

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 for encoding the Mandaic script in the BMP of the UCS****Source: UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)****Authors: Michael Everson and Bob Richmond****Status: Individual Contribution****Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC****Date: 2008-08-04**

**1. Introduction.** The Mandaic script is used to write a dialect of Eastern Aramaic, which, in its classical form, is currently used as the liturgical language of the Mandaean religion. A living language descended from Classical Mandaic is spoken by a small number of people living in and around Ahvaz, Khūzestān, in southwestern Iran; speakers are also found in emigrant communities in Sweden, Australia, and the United States. There is a considerable amount of Iranian influence on the lexicon of Classical Mandaic, and Arabic and Persian influence on the grammar and lexicon of the contemporary dialect. The script itself is likely derived from the Parthian chancery script.

**2. Structure.** Mandaic is a right-to-left script. It is a true alphabet, using letters regularly for vowels rather than as the *matres lectionis* from which they derived. The three diacritical marks are used in teaching materials to differentiate vowel quality. At present, at least, the rule is that they may be omitted from ordinary text. In this regard they are very like the Arabic *fatha*, *kasra*, and *damma* or the Hebrew vowel points.

- The AFFRICATION MARK ܐ is used to extend the character set for foreign sounds (whether affrication, lenition, or another sound). See figures 8 and 9. Compare:

ܐ	G	g	ܐ	G̣	γ
ܕ	D	d	ܕ	Ḍ	δ
ܚ	H	h	ܚ	Ḥ	ħ
ܬ	T	t	ܬ	Ṭ	ʔ
ܟ	K	k	ܟ	Ḳ	χ
ܦ	P	p	ܦ	P̣	f
ܨ	S	s	ܨ	Ṣ	ʒ?
ܨ	Š	š	ܨ	Ṣ̌	č, ĵ
ܬ	T	t	ܬ	Ṭ	θ

- The VOCALIZATION MARK ܐ is used to distinguish vowel quality of *halqa*, *ušenna*, and *aksa* (Hebrew *alef*, *waw*, *yod*):

ܐܐ	BA	bā	ܐܐ	BẠ	ba
ܐܘ	BU	bu	ܐܘ	BỤ	bo
ܐܝ	BI	bi	ܐܝ	BỊ	be

- The GEMINATION MARK ܐ is used to indicate what native writers call a “hard” pronunciation:

ܐܐܐܐ	AKA	ekka	‘there is’	ܐܐܐܐܐܐ	ŠINA	šenna	‘tooth’,
ܐܐܐܐ	LIBA	lebba	‘heart’	ܐܐܐܐܐܐ	R̥BH	rabba	‘great’

**3. Joining behaviour.** Mandaic has fully-developed joining behaviour. The table below shows the joining forms.

***Dual-joining Mandaic Characters***

Character	X <sub>n</sub>	X <sub>r</sub>	X <sub>m</sub>	X <sub>l</sub>
AB	𐤁	𐤁	𐤁	𐤁
AG	𐤂	𐤂	𐤂	𐤂
AD	𐤃	𐤃	𐤃	𐤃
AH	𐤄	𐤄	𐤄	𐤄
USHENNA	𐤅	𐤅	𐤅	𐤅
IT	𐤆	𐤆	𐤆	𐤆
ATT	𐤇	𐤇	𐤇	𐤇
AK	𐤈	𐤈	𐤈	𐤈
AL	𐤉	𐤉	𐤉	𐤉
AM	𐤊	𐤊	𐤊	𐤊
AN	𐤋	𐤋	𐤋	𐤋
AS	𐤌	𐤌	𐤌	𐤌
AP	𐤍	𐤍	𐤍	𐤍
ASZ	𐤎	𐤎	𐤎	𐤎
AQ	𐤏	𐤏	𐤏	𐤏
AR	𐤐	𐤐	𐤐	𐤐
AT	𐤑	𐤑	𐤑	𐤑

