


























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 Manichaean script in the SMP of the UCS****Source: UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)****Authors: Michael Everson and Desmond Durkin-Meisterernst****Status: Individual Contribution****Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC****Replaces: N2544, N3378****Date: 2008-11-01**

1. Introduction. Manichaeism is a dualistic religion founded by Mani (216–274 or 277 CE) which flourished for a number of centuries and finally petered out in about the 14th century. Mani grew up in Babylonia and his religious system was designed to combine and bring to completion the various major religious systems (Judaean-Christianity, Gnosticism, Zoroastrianism and even Buddhism) living side by side but opposed to each other in Mesopotamia and surrounding areas much of which was part of the vast Sasanian Empire. The main features of Manichaeism are dualism—the cosmic opposition of the good principle, light, and the evil principle, darkness—the gnostic awakening of the individual soul to its divine origins and the need to free the light trapped in matter in order to return it to its proper place in paradise. A particular feature of Manichaeism is Mani’s decision to spread his teachings in any language available. This resulted in a body of Manichaean literature in many languages as Manichaeism spread eastwards and westwards. Since Manichaeism faced persecution in most places, much of its literature was destroyed, though significant Coptic and Greek Manichean sources have survived. Manichaeism became an official state religion in the Uighur kingdom in Central Asia (from 762 to 840 CE) and it is here, in the Turfan oasis on the Silk Road in Central Asia that the most significant Manichaean texts in the east were found. These are written in Manichaean script in the Iranian languages Middle and Early Modern Persian, Parthian, Sogdian, and Bactrian, as well as in the Turkic language Uighur and, to a lesser extent, the Indo-European language Tocharian.

































































2. Structure. Manichaean is an alphabetic script written right-to-left, with spaces between words. The Manichaean script and Syriac Estrangelo are sister scripts, both having evolved from Aramaic. (This does not mean that Syriac behaviour is necessarily more relevant to Manichaean than to other cursive right-to-left scripts; it means only that some of the lettershapes are fairly closely related between the two scripts.) Because of its use by Manichaeans in Central Asia, the script has been called “Manichaean” by modern scholars. A number of consonants are distinguished from base consonants by the use of one or two dots; these eleven letters (seven with two dots and three with one dot) are encoded explicitly. These letters do not have decompositions. Five characters have final variant forms which are significant but unpredictable; a variation selector is specified to invoke this special shaping behaviour. There are three diacritical marks which indicate abbreviation, plurality, or the conjunction *ud*.

3. Names and ordering. The names used for the Manichaean characters are based on their Imperial Aramaic analogues. Since Manichaean makes use a number of characters which are derived from Aramaic base-letters, new names based on the Aramaic letter-names have been devised in accordance with the usual UCS conventions, so that naming scheme is mnemonic and useful. For example, spirant

























letters using a double-dot diacritic are typically named using the letter -H-, so for  BETH *b*,  KAPH *k*,  ZAYIN *z*,  JAYIN *j*,  QOPH *q*, the marked forms are  BHETH *β*,  KHAPH *ḳ*,  ZHAYIN *ž*,  JHAYIN *j̣*,  QHOPH *q̣*. For letters  AYIN *ʿ*, and  SHIN *š*, where -H- does not make sense, the initial letter has been doubled,  AAYIN *ʿ*,  SSHIN *š*. The -H- is used in some other letters, such as  GHIMEL *γ*,  DHAMEDH *δ*,  THAMEDH *θ* ~ *δδ* (from  GIMEL *g*,  LAMEDH *l*); in letters with a single dot a letter is simply changed, as in  FE *f*,  XAPH *ḳ*,  XOPH *q̣* (from  PE *p*,  KAPH *k*,  QOPH *q*). The order of the letters in the code chart is the alphabetical order; dotted letters are considered separate letters and are not interfiled with the base characters.

4. Shaping. The Manichaean script as proposed for encoding has fully-developed joining behaviour. The table below shows the joining forms as well as noting which characters do not have joining behaviour. The glyphs shown are X_n nominal, X_r right-joining, X_m dual-joining, and X_l left-joining.

Dual-joining Manichaean Characters

Character	X _n	X _r	X _m	X _l
BETH				
BHETH				
GIMEL				
GHIMEL				
LAMEDH				
DHAMEDH				
THAMEDH				
MEM				
SAMEKH				
AYIN				
AAYIN				
PE				
FE				
QOPH				
XOPH				
QHOPH				

Right-joining Manichaean Characters

Character	X _n	X _r
DALETH		
WAW		
ZAYIN		
ZHAYIN		
TETH		
YODH		
KAPH		
XAPH		
KHAPH		
SADHE		
RESH		
TAW		

Aleph-joining Manichaean Character

Character	A _n	A _{rb}	A _{mb}	A _l
ALEPH				

Joining Class:	An:	ALEPH nominal
	Al:	ALEPH left-joining
	Arb:	ALEPH right-joining following BETH or BHETH
	Amb:	ALEPH dual-joining (medial) following BETH or BHETH

The joining behavior of ALEPH differs from that of other letters. ALEPH is dual joining, but it joins on the right *only* to BETH or BHETH. It does not join to the right to other dual-joining (or left-joining) letters, which means it also functions as a non-joining left context for letters of those joining classes. Compare "m'm' = + + + + + + ← (where ALEPH does not join to preceding ALEPH or MEM or to following ALEPH but does join to following MEM) with "b'b' = + + + + + + (where ALEPH does not join to preceding or following ALEPH but does join to preceding and following BETH).

