

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

Doc Type: Working Group Document**Title: Preliminary proposal for encoding additional Sundanese characters for Old Sundanese in the UCS****Source: Michael Everson****Status: Individual Contribution****Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC****Date: 2009-05-05**

Sundanese has been written in a number of scripts. *Pallawa* or *Pra-Nagari* was first used in West Java to write Sanskrit from the fifth to eighth centuries CE, and from Pallawa was derived *Sunda Kuna* or *Old Sundanese* which was used in the Sunda Kingdom from the 14th to 18th centuries. Both Javanese and Arabic script were used from the 17th to 19th centuries and the 17th to the mid-20th centuries respectively. Latin script has had currency since the 20th century. The modern Sundanese script, called *Sunda Baku* or *Official Sundanese*, was made official in 1996. The modern script itself was derived from Old Sundanese, the earliest example of which is the Prasasti Kawali stone (see Figure 1). This proposal adds characters from Old Sundanese that are not currently represented in the modern script. The modern revision of the script is simplified and supports the modern Sundanese language. Like some other Southeast Asian scripts (such as Meetei Mayek), Old Sundanese supports conjuncts not found in the modern orthography, as well as some additional characters used in Sanskrit.

☐ 1BAB SUNDANESE SIGN VIRAMA



This character forms conjuncts in older orthography. This causes no interference with the modern orthography, though care should be taken because three explicitly encoded consonant signs, *-ya*, *-ra*, and *-la* have been encoded for modern orthography. If virama were to precede *ya*, *ra*, or *la*, a conjunct is formed, but it would look different from the modern subjoined consonants. This is a matter of orthography. Note that in modern orthography, the explicit killer U+1BAA ☉ SUNDANESE SIGN PAMAAEH is regularly used; it does not cause conjunct formation. Some conjuncts have an archaic glyph style and a modern glyph style but *none of the conjuncts are used in modern standard orthography*.



<p>ᮊᮥᮒ <i>jya</i> (ja ᮊ + -ya ☉)</p> <p>ᮊᮥᮒ <i>hra</i> (ha ᮊ + -ra ☉)</p> <p>ᮊᮥᮒ <i>kla</i> (ka ᮊ + -la ☉)</p>	<p>ᮊᮥᮒ <i>jya</i> (ja ᮊ + virama ☐ + ya ᮊ)</p> <p>ᮊᮥᮒ <i>hra</i> (ha ᮊ + virama ☐ + ra ᮒ)</p> <p>ᮊᮥᮒ <i>kla</i> (ka ᮊ + virama ☐ + la ᮊ)</p>
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




The following conjuncts (all formed with VIRAMA) are known to occur:









ᮊᮥᮒ <i>ska</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>lka</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>lga</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>kña</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>nca</i>
ᮊᮥᮒ <i>ñja</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>nja</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>kta</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>pta</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>nta</i>
ᮊᮥᮒ <i>nda</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>hda</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>tna</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>sna</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>mpa</i>
ᮊᮥᮒ <i>mba</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>dma</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>jya</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>hra</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>dwa</i>
ᮊᮥᮒ <i>ksa</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>lsa</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>tha</i>	ᮊᮥᮒ <i>mha</i>	






Note the difference between ᮊᮥᮒ SUNDANESE LETTER KHA and ᮊᮥᮒ the conjunct of *ka* and *ha*, as well as ᮊᮥᮒ SUNDANESE LETTER SYA and ᮊᮥᮒ the conjunct of *sa* and *ya*. The archaic shapes in ᮊᮥᮒ *kta* (modern style ᮊᮥᮒ) and ᮊᮥᮒ *mpa* (modern style ᮊᮥᮒ) are a matter of font choice.

◉ 1BAC SUNDANESE CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN MA
 Like the explicitly encoded consonant signs, *-ya*, *-ra*, and *-la*, a subjoined spiral-shaped *ma* is found in historical texts. This contrasts with the conjunct form of *ma* as formed regularly by VIRAMA: compare  *padma* and  *padma*. A similar explicit subjoined *ma* is found in Burmese (U+105F ◉ MYANMAR CONSONANT SIGN MON MEDIAL MA). In the modern script the shape of the explicit consonant sign ◉ is unknown.




