015 (Əsgərov, 2011, 2015).

Page f33v of the manuscript (the text of "Sunflower")
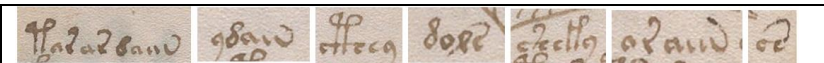
The text of the "Voynich manuscript" about the sunflower plant, consisting of 11 lines on page f33v, was read by both the ATA Working Group (Ata Team Alberta) under the leadership of Ahmet Ardich and Mayil B.Asgarov. Both reading forms are given in this article. At the beginning of the reading version presented by "ATA working group", the abbreviation ***ATA***, and at the beginning of the reading version presented by Mayil B.Asgarov, the abbreviation ***MBA*** has been mentioned. In the following lines, phonetic transcription, decoding, literal translation and interpretation of words and the text in general are given by Mayil B.Asgarov.

According to the "ATA Working Group", the person who wrote the text arranged it in such a way that it's possible to read the same letter or word in different variants. For this reason, the reading forms presented by the "ATA working group" and Mayil B. Asgarov are somewhat different from each other, and there can be such differences in the reading of some old texts (Compare: Yalinkilich, 2016: 2-4).
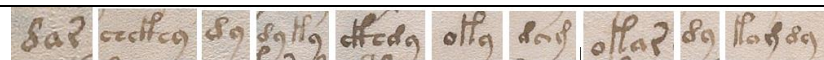
The purpose of this study is not to show whether any of the presented reading forms are true or false. The main purpose is to prove that this text, known as the "Voynich manuscript", is of Turkish origin and Turkic language. The reading forms given here are somewhat different from each other, but in any case, it clearly shows that the text presented is written on the basis of the ancient Turkic
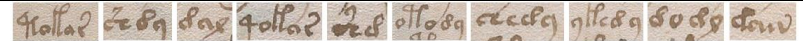
language.

The reading, transcription, decipherment, translation, and interpretations provided by both "ATA Working Group" and Mayil B. Asgarov are preliminary experiments relating to this manuscript and are part of ongoing research. For this reason, one or both of the reading forms may have certain mistakes and errors. We thank the experts in advance, for identifying these mistakes and errors, informing us about them, and we also invite them to cooperate relating to read this manuscript.

Line 1							
ATA:	İyararsağn/yararsaıın usain/üşein çiycü		söpr/söpeki çivçcilu/çuçclu orağn		çn/çeki		
MBA:	Yar ar sağn	u sain	çyğcu	sopeki	çiğclu	orağn	ççu
Transcription:	jar ʌr sʌğn	u sʌin	tʃiğdʒu	sɔpekı	tʃiğdʒlu	ɔrʌğn	tʃtʃu
Decipherment:	Yer ar sağ-ın	u sain,	çyğicu	sepeki	ÇİĞCLU	ORAĞN	ÇİÇEU
Translation:	Yer üzərinə doğru enən zamanla,		çiyidi səpilən		ÇİYİDLİ	ORAĞN	ÇİÇƏYİ
Interpretation:	A seeded Orange flower (Sunflower) which seeds are sown, shed to the ground over time						

Line 2							
ATA:	Itçsu/tçsu saksu/şeksü olu		oyef/oyap-sain/saın çsu/çanou		uyak	oyak	çak
MBA*:*	Lçğsu	sak su	olu	oyap	sain	cğsu	uyak oyak ççak
Transcription:	ltʃğsu	sʌk su	ɔlu	ɔjʌp	sʌin	tʃğsu	ujʌk ɔjʌk tʃtʃʌk
Decipherment:	Leçeğsü	sak su	olu,	oyap	sain	ciğisu	uyak, oyak ççak
Translation:	Ləçəyi	sak su	olur,	yaranma zamanı çiğidi			uyak, oyak çiçək
Interpretation:	The petal is like a *sak*, at the stage of formation the its seed is passive, its blossom is active.						