***Right-joining Mandaic Characters***

Character	X <sub>n</sub>	X <sub>r</sub>
HALQA	𐤒	𐤒
AZ	𐤓	𐤓
IN	𐤔	𐤔
AKSA	𐤕	𐤕
ASH	𐤖	𐤖

***Non-joining Mandaic Characters***

Character	X <sub>n</sub>
DUSHENNA	𐤗
KAD	𐤘
AIN	𐤙

U+0856 𐤗 MANDAIC LETTER DUSHENNA (also called *adu*), transliterated *d*, is derived from an old ligature of U+0843 𐤃 MANDAIC LETTER AD *d* and U+0849 𐤕 MANDAIC LETTER AKSA *i*, used in Aramaic to write the relative pronoun and the genitive exponent *di*. It is used as an undecomposable letter in its own right (like Danish *æ*), usually written proclitically as the first letter of a word, or written alone. Note that AD and AKSA ligate normally: 𐤃 𐤕 *di* = 𐤕 *i* + 𐤃 *d* ← (reading right to left).

Similarly, U+0857 𐤘 MANDAIC LETTER KAD is derived from an old ligature of U+084A 𐤈 MANDAIC LETTER AK *k* and U+0856 𐤗 MANDAIC LETTER DUSHENNA *di*, used in Aramaic to write the word *kādi* ‘when, as, like’; compare Hebrew כַּדִּי *kādi*. It is also used as an undecomposable letter in its own right, usually written alone. While AK is dual joining, KAD never joins with a preceding character; the joining behaviour is different between the two despite the origin of KAD in AK + DUSHENNA. Compare 𐤗 𐤍 𐤕 *pkd* = 𐤗 *d* + 𐤍 *k* + 𐤕 *p* ← (where AP and AK join as normal and AK and DUSHENNA do not join) with 𐤗 𐤘 𐤕 *pkd* = 𐤗 *k* + 𐤕 *p* ← (where AP and KAD do not join). Note also the similarity of KAD and the syllable *ki*: 𐤗 𐤕 *ki* = 𐤕 *i* + 𐤗 *k* ← (reading right to left).

U+0858 ܥ MANDAIC LETTER AIN is a borrowing from U+0639 ع ARABIC LETTER AIN and as noted above does not combine with other characters.

**4. Punctuation.** Sentence punctuation is used, rather sparsely. Two script-specific marks are used; U+085D ܐ MANDAIC SMALL PUNCTUATION represents a minor break (analogous to a comma), and U+085E ܐ MANDAIC LARGE PUNCTUATION represents a major break (analogous to a full stop). In legacy fonts these are encoded on COMMA and FULL STOP respectively.

**5. Collating order.** The order of the letters in the code chart is their alphabetical order. The diacritical marks do not affect primary weights but are taken into consideration in tie-breaking.

**6. Character names.** The transliteration in the character names follows the usual UCS naming conventions, although ASZ has been preferred to what might have been written with ASS.

**7. Linebreaking.** Line-breaking properties for Mandaic are the same as those for Syriac. To justify text, U+085F – MANDAIC KASHIDA is quite often used. In legacy fonts this is encoded on LOW LINE. The characters U+ 0640 ARABIC TATWEEL, U+180A MONGOLIAN NIRUGU, and U+ 07FA NKO LAJANYALAN suggest to us that script-specific encoding is appropriate for scripts which use extenders of this kind. Accordingly, the N’Ko, Mongolian, or Arabic characters (which have N’Ko, Mongolian, and Arabic script properties) should not be used for Mandaic (or for Manichaean, or for Psalter Pahlavi).