◉ 1BAD SUNDANESE CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN WA
 This contrasts with the conjunct form of *wa* as formed regularly by VIRAMA: compare  *bwana* and  *bwana*. In the modern script the shape of the explicit consonant sign ◉ is unknown.




7 1BBA SUNDANESE AVAGRAHA
 Historically the avagraha deleted an initial vowel, but in Sundanese it now has a different function: it kills the vowel of a preceding consonant but introduces a hiatus before an initial *a*-. An example is the word  *alun-agung* ‘tidal wave’; this could also be written as two words  *alun*  *agung*;   reads *alungung*.







 1BBB SUNDANESE LETTER REU
 This syllable is now written , this historic descendent of Brahmi  (Devanagari ) is found on ancient inscriptions. Although the modern orthography writes  *ra* + ◉ *eu*, the modern spelling is historically a character sequence which differs from the Brahmic antecedent. Compare the related U+1B0B  BALINESE LETTER RA REPA with U+1B27  BALINESE LETTER PA, as well as U+1B95  SUNDANESE LETTER PA.





 1BBC SUNDANESE LETTER LEU
 This syllable is now written , this historic descendent of Brahmi  (Devanagari ) is found on ancient inscriptions. Although the modern orthography writes  *la* + ◉ *eu*, the modern spelling is historically a character sequence which differs from the Brahmic antecedent.



 1BBD SUNDANESE LETTER BHA
 Found on the Prasasta Kawali.





 1BBE SUNDANESE LETTER FINAL K
 Now written with the sequence  this character is found in palm leaf manuscripts. Note that the explicit killer U+1BAA ◉₂ SUNDANESE SIGN PAMAAEH; this is not a presentation form of  KA + ◉₂ PAMAAEH.

 1BBF SUNDANESE LETTER FINAL M
 Now written with the sequence  this character is found in palm leaf manuscripts. Note that the explicit killer U+1BAA ◉₂ SUNDANESE SIGN PAMAAEH; this is not a presentation form of  MA + ◉₂ PAMAAEH. Although the archaic glyph shape of conjunct *-ma* is similar to this





 1C80 SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU SURYA
 ‘Sun dot’; when used in the sequence   , this punctuation character helps to indicate that the content of a manuscript is religious. When 1C80  BINDU SURYA is used as a closing bindu (final punctuation), 1C82  BINDU PURNAMA is used as a comma.

- ⊗ 1C81 SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU PANGLONG
‘Half moon dot’; when used in the sequence  this punctuation character helps to indicate that the content of a manuscript is religious. See Figure 7.
- ⊕ 1C82 SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU PURNAMA
‘Full moon dot’; when used in the sequence , this punctuation character helps to indicate that the content of a manuscript is historical. When 1C80  BINDU SURYA is used as a closing bindu (final punctuation), 1C82  BINDU PURNAMA is used as a comma.
- 1C83 SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU CAKRA
‘Wheel dot’; used generally as a punctuation comma.

 1C84 SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU LEU SATANGA
The semantic domain indicated by this punctuation character is unclear, but it occurs in manuscripts as do the following three. It is in origin a “decorated” version of U+1BBC  SUNDANESE LETTER LEU but it is not a *leu*, in the same way that ® is not an *R* and © is not a *C*.







































 1C85 SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU KA SATANGA
When used in the sequence  , this punctuation character helps to indicate that the content of a manuscript is historical. It is in origin a “decorated” version of “half” a U+1B8A  SUNDANESE LETTER KA.

 1C86 SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU DA SATANGA
When used in the sequence  , this punctuation character helps to indicate that the content of a manuscript is religious. It is in origin a “decorated” version of U+1B93  SUNDANESE LETTER DA.

 1C87 SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU BA SATANGA
When used in the sequence  , this punctuation character helps to indicate that the content of a manuscript is religious. It is in origin a “decorated” version of U+1B98  SUNDANESE LETTER BA. See Figure 8 for an example of contrastive use.

