

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 Mende script in the SMP of the UCS**  
**Source:** **UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)**  
**Author:** **Michael Everson**  
**Status:** **Liaison Contribution**  
**Action:** **For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC**  
**Date:** **2011-07-30**  
**Replaces:** **N3863 (L2/10-252) and N3757 (L2/10-006)**

**1. Introduction.** The Mende script, also called “Kikakui” for the first three characters in the system, was devised around 1917 by Mohamed Turay, an Islamic scholar in the Sierra Leonean town of Maka, and further developed by his son-in-law and student, Kisimi Kamara, a tailor from the town of Vaama. Kamara's contribution was an additional 150 syllabic characters to Turay's original 42, and efforts to promote the script outside of the Barri chiefdom, in southern and eastern Sierra Leone, beginning in the 1920s. Although a Latin orthography for Mende predominates today, Kikakui was employed by missionaries in some early gospel translations dating from the 1920s, and Konrad Tuchscherer estimates that writers in the script today continue to number in the hundreds. As of 1991, the total population of Mende speakers was estimated at just under 1.5 million in Sierra Leone and Liberia. The script was used for record-keeping and correspondence, and some chiefdom clerks adopted it for official use. In 1940s, however, the British established the Protectorate Literacy Bureau in Bo, and a Latin orthography for Mende was taught. This contributed to the gradual disuse of the Mende script. The primary sources for the encoding proposed here are the chart in Figure 3 and David Dalby's chart in Figure 4, but the authoritative chart is that from Tuchscherer 1996 (Figures 1a-1c).

Figure 3 represents the last version of the script from K. Kamara (with glosses added by S. Milburn). According to Tuchscherer 1996:237, it serves as the basis of the syllabary that appears in the current guide for Mende language teachers. David Dalby's chart in Figure 4 was published in 1967. Figures 1a-1c come from Tuchscherer's dissertation, based on research conducted in the field from 1990–1994, from interviews with over 100 script literates. A few annotations in the nameslist refer to the syllabary of Amara Mansaray, who was a prominent practitioner of the Mende script. Samples of these syllabaries and others are contained in Tuchscherer 1996.

**2. Structure.** Mende is a syllabary, written from right to left.

**3. Glyph variants.** Dalby's chart in Figure 4 shows a number of glyph variants in parentheses. It is likely that these should be treated as Vai and Bamum glyph variants have been: that if they are required, either a dedicated font for them should be used, or OpenType tables to invoke alternate forms. The forms used in the chart tend to be similar to the primary ones given in Dalby, though Tuchscherer's chart has in some cases taken precedence.

**4. Ordering.** The only traditional order which exists for the syllabary is given in the first part, the 42 characters devised by Mohamed Turay. In Figure 3 below, it can be seen that the first 42 characters are

ordered “sensibly” according to sound and shape, but the remaining 150 characters created by Kisimi Kamara are more or less randomly ordered. (There are reports that at least some of the sequences correspond to words or phrases in Mende.) It seems unlikely that such an ordering would be “useful” in practical terms, such as dictionary look-up. The ordering here has been based on Turay’s original scheme, but filling out the pattern with complete runs of syllables based on their initial sound. The assignments have been made thus:

Traditional	k-	w-	m-	b-	Ø-	s-	l-	d-	t-	j-	y-	f-	n-	h-
Supplement	ŋg-	g-	ŋ-	p-	mb-	kp-	gb-		r-	nd-	nj-	v-	j-	

The traditional order is given in a run from *k*- to *h*-; the supplementary initials have been ordered in a secondary run according to the same place of articulation (3 velars, 4 labials, a liquid, a pre-nasalized dental and palatal, a labiodental, a nasal). This provides a certain mnemonicity which is, in fact, present in the structure of the script: compare the shapes of ☐ DI, ☑ DA, ☒ DU with ☓ NDU, ☔ NDEE and the shapes of ☎ FI, ☖ FA, ☗ FU, ☘ FEE, with ☙ VI, ☚ VA, ☙ VU, ☘ VEE. This is the order used in the code chart, and the order recommended for collation.

In Dalby’s chart in Figure 4, the numbers indicate the order Dalby found in the materials he was analysing (numbers 196 and 197 were not in Dalby). Of interest are the first 42 characters, which form the basis for the ordering proposed here. Although the vowels in *he ha ho* depart from the *ki ka ku* pattern, it is still taken as the last of the “orderly” order, though *hi ha hu* has been used for the whole series. Note that the relative order of the *d*-, *s*-, and *l*- series matches that found in Tuchscherer (fig.1a), but differs from what is given in Figure 3, which has *s*-, *l*-, *d*-, and Dalby (fig. 4), which has *l*-, *d*-, *s*.. This is a normal variation as both orders are found in various sources and the order below has been settled on in consultation with Konrad Tuchscherer for standardization.