Left-joining Manichaean Characters

Character	X _n	X _l
HETH		
NUN		

Non-joining Manichaean Characters

Character	X _n
HE	
JAYIN	
JHAYIN	
SHIN	
SSHIN	

4.1 Five Manichaean characters have special forms which can be invoked by means of the character U+FE00 VARIATION SELECTOR-1. In instances other than nominal (and final for MEM) forms the vs-1 has no effect. The table below is displayed in logical order.

DALETH	+	VS-1	=	d_n
HE	+	VS-1	=	h_n
MEM	+	VS-1	=	m_n
MEM	+	VS-1	=	m_r
NUN	+	VS-1	=	n_n
RESH	+	VS-1	=	r_n

The shapes invoked by the VARIATION SELECTOR are not predictable, though they tend to occur at the end of lines. Because the shape is not predictable, a script-specific variation selector has not been proposed. Use of U+FE00 has data implications for the UCD: additions will be required for the files StandardizedVariants.txt and StandardizedVariants.html. The lines for StandardizedVariants.txt are as follows:






```

10AC5 FE00; alternate form; isolate # MANICHAEAN LETTER DALETH
10AC6 FE00; alternate form; isolate # MANICHAEAN LETTER HE
10AD5 FE00; alternate form; isolate # MANICHAEAN LETTER MEM
10AD5 FE00; alternate form; isolate final # MANICHAEAN LETTER MEM
10AD6 FE00; alternate form; isolate # MANICHAEAN LETTER NUN
10AE0 FE00; alternate form; isolate # MANICHAEAN LETTER RESH




```













Evidently these would also be the first non-BMP characters to make use of U+FE00. Whether this has implications for data is a matter for the UTC. We note that there is also a set of variation selectors in Plane 14; we do not know the implications for preferring either set over the other, and do not have a preference. We have briefly considered, and quickly rejected, the idea of encoding alternate forms of MEM, DALETH, HE, NUN, and RESH; these standard variants are glyph variants only.







4.2. Manichaeian makes use of two standard and obligatory ligatures. The table below is displayed in visual order:

čy  = YODH • + SADHE  ←
 čn  = NUN  + SADHE  ←

















Note that if SADHE is in right-joining form the ligatures are also applied: čy  , čn .

5. Manichaeian numbers. Manichaeian has its own numbers, which have right-to-left directionality. Numbers are built up out of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 100; the number 1000 is not attested in Manichaeian. Unfortunately very few Manichaeian numbers are attested. The numbers 10, 20, and 100 take the form of Manichaeian letters ( HE,  PE,  MEM); their glyphs were re-analysed from the original Aramaic prototype. The following is an exhaustive list of numbers attested in Manichaeian. The third column is displayed in visual order; the fourth column is the manuscript source.



1		1 ←	M283 II V 4
2		1 + 1 ←	
3		1 + 1 + 1 ←	M67 R ii 11
4		1 + 1 + 1 + 1 ←	M74 II R 18
7		1 + 1 + 5 ←	
8		1 + 1 + 1 + 5 ←	
12		1 + 1 + 10 ←	M14 R 1, 2, 4, 9, 10
15		5 + 10 ←	M5750 R ii 21
68		1 + 1 + 1 + 5 + 20 + 20 + 20 ←	M1 390
77		1 + 1 + 5 + 10 + 20 + 20 + 20 ←	M1 321
162		1 + 1 SPACE 20 + 20 + 20 SPACE 100 ←	M1 167
546		1 + 5 + 20 + 20 [linebreak] 100 + 5 ←	M1 160–161




Note that the height at which  1 and  5 are drawn is different when following  10 or  20: compare  17 and  27.