Ordering

The arrangement of characters in the code table here follows the Brahmic ordering, for transparency to implementors of ISO/IEC 10646 and Unicode. The *ha-na-ca-ra-ka* order found in Javanese and Balinese does not seem to have currency in Sundanese. Two Brahmic orderings do have some currency, however. One of these inserts modern additions to the character set into the order according to place of articulation and lettershape. The principle followed here is the same principle that was applied in the ordering of Balinese; it also follows the way the characters are taught (as in the children’s primer *Ngalagena*, 2002).

 a >>  a >  i >  u >  ae >  o >  e >  eu >
 ka >>  k >  kha >  ga >  nga >  ca >  ja >  nya >
 ta >  da >  na >  pa >  ba >  bha >  ma >>  m >
 ya >  ra >  reu >  la >  leu >  wa >  sa >  ha >
 qa >  fa >  va >  xa >  sya >  za >

Font

The Sundanese community has developed a new, modern font which is used in the code chart below. This should replace the font currently used in the standard.

Unicode Character Properties

1BAB;SUNDANESE SIGN VIRAMA;Mn;9;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1BAC;SUNDANESE CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN MA;Mc;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1BAD;SUNDANESE CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN WA;Mc;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1BBA;SUNDANESE AVAGRAHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1BBB;SUNDANESE LETTER REU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1BBC;SUNDANESE LETTER LEU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1BBD;SUNDANESE LETTER BHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1BBE;SUNDANESE LETTER FINAL K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1BBF;SUNDANESE LETTER FINAL M;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1C80;SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU SURYA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1C81;SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU PANGLONG;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1C82;SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU PURNAMA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1C83;SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU CAKRA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1C84;SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU LEU SATANGA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1C85;SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU KA SATANGA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1C86;SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU DA SATANGA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1C87;SUNDANESE SYMBOL BINDU BA SATANGA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

Bibliography

- Baidillah, Idin, et al. 2008. *Direktori Aksara Sunda untuk Unicode*. Bandung: Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Jawa Barat.
- de Casperis, J. G. 1975. *Indonesian palaeography: a history of writing in Indonesia from the beginnings to c. A.D. 1500*. (Handbuch der Orientalistik: Dritte Abteilung: Indonesian, Malaysia und die Philippinen: unter Einschluss der Kap-Malaien in Südafrika). Leiden & Köln: E. J. Brill.

Figures



Figure 1. The Prasasti Kawali 1 stone.



Figure 2a. Black and white photo of the Prasasti Kawali 1 stone.

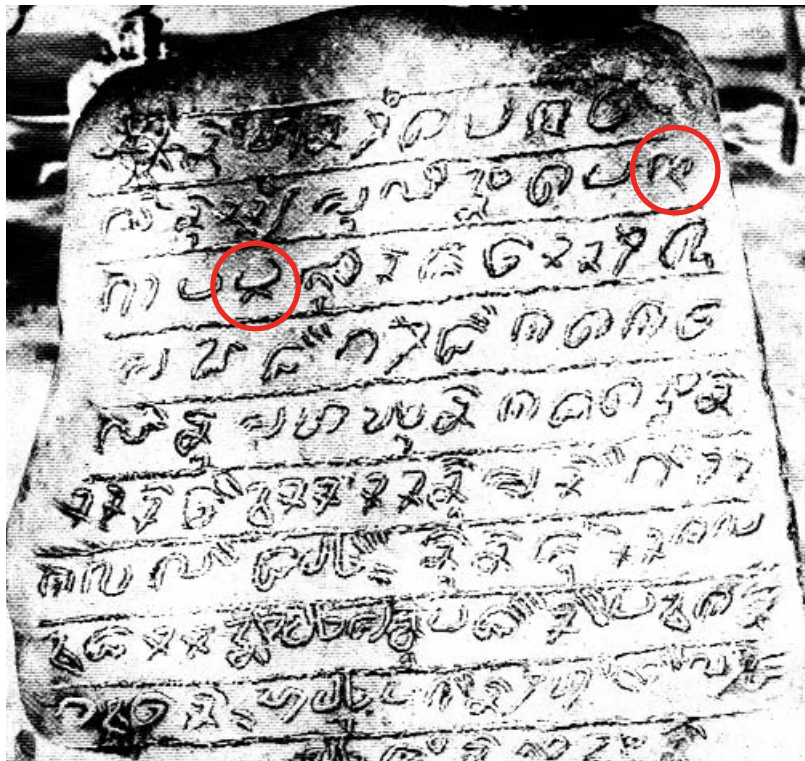


Figure 1b. Inverse black and white photo of the Prasasti Kawali 1 stone.
Circled are  LETTER BHA and  LETTER REU.



