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

Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Revised final proposal for encoding the Lontara (Buginese) script in the UCS
Source: Michael Everson
Status: Expert Contribution
Replaces: N2588 (2003-06-09), N1930 (1998-11-24), N1657 (1997-12-08), UTR#3
Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC
Date: 2003-09-29

This revision is based on the input from experts in Buginese. It deletes one vowel sign and adds a number of punctuation marks which were not in N2588.

The Lontara script is used on the island of Sulawesi, mainly in the southwest. It is of the Brahmic type and may be related to Javanese, though it bears some affinity with Tagalog as well. It does not traditionally record final consonants (but see note on the VIRAMA below). Lontara may be the easternmost representative of the Brahmi scripts. It is used to represent the Bugis, Makasar, and Mandar languages, and at least formerly, the Bima language (spoken on the island of Nusa Tenggara). Sirk (1983) reports that the Buginese language (an Austronesian language) has a rich traditional literature making it one of the foremost languages of Indonesia. As of 1971 as many as 2,300,000 speakers of Buginese were reported in the southern part of Sulawesi; SIL International's *Ethnologue* gives a population of 3,500,000 native speakers in all countries – 4,000,000 inluding second-language speakers. The *Ethnologue* gives a population of 1,600,000 Makasar, 200,000 Mandar speakers, and 500,000 Bima speakers. The script has contemporary use, and a variety of traditional literature has been printed in it. It is taught in the local schools for the Bugis, Makasar, and Mandar languages as a course called *bahasa daerah* 'local language'. Andy Mallarangeng and Jim Henry made the font used here and put it into the public domain in 1995. Buginese literature was studied extensively by B. F. Matthes (a Dutch missionary) in the 19th century. Matthes published a Buginese-Dutch dictionary in 1874 with a supplement in 1889, as well as a grammar. For Makassar, Matthes 1858 also gives an older alphabet, which uses different shapes for the letters, and lacks the HA, but the difference is one of a change in font style only.

Structure

Vowel signs are used in a manner similar to that employed by other Brahmi-derived scripts. Consonants have an inherent /a/ vowel sound. Consonant conjuncts are not formed.

One ligature is formed, however. The glyph ⸲ with a far-left dot is a ligature for ⸲⸲ *îya*. Compare this with the more normally-centred dot in ⸲, which is *yi*.

A traditional VIRAMA does not exist. In one coded character set (the BugisA font) found for Buginese, the designers (Mallarangeng and Henry) include one with the following rationale:

> We have added one feature to the font. Because the written language does not include syllable final consonants, it is impossible to transcribe many non-Bugis words, such as "batik". The final 'k' would be 'ka' and so one would be forced to read "batika". We propose that a line under a character be used to mark such a vowel-less consonant.

This innovation is paralleled by a similar innovation in Hanunóo and Tagalog; it is always a visible sign, and since conjuncts are not formed in Lontara, ZWNJ is not necessary to force the display of the glyph. In more recent fonts, however, three different modifier marks are found, which have currency among Buginese experts, such as Mr Djirong Basang, who worked with the Monotype Typography project to prepare the Lontara fonts used in the LASERCOMP photo typesetting machine.. The simple vowel killer or virama is represented by a trailing dot above (different from the i-dot). A caron-like modifier is applied before a consonant which is pre-nasalized, and a circumflex-like character is applied before a consonant which is geminated. Examples: ᨅᨊᨕ᭄ *lapang* (la-pa-nga-virama); ᨕ ᨊ *lampa* (la-anusvara-pa), ᨅᨊᨕ᭄ *lapang* (la-pa-anusvara); ᨕ ᨊ *lappa* (la-glottal-pa), ᨕᨊ lapa' (la-pa-glottal). Note the two different representations of the word *lapang*.

Ordering

Several orderings are attested. In one, LONTARA LETTER A is the first letter in the sequence (*a, ka, ga, nga, ngka, pa, ba, ma, mpa, ta, da, na, nra, ca, ja, nya, nyca, ya, ra, la, wa, sa, ha)*; in another, specified in Fossey and following Matthes, LONTARA LETTER A follows LONTARA LETTER SA and precedes LONTARA LETTER HA (*ka, ga, nga, ngka, pa, ba, ma, mpa, ta, da, na, nra, ca, ja, nya, nyca, ya, ra, la, wa, sa, a, ha*). Both of these orderings differ from the usual Brahmic order in that the order of consonant series is velars, labials, dentals, palatals, and liquids, rather than the Brahmic velars, palatals, dentals, labials, liquids. The third ordering is given in a font sampler file by Mallarangeng and Henry; it is based on the traditional order of the Javanese script: *ha na ca ra ka da sa wa la pa ja ya ma ga ba nga*. (The Javanese order is *hana caraka, data sawala, padha jayanya, maga bathanga*, a sentence which means 'There were (two) emissaries, they began to fight, their valour was equal, they both fell dead'.) The Matthes order is followed in this proposed encoding.