Line 3							
ATA:	Sar/ser	ççilü	sü	sülü	çlsu	olu	şvk/svk oılar/öler su/sü ileksü/laksu
MBA*:*	Sar	çğçlcu su	sulu	clğsu	olu,	svk	olar su lak su
Transcription:	sʌr	tʃğdʒldʒu su	sulu	dʒlğsu	ɔlu,	svk	ɔlʌr su lʌk su
Decipherment:	Sar	çiğclecusu	sulu	calğusu	olu,	suvak	olar su lak su
Translation:	Baş	çiyidləyəndə	sulu çalısı/gövdəsi olur,		böyük olanda rəngi tünd rəng		
Interpretation:	When the head gives a seed, the trunk has already developed, and as it grows, the color darkens						

Line 4	
ATA:	Bolar çiyesü sap/saf dolar çuş/ançus/önçüs obosu çcsü üilcsü şoşp/sosp saın/sein
MBA:	Yol-ar cyğsu sap dolar cuğs oyosu çğcsu ulcsu şoşp sain
Transcription:	jɔl-ʌr ʤjğsu sʌp dɔlʌr ʤuğs ɔjosu ʧğʤsu uldʒsu şoşp sɔin
Deşifrə:	Yol-ar çiyiğsi sap dolar, cuğusu oyosu çiğicsu olcusu şoşp sain
Translation:	Getdikcə ciyidi tam dolar, ciyidinin ayası çiyidlik ölçüsü şişər zamanla
Interpretation:	Then the seed will be full, the head of the plant, i.e. the place where the seed is, grows over time

Line 5	
ATA:	Iyçsu gösü öileğn ççilü sor arp çiyü suyusu üler çcilü sü
MBA:	Ycğ su ççosu olağn çğçlğu sor arp çycu suyusu olar çğclusu
Transcription:	jʤğsu ʧʧosu ɔlʌğn ʧğʤlğu sɔrʌrk ʧjʤu sujusu ɔlʌr ʧğʤlusu
Decipherment:	Yecğisu cicosi olağn ciğicluğu sararık, ciyicu suyusu olar ciğiclusu
Translation:	Ətrafı çiçəkli olanın çiyidliyi sararıq, çiyidin rəngində olar çiyidlisi
Interpretation:	When the surroundings are blossoms, the color of the head is light yellow, and when the seeds are ripe, color is the seed-colored

Line 6	
ATA:	Uçco sor öpem/opam/opağn olar çsu-çsu oxsu olar çsu/**çşu**
MBA:	O çğco sar ofağn olar, çğsu ççsu oxso olar çğsu
Transcription:	ɔ ʧğʤɔ sʌr ɔfʌğn ɔlʌr, ʧğsu ʧʧsu ɔňsu ɔlʌr ʧğsu
Decipherment:	O cağco sar ofanq olar, ciğisu çiçesu oxso olar coğusu
Translation:	O çağacan başak ufanq olar, çiyidi, çiçəyi oxşar olar çoxusu
Interpretation:	Until then, the plant's head is small, seeds are often similar to blossoms

Line 7	
ATA:	Iyçekisü çabircikçsu çekiçilsü opycsu sağm/sem ölü çcöp oraın çsu çekisü iygörer
MBA:	Yçiçsu çiğc bir çğsu çiğclcsu opycsu sağn olu çğcox orağn ççsu çiğsu iyg orar
Transcription:	jʧiʧsu ʧiğdʒ bir ʧʃsu ʧiğdʒldʒsu ɔpjdʒsu sʌğn ɔlu ʧğdʒɔ̌ ɔrʌğn ʧʃsu ʧiğsu ijg ɔrʌr
Decipherment:	Ayçiçəsi çiğici bir çoğusu çiğiclecüsu epeycesi sağn olu, çoğcox orağn çiçesu çuğusu iyig orar
Translation:	Ayçiçəyi çiyidinin bir çoxunun çiyidləməyi xeyli vaxt alır, turuncu çiçəyinin çoxusu yaxşıca turunculaşar (orar).
Interpretation:	The development of many sunflower seeds takes a long time, by that time, most of the orange blossoms become quite dark in color.