Figure 3. The Old Sundanese Prasasti Kawali 3 inscription showing ☉ SYMBOL BINDU SURYA

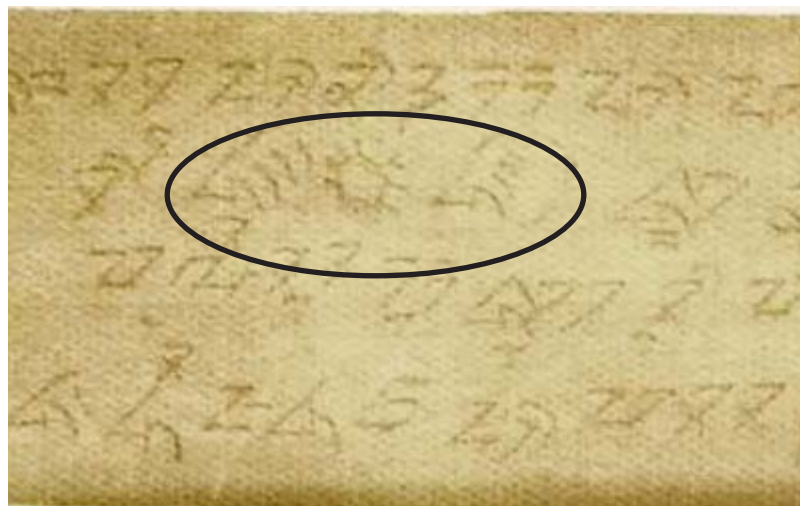


Figure 4. Old Sundanese manuscript showing ☿ SYMBOL DA SATANGA and ☉ SYMBOL BINDU SURYA

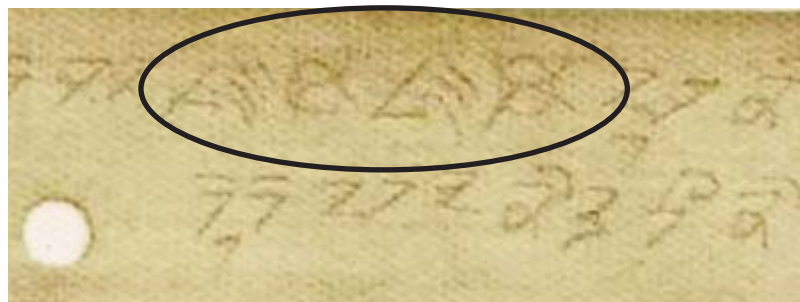


Figure 5. The same Old Sundanese manuscript showing ☿ SYMBOL DA SATANGA and ☉ SYMBOL BINDU PURNAMA