Punctuation and digits

Lontara seems to use spaces between certain units, which are noted by Sirk 1983 to be "longer than a word in its grammatical definition". One punctuation symbol, ᨞ LONTARA PALLAWA, is used "to separate rhythmico-intonational groups, thus functionally corresponding to the full stop and comma of the Latin script". U+0662 ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT TWO or a doubling of the vowel sign (especially VOWEL SIGN E and VOWEL SIGN O) is also apparently used sometimes to denote word reduplication (Matthes 1875:16, 1858 §37). Another separation mark, ᨟ LONTARA END OF SECTION, is also attested in a text printed by the Imprimerie Nationale (see example below). Other punctuation characters, based on European punctuation but adapted to Lontara glyph representation, are now current. These are ᨠ LONTARA COMMA, ᨡ LONTARA COLON, ᨢ LONTARA SEMICOLON, ᨣ LONTARA EXCLAMATION MARK, and ᨤ LONTARA QUESTION MARK.

Unique Lontara digits, if any, are unknown. Latin digits are certainly known in Indonesia; it is possible that Arabic digits (in addition to ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT TWO) are, or have been, used with the Lontara script.

Unicode Character Properties

```
1A00;LONTARA LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A01;LONTARA LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A02;LONTARA LETTER NGA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A03;LONTARA LETTER NGKA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A04;LONTARA LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A05;LONTARA LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A06;LONTARA LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A07;LONTARA LETTER MPA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A08;LONTARA LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A09;LONTARA LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A0A;LONTARA LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A0B;LONTARA LETTER NRA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A0C;LONTARA LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A0D;LONTARA LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A0E;LONTARA LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A0F;LONTARA LETTER NYCA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A10;LONTARA LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A11;LONTARA LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A12;LONTARA LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A13;LONTARA LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A14;LONTARA LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A15;LONTARA LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A16;LONTARA LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A17;LONTARA VOWEL SIGN I;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1A18;LONTARA VOWEL SIGN U;Mn;7;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1A19;LONTARA VOWEL SIGN E;Mc;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A1A;LONTARA VOWEL SIGN O;Mc;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A1B;LONTARA VOWEL SIGN AE;Mn;7;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1A1C;LONTARA VIRAMA;Mn;9;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1A1D;LONTARA ANUSVARA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1A1E;LONTARA GLOTTAL;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1A20;LONTARA END OF SECTION;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A21;LONTARA PALLAWA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A22;LONTARA COMMA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A23;LONTARA COLON;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A24;LONTARA SEMICOLON;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A25;LONTARA EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1A26;LONTARA QUESTION MARK;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
```

NOTE: Combining priorities here are expressed generally. In the Imprimerie font, LONTARA VOWEL SIGN I and LONTARA VOWEL SIGN U centre with their consonants. In the "inverted italic" style, the LONTARA VOWEL SIGN I is placed slightly to the left of centre and the LONTARA VOWEL SIGN U is placed slightly to the right of centre. Lontara fonts require precomposed glyphs for proper positioning of the combining marks (except LONTARA VOWEL SIGN E and LONTARA VOWEL SIGN O which are spacing).

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Examples

Sample from Imprimerie Nationale 1990:302.

[Lontara script, 8 lines of text]

J.-M Pardessus,   corps 16
Collection des lois maritimes antérieures au XVIIIe siècle

Transcription:
[1]ianae sæpulo æpapæsala lotara rilau yanataro
[2]kuwae matowae amana gaparitana makasa kori haﬁgærænao
[3]sesæbu arua pulona pitu kori sæpilona pitu ulæ muhara
[4]kori æsona ese nabe ❡
[5]pasalæ panæhaebi mula mulai masi lopie kuiri
[6]cerana tona nalao ripasere lima riala sitaa, kuiri
[7]tana wugi tona nalao risabawa lima riwula simana, kuiri
[8]cerana tona nalao ribaﬁgara koaregi rimapawa koaregi

Note the LONTARA END OF SECTION in line 4.