## 8. Unicode Character Properties.

```
0840;MANDAIC LETTER HALQA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0841;MANDAIC LETTER AB;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0842;MANDAIC LETTER AG;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0843;MANDAIC LETTER AD;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0844;MANDAIC LETTER AH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0845;MANDAIC LETTER USHENNA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0846;MANDAIC LETTER AZ;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0847;MANDAIC LETTER IT;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0848;MANDAIC LETTER ATT;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0849;MANDAIC LETTER AKSA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084A;MANDAIC LETTER AK;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084B;MANDAIC LETTER AL;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084C;MANDAIC LETTER AM;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084D;MANDAIC LETTER AN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084E;MANDAIC LETTER AS;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084F;MANDAIC LETTER IN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0850;MANDAIC LETTER AP;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0851;MANDAIC LETTER ASZ;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0852;MANDAIC LETTER AQ;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0853;MANDAIC LETTER AR;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0854;MANDAIC LETTER ASH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0855;MANDAIC LETTER AT;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0856;MANDAIC LETTER DUSHENNA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0857;MANDAIC LETTER KAD;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0858;MANDAIC LETTER AIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0859;MANDAIC AFFRICTION MARK;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
085A;MANDAIC VOCALIZATION MARK;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
085B;MANDAIC GEMINATION MARK;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
085D;MANDAIC SMALL PUNCTUATION;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
085E;MANDAIC LARGE PUNCTUATION;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
085F;MANDAIC KASHIDA;Lm;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
```

## 9. Bibliography.

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	084	085
0	0840	0850
1	0841	0851
2	0842	0852
3	0843	0853
4	0844	0854
5	0845	0855
6	0846	0856
7	0847	0857
8	0848	0858
9	0849	0859
A	084A	085A
B	084B	085B
C	084C	
D	084D	085D
E	084E	085E
F	084F	085F

**Letters**

0840	◌	MANDAIC LETTER HALQA
	a	
0841	ܐ	MANDAIC LETTER AB
0842	ܒ	MANDAIC LETTER AG
0843	ܓ	MANDAIC LETTER AD
0844	ܔ	MANDAIC LETTER AH
0845	ܕ	MANDAIC LETTER USHENNA
	u	
0846	ܝ	MANDAIC LETTER AZ
0847	ܚ	MANDAIC LETTER IT
0848	ܛ	MANDAIC LETTER ATT
0849	ܥ	MANDAIC LETTER AKSA
	i	
084A	ܦ	MANDAIC LETTER AK
084B	ܩ	MANDAIC LETTER AL
084C	ܪ	MANDAIC LETTER AM
084D	ܫ	MANDAIC LETTER AN
084E	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER AS
084F	ܭ	MANDAIC LETTER IN
0850	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER AP
0851	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER ASZ
0852	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER AQ
0853	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER AR
0854	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER ASH
0855	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER AT
0856	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER DUSHENNA
	di	
0857	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER KAD
0858	ܬ	MANDAIC LETTER AIN

**Diacritics**

0859	◌	MANDAIC AFFRICATION MARK
085A	◌	MANDAIC VOCALIZATION MARK
085B	◌	MANDAIC GEMINATION MARK

**Punctuation**

085D	◌	MANDAIC SMALL PUNCTUATION
085E	◌	MANDAIC LARGE PUNCTUATION

**Letter extender**

085F	—	MANDAIC KASHIDA
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MANDAEAN ALPHABET WITH LATIN AND HEBREW transliterations

MANDAEAN	LATIN	HEBREW
Ⲁ	a	א
ⲁ	b	ב
Ⲃ	g	ג
ⲃ	d	ד
Ⲅ	h	ה
ⲅ	u	ו
Ⲇ	z	ז
ⲇ	h	ח
Ⲉ	ṭ	ט
ⲉ	i	י
Ⲋ	k	כ
ⲋ	l	ל
Ⲍ	m	מ
ⲍ	n	נ
Ⲏ	s	ס
ⲏ	c	ע
Ⲑ	p	פ
ⲑ	q	ק
Ⲓ	r	ר
ⲓ	š	ש
Ⲕ	t	ת
ⲕ	d-	
	(as procl., in ⲕⲉ as kd)	

Figure 1. Chart with transliterations into Latin and Hebrew from Macuch 1963. DUSHENNA and KAD are given at the end.

§ 1. The Mandaic alphabet is called *abagāda*, the letters being called *ā*, *bā*, *gā*, *dā* and not *alef*, *beth*, *gimel*, *daleth* etc. The original number of letters of the Semitic alphabet, 22, was extended to the full number of day-hours by adding *ḡ* and repeating the first letter *a* at the end of the alphabet. Without this repetition the alphabet would not be considered as complete for magical purposes. The number 24 was not reached by counting the supplementary Arabic *ʿayn*, as Nöldeke supposed<sup>1</sup>.