001 ki	023 ta	045 wo	067 ndo	089 de	111 ga	133 fo	155 gi	177 ŋgúa
002 ka	024 tu	046 húa	068 pi	090 ŋgi	112 kpo	134 njo	156 ŋgo	178 ě
003 ku	025 li	047 mbe	069 tɔ	091 te	113 je	135 ĩ	157 je	179 kua
004 wi	026 la	048 ko	070 gbo	092 kpa	114 wo	136 so	158 kpo	180 do
005 wa	027 lu	049 wva	071 gbo	093 gbe	115 ŋge	137 εi	159 ŋgaa	181 do
006 wu	028 ji	050 pu	072 mbe	094 mɔ	116 se	138 bɔ	160 jo	182 vi
007 mĩ	029 ja	051 pɛ	073 lɛ	095 kɛ	117 nɛ	139 wvɛ	161 mbɛɛ	183 ŋgɔɔ
008 mǎ	030 ju	052 hɛ	074 kpu	096 hɛ	118 wɛ	140 hɔ	162 se	184 ŋɛ
009 mũ	031 yi	053 hĩ	075 fɛ	097 bɛ	119 ndɛ	141 yo	163 e	185 va
010 bi	032 ya	054 lo	076 ko	098 nyɛ	120 ŋgo	142 mbɔɔ	164 nyĩ	186 hu
011 ba	033 yu	055 tɛ	077 vɔ	099 pa	121 yo	143 wɛi	165 o	187 mbuu
012 bu	034 fi	056 gba	078 fe	100 ε	122 mbu	144 vo	166 guei	188 mbe
013 i	035 fa	057 ŋɔ	079 so	101 fã	123 ndi	145 mbi	167 gúa	189 műɛ
014 a	036 fu	058 nyã	080 yɛ	102 po	124 gbi	146 ŋgɛ	168 gu	190 ge
015 u	037 nĩ	059 mẽ	081 pe	103 bo	125 ndu	147 o	169 nɔ	191 nde
016 di	038 nã	060 nyõ	082 ŋgu	104 to	126 we	148 gbu	170 nyũ	192 nju
017 da	039 nũ	061 wvi	083 hei	105 mboo	127 ŋgua	149 nje	171 ra	193 hon
018 du	040 he	062 mba	084 le	106 ŋgo	128 hou	150 be	172 mbo	194 wui
019 si	041 ha	063 jo	085 vɛ	107 gbe	129 nda	151 vu	173 ve	195 ã
020 sa	042 ho	064 ndɔ	086 ŋgɛɛ	108 kpɛ	130 hã	152 nja	174 mbo	196 sia
021 su	043 ŋgã	065 ke	087 hũ	109 ye	131 ĩ	153 lɔ	175 jɔɔ	197 fua
022 ti	044 kpe	066 pɔ	088 fo	110 lɛɛ	132 kpi	154 múa	176 hi	

**5. Character names.** The names reflect those given in Tuchscherer 1996, but with the usual UCS conventions, with E representing ε, EE representing e, EEE representing εε, EEEE representing ee, O representing ɔ, OO representing o, OOO representing ɔɔ, OOOO representing oo, and NG representing ŋ. The standard catalogue number is given alongside the phonetic name of the character because the phonetic

name may differ from source to source while there is general agreement on the number assignment. There are two characters with the name MBEE, U+1E896 and U+1E897, and two with the name IN, U+1E82A and U+1E82B. These are distinguished in their names by the unique catalogue number (§ MENDE SYLLABLE M047 MBEE, § MENDE SYLLABLE M188 MBEE, § MENDE SYLLABLE M131 IN, and ! MENDE SYLLABLE M135 IN). According to Tuchscherer (1997:59), it is conceivable that the two MBEE characters originally referred to different sounds, but the distinction has since been lost; the other pair is distinguished functionally, where the second is used for a negative particle.

**6. Linebreaking.** Syllables and digits behave as do the syllables and numbers and in Vai and Bamum and should have the same properties. Evidently this is AL for the syllables and NU for the numbers.

**7. Punctuation and digits.** To date, no script-specific punctuation has been seen. In Tuchscherer 1996, Mende has three separate traditions of writing numbers: European digits, Arabic digits, and the autochthonous Mende system, described here. Mention is made of “a single dot used for punctuation”; examples available at present do not show such a dot, but it must be either U+002E FULL STOP or U+2E31 WORD SEPARATOR MIDDLE DOT. Digits and numbers exist, and have been described in Tuchscherer 2007. Some of these may have been originally derived from the syllables used to represent the names of the numbers:

1 <i>itaa</i>	may be related to the syllable	<i>i</i>
↗ 4 <i>naani</i>	may be related to the syllable	↗ <i>nan</i>
♂ 6 <i>weita</i>	may be related to the syllable	♂ <i>wei</i>
♂ 7 <i>wəfela</i>	may be related to the syllable	♂ <i>wo</i>
♂ 8 <i>wayakpa</i>	may be related to the syllable	♂ <i>wa</i>
f 9 <i>taalu</i>	may be related to the syllable	f <i>ta</i>
ጀ 10 <i>puu</i>	may be related to the syllable	ጀ <i>pu.</i>

There would be no benefit in trying to unify these with the base letters, however, and other numbers (2 *fele*, 3 *sawa*, 5 *lɔɔlu*) have no obvious analogue in the syllabary.

At present no digit zero exists, so decimal calculation appears not to be made in Mende. The Mende number system makes use of a variety of base characters and some modifier digits which are used to build larger numbers. The basic units are:

| 1, < 2, μ 3, ⩳ 4, 8 5, ∂ 6, ⌂ 7, ⌃ 8, ⌂ 9, ⌂ 10

The teens are expressed as a combination of a digit over top of a base that indicates the teens:

$\frac{1}{11}, \frac{2}{12}, \frac{3}{13}, \frac{4}{14}, \frac{5}{15}, \frac{6}{16}, \frac{7}{17}, \frac{8}{18}, \frac{9}{19}$

The tens are expressed as a combination of a digit over top of a base that indicates the tens:

ቁ 20, ቁ 30, ቁ 40, ቁ 50, ቁ 60, ቁ 70, ቁ 80, ቁ 90

The hundreds are expressed as a combination of a digit over top of a base that indicates the hundreds:

յ 100, յ 200, յ 300, յ 400, յ 500, յ 600, յ 700, յ 800, յ 900

The thousands are expressed as a combination of a digit over top of a base that indicates the thousands:

— 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000

The ten thousands are expressed as a combination of a digit over top of a base that indicates the ten thousands:

፩ 10,000, የ 20,000, ብ 30,000, ስ 40,000, ዓ 50,000, ደ 60,000, ዘ 70,000, የ 80,000, ዓ 90,000

The hundred thousands are expressed as a combination of a digit over top of a base that indicates the hundred thousands:

¶ 100,000, ¶ 200,000, ¶ 300,000, ¶ 400,000, ¶ 500,000,  
¶ 600,000, ¶ 700,000, ¶ 800,000, ¶ 900,000

The millions are expressed as a combination of a digit over top of a base that indicates the millions:

¶ 1,000,000, ፩ 2,000,000, ፪ 3,000,000, ፫ 4,000,000, ፬ 5,000,000,  
 ፭ 6,000,000, ፮ 7,000,000, ፯ 8,000,000, ፱ 9,000,000

Consideration was given to attempting to “decompose” these numbers with a combining element above or below. This was rejected because it was felt that it was simpler to encode the numbers atomically, so that their character properties can have the correct value and for simplicity in rendering (since Mende has otherwise no special rendering requirements). Numbers, like syllables, have right-to-left directionality, and because the system is positional, the numbers are combined with the larger unit first with the smaller units following:

## **8. Unicode Character Properties.**

1E800;MENDE SYLLABLE M001 KI;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E801;MENDE SYLLABLE M002 KA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E802;MENDE SYLLABLE M003 KU;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E803;MENDE SYLLABLE M065 KEE;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E804;MENDE SYLLABLE M095 KE;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E805;MENDE SYLLABLE M076 KOO;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E806;MENDE SYLLABLE M048 KO;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E807;MENDE SYLLABLE M179 KUA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
..  
1E8C0;MENDE SYLLABLE M164 NYIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E8C1;MENDE SYLLABLE M058 NYAN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E8C2;MENDE SYLLABLE M170 NYUN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E8C3;MENDE SYLLABLE M098 NYEN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E8C4;MENDE SYLLABLE M060 NYON;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;  
1E8D1;MENDE DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;R;;1;1;1;N;;;;  
1E8D2;MENDE DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;R;;2;2;2;N;;;;  
1E8D3;MENDE DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;R;;3;3;3;N;;;;  
1E8D4;MENDE DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;R;;4;4;4;N;;;;

1E8D5;MENDE DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;R;;5;5;5;N;;;;;  
 1E8D6;MENDE DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;R;;6;6;6;N;;;;;  
 1E8D7;MENDE DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;R;;7;7;7;N;;;;;  
 1E8D8;MENDE DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;R;;8;8;8;N;;;;;  
 1E8D9;MENDE DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;R;;9;9;9;N;;;;;  
 1E8DA;MENDE NUMBER TEN;No;0;R;;10;N;;;;;  
 1E8DB;MENDE NUMBER ELEVEN;Nd;0;R;;11;N;;;;;  
 1E8DC;MENDE NUMBER TWELVE;Nd;0;R;;12;N;;;;;  
 1E8DD;MENDE NUMBER THIRTEEN;Nd;0;R;;13;N;;;;;  
 1E8DE;MENDE NUMBER FOURTEEN;Nd;0;R;;14;N;;;;;  
 1E8DF;MENDE NUMBER FIFTEEN;Nd;0;R;;15;N;;;;;  
 1E8E0;MENDE NUMBER SIXTEEN;Nd;0;R;;16;N;;;;;  
 1E8E1;MENDE NUMBER SEVENTEEN;Nd;0;R;;17;N;;;;;  
 1E8E2;MENDE NUMBER EIGHTEEN;Nd;0;R;;18;N;;;;;  
 1E8E3;MENDE NUMBER NINETEEN;Nd;0;R;;19;N;;;;;  
 1E8E4;MENDE NUMBER TWENTY;Nd;0;R;;20;N;;;;;  
 1E8E5;MENDE NUMBER THIRTY;Nd;0;R;;30;N;;;;;  
 1E8E6;MENDE NUMBER FORTY;Nd;0;R;;40;N;;;;;  
 1E8E7;MENDE NUMBER FIFTY;Nd;0;R;;50;N;;;;;  
 1E8E8;MENDE NUMBER SIXTY;Nd;0;R;;60;N;;;;;  
 1E8E9;MENDE NUMBER SEVENTY;Nd;0;R;;70;N;;;;;  
 1E8EA;MENDE NUMBER EIGHTY;Nd;0;R;;80;N;;;;;  
 1E8EB;MENDE NUMBER NINETY;Nd;0;R;;90;N;;;;;  
 1E8EC;MENDE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED;Nd;0;R;;100;N;;;;;  
 1E8ED;MENDE NUMBER TWO HUNDRED;Nd;0;R;;200;N;;;;;  
 1E8EE;MENDE NUMBER THREE HUNDRED;Nd;0;R;;300;N;;;;;  
 1E8EF;MENDE NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED;Nd;0;R;;400;N;;;;;  
 1E8F0;MENDE NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED;Nd;0;R;;500;N;;;;;  
 1E8F1;MENDE NUMBER SIX HUNDRED;Nd;0;R;;600;N;;;;;  
 1E8F2;MENDE NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED;Nd;0;R;;700;N;;;;;  
 1E8F3;MENDE NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED;Nd;0;R;;800;N;;;;;  
 1E8F4;MENDE NUMBER NINE HUNDRED;Nd;0;R;;900;N;;;;;  
 1E8F5;MENDE NUMBER ONE THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;1000;N;;;;;  
 1E8F6;MENDE NUMBER TWO THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;2000;N;;;;;  
 1E8F7;MENDE NUMBER THREE THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;3000;N;;;;;  
 1E8F8;MENDE NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;4000;N;;;;;  
 1E8F9;MENDE NUMBER FIVE THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;5000;N;;;;;  
 1E8FA;MENDE NUMBER SIX THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;6000;N;;;;;  
 1E8FB;MENDE NUMBER SEVEN THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;7000;N;;;;;  
 1E8FC;MENDE NUMBER EIGHT THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;8000;N;;;;;  
 1E8FD;MENDE NUMBER NINE THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;9000;N;;;;;  
 1E8FE;MENDE NUMBER TEN THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;10000;N;;;;;  
 1E8FF;MENDE NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;20000;N;;;;;  
 1E900;MENDE NUMBER THIRTY THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;30000;N;;;;;  
 1E901;MENDE NUMBER FORTY THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;40000;N;;;;;  
 1E902;MENDE NUMBER FIFTY THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;50000;N;;;;;  
 1E903;MENDE NUMBER SIXTY THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;60000;N;;;;;  
 1E904;MENDE NUMBER SEVENTY THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;70000;N;;;;;  
 1E905;MENDE NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;80000;N;;;;;  
 1E906;MENDE NUMBER NINETY THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;90000;N;;;;;  
 1E907;MENDE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;100000;N;;;;;  
 1E908;MENDE NUMBER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;200000;N;;;;;  
 1E909;MENDE NUMBER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;300000;N;;;;;  
 1E90A;MENDE NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;400000;N;;;;;  
 1E90B;MENDE NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;500000;N;;;;;  
 1E90C;MENDE NUMBER SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;600000;N;;;;;  
 1E90D;MENDE NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;700000;N;;;;;  
 1E90E;MENDE NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;800000;N;;;;;  
 1E90F;MENDE NUMBER NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND;Nd;0;R;;900000;N;;;;;  
 1E910;MENDE NUMBER ONE MILLION;Nd;0;R;;1000000;N;;;;;  
 1E911;MENDE NUMBER TWO MILLION;Nd;0;R;;2000000;N;;;;;  
 1E912;MENDE NUMBER THREE MILLION;Nd;0;R;;3000000;N;;;;;  
 1E913;MENDE NUMBER FOUR MILLION;Nd;0;R;;4000000;N;;;;;  
 1E914;MENDE NUMBER FIVE MILLION;Nd;0;R;;5000000;N;;;;;  
 1E915;MENDE NUMBER SIX MILLION;Nd;0;R;;6000000;N;;;;;  
 1E916;MENDE NUMBER SEVEN MILLION;Nd;0;R;;7000000;N;;;;;  
 1E917;MENDE NUMBER EIGHT MILLION;Nd;0;R;;8000000;N;;;;;  
 1E918;MENDE NUMBER NINE MILLION;Nd;0;R;;9000000;N;;;;;