3

Sample from Matthes 1875:18.

Discussion of the use of ligature of long i and a.

Sample from Matthes 1875:18.

LEESOEFENING.

TRANSCRIPTIE DER LEESOEFENING.

[1] Ångka ångka-gåre, ångka seoĕwa wåttoe, ångka [2] seoĕwa aroĕñg makoeñráï ri-Loĕwoé másâla-oĕlí. [3] Îya-ro aroĕñg-másâla-oĕlïë, ânâ seoĕwa-oĕwa [4] riyin-dóna riyambôna, na-ânápatôla, ri-ta [5] nâë ri-Loĕwoé. Másâra-ni indóna am- [6] bóna, sâbá málâsa-mákoewânna anâna. Toĕroeñg-mânân-tôni sañrôwe sibâwa [7] tâbïë mábóĕra. Mábêla-ni mákådâë: ångka piñrâna ri-lasâna îya-ro aroĕñg- [8] másâla-oĕlïë. Mâoe baoĕna tå-paoĕlle-ni taoĕwe memâoéïwi, sâbá mákâñjéna [9] na-mákåbboñg-kalåli-laïnna. [10] [11]

Modern transcription. I have retained the hyphenation, punctuation, and capitalization of the original transcription, and italicized the consonants with multiple letter romanizations.

[1]Æ*nk*a æ*nk*a-gare, æ*nk*a seuwa wætu, æ*nk*a
[2]seuwa aru maku*nr*ai ri-Luwu masala-uli,
[3]*Iya*ro aru-masala-ulie, ana seuwa-uwa
[4]riyidona riyabona, na-anapatola, ri-ta-
[5]nae ri-Luwu. Masara-ni idona, abona,
[6]saba malasa-makuwana anana. Turu-manæ-toni sa-
[7]*nr*owe sibawa tabie mabura. Mabela-ni makæ-
[8]dae, æ*nk*a pi*nr*ana ri-lasana *iya*-ro aru-masa-
[9]la-ulie. Mau bauna tæ-paule-ni tauwe
[10]memauiwi, saba makæñena na-makæbo-kala-
[11]i-laina.

Note the use of the ligature *îya* in lines 3 and 8, and the use of *yi* in line 4.

4. Nous indiquons ici les caractères de l'alphabet bugi dans l'ordre que Matthes a employé dans sa grammaire et son dictionnaire. En consultant les ouvrages de Matthes, on remarquera une certaine différence entre les caractères de ses publications et ceux de l'Imprimerie Nationale.

ka	*ga*	*ña*	*ñka*	*pa*	*ba*	*ma*	*mpa*	*ta*	*da*	*na*	*nra*	*ca*

ja	*ña*	*ñca*	*ya*	*ra*	*la*	*wa*	*sa*	*a*	*ha*

Les autres voyelles sont exprimées par les signes suivants :

_ꞏ_	*i :*	ꞏꞏ	*di*	comparé à	*da*
￣	*u :*		*nu*	—	*na*
⌐	*é :*		*pé*	—	*pa*
_⌐	*o :*		*o*	—	*a*
_✓	*ĕ*[1]:		*mĕ*	—	*ma*

[1] Le signe *ĕ* représente le *pĕpĕt* indonésien qui correspond assez bien au phonème français appelé *e* muet, par exemple dans «tenir».

From Fossey 1948:377.

From the *Senseido Encyclopaedia of Linguistics.*

〈表1〉ブギス文字字母一覧表

	音価	字母		音価	字母
1	ka		13	ca	
2	ga		14	ja	
3	nga		15	nya	
4	ngka		16	nca	
5	pa		17	ya	
6	ba		18	ra	
7	ma		19	la	
8	mpa		20	wa	
9	ta		21	sa	
10	da		22	a	
11	na		23	ha	
12	nra				

注1) /ng/ /c/ /j/ /ny/ の音価は，それぞれ，[ŋ] [tʃ] [dʒ] [ɲ] である．

注2) 書体の印象は，使用する筆記用具によって，少なからず異なる．ここに掲げたものは，ロトリングと墨汁で滑らかな紙に書いたものである．伝統的筆記用具は，椰子の葉脈と煤墨である．