Dual-joining Manichaeian Numbers

Character	X _n	X _r	X _m	X _l
ONE				
FIVE				
TEN				
TWENTY				

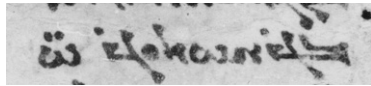
Right-joining Manichaeian Number

Character	X _n	X _r
ONE HUNDRED		

6. Diacritical marks. U+10AE6  MANICHAEAN COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK is used with  SHIN š and  WAW w, in the combinations š, š'n and w. The dots indicate an abbreviation of the normal spellings 'wš, 'wš'n and 'wd. The common factor here is the conjunction *ud* 'and' on its own or with the enclitic

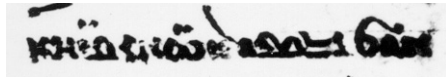
pronouns -š ‘his, her, its’ and -šān ‘theirs’ attached. As will be seen below, this character can also serve to indicate plurality, as a substitute for U+10AE7 𐭪 MANICHAEAN COMBINING PLURAL MARK. The references before the transliterations (such as “M5/R/ii/18/”) are to Manichaean scriptures and fragments.

š 𐭪



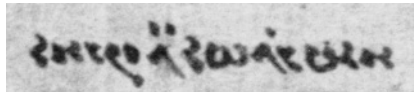
M5/R/ii/18/ *bgr'štygr š*

š'n 𐭪𐭫𐭬



M2/II/R/ii/34/ 'wṭ *bst* š'n *frh'*

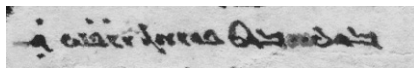
w 𐭪



M7/II/V/i/27/ 'c *rwšn w yzd'n*

Like the previous character, U+10AC8 𐭪 MANICHAEAN LETTER UD is only used to indicate to the word *ud*, and it does not occur when enclitic pronouns other than -š and -šān are attached to it:

w 𐭪



M39/R/i/7/ *bwj* *bwṭ pyd'g drfš w*

A combining diacritic has not been proposed because it would be used only with one character. This proposal is analogous to the Sindhi word abbreviation U+06FD.

U+10AE7 𐭪 MANICHAEAN COMBINING PLURAL MARK is also used to indicate that a spelling has been shortened; it is frequently used at the end of the manuscript line to indicate that the scribe has shortened a word to fit it in. The shortening frequently involves the plural ending in 𐭪𐭫 -'n which is reduced to *n* with dots placed below it. It is this usage from which the name for this character has been derived. Although the shortening very often involves leaving out an 𐭪 ALEF ', the dots cannot be taken to signify a missing ALEF because shortening occasionally involves leaving out other letters.

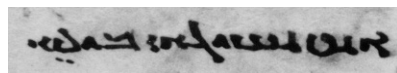
shortening -y' 𐭪𐭫 to 𐭪



M39/R/i/18/ *wrc 'wṭ 'zgd 'yy hwfrjyd* for *fry'd*

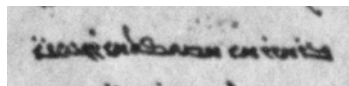
The position of the dots is important; compare this abbreviation with JHAYIN 𐭪 above:

shortening of -j' to 𐭪



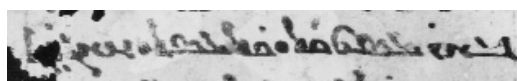
M42/V/i/5/ 'c *hndwg'n bwjd* for *bwj'd*

shortening of -'n to 𐭪



M1/368/ *br'dr'n 'mwst'n rwšn* for *rwšn'n*

shortening other than of -'



M34/V/7/ *b'r 'stftyft* ° *'styh'g(f't)* for *'styh'gyft*

The illustrations here are taken from W. Sundermann, *Iranian Manichaean Turfan texts in early publications (1904-1934): Photo Edition*. London: School of Oriental and African Studies 1996 (CII Supplementary Series Vol. III).

7. Punctuation. A variety of punctuation marks is used: ✠✡⊙⊙⋮⋮. Often part of the punctuation is written in red; this behaviour is outside the scope of character encoding. The punctuation system was elaborated quite clearly by the Manichaeans. The size and shape of dots was significant, and this has been taken over into Manichaean typography. The punctuation forms *a coherent set*; the thick dot contrasts with the thin dot, the two dots have the same weight as the thick dot and the combining abbreviation and plural dots. This set is unrelated to the punctuation which developed in the European typographic tradition. We can see no benefit to trying to unify some of these with existing characters (since others will certainly remain un-unified) and have a very strong preference for a single script-specific set to be encoded.

U+10AE5 — MANICHAEAN KASHIDA is used as a tatweel to extend a word. 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 Manichaean (or for Mandaic, or for Psalter Pahlavi).

U+10AF0 ✠ MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION STAR is used to mark the beginning and end of headlines.

U+10AF1 ✡ MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION FLEURON (a black dot surrounded by petals often in red or blue) is used to mark the beginning and end of headlines and captions.


U+10AF2 ⊙ MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION DOUBLE DOT WITHIN DOT (two black dots surrounded by red circles) is used to indicate larger units of text in a prose text or the end of a strophe in a verse text. This kind of division can *also* be indicated by using a sequence ⊙⊙ of U+10AF3 ⊙ MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION DOT WITHIN DOT; we prefer to have the DOUBLE DOT WITHIN DOT ENCODED uniquely because without an explicit character one would have to resort to a ligation mechanism like ZWJ to form the joined pair—but this kind of ligation of punctuation would be unprecedented in the UCS. The user should be able to choose between ⊙⊙ and ⊙⊙.