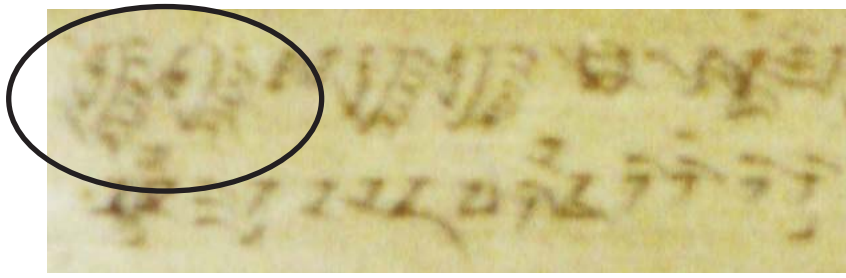


Figure 6. Old Sundanese manuscript showing  SYMBOL LEU SATANGA

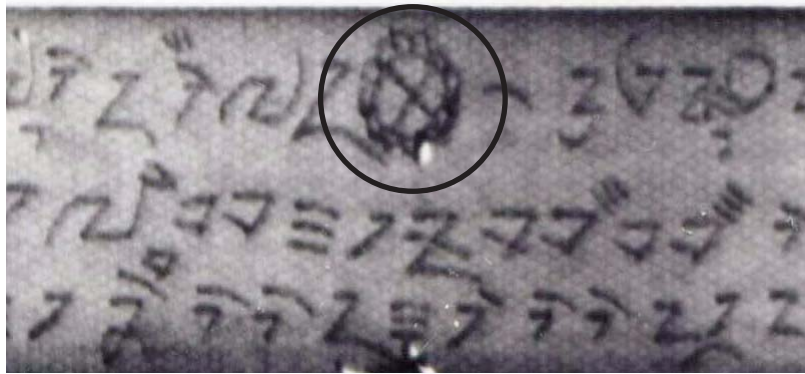


Figure 7. Old Sundanese manuscript showing  SYMBOL BINDU PANGLONG

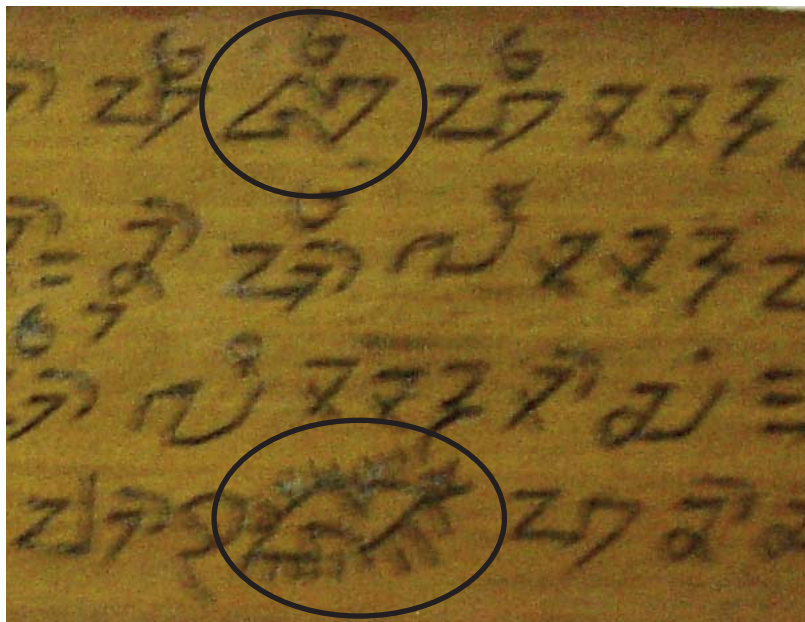


Figure 8. Old Sundanese manuscript showing  SYMBOL BA SATANGA looking like a furry caterpillar.

 LETTER BA is seen in the top line.

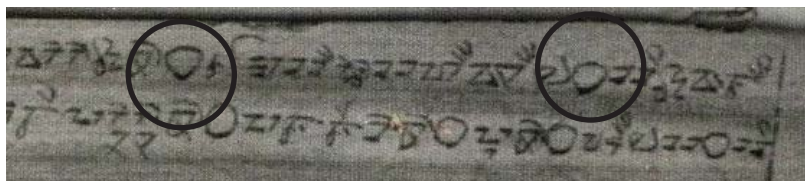






Figure 9. Old Sundanese manuscript showing a number of examples of  SYMBOL BINDU CAKRA


5)  = **patén (pamaéh)** berfungsi menghilangkan bunyi vokal pada aksara dasar yang mendahuluinya.

$\overline{\text{ka}} = \text{ka} \rightarrow \overline{\text{ka}} = k.$

Contoh: $\overline{\text{awak}}$ = awak 'badan'.

Disamping itu, ada 2 cara penanda *patén* khusus, yaitu

(a)  berfungsi untuk menambah bunyi konsonan /k/ pada akhir aksara yang didahuluinya, contoh: $\overline{\text{anak}}$ = anak 'anak'; dan (b)  berfungsi untuk menambah bunyi konsonan /m/ pada akhir aksara yang didahuluinya, contoh: $\overline{\text{banem}}$ = banem 'hutan'.

6)  = pemisah bunyi konsonan dan vokal dalam satu silabis.