Line 8	
ATA:	Sarar/sarvr çekigü/ançekigü tccsü/ilgsü ölçü olar olcusu çu şeğn süysü sarağn ölerü
MBA:	Sarar cuğciu lcğsu ölcğu olar ölcsu çğu sağn suyusu sar ağn olaru
Transcription:	sʌrʌr ʧuğdʒiu lʧʃsu ɔldʒğu ɔlʌr ɔldʒsu ʧğu sʌğn suyusu sʌr ʌğn ɔlʌru
Decipherment:	Sarar coxcuğu ləcəği ölcüğü olar ölcsu, coxu sağn suyusu sarağn olaru
Translation:	Saralır coxu ləçəyi ölərək olar ölü rəng, çox zaman rəngi sarımtıl olar
Interpretation:	When most of the its petals fade, their color turn as the color of autumn leaves (dead), most of the time its general colour is light yellow

Line 9	
ATA:	Zar/zer orağn çör ör/or çekileir/ançekileir, anuçöp or çilçu/çançılçu ereğn/erem olaın sapsu
MBA:	Zar orağn çğar or çoğlair ouçox or çğolcu ar anq olaiq saf su
Transcription:	zʌr ɔrʌğn ʧğʌr ɔr ʧoğlʌir ɔuʧɔ̌ ɔr ʧğɔldʒu ʌrʌğn ɔlʌiq sʌf su
Decipherment:	Zar orağn çığar, or çoğlayir, oucox or çoğolcu, arağn olaiq saf su
Translation:	Zər turuncu çıxar, turuncu çoxalar, açıq turuncu çoxalınca, turuncu olar əsas rəng
Interpretation:	The brightness of the orange color fades, the orange color replaces it, when the light orange color increases, the main color is this orange

Line 10	
ATA:	Pçöer/pçoar orçcu/ör-çcü poşağn/ponşağn öör/oğr/oor/ olccsu/ölccsü olafu
MBA*:*	Pçğo ar or çoğcu posağn o or olcğsu olapu
Transcription:	pʧğɔ ʌr ɔr ʧɔğʤu pɔsağn ɔ ɔr ɔlʤğsu ɔlʌpu
Decipherment:	Pçğo ar or çoxucu pozağn, o or olcağ su olapu
Translation:	Biçilən zaman turuncu əksərən pozulur/bozarır, o turuncu qalıcı rəng olur
Interpretation:	When mowing, the orange color usually fades, this orange color becomes a permanent color

Line 11	
ATA:	Iyarap ilgü / yarap lgu orak / örek
MBA*:*	Yaraplçcu orak
Transcription:	jʌrʌplʧʤu ɔrʌk
Decipherment:	Yaraplaçucu orak
Translation:	Yarar sağlayan bilgi
Interpretation:	Useful information

On the language and origin of page f33v of the "Voynich manuscript"

The words that make up the manuscript text are given in standard transcription compiled on the basis of Latin script in accordance with international transcription norms:

1. jar ʌr sʌğn u sʌin ʧiğʤu sɔpekı ʧiğʤlu ɔrʌğn ʧʧu
2. lʧğsu sʌk su ɔlu ɔjʌp sʌğn ʧğsu ujʌk ɔjʌk ʧʧʌk
3. sʌr ʧğʤlʤu su sulu ʤlğsu ɔlu, svk ɔlʌr su lʌk su
4. jɔl-ʌr ʤjğsu sʌp dɔlʌr ʤuğs ɔjɔsu ʧğʤsu ulʤsu şɔşp sɔin
5. jʤğsu ʧʧɔsu ɔlʌğn ʧğʤlğu sɔrʌrk ʧjʤu sujusu ɔlʌr ʧğʤlusu
6. ɔ ʧğʤɔ sʌr ɔfʌğn ɔlʌr, ʧğsu ʧʧsu ɔĥsu ɔlʌr ʧğsu
7. jʧiʧsu ʧiğʤ bir ʧğsu ʧiğʤlʤsu ɔpjʤsu sʌğn ɔlu ʧğʤɔĥ ɔrʌğn ʧʧsu ʧiğsu ijg ɔrʌr
8. sʌrʌr ʧuğʤiu lʧğsu ɔlʤğu ɔlʌr ɔlʤsu ʧğu sʌğn suyusu sʌr ʌğn ɔlʌru
9. zʌr ɔrʌğn ʧğʌr ɔr ʧɔğlʌir ɔuʧɔĥ ɔr ʧğɔlʤu ʌrʌğn ɔlʌiq sʌf su
10. pʧğɔ ʌr ɔr ʧɔğʤu pɔsağn ɔɔr ɔlʤğsu ɔlʌpu
11. jʌrʌplʧʤu ɔrʌk