**8. Acknowledgements.** This project was made possible in part by a grant from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded the Universal Scripts Project (part of the Script Encoding Initiative at UC Berkeley) in respect of the Mende encoding. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

## 9. Bibliography

Dalby, David. 1967. *A survey of the indigenous scripts of Liberia and Sierra Leone: Vai, Mende, Loma, Kpelle and Bassa*. African Language Studies 8. 1-51.

- Milburn, S. 1964. “Kisimi Kamara and the Mende script”, in *Sierra Leone Language Review* 3. 20-23.
- Tuchscherer, Konrad. 1996. *The Kikakui (Mende) syllabary and number writing system: Descriptive, historical and ethnographic accounts of a West African tradition of writing*. A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Arts in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the Department of the Languages and Cultures of Africa, The School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.
- Tuchscherer, Konrad. 2007. “Recording, Communicating and Making Visible: A History of Writing and Systems of Graphic Symbolism in Africa”, in *Inscribing Meaning: Writing and Graphic Systems in African Art*, ed. By Christine Mullen Kreamer et al., Smithsonian: National Museum of African Art, pp. 37-53.

	1E80	1E81	1E82	1E83	1E84	1E85	1E86	1E87	1E88
0	ጀ	ጀጀ							
1	ጀጀ								
2	ጀጀ								
3	ጀጀ								
4	ጀጀ								
5	ጀጀ								
6	ጀጀ								
7	ጀጀ								
8	ጀጀ								
9	ጀጀ								
A	ጀጀ								
B	ጀጀ								
C	ጀጀ								
D	ጀጀ								
E	ጀጀ								
F	ጀጀ								

	1E89	1E8A	1E8B	1E8C	1E8D	1E8E	1E8F	1E90	1E91
0	፳	፴	፵	፶		፷	፸	፹	፺
1	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻
2	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻
3	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻
4	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻	፻
5	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	፻
6	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	፻
7	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	፻
8	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	፻
9	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	
A	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	
B	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	
C	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	
D	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	
E	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	
F	፻	፻	፻		፻	፻	፻	፻	

**Syllables in k-**

1E800	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M001 KI
1E801	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M002 KA
1E802	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M003 KU
1E803	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M065 KEE
1E804	ꝑꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M095 KE
1E805	ꝑꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M076 KOO
1E806	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M048 KO
1E807	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M179 KUA = Dalby M177

**Syllables in w-**

1E808	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M004 WI
1E809	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M005 WA
1E80A	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M006 WU
1E80B	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M126 WEE
1E80C	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M118 WE
1E80D	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M114 WOO
1E80E	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M045 WO
1E80F	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M194 WUI
1E810	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M143 WEI

**Syllables in wv-**

1E811	ꝑꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M061 WVI
1E812	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M049 WVA
1E813	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M139 WVE

**Syllables in m-**

1E814	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M007 MIN
1E815	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M008 MAN
1E816	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M009 MUN
1E817	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M059 MEN
1E818	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M094 MON
1E819	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M154 MUAN
1E81A	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M189 MUEN

**Syllables in b-**

1E81B	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M010 BI
1E81C	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M011 BA
1E81D	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M012 BU
1E81E	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M150 BEE
1E81F	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M097 BE
1E820	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M103 BOO
1E821	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M138 BO

**Vowels**

1E822	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M013 I
1E823	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M014 A
1E824	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M015 U
1E825	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M163 EE
1E826	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M100 E
1E827	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M165 OO
1E828	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M147 O
1E829	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M137 EI
1E82A	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M131 IN
1E82B	!	MENDE SYLLABLE M135 IN • used for the negative particle
1E82C	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M195 AN • Dalby's M195 HO has different shape and value
1E82D	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M178 EN = Dalby M182