出典：マッテス (Matthes, 1875) など．

〈表2〉ブギス文字符号一覧表

	音価	符号
1	i	
2	u	
3	e	
4	o	
5	ĕ	
6	#	

注1) 句点 /#/ 以外は，字母 /ka/ に添加して示した．

注2) 符号/ĕ/ は，シュワー [ə] を表記する．

注3) ブギス語による各符号(anaq sureq)の名称は，次の通りである．1 は「上の子(anaq ri wawo)」，2 は「下の子(anaq ri awa)」，3 は「後の子(anaq ri munri)」，4 は「前の子(anaq ri olo)」，5 は「アンチャ(ĕccĕq)」，6 は「壁掛け(pallawa)」または「境界(passimbag)」．

出典：Matthes (1875) など．

South Sulawesi: Buginese and Makasarese

Writing is often called *lontara'*, after the palm leaves on which it is often inscribed. A wide range of genres is written by a *palontara'* 'writing specialist' on special occasions such as marriage. At one time both the Buginese and Makasarese extended reading and writing to contracts, trade laws, treaties, and maps to cover extensive commercial and maritime activities (Schwartzberg 1994).

The Buginese script comprises 18 consonant letters and one vowel letter (each with inherent -*a*; TABLE 45.5), as well as diacritics for five vowels (TABLE 45.6). Syllable-final consonants are unexpressed. There is one punctuation mark.

SAMPLE OF BUGINESE

1. Buginese:					
2. Transliteration:	eka'	eka'	garé.	eka'	séuwa	wetu.
3. Transcription:	əŋka	əŋka	gare?	əŋka	seuwa	wəttu
4. Gloss:	was	was	story	was	one	time

1.						
2.	eka'	séuwa	aru	makunrai	ri	luwu.
3.	əŋka	seuwa	aruŋ	makunrai	ri	luwu
4.	was	one	princess	woman	in	Luwu

1.		
2.	masala	uli.
3.	masala	uli
4.	problem	skin

TABLE 45.5: *Buginese Letters*

//	ka	[ka]		ga	[ga]		nga	[ŋa]		ka'	[ŋka]
	pa	[pa]		ba	[ba]		ma	[ma]		pa'	[mpa]
	ta	[ta]		da	[da]		na	[na]		nra'	[nra]
	ya	[ja]		ra	[ra]		la	[la]		wa'	[wa]
	sa	[sa]		a	[a]		ha	[ha]			

TABLE 45.6: *Buginese Vowels*

	é	[e]		e	[ə]		ó	[o]		i	[i]		u	[u]

From Daniels & Bright 1996.

Sample from the treat of Bungaya in Old Makassarese with transliteration.

[poteratongi. iyangase. mapalapoporo.] =16 paraka / ra. makasapulona. angana. sikama. butu. narapaya. / ykaraenga. napoteranga. sengi. talasakaima. nai / ya. lebaka. nabalika. namatemo. nabayari. bula / etino. bulaemataka. teyami. naparekiapa / butaya. ributu. sagena. alokiyamaka. kaleba / naadoimi. manasilawara. ruku. taniyaapa. na / kana. anuna. [=17 parakara. makasapulona. atu]

Sample text showing the use of punctuation marks.

Tanda baca, meliputi titik (.), tanda titik dua (:), tanda koma (,), tanda titik koma (:), tanda tanya (～), tanda seru (＼), tanda kutip (”...”), dan tanda kurung (< ... >).

Contoh Penggunaan tanda baca.

1. Tanda titik

[Aklon sudah mampu menulis Indonesia.]

2) Tanda titik dua

[Anaknya tiga orang : Ali, Badu, dan Usman.]

3) Tanda koma

[Nama hari ialah : Ahad, Senin, dan seterusnya.]

4) Tanda titik koma

[Ayah membaca; ibu memasak.]

5) Tanda tanya

[Di mana adikmu?]

6) Tanda seru

[Aduh cantiknya!]

7) Tanda kutip

[”Mau makan?” tanya ibu.]

8) Tanda kurung

[Saya belajar Aklon (Aksara) Lontarak.]

"Punctuation, including stop (.), colon mark (. two stops), comma mark (,), semicolon mark (. stop comma), question mark (.), exclamation mark (.), quotation mark ("…" extract mark), and enclosing mark (parentheses)."