§ 2. Alphabet.

Form	With vowels	Transliteration Latin Hebrew	Pronun- ciation
Ⲁ	( <i>halqa</i> )	a א	a, ā, ā
ⲁ	bā ⲁⲃ bī ⲁⲄ bū ⲁⲅ ḡb ⲁⲆ	b ב	b, β
Ⲃ	gā Ⲃⲃ gī ⲂⲄ gū Ⲃⲅ ḡg ⲂⲆ	g ג	g, γ
ⲃ	dā ⲃⲃ dī ⲃⲄ dū ⲃⲅ ḡd ⲃⲆ	d ד	d, δ
Ⲅ	hā Ⲅⲃ hī ⲄⲄ hū Ⲅⲅ ḡh ⲄⲆ	h ה	h
ⲅ	( <i>-ḡḡenna</i> )	u ו	o, u, ū
Ⲇ	wā Ⲇⲃ wī ⲆⲄ wū Ⲇⲅ ḡw ⲆⲆ	u ו	w, v
ⲇ	zā ⲇⲃ zī ⲇⲄ zū ⲇⲅ ḡz ⲇⲆ	z ז	z
Ⲉ	ṭā Ⲉⲃ ṭī ⲈⲄ ṭū Ⲉⲅ ḡṭ ⲈⲆ	ṭ ט	ṭ
ⲉ	( <i>akso</i> )	i י	e, i, ī
Ⲋ	yā Ⲋⲃ yī ⲊⲄ yū Ⲋⲅ ḡy ⲊⲆ	i י	y
ⲋ	kā ⲋⲃ kī ⲋⲄ kū ⲋⲅ ḡk ⲋⲆ	k כ	k, χ
Ⲍ	lā Ⲍⲃ lī ⲌⲄ lū Ⲍⲅ ḡl ⲌⲆ	l ל	l
ⲍ	mā ⲍⲃ mī ⲍⲄ mū ⲍⲅ ḡm ⲍⲆ	m מ	m
Ⲏ	nā Ⲏⲃ nī ⲎⲄ nū Ⲏⲅ ḡn ⲎⲆ	n נ	n
ⲏ	šā ⲏⲃ šī ⲏⲄ šū ⲏⲅ ḡš ⲏⲆ	s ס	s
Ⲑ	pā Ⲑⲃ pī ⲐⲄ pū Ⲑⲅ ḡp ⲐⲆ	p פ	p, f
ⲑ	qā ⲑⲃ qī ⲑⲄ qū ⲑⲅ ḡq ⲑⲆ	q ק	q
Ⲓ	rā Ⲓⲃ rī ⲒⲄ rū Ⲓⲅ ḡr ⲒⲆ	r ר	r
ⲓ	šā ⲓⲃ šī ⲓⲄ šū ⲓⲅ ḡš ⲓⲆ	š ש	š
Ⲕ	tā Ⲕⲃ tī ⲔⲄ tū Ⲕⲅ ḡt ⲔⲆ	t ת	t, ṭ
ⲕ	( <i>adu, or duḡenna</i> )	ḡ- ḡ	(a) d
Ⲍ		a א	a

<sup>1</sup> MG, p. 487 and 1-13: Schriftlehrs. <sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 1: pacn.

Figure 2. Chart showing basic syllables in Mandaic.