Contoh: $\overline{\text{alun-agung}}$ = alun-agung 'gelombang pasang'.

Figure 10. Discussion of FINAL K, FINAL M, and AVAGRAHA.















No	Pasangan Khusus				Pasangan Umum	
	Bentuk Horizontal	Nilai	Bentuk Vertikal	Nilai	Bentuk	Nilai
1.		- kta -		- hda -		- ma -
2.		- nca -		- hra -		- ra -
3.		- nda -		- jna -		- wa -
4.		- nta -		- mpa -		- ya -
5.		- nyja -				
6.		- tna -				

Figure 11. Discussion of archaic horizontal and vertical conjuncts, and of CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN MA and CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN WA, alongside the already-encoded CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN RA and CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN YA.





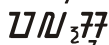
sa =  raksa = 

 palsu = 


Figure 12. Examples of two words written with a conjunct and written with the explicit killer.

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal for encoding additional Sundanese characters for Old Sundanese in the UCS.

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson

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

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2009-05-05

5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

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)

No.

Proposed name of script

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

Yes.

1c. Name of the existing block

Sundanese, Sundanese Supplement.

2. Number of characters in proposal

19.

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 A.

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?

No.

6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

7. Special encoding issues: 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. Additional Information: 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.

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?

Sai Zin Di Di Zone, Khwaan Tai, Sai Murngzuen Hengtai.

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?

People in West Java, Indonesia.

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

Rare.

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 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

Keep with other Sundanese characters.

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?

Yes.

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

Yes.

11c. If YES, reference

Brahmic vowel and consonant signs.

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?

	1B8	1B9	1BA	1BB
0	 1B80	 1B90	 1BA0	 1BB0
1	 1B81	 1B91	 1BA1	 1BB1
2	 1B82	 1B92	 1BA2	 1BB2
3	 1B83	 1B93	 1BA3	 1BB3
4	 1B84	 1B94	 1BA4	 1BB4
5	 1B85	 1B95	 1BA5	 1BB5
6	 1B86	 1B96	 1BA6	 1BB6
7	 1B87	 1B97	 1BA7	 1BB7
8	 1B88	 1B98	 1BA8	 1BB8
9	 1B89	 1B99	 1BA9	 1BB9
A	 1B8A	 1B9A	 1BA9	 1BBA
B	 1B8B	 1B9B	 1BAB	 1BBB
C	 1B8C	 1B9C	 1BAC	 1BBC
D	 1B8D	 1B9D	 1BAD	 1BBD
E	 1B8E	 1B9E	 1BAE	 1BBE
F	 1B8F	 1B9F	 1BAF	 1BBF

Various signs

1B80	◌̇	SUNDANESE SIGN PANYECEK = anusvara
1B81	◌̈	SUNDANESE SIGN PANGLAYAR = repha
1B82	◌̈w	SUNDANESE SIGN PANGWISAD = visarga

Vowels

1B83	ᮘ	SUNDANESE LETTER A
1B84	ᮙ	SUNDANESE LETTER I
1B85	ᮚ	SUNDANESE LETTER U
1B86	ᮛ	SUNDANESE LETTER AE
1B87	ᮜ	SUNDANESE LETTER O
1B88	ᮝ	SUNDANESE LETTER E
1B89	ᮞ	SUNDANESE LETTER EU

Consonants

1B8A	ᮟ	SUNDANESE LETTER KA
1B8B	ᮠ	SUNDANESE LETTER QA
1B8C	ᮡ	SUNDANESE LETTER GA
1B8D	ᮢ	SUNDANESE LETTER NGA
1B8E	ᮣ	SUNDANESE LETTER CA
1B8F	ᮤ	SUNDANESE LETTER JA
1B90	ᮥ	SUNDANESE LETTER ZA
1B91	ᮦ	SUNDANESE LETTER NYA
1B92	ᮧ	SUNDANESE LETTER TA
1B93	ᮨ	SUNDANESE LETTER DA
1B94	ᮩ	SUNDANESE LETTER NA
1B95	᮪	SUNDANESE LETTER PA
1B96	᮫	SUNDANESE LETTER FA
1B97	ᮬ	SUNDANESE LETTER VA
1B98	ᮭ	SUNDANESE LETTER BA
1B99	ᮮ	SUNDANESE LETTER MA
1B9A	ᮯ	SUNDANESE LETTER YA
1B9B	᮰	SUNDANESE LETTER RA
1B9C	᮱	SUNDANESE LETTER LA
1B9D	᮲	SUNDANESE LETTER WA
1B9E	᮳	SUNDANESE LETTER SA
1B9F	᮴	SUNDANESE LETTER XA
1BA0	᮵	SUNDANESE LETTER HA