U+10AF3 ⊙ MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION DOT WITHIN DOT (one black dot surrounded by a red circle) is used to indicate smaller units of text in a prose text or the end of a half-verse in a verse text.

U+10AF4 • MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION SINGLE THICK DOT is used to indicate sub-units of text, logical parts of a sentence or units in a list. It is not a word separator.

U+10AF5 • MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION SINGLE THIN DOT is sometimes the same as U+10AF4 • MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION SINGLE THICK DOT but is more likely to be an incomplete U+10AF3 ⊙ MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION DOT WITHIN DOT where the scribe has forgotten to add the red circle; it is ambiguous as to which of the two characters it represents. Scholars consider it important to be able to mark this in Manichaean texts—as a character distinction, not via markup—as the significance is *semantic*. Neither U+00B7 · MIDDLE DOT (which is a word-internal punctuation mark) nor U+2E31 · WORD SEPARATION MIDDLE DOT (which is just a word separator) can be considered to be ambiguous between U+10AF3 and U+10AF4. Functionally, *neither* of those are final punctuation as U+10AF3, U+10AF4, and U+10AF5 are. Not all manuscripts demonstrate the size difference between U+10AF4

and U+10AF5, but the semantic distinction is clear and the request is to be able to distinguish the characters in plain text.

U+10AF6 : MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION TWO DOTS is similar to U+10AF1  MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION FLEURON, just placed vertically, usually with red circles. It is used to mark the beginning and end of headlines and captions.

U+10AF7  MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION LINE FILLER is used as a sort of ellipsis to fill out a line. See Figures 6 and 7.

8. Unicode Character Properties

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10AC0;MANICHAEAN LETTER ALEPH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AC1;MANICHAEAN LETTER BETH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AC2;MANICHAEAN LETTER BHETH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AC3;MANICHAEAN LETTER GIMEL;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AC4;MANICHAEAN LETTER GHIMEL;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AC5;MANICHAEAN LETTER DALETH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AC6;MANICHAEAN LETTER HE;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AC7;MANICHAEAN LETTER WAW;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AC8;MANICHAEAN LETTER UD;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AC9;MANICHAEAN LETTER ZAYIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ACA;MANICHAEAN LETTER ZHAYIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ACB;MANICHAEAN LETTER JAYIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ACC;MANICHAEAN LETTER JHAYIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ACD;MANICHAEAN LETTER HETH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ACE;MANICHAEAN LETTER TETH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ACF;MANICHAEAN LETTER YODH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD0;MANICHAEAN LETTER KAPH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD1;MANICHAEAN LETTER XAPH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD2;MANICHAEAN LETTER KHAPH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD3;MANICHAEAN LETTER LAMEDH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD4;MANICHAEAN LETTER DHAMEDH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD5;MANICHAEAN LETTER THAMEDH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD6;MANICHAEAN LETTER MEM;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD7;MANICHAEAN LETTER NUN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD8;MANICHAEAN LETTER SAMEKH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AD9;MANICHAEAN LETTER AYIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ADA;MANICHAEAN LETTER AAYIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ADB;MANICHAEAN LETTER PE;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ADC;MANICHAEAN LETTER FE;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ADD;MANICHAEAN LETTER SADHE;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ADE;MANICHAEAN LETTER QOPH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10ADF;MANICHAEAN LETTER XOPH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AE0;MANICHAEAN LETTER QHOPH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AE1;MANICHAEAN LETTER RESH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AE2;MANICHAEAN LETTER SHIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AE3;MANICHAEAN LETTER SSHIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AE4;MANICHAEAN LETTER TAW;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
10AE5;MANICHAEAN KASHIDA;Lm;0;AL;;;;N;;;;;
10AE6;MANICHAEAN COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK;Mn;230;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
10AE7;MANICHAEAN COMBINING PLURAL MARK;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
10AEB;MANICHAEAN NUMBER ONE;No;0;R;;;;1;N;;;;;
10AEC;MANICHAEAN NUMBER FIVE;No;0;R;;;;5;N;;;;;
10AED;MANICHAEAN NUMBER TEN;No;0;R;;;;10;N;;;;;
10AEE;MANICHAEAN NUMBER TWENTY;No;0;R;;;;20;N;;;;;
10AEF;MANICHAEAN NUMBER ONE HUNDRED;No;0;R;;;;100;N;;;;;
10AF0;MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION STAR;Po;0;AL;;;;N;;;;;
10AF1;MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION FLEURON;Po;0;AL;;;;N;;;;;
10AF2;MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION DOUBLE DOT WITHIN DOT;Po;0;AL;;;;N;;;;;
10AF3;MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION DOT WITHIN DOT;Po;0;AL;;;;N;;;;;
10AF4;MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION SINGLE THICK DOT;Po;0;AL;;;;N;;;;;
10AF5;MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION SINGLE THIN DOT;Po;0;AL;;;;N;;;;;
10AF6;MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION TWO DOTS;Po;0;AL;;;;N;;;;;
10AF7;MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION LINE FILLER;Po;0;AL;;;;N;;;;;
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9. Bibliography