The transcription of the words clearly gives grounds to assume such a idea that the language of this text is in Turkic. The decipherment (putting words into a recognizable form) based on this transcription supports the idea that mentioned above. That is, anyone who reads the following text and is more or less acquainted with old Turkish written monuments can understand this text. At the very least, it can confirm that this text is in Old Turkic language. The decipherment (putting words into a recognizable form) of the text that dealing about is as follows according to lines:

1. Yer ar sağ-ın u sain, çyğicu sepeki ÇİĞCLU ORAĞN ÇİÇEU
2. Leçeğsü sak su olu, oyap sağn ciğisu uyak, oyak ççak
3. Sar çiğclecusu sulu calğusu olu, suvak olar su lak su
4. Yol-ar çiyiğsi sap dolar, cuğusu oyosu çiğicsu olcusu şoşp sain
5. Yecğisu cicosi olağn ciğicluğu sararık, ciyicu suyusu olar ciğiclusu
6. O cağco sar ofanq olar, ciğisu çiçesu oxso olar oğusu
7. Ayçiçəsi çiğici bir çoğusu çiğiclecüsu epeycesi sağn olu, çoğcox orağn çiçesu çuğusu iyig orar
8. Sarar coxcuğu ləcəği ölcüğü olar ölcsu, coxu sağn suyusu sarağn olaru
9. Zar orağn çığar, or çoğlayir, oucox or çoğolcu, arağn olaiq saf su
10. Pçğo ar or çoxucu pozağn, o or olcağ su olapu
11. Yaraplaçucu orak

The text that read has the following content in modern languages:

1. **A seeded Orange flower (Sunflower) which seeds are sown, shed to the ground over time**
2. The petal is like a *sak*, at the stage of formation the its seed is passive, its blossom is active.
3. When the head gives a seed, the trunk has already developed, and as it grows, the color darkens.
4. Then the seed will be full, the head of the plant, i.e. the place where the seed is, grows over time.
5. When the surroundings are blossoms, the color of the head is light yellow, and when the seeds are ripe, color is the seed-colored.
6. Until then, the plant's head is small, seeds are often similar to blossoms.
7. The development of many sunflower seeds takes a long time, by that time, most of the orange blossoms become quite dark in color.
8. When most of the its petals fade, their color turn as the color of autumn leaves (dead), most of the time its general colour is light yellow.
9. The brightness of the orange color fades, the orange color replaces it,

when the light orange color increases, the main color is this orange.

10. When mowing, the orange color usually fades, this orange color becomes a permanent color.

11. *Useful information.*

Conclusion

The reading of page f33v of the "Voynich manuscript" and this research relating to it gives grounds to come following conclusions:

1. With reference to the reading form, transcription and decipherment of the text involved in the analysis, as well as the translation and interpretations given to it, we can assume that the page under study and the manuscript included in it are in the Old Turkic language.

2. The first line conveys essence of the general **title** of the text. Here the author gives the name of the plant (*A seeded Orange flower (Sunflower)* to be discussed and notes its main features (***which seeds are sown, shed to the ground over time).***

3. In the second-tenth lines, the information about the different levels of development of this plant is given. At those levels is noted, how its general appearance is.

4. In the last, line 11, this information provided by the author himself is evaluated and it is noted that it is *useful information*.

5. Although the date of writing of the text dates back to the beginning of the 15th century, the general structure of the individual words and sentences that make up the text gives grounds to make such an assumption that this text may be older than the "Orkhon-Yenisei" monuments. In order to conclusively confirm or refute this assumption, there is a need to conduct special research in this area of text linguistics experts who have expertise according to Old Turkish written monuments.