**Syllables in s-**

1E82E	ꝑꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M019 SI
1E82F	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M020 SA

1E830	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M021 SU
1E831	ꝑꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M162 SEE
1E832	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M116 SE
1E833	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M136 SOO
1E834	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M079 SO
1E835	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M196 SIA • not in Dalby or in Mansaray

**Syllables in l-**

1E836	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M025 LI
		= Dalby and Mansaray M022
1E837	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M026 LA
		= Dalby and Mansaray M023
1E838	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M027 LU
		= Dalby and Mansaray M024
1E839	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M084 LEE
1E83A	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M073 LE
1E83B	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M054 LOO
1E83C	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M153 LO
1E83D	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M110 LEEE

**Syllables in d-**

1E83E	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M016 DI
1E83F	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M017 DA
1E840	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M018 DU
1E841	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M089 DEE
1E842	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M180 DOO = Dalby M178
1E843	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M181 DO = Dalby M179

**Syllables in t-**

1E844	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M022 TI
		= Dalby and Mansaray M025
1E845	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M023 TA
		= Dalby and Mansaray M026
1E846	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M024 TU
		= Dalby and Mansaray M027
1E847	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M091 TEE
1E848	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M055 TE
1E849	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M104 TOO
1E84A	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M069 TO

**Syllables in j-**

1E84B	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M028 JI
		= Mansaray M034
1E84C	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M029 JA
		= Mansaray M035
1E84D	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M030 JU
		= Mansaray M036
1E84E	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M157 JEE
1E84F	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M113 JE
1E850	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M160 JOO
1E851	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M063 JO
1E852	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M175 JOOO

**Syllables in y-**

1E853	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M031 YI
1E854	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M032 YA
1E855	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M033 YU
1E856	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M109 YEE
1E857	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M080 YE
1E858	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M141 YOO
1E859	ꝑ	MENDE SYLLABLE M121 YO

**Syllables in f-**

- 1E85A Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M034 FI  
= Mansaray M028
- 1E85B Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M035 FA  
= Mansaray M029
- 1E85C Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M036 FU  
= Mansaray M030
- 1E85D Ⓞ MENDE SYLLABLE M078 FEE
- 1E85E Ⓟ MENDE SYLLABLE M075 FE
- 1E85F Ⓠ MENDE SYLLABLE M133 FOO
- 1E860 Ⓡ MENDE SYLLABLE M088 FO
- 1E861 Ⓢ MENDE SYLLABLE M197 FUA  
• not in Dalby or in Mansaray
- 1E862 Ⓣ MENDE SYLLABLE M101 FAN

**Syllables in n-**

- 1E863 Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M037 NIN
- 1E864 Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M038 NAN
- 1E865 Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M039 NUN
- 1E866 Ⓞ MENDE SYLLABLE M117 NEN
- 1E867 Ⓟ MENDE SYLLABLE M169 NON

**Syllables in h-**

- 1E868 Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M176 HI
- 1E869 Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M041 HA
- 1E86A Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M186 HU
- 1E86B Ⓞ MENDE SYLLABLE M040 HEE
- 1E86C Ⓟ MENDE SYLLABLE M096 HE
- 1E86D Ⓠ MENDE SYLLABLE M042 HOO
- 1E86E Ⓡ MENDE SYLLABLE M140 HO
- 1E86F Ⓢ MENDE SYLLABLE M083 HEEI
- 1E870 Ⓣ MENDE SYLLABLE M128 HOOU
- 1E871 Ⓤ MENDE SYLLABLE M053 HIN
- 1E872 Ⓥ MENDE SYLLABLE M130 HAN
- 1E873 Ⓦ MENDE SYLLABLE M087 HUN
- 1E874 Ⓧ MENDE SYLLABLE M052 HEN
- 1E875 Ⓨ MENDE SYLLABLE M193 HON  
• Dalby's M193 NGGEE has different shape and value
- 1E876 Ⓩ MENDE SYLLABLE M046 HUAN

**Syllables in ngg-**

- 1E877 ⓐ MENDE SYLLABLE M090 NGGI
- 1E878 ⓑ MENDE SYLLABLE M043 NGGA
- 1E879 ⓒ MENDE SYLLABLE M082 NGGU
- 1E87A ⓓ MENDE SYLLABLE M115 NGGEE
- 1E87B ⓔ MENDE SYLLABLE M146 NGGE
- 1E87C ⓕ MENDE SYLLABLE M156 NGGOO
- 1E87D ⓖ MENDE SYLLABLE M120 NGGO
- 1E87E ⓗ MENDE SYLLABLE M159 NGGAA
- 1E87F ⓘ MENDE SYLLABLE M127 NGGUUA
- 1E880 ⓙ MENDE SYLLABLE M086 NGGEEE
- 1E881 ⓚ MENDE SYLLABLE M106 NGGOOOO
- 1E882 ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M183 NGGOOO

**Syllables in g-**

- 1E883 ⓐ MENDE SYLLABLE M155 GI
- 1E884 ⓑ MENDE SYLLABLE M111 GA
- 1E885 ⓒ MENDE SYLLABLE M168 GU
- 1E886 ⓓ MENDE SYLLABLE M190 GEE
- 1E887 ⓔ MENDE SYLLABLE M166 GUEI
- 1E888 ⓕ MENDE SYLLABLE M167 GUAN

**Syllables in ng-**

- 1E889 ⓑ MENDE SYLLABLE M184 NGEN
- 1E88A ⓓ MENDE SYLLABLE M057 NGON

- 1E88B ⓔ MENDE SYLLABLE M177 NGUAN  
= Dalby M181

**Syllables in p-**

- 1E88C Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M068 PI
- 1E88D Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M099 PA
- 1E88E Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M050 PU
- 1E88F Ⓞ MENDE SYLLABLE M081 PEE
- 1E890 Ⓟ MENDE SYLLABLE M051 PE
- 1E891 Ⓠ MENDE SYLLABLE M102 POO
- 1E892 Ⓡ MENDE SYLLABLE M066 PO