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Figures

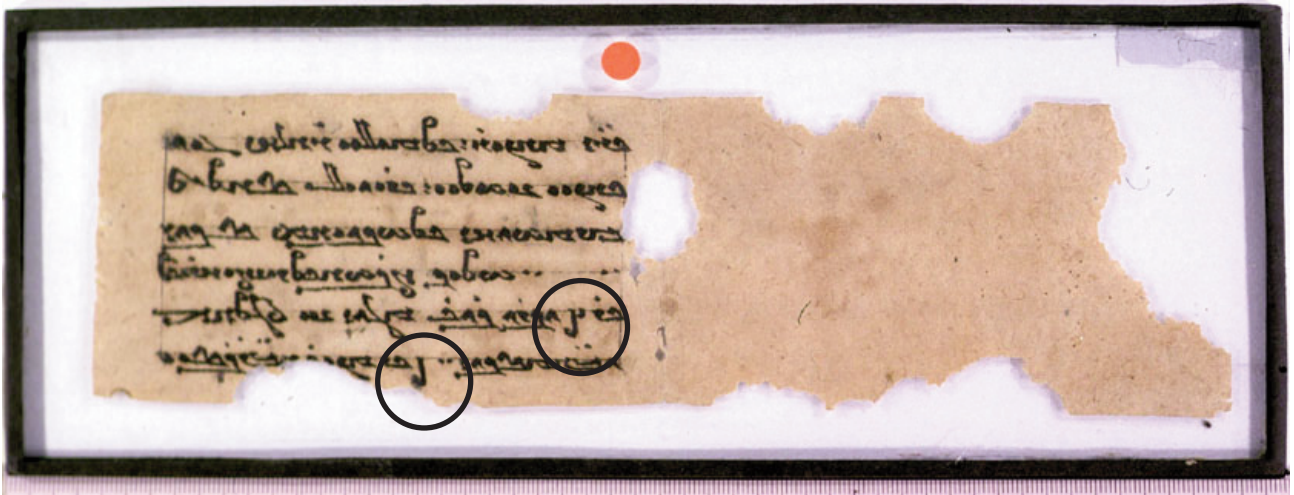


Figure 1. One side of the Manichaean manuscript page M113. The numbers 1 and 2 are circled.