Consonant signs

1BA1	◌̈ᮟ	SUNDANESE CONSONANT SIGN PAMINGKAL = subjoined ya
1BA2	◌̈ᮡ	SUNDANESE CONSONANT SIGN PANYAKRA = subjoined ra
1BA3	◌̈ᮢ	SUNDANESE CONSONANT SIGN PANYIKU = subjoined la

Vowel signs

1BA4	◌̇	SUNDANESE VOWEL SIGN PANGHULU = i
1BA5	◌̈	SUNDANESE VOWEL SIGN PANYUKU = u
1BA6	◌̈ᮟ	SUNDANESE VOWEL SIGN PANAELAENG = ae
1BA7	◌̈ᮚ	SUNDANESE VOWEL SIGN PANOLONG = o

1BA8	◌̈ᮛ	SUNDANESE VOWEL SIGN PAMEPET = e
1BA9	◌̈ᮜ	SUNDANESE VOWEL SIGN PANEULEUNG = eu

Virama

1BAA	◌̈ᮚ	SUNDANESE SIGN PAMAAEH = virama • does not form conjuncts
1BAB	◌̈ᮛ	SUNDANESE SIGN VIRAMA • forms conjuncts in older orthography

Consonant signs

1BAC	◌̈ᮟ	SUNDANESE CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN MA = subjoined ma
1BAD	◌̈ᮡ	SUNDANESE CONSONANT SIGN PASANGAN WA = subjoined wa

Additional consonants

1BAE	᮶ᮟ	SUNDANESE LETTER KHA
1BAF	᮶ᮡ	SUNDANESE LETTER SYA

Digits



1BB0	ᮠ	SUNDANESE DIGIT ZERO
1BB1	ᮡ	SUNDANESE DIGIT ONE
1BB2	ᮢ	SUNDANESE DIGIT TWO
1BB3	ᮣ	SUNDANESE DIGIT THREE
1BB4	ᮤ	SUNDANESE DIGIT FOUR
1BB5	ᮥ	SUNDANESE DIGIT FIVE
1BB6	ᮦ	SUNDANESE DIGIT SIX
1BB7	ᮧ	SUNDANESE DIGIT SEVEN
1BB8	ᮨ	SUNDANESE DIGIT EIGHT
1BB9	ᮩ	SUNDANESE DIGIT NINE

Sign









1BBA	᮪	SUNDANESE AVAGRAHA
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Historic letters

1BBB	᮫	SUNDANESE LETTER REU • vocalic r
1BBC	ᮬ	SUNDANESE LETTER LEU • vocalic l
1BBD	ᮭ	SUNDANESE LETTER BHA
1BBE	ᮮ	SUNDANESE LETTER FINAL K
1BBF	ᮯ	SUNDANESE LETTER FINAL M

	1CC
0	 1CC0
1	 1CC1
2	 1CC2
3	 1CC3
4	 1CC4
5	 1CC5
6	 1CC6
7	 1CC7
8	
9	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	

Punctuation

- 1CC0  SUNDANESE PUNCTUATION BINDU SURYA
• sun
- 1CC1  SUNDANESE PUNCTUATION BINDU PANGLONG
• half moon
- 1CC2  SUNDANESE PUNCTUATION BINDU PURNAMA
• full moon
- 1CC3  SUNDANESE PUNCTUATION BINDU CAKRA
• wheel
- 1CC4  SUNDANESE PUNCTUATION KA SATANGA
- 1CC5  SUNDANESE PUNCTUATION BA SATANGA
- 1CC6  SUNDANESE PUNCTUATION DA SATANGA
- 1CC7  SUNDANESE PUNCTUATION LEU SATANGA