**Syllables in mb-**

- 1E893 Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M145 MBI
- 1E894 Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M062 MBA
- 1E895 Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M122 MBU
- 1E896 Ⓞ MENDE SYLLABLE M047 MBEE
- 1E897 Ⓟ MENDE SYLLABLE M188 MBEE
- 1E898 Ⓠ MENDE SYLLABLE M072 MBE
- 1E899 Ⓡ MENDE SYLLABLE M172 MBOO
- 1E89A Ⓢ MENDE SYLLABLE M174 MBO
- 1E89B Ⓣ MENDE SYLLABLE M187 MBUU
- 1E89C Ⓤ MENDE SYLLABLE M161 MBEEE
- 1E89D Ⓥ MENDE SYLLABLE M105 MBOOOO
- 1E89E Ⓦ MENDE SYLLABLE M142 MBOOO

**Syllables in kp-**

- 1E89F Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M132 KPI
- 1E8A0 Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M092 KPA
- 1E8A1 Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M074 KPU
- 1E8A2 Ⓞ MENDE SYLLABLE M044 KPEE
- 1E8A3 Ⓟ MENDE SYLLABLE M108 KPE
- 1E8A4 Ⓠ MENDE SYLLABLE M112 KPOO
- 1E8A5 Ⓡ MENDE SYLLABLE M158 KPO

**Syllables in gb-**

- 1E8A6 Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M124 GBI
- 1E8A7 Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M056 GBA
- 1E8A8 Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M148 GBU
- 1E8A9 Ⓞ MENDE SYLLABLE M093 GBEE
- 1E8AA Ⓟ MENDE SYLLABLE M107 GBE
- 1E8AB Ⓠ MENDE SYLLABLE M071 GBOO
- 1E8AC Ⓡ MENDE SYLLABLE M070 GBO

**Syllable in r-**

- 1E8AD Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M171 RA

**Syllables in nd-**

- 1E8AE Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M123 NDI
- 1E8AF Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M129 NDA
- 1E8B0 Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M125 NDU
- 1E8B1 Ⓞ MENDE SYLLABLE M191 NDEE
- 1E8B2 Ⓟ MENDE SYLLABLE M119 NDE
- 1E8B3 Ⓠ MENDE SYLLABLE M067 NDOO
- 1E8B4 Ⓡ MENDE SYLLABLE M064 NDO

**Syllables in nj-**

- 1E8B5 Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M152 NJA
- 1E8B6 Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M192 NJU
- 1E8B7 Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M149 NJEE
- 1E8B8 Ⓞ MENDE SYLLABLE M134 NJOO

**Syllables in v-**

- 1E8B9 Ⓛ MENDE SYLLABLE M182 VI  
= Dalby M180
- 1E8BA Ⓜ MENDE SYLLABLE M185 VA
- 1E8BB Ⓝ MENDE SYLLABLE M151 VU

1E8BC ⓧ MENDE SYLLABLE M173 VEE  
 1E8BD ⚡ MENDE SYLLABLE M085 VE  
 1E8BE ⚪ MENDE SYLLABLE M144 VOO  
 1E8BF ⚫ MENDE SYLLABLE M077 VO

### Syllables in ny-

1E8C0 ⚠ MENDE SYLLABLE M164 NYIN  
 1E8C1 ⚡ MENDE SYLLABLE M058 NYAN  
 1E8C2 ⚢ MENDE SYLLABLE M170 NYUN  
 1E8C3 ⚤ MENDE SYLLABLE M098 NYEN  
 1E8C4 ⚦ MENDE SYLLABLE M060 NYON

### Digits

1E8D1 ⚈ MENDE DIGIT ONE  
 1E8D2 ⚉ MENDE DIGIT TWO  
 1E8D3 ⚊ MENDE DIGIT THREE  
 1E8D4 ⚋ MENDE DIGIT FOUR  
 1E8D5 ⚌ MENDE DIGIT FIVE  
 1E8D6 ⚍ MENDE DIGIT SIX  
 1E8D7 ⚎ MENDE DIGIT SEVEN  
 1E8D8 ⚏ MENDE DIGIT EIGHT  
 1E8D9 ⚐ MENDE DIGIT NINE

### Teens

1E8DA ⚑ MENDE NUMBER TEN  
 1E8DB ⚒ MENDE NUMBER ELEVEN  
 1E8DC ⚓ MENDE NUMBER TWELVE  
 1E8DD ⚔ MENDE NUMBER THIRTEEN  
 1E8DE ⚕ MENDE NUMBER FOURTEEN  
 1E8DF ⚖ MENDE NUMBER FIFTEEN  
 1E8E0 ⚗ MENDE NUMBER SIXTEEN  
 1E8E1 ⚘ MENDE NUMBER SEVENTEEN  
 1E8E2 ⚙ MENDE NUMBER EIGHTEEN  
 1E8E3 ⚚ MENDE NUMBER NINETEEN

### Tens

1E8E4 ⚛ MENDE NUMBER TWENTY  
 1E8E5 ⚜ MENDE NUMBER THIRTY  
 1E8E6 ⚝ MENDE NUMBER FORTY  
 1E8E7 ⚞ MENDE NUMBER FIFTY  
 1E8E8 ⚟ MENDE NUMBER SIXTY  
 1E8E9 ⚠ MENDE NUMBER SEVENTY  
 1E8EA ⚡ MENDE NUMBER EIGHTY  
 1E8EB ⚢ MENDE NUMBER NINETY