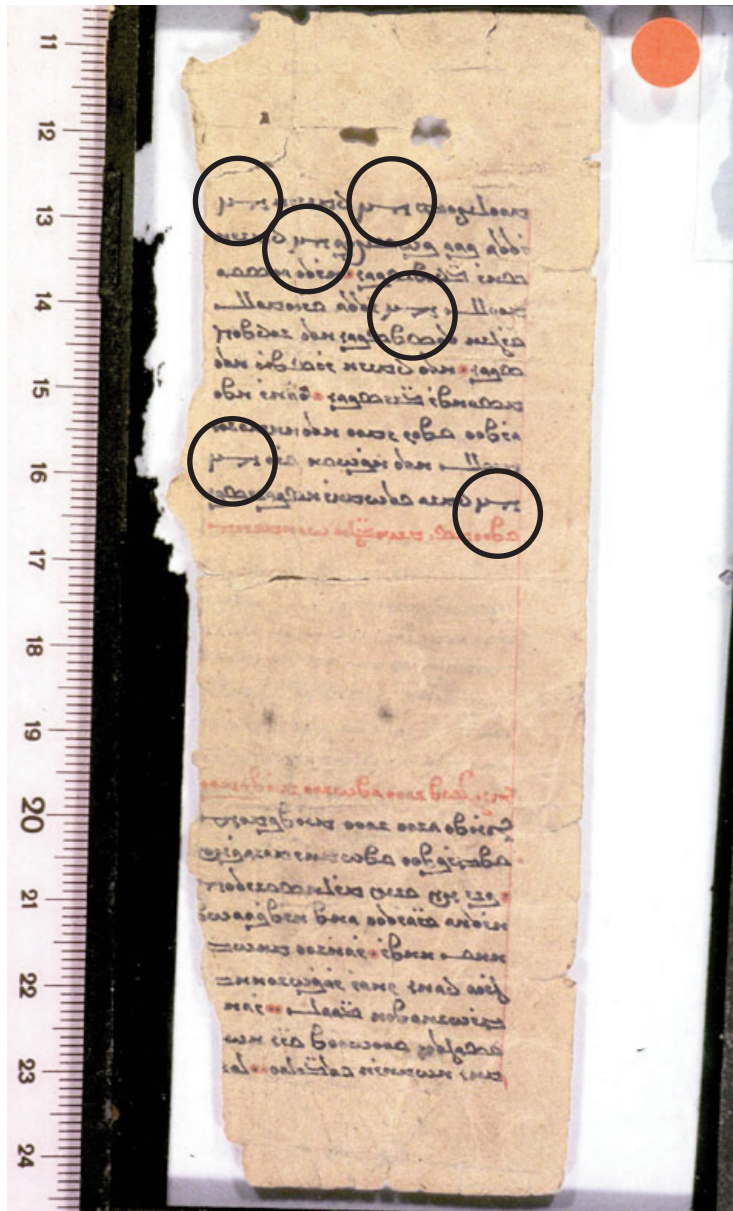


Figure 2. One side of the Manichaean manuscript page M14, showing the number 12 in lines 1, 2, 4, 9, and 10.

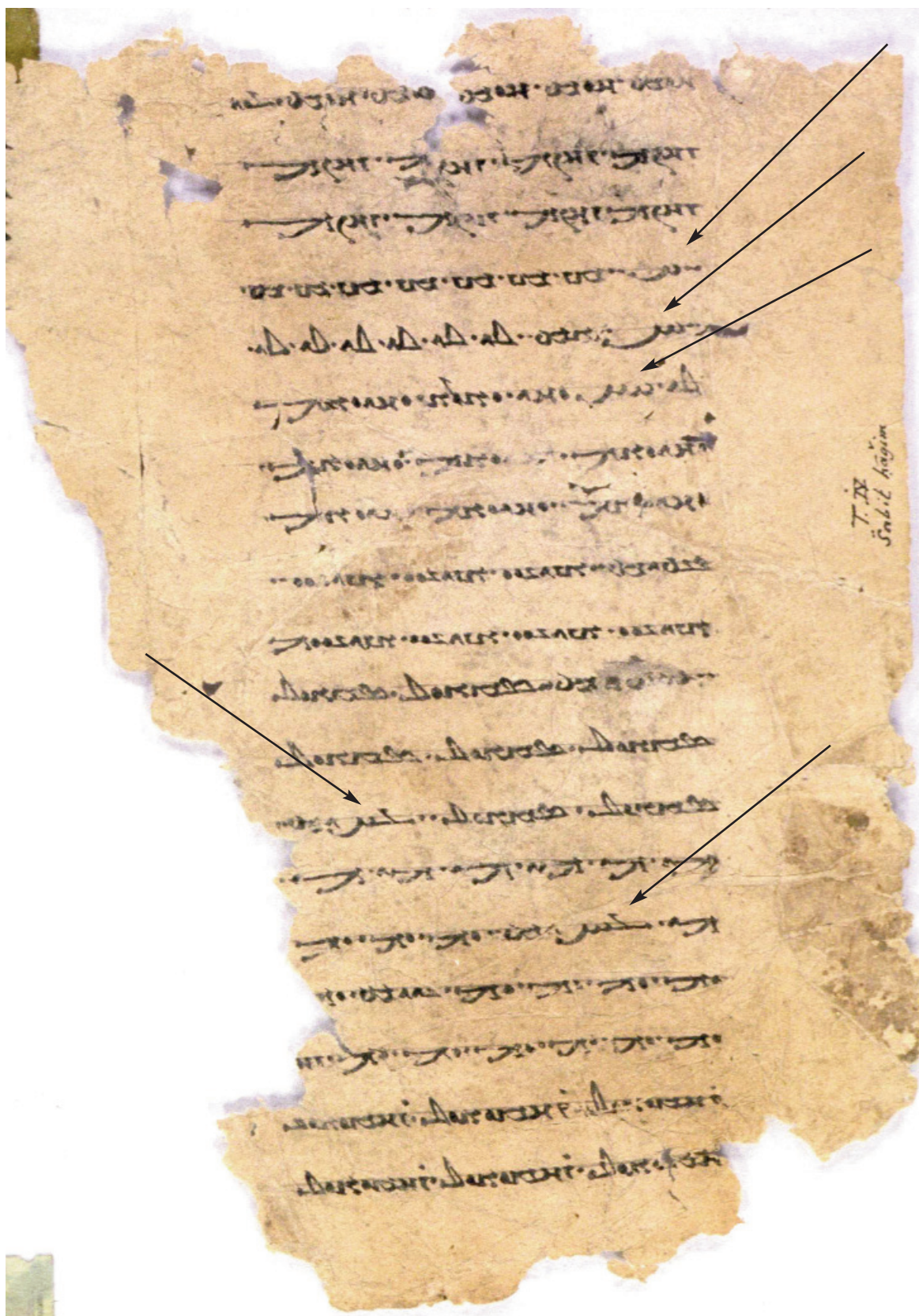


Figure 3. One side of the Manichaean manuscript page M8430, showing the numbers ۲ 2, ۳ 3, ۴ 4, ۷ 7, and ۸ 8.

shape	value	shape	value
	a		s
	b		r
	β		c
	g		q
	γ		q̇
	d		q̈
	h		r
	w		š
	z		ś
	ž		t
	j		w̃, u
	j̃ (z)		š
	h		•
	l		°
	y		flower
	k		l
	k̇		5
	k̈		10
	l		20
	δ		100
	δ̇ (δδ)		
	m		
	n		

Figure 4. Table of the Manichaean script by Desmond Durkin-Meisterernst.