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Voyniç əlyazmasının dili

Xülasə

“Voyniç” əlyazması adı ilə tanınan bu əsəri indiyə qədər oxumaq mümkün olmadığı kimi, onun müəllifinin adını da müəyyən etmək mümkün olmamışdır. Bu səbəbdən də həmin əlyazma, onu 1912-ci ildə İtaliyadakı bir qəsrdə tapdığını iddia edən, qədim və dəyərli əlyazmaların, kitabların satışı ilə məşğul olan Voyniç soyadlı bir şəxsin adıyla adlandırılmışdır. Bu əlyazma artıq 100 ilə yaxındır ki, müxtəlif tədqiqatçılar tərəfindən, eləcə də ayrı-ayrı elmi-tədqiqat institutları və universitetlər bazasında yaradılmış xüsusi qruplar tərəfindən araşdırılır. Amma hələ ki, heç kim onu tam və ya qismən oxuyub şərh edə bilməmişdir. Hətta bu əlyazmanın hansı dildə olması haqda da indiyə qədər qəti bir qərar və ya yekdil bir fikir mövcud deyil. Bu əlyazmanın qədim saks, alman, fransız və başqa Avropa dillərində, ərəb, fars və çin dili kimi şərq dillərində olması haqda bəzi fərziyyə və ehtimallar var. Amma indiyə qədər bu dillər bazasında həmin əlyazmanı oxuyub şərh etmək mümkün olmamışdır.

Son 10 il ərzində Kanada Alberta’da yaşayan Ahmet Ardıç və onun iki oğlu Ozan Ardıç və Alp Ardıç’dan ibarət olan ATA çalışma qrupu (Ata Team Alberta) bu əlyazmanın türk dillərinə aid olduğunu iddia edərək onu məhz bu istiqamətdə araşdırmışdır. Həmin qrup əlyazma mətninin müxtəlif hissələrini oxumağa çalışmış və onun əlifbasını tərtib etmişdir. Bu məqalədə verilən mətnin oxunuşu, əsas etibarı ilə, ATA qrupun tərtib etdiyi əlifba sayəsində mümkün olmuş, Mayıl B.Əsgərov həmin mətni oxuyarkən bu əlifbaya bəzi əlavə və dəyişikliklər etmişdir.

Bu məqalədə həmin əlyazmanın bir səhifənin transkripsiyası, dəşifrəsi, hərfi tərcüməsi və ümumi şərhi verilir. Əlyazmanın ümumi mətni daxilindəki sırasına görə şərti olaraq **f33v** səhifəsi kimi qeyd edilən bu səhifə 11 sətirdən ibarətdir. Oxunmuş və şərh edilmiş mətnə əsasən belə ehtimal etmək mümkündür ki, haqqında bəhs edilən bu səhifə və eləcə də bu əlyazma qədim türk dilindədir.

Açar sözlər: *əlyazma, mətn, tərcümə, transkripsiya, Voyniç.*

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Язык рукописи Войнич

Резюме

Произведение, известное как рукопись Войнич, прочитать до сих пор не удалось, а потому невозможно установить и имя его автора. По этой причине рукопись названа в честь человека по фамилии Войнич, который утверждал, что нашел ее в одном из замков Италии в 1912 году, а сам занимался продажей древних и

ценных рукописей, книг. Эта рукопись изучается уже почти 100 лет различными исследователями, а также специальными группами, созданными на базе отдельных научно-исследовательских институтов и университетов. Но никто пока не смог прочитать и истолковать его полностью или частично. Даже нет окончательного решения или единого мнения по поводу языка, на котором написана рукопись. Имеются некоторые предположения, что эта рукопись написана на древних сак-сонском, немецком, французском и других европейских языках, а также на таких восточных языках, как арабский, персидский и китайский. Но до сих пор не удалось прочитать и интерпретировать рукопись на базе этих языков.

Рабочая группа АТА (Ata Team Alberta) в составе Ахмета Ардыча и двух его сыновей – Озана Ардыча и Альпа Ардыча, проживающих последние 10 лет в Альберте (Канада), утверждая, что эта рукопись написана на древнетюркском языке, провела исследование именно в этом направлении. Данная группа попыталась прочитать разные части текста рукописи и составила его алфавит. Чтение текста, приведенного в этой статье, стало возможным в основном благодаря алфавиту, составленному группой АТА, и при чтении данного текста Маил Б.Аскеров внес некоторые дополнения и изменения в указанный алфавит.

В статье представлены транскрипция, расшифровка, дословный перевод и общее толкование одной страницы данной рукописи. Эта страница, условно именуемая страницей **f33v** по порядку в общем тексте рукописи, состоит из 11 строк. На основании прочитанного и истолкованного текста предполагается, что эта страница, как и вся рукопись, написаны на древнетюркском языке.

Ключевые слова: *рукопись, текст, перевод, транскрипция, Войнич.*

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