### Hundreds

1E8EC ⚣ MENDE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED  
 1E8ED ⚤ MENDE NUMBER TWO HUNDRED  
 1E8EE ⚥ MENDE NUMBER THREE HUNDRED  
 1E8EF ⚦ MENDE NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED  
 1E8F0 ⚨ MENDE NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED  
 1E8F1 ⚩ MENDE NUMBER SIX HUNDRED  
 1E8F2 ⚪ MENDE NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED  
 1E8F3 ⚫ MENDE NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED  
 1E8F4 ⚭ MENDE NUMBER NINE HUNDRED

### Thousands

1E8F5 ⚮ MENDE NUMBER ONE THOUSAND  
 1E8F6 ⚯ MENDE NUMBER TWO THOUSAND  
 1E8F7 ⚰ MENDE NUMBER THREE THOUSAND  
 1E8F8 ⚱ MENDE NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND  
 1E8F9 ⚲ MENDE NUMBER FIVE THOUSAND  
 1E8FA ⚳ MENDE NUMBER SIX THOUSAND  
 1E8FB ⚴ MENDE NUMBER SEVEN THOUSAND  
 1E8FC ⚵ MENDE NUMBER EIGHT THOUSAND  
 1E8FD ⚶ MENDE NUMBER NINE THOUSAND

### Ten thousands

1E8FE ⚹ MENDE NUMBER TEN THOUSAND  
 1E8FF ⚺ MENDE NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND  
 1E900 ⚻ MENDE NUMBER THIRTY THOUSAND  
 1E901 ⚼ MENDE NUMBER FORTY THOUSAND  
 1E902 ⚽ MENDE NUMBER FIFTY THOUSAND  
 1E903 ⚾ MENDE NUMBER SIXTY THOUSAND  
 1E904 ⚿ MENDE NUMBER SEVENTY THOUSAND  
 1E905 ⚷ MENDE NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND  
 1E906 ⚸ MENDE NUMBER NINETY THOUSAND

### Hundred thousands

1E907 ⚻ MENDE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND  
 1E908 ⚼ MENDE NUMBER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND  
 1E909 ⚽ MENDE NUMBER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND  
 1E90A ⚾ MENDE NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND  
 1E90B ⚿ MENDE NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND  
 1E90C ⚷ MENDE NUMBER SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND  
 1E90D ⚸ MENDE NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND  
 1E90E ⚹ MENDE NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND  
 1E90F ⚺ MENDE NUMBER NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND

### Millions

1E910 ⚻ MENDE NUMBER ONE MILLION  
 1E911 ⚼ MENDE NUMBER TWO MILLION  
 1E912 ⚽ MENDE NUMBER THREE MILLION  
 1E913 ⚾ MENDE NUMBER FOUR MILLION  
 1E914 ⚿ MENDE NUMBER FIVE MILLION  
 1E915 ⚷ MENDE NUMBER SIX MILLION  
 1E916 ⚸ MENDE NUMBER SEVEN MILLION  
 1E917 ⚹ MENDE NUMBER EIGHT MILLION  
 1E918 ⚺ MENDE NUMBER NINE MILLION

## 10. Figures.

Table 5: Phonetic identifications of characters in the *Kikakui Mende Syllabary*

non-nasal syllables	i	a	u	e	ɛ	ɔ	o	vowel diphthongs	long vowels
p	68 H̥ o	99 V̥	50 X̥	81 Ḁ	51 X̥	66 O̥	102 W̥		
b	10 B̥	11 Ḁ	12 E̥	150 G̥	97 Ḁ	138 I̥	103 T̥		
mb	145 B̥	62 E̥	122 Ḁ	47 G̥	72 Ḁ	172 E̥	174 I̥		187 mbuu B̥ 161 mbee Ḁ 142 mbaa E̥ 105 mbooo I̥
f	34 O̥	35 O̥	36 Ö̥	78 O̥	75 T̥	88 W̥	133 Ḁ	197 fua H̥o	
v	182 O̥	185 O̥	151 O̥	173 O̥	85 X̥	77 L̥	144 T̥		
t	22 C̥	23 C̥	24 C̥:	91 G̥	55 T̥	69 I̥	104 X̥		
d	16 D̥	17 D̥	18 D̥	89 -		181 -o	180 L̥		
nd	123 M̥	129 X̥	125 B̥	191 P̥	119 Y̥	64 T̥	67 O̥		
s	19 H̥	20 H̥	21 H̥	162 H̥o	116 J̥	79 D̥	136 E̥	196 sia H̥	
l	25 I̥	26 I̥	27 I̥	84 X̥	73 H̥	153 S̥	54 O̥		110 lee H̥
nj		152 J̥	192 E̥	149 B̥			134 G̥		

Figure 1a. Table of Mende syllables from Tuchscherer 1996.

monomoraic syllables	i	a	u	e	ɛ	ɔ	o	diphthongs	
j	28	29	30	157	113	63	160		175 jœ ət
y	31	32	33	109	80	121	141		
k	1	2	3	65	95	48	76	179 kua	ø
g	155	111	168	190				166 guez	ɔɪ
ng	90	43	82	115	146	120	156	127 ngua	ŋ ŋaa ŋee œ ŋga œ ŋoo œ
kp	132	92	74	44	108	158	112		
gb	124	56	148	93	107	70	71		
w	4	5	6	126	118	45	114	143 wei 194 wui	ɸ ɸœ
w/v	61	49			139				
h	176	41	186	40	96	140	42	83 hei 128 hou	χ χœ
-	13	14	15	163	100	147	165	137 ɛi	l

Figure 1b. Table of Mende syllables from Tuchscherer 1996.

nasal syllables	ĩ	ã	ũ	ẽ	ẽ	õ	õ	vowel diphthongs	other nasals
h	53 χ	130 χ	87 χ		52 f	193 χ		46 h <u>ua</u>	
m	7 f	8 f	9 f		59 f	94 θ		154 m <u>ua</u>	167 g <u>üa</u>
								189 m <u>ue</u>	
n	37 χ	38 χ	39 χ		117 χ	169 i			101 f <u>a</u>
ny	164 t	58 t	170 =		98 c	60 t			
ŋ					184 h	57 ◊		177 g <u>ua</u>	
-	131 f	195 χ			178 A				
	135 ! [*for negation]								

Figure 1c. Table of Mende syllables from Tuchscherer 1996.