Manichäisch

Isoliert	Ende	Mitte	Anfang	Umschrift	Isoliert	Ende	Mitte	Anfang	Umschrift
			л	<i>a</i>			а	а	<i>l</i>
			л	<i>b</i>		а	а	а	<i>δ</i>
			л	<i>β</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>δδ</i>
			л	<i>g</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>m</i>
			л	<i>γ</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>n</i>
			л	<i>d</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>s</i>
			л	<i>h</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>‘</i>
			л	<i>v</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>p</i>
			л	<i>ö</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>f</i>
			л	<i>z</i>	л	л	л	л	{ <i>č</i>
			л	<i>ž</i>	л	л	л	л	
			л	<i>h</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>čy</i>
			л	<i>t</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>čn</i>
			л	<i>y</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>q</i> steht für <i>k</i>
			л	<i>k</i>	л	л	л	л	
			л	{ <i>h, x</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>q̃</i>
			л		л	л	л	л	<i>r</i>
			л	<i>k̃ = q</i>	л	л	л	л	<i>s</i>
			л		л	л	л	л	<i>t</i>

Allgemeines: Unter der reichen Ausbeute der Expeditionen des Museums für Völkerkunde in Berlin nach Chinesisch-Turkistan in den Jahren 1903—14 unter Leitung der Herren Professoren Grünwedel und von Le Coq befanden sich auch zahlreiche Bücher und Bruchstücke in einer bis dahin unbekannten Schrift, welche sich durch reiche Miniaturmalerei und schöne Ausführung auszeichneten. Die Schrift wurde von Herrn Prof. F. W. K. Müller zu Berlin entziffert, der in ihr eine Verwandte der syrischen Estrangelā vermutete und, da die Texte manichäisch-religiösen Inhalts waren, sie als manichäische Schrift bezeichnete. Sie ist aus einer späten Form des aramäischen Alphabets von Mani, dem Stifter der manichäischen Religionsgemeinschaft, zu einer ausgesprochenen Buchschrift entwickelt. Die in den Ruinen von Turfan (Chinesisch-Turkistan) und Umgebung gefundenen Handschriften enthalten Teile der bis dahin in Europa für verschollen gehaltenen Literatur der Manichäer. Bisher sind Handschriften mit Texten in mittelpersischer, parthischer, sogdischer, uigurisch-türkischer und tocharischer (B) Sprache bekannt geworden.

Die Typen wurden nach den Angaben des Herrn Professors von Le Coq in der Reichsdruckerei hergestellt. Die Schrift läuft von rechts nach links oder von oben nach unten; im letzteren Falle liest man die vertikalen Zeilenreihen von links nach rechts. Die Silben dürfen ebenso wie im Syrischen nicht getrennt werden. Läßt sich der überschüssige Raum nicht auf die einzelnen Wortzwischenräume verteilen, so ist er mit Hilfe schmalere Sperrstriche, welche zwischen die einzelnen Buchstaben gesetzt werden, auszusperren.

Abkürzungen: \ddot{v} = v mit zwei Punkten, Abkürzung für ein Bindewort.

Interpunktion: Es gibt folgende Interpunktionen: • •• ◉ ☼ ☼☼ ☼☼☼ ☼☼☼☼ ☼☼☼☼☼
Die einfachen Punkte sind mit schwarzer Tinte (Tusche) geschrieben; oft sind sie rot umrandet; die blumenartigen Zeichen sind oft polychrom und dienen zur Einfassung von Titeln.

Literatur: H.-Ch. Puech, *Le Manichéisme*, Paris 1949 (Musée Guimet, Bibliothèque de diffusion, tome LVII, mit ausführlichen bibliographischen Angaben); Ausgaben von Handschriften in dieser Schrift besorgten außer F. W. K. Müller u. a. F. C. Andreas, Willy Bang, A. v. Gabain, W. B. Henning, W. Lentz, E. Waldschmidt, W. Winter; aus der Sammlung in Leningrad: C. Salemann

Figure 5. Description of Manichaean script from a German source. In the description of the punctuation a pair of thick dots is shown; in encoding this would be a sequence (..) of two U+10AF4 • MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION SINGLE THICK DOT characters.