Maki Gabriel  
 Amika mabulakht  
 to my dear friend  
 With a pure heart my God be praised  
 Kela, Shulam is heading to Hme! Thy Eden came  
 I brought thee a Ganga, a large  
 ancient one, of a date of a hundred years & a Ganga  
 & a Lulasta, & a Taster Shaga & an Amiana, In the Amiana are  
 & a collection of the Judge Brika prayer (bafan) of nations  
 the consecration of the mandi, mpawar, triana & wana gra al thy ma'a  
 vanaana darafsha ma'aa plebat  
 With your letter this came (I was in Hefze abhur mat.  
 & I came at night my dear Kela praised the House of  
 Life I desire know of it (the date?). I came to the Sun to Baghdad  
 at the beginning of the month with the eighth day in the month  
 I delivered the Ganga to the High Priest of Justice, Mr. Draser  
 100 writings & I went out  
 Your letter You say I will give you 100 rufes  
 Dear Kela I am not a liar you say I will give you 100 rufes  
 I am the poor man and by the House of Life  
 I asked the house of the gangioni aleya for 100 + 80 rufes  
 Sheikh Kunt Ram b. Goman

Figure 8. Sample text in Mandaic showing extended letters for foreign sounds.  
 This is a modern letter not an old manuscript.





# MANDÄISCH.

Isolirt	Verbunden	Wert	Isolirt	Verbunden	Wert	Isolirt	Verbunden	Wert
◌	◌ ◌	a	◌	◌	t	◌ ◌	◌ ◌	3
◌	◌ ◌	b	◌	◌	y	◌	◌	f
◌	◌ ◌	g	◌	◌	k	◌	◌	s
◌	◌	d	◌	◌	l	◌	◌	q
◌	◌	h, χ	◌	◌	m	◌	◌	r
◌	◌	v	◌	◌	n	◌ ◌	◌ ◌	š
◌	◌	z	◌ ◌	◌ ◌	s	◌	◌	t

## Ligaturen.

Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
◌	di, de	◌	nd	◌	šv
◌	kd	◌	nv	◌	šl
◌	kr	◌	ny	◌	šr
◌	ky	◌	nt	◌	nq
◌	kl	◌	pv	◌	vt
◌	kv	◌	pl	◌	š
◌	kt	◌	pr		

Die Umgebungen von Wasith, Howaizah und Bassora werden noch jetzt von einem Volke bewohnt, welches sich Sabier, Nazaräer oder Mandäer nennt. Die Araber nennen sie auch Nabathäer, Galiläer oder St. Johanneschristen. Der Glaube dieses Volkes ist eine Mischung von christlichen Lehren mit den alten Landestraktionen. Ihre Sprache ist die aramäische und nähert

sich der talmudisch-babylonischen. Die Schrift unterscheidet sich von den verwandten dadurch, dass ו י Vokale sind, die Gutturale ך und ך, sowie ך und ך nicht unterschieden werden und geschrieben, wie gesprochen wird, daher auch alle Vokale geschrieben werden; das ך dient als Konsonantenverdoppelung. Die Schrift zeigt alterthümliche, an das Aramäische sich lehrende Formen.

**Figure 12.** Chart of Mandaic letters and ligatures from Faulmann 1880. The specific glyphs of these ligatures would be font-specific; they follow the normal shaping rules as in a standard font:

◌	dušenna	◌	nd	◌	šu
◌	kd	◌	nu	◌	šl
◌	kr	◌	ni	◌	šr
◌	ki	◌	nt	◌	nq
◌	kl	◌	pu	◌	ut
◌	ku	◌	pl	◌	š
◌	kt	◌	pr		



## A. Administrative

1. Title

**Proposal for encoding the Mandaic script in the BMP of the UCS**

2. Requester's name

**Michael Everson**

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

**Individual contribution.**

4. Submission date

**2008-08-04**

5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal

**No.**

6b. More information will be provided later

**Yes.**

## B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:

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

**Yes.**

1b. Proposed name of script

**Mandaic.**

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

**No.**

1d. Name of the existing block

2. Number of characters in proposal

**31.**

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 B.1.**

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?

**Brian Mubarak and 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.

**No.**

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?

**Brian Mubarak, Charles Häberl, Jorunn Buckley, William Clocksin**

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?

**There are some 60,000-70,000 Mandaean worldwide.**

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

**Traditional and liturgical use.**

4b. Reference

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

**Yes.**

5b. If YES, where?

**In Iran, Iraq, and elsewhere.**

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

**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)?

**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?