A. Administrative

1. Title
Final proposal for encoding the Lontara (Buginese) script in the UCS.
2. Requester's name
Michael Everson
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)
Individual contribution.
4. Submission date
2003-09-29
5. Requester's reference (if applicable)
N2588, N1930, N1657, UTR#3
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)
Yes.

Proposed name of script
Lontara.

1b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block
No.

1c. Name of the existing block

2. Number of characters in proposal
32

3. Proposed category (see section II, Character Categories)
Category B.1.

4a. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see clause 14, ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)
Level 2

4b. Is a rationale provided for the choice?
Yes.

4c. If YES, reference
Lontara requires Level 2 implementation as other Brahmic scripts do.

5a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?
Yes.

5b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the character naming guidelines in Annex L of ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000?
Yes.

5c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?
Yes.

6a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?
Michael Everson.

6b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:
Michael Everson, Fontographer.

7a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?
Yes. See http://idris.com/scripts/Bugis.html and ftp://mp.cs.niu.edu/pub/henry/readme.txt, and the bibliography below.

7b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?
Yes.

8. 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, sorting and the use of the VIRAMA are discussed above.

9. 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.
Character properties given below.

C. Technical – Justification

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

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?
Barbara Friberg, Daniel Kai, Anthony Jukes, Andy Mallarangeng.

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

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

Buginese is used on the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia, mainly in the southwest.

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

Used to write the Bugis, Makasar, Mandar, and Bima languages.

4b. Reference

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

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

In Indonesia.

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in Principles and Procedures document (a WG 2 standing document) must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

Yes. Positions 1A00-1A1F are proposed.

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?

Yes.

6c. If YES, reference

Contemporary use and accordance with the Roadmap.

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

Yes.

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?

No.

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

10c. If YES, reference

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)?

Yes.

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

Yes.

11c. If YES, reference

Brahmic vowels.

12a. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

No.

12b. If YES, reference

13a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

No.

13b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

14a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

No.

14b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?

TABLE XX - Row 1A: LONTARA

	1A0	1A1	1A2
0	〃	⚬⚬	⟡
1	⌒	⌒	⁚
2	⌃	⌒	⸃
3	⌃	⌒	⸱
4	⌒	◇	⸴
5	⌃	⌒	⸢
6	⌄	⚭	⸜
7	⌒	⚬	⟨
8	⌃	⚬	⟩
9	⌄	⚬	
A	⌃	⚬	
B	⌒	⚬	
C	⌒	⚬	
D	⌃	⚬	
E	⌒	⚬	
F	⌒		

G = 00
P = 00

TABLE XX - Row 1A: LONTARA

hex	Name		hex	Name
00	LONTARA LETTER KA			
01	LONTARA LETTER GA			
02	LONTARA LETTER NGA			
03	LONTARA LETTER NGKA			
04	LONTARA LETTER PA			
05	LONTARA LETTER BA			
06	LONTARA LETTER MA			
07	LONTARA LETTER MPA			
08	LONTARA LETTER TA			
09	LONTARA LETTER DA			
0A	LONTARA LETTER NA			
0B	LONTARA LETTER NRA			
0C	LONTARA LETTER CA			
0D	LONTARA LETTER JA			
0E	LONTARA LETTER NYA			
0F	LONTARA LETTER NYCA			
10	LONTARA LETTER YA			
11	LONTARA LETTER RA			
12	LONTARA LETTER LA			
13	LONTARA LETTER VA			
14	LONTARA LETTER SA			
15	LONTARA LETTER A			
16	LONTARA LETTER HA			
17	LONTARA VOWEL SIGN I			
18	LONTARA VOWEL SIGN U			
19	LONTARA VOWEL SIGN E			
1A	LONTARA VOWEL SIGN O			
1B	LONTARA VOWEL SIGN AE			
1C	LONTARA VIRAMA			
1D	LONTARA VIRAMA			
1E	LONTARA VIRAMA			
1F	(This position shall not be used)			
20	LONTARA END OF SECTION			
21	LONTARA PALLAWA			
22	LONTARA COMMA			
23	LONTARA COLON			
24	LONTARA SEMICOLON			
25	LONTARA EXCLAMATION MARK			
26	LONTARA QUESTION MARK			
27	LONTARA LEFT PARENTHESIS			
28	LONTARA RIGHT PARENTHESIS			
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)			