Row 10A: MANICHAEAN DRAFT

	10AC	10AD	10AE	10AF
0	Ⲁ	ⲁ	Ⲃ	ⲃ
1	Ⲅ	ⲅ	Ⲇ	ⲇ
2	Ⲉ	ⲉ	Ⲋ	ⲋ
3	Ⲍ	ⲍ	Ⲏ	ⲏ
4	Ⲑ	ⲑ	Ⲓ	ⲓ
5	Ⲕ	ⲕ	Ⲗ	ⲗ
6	Ⲙ	ⲙ	Ⲛ	ⲛ
7	ⲝ	Ⲟ	ⲟ	Ⲡ
8	ⲡ	Ⲣ		
9	ⲣ	Ⲥ		
A	Ⲧ	ⲧ		
B	ⲩ	Ⲫ	ⲫ	
C	Ⲭ	ⲭ	Ⲯ	
D	Ⲱ	ⲱ	Ⲳ	
E	Ⲵ	ⲵ	Ⲷ	
F	Ⲹ	ⲹ	Ⲻ	

hex	Name
C0	MANICHAEAN LETTER ALEPH
01	MANICHAEAN LETTER BETH
C2	MANICHAEAN LETTER BHETH
C3	MANICHAEAN LETTER GIMEL
C4	MANICHAEAN LETTER GHIMEL
C5	MANICHAEAN LETTER DALETH
C6	MANICHAEAN LETTER HE
C7	MANICHAEAN LETTER WAW
C8	MANICHAEAN LETTER UD
C9	MANICHAEAN LETTER ZAYIN
CA	MANICHAEAN LETTER ZHAYIN
CB	MANICHAEAN LETTER JAYIN
CC	MANICHAEAN LETTER JHAYIN
CD	MANICHAEAN LETTER HETH
CE	MANICHAEAN LETTER TETH
CF	MANICHAEAN LETTER YODH
D0	MANICHAEAN LETTER KAPH
D1	MANICHAEAN LETTER XAPH
D2	MANICHAEAN LETTER KHAPH
D3	MANICHAEAN LETTER LAMEDH
D4	MANICHAEAN LETTER DHAMEDH
D5	MANICHAEAN LETTER THAMEDH
D6	MANICHAEAN LETTER MEM
D7	MANICHAEAN LETTER NUN
D8	MANICHAEAN LETTER SAMEKH
D9	MANICHAEAN LETTER AYIN
DA	MANICHAEAN LETTER AAYIN
DB	MANICHAEAN LETTER PE
DC	MANICHAEAN LETTER FE
DD	MANICHAEAN LETTER SADHE
DE	MANICHAEAN LETTER QOPH
DF	MANICHAEAN LETTER XOPH
E0	MANICHAEAN LETTER QHOPH
E1	MANICHAEAN LETTER RESH
E2	MANICHAEAN LETTER SHIN
E3	MANICHAEAN LETTER SSHIN
E4	MANICHAEAN LETTER TAW
E5	MANICHAEAN KASHIDA
E6	MANICHAEAN COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK
E7	MANICHAEAN COMBINING ABBREVIATION UD
E8	MANICHAEAN COMBINING PLURAL MARK
E9	(This position shall not be used)
EA	(This position shall not be used)
EB	(This position shall not be used)
EC	MANICHAEAN NUMBER ONE
ED	MANICHAEAN NUMBER FIVE
EE	MANICHAEAN NUMBER TEN
EF	MANICHAEAN NUMBER TWENTY
F0	MANICHAEAN NUMBER ONE HUNDRED
F1	MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION STAR
F2	MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION FLEURON
F3	MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION DOUBLE DOT WITHIN DOT
F4	MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION DOT WITHIN DOT
F5	MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION SINGLE THICK DOT
F6	MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION SINGLE THIN DOT
F7	MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION TWO DOTS
F8	MANICHAEAN PUNCTUATION LINE FILLER
F9	(This position shall not be used)
FA	(This position shall not be used)
FB	(This position shall not be used)
FC	(This position shall not be used)
FD	(This position shall not be used)
FE	(This position shall not be used)
FF	(This position shall not be used)

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal for encoding the Manichaean script in the SMP of the UCS.

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson and Desmond Durkin-Meisterernst

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

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2008-11-01

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

Manichaean.

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

53.

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 C.

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?

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.

Yes. See N2556, N1684.

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?

Jost Gippert, Desmond Durkin-Meisterernst

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

<http://titus.fki.dg1.uni-frankfurt.de/unicode/iranian/3tagung.htm>

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

Iranianists and other scholars.

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

Uncommon; the script is important for students of the Manichaean religion, as well as Middle and Early Modern Persian, Parthian, Sogdian, Bactrian, Uighur, and Tokharian.

4b. Reference

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

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

Scholarly publications.

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

No.

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?

6c. If YES, reference

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

No.

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?