The image shows four lines of handwritten Kikakui (Mende) script. The first line consists of the letters: l - o - ɿ - i - ɛ - s - i - ɛ - ɿ - ɿ. The second line starts with a question mark and includes the letters: ɿ - ɿ - t - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ. The third line starts with a colon and includes the letters: ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ. The fourth line starts with a dash and includes the letters: ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ - ɿ.

Figure 2. Letter of introduction in Kikakui (Mende) written by Alpha Yewa (Tuchscherer 1996).

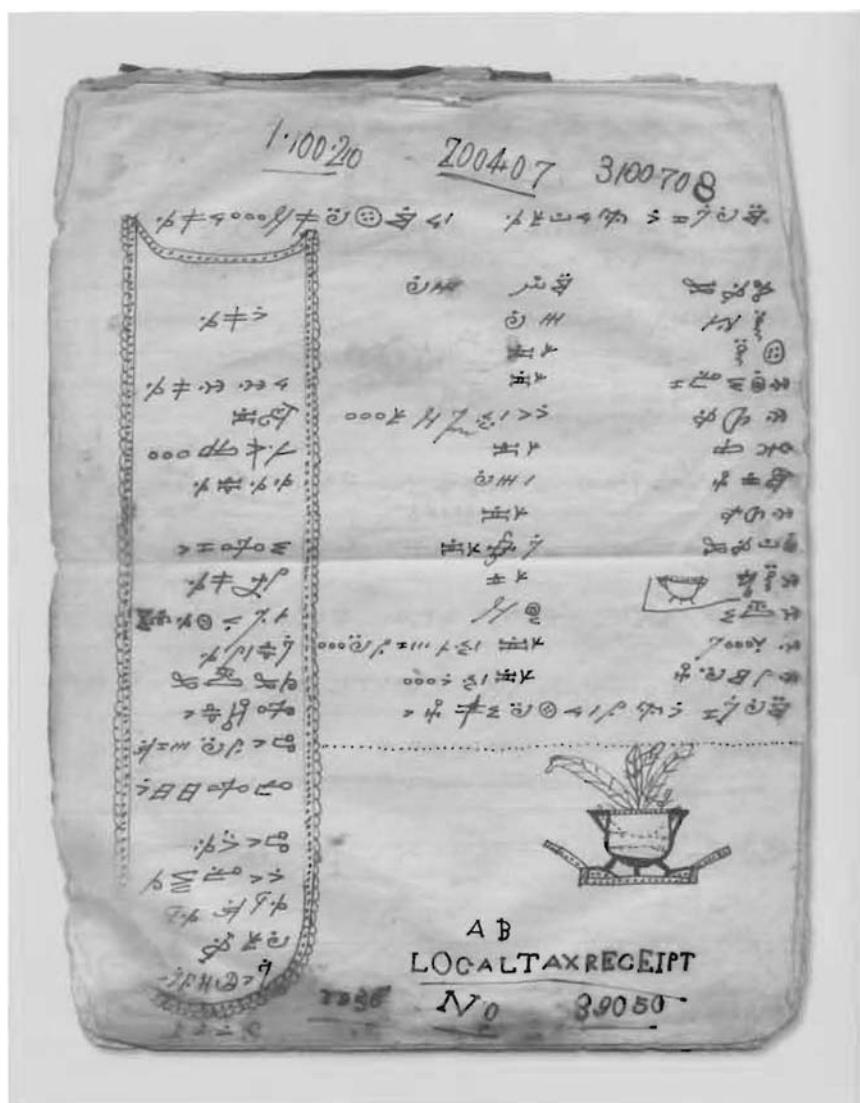
u A I	Bu Ba Bi	Mu Ma Mi	Wu Wa Wi	Ku Ka Ki
Ju Ja Ji	Tu Ta Ti	Do Do	La Li	Su Sa Si
Xi Xi	Pi Pi	Di Di	Li Li	Hu Hu
Ho Ho	Ilu Ilu	Uu Uu	Fu Fu	Yu Yu
He He	Pe Pe	Wa Wa	Ko Ko	Hua Hua
jo jo	mba mba	nya nya	me me	wo wo
mbe mbe	gbo gbo	nya nya	ira ira	kpe kpe
+	⊕	+	+	+
Ngu Pe	Ye So	Fe Vo	Ko Fe	Kou Le
+	+	+	+	+
Kpa Te	Li De	Fe Vo	Ko Fe	Kou Le
Va	De	Vo	+	+
Bo	Fam	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+
Kpo Ga	Lee	Ye	+	+
+	+	+	+	+
Mbu Yo	Yo	Ye	+	+
+	+	+	+	+
nda	HOU	Gua	We	Du Gbi
+	60	+	+	+
Bo	Ei So	I Jo	E Kpi	II Ha
H	!	!	+	+
Gbu	o ye	Mbi vo	Wei	Mba yo
⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
rje	ngi	ngi	Mua	Lo Ja
+	+	+	+	+
Gua	Guei	O	Lu	Be Je
+	+	+	+	+
ndo	do kua	Hi	(Jo) / Mbo	Ngai Kpo
=o	o	gt	+	+
Ju	nde	Mue	Mba	Ra
⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
Y	A	Y	Y	Y
+	+	+	+	+
h	lo	hi	ho	vi
+	+	+	+	+

**Figure 3.** Syllabary key of Kisimi Kamara, collected by S. Milburn in 1942 or 1943 (Tuchscherer 1996:248). The chart reads from right to left. The first forty-two characters, from KI KA KU to HE HA HO are the ones first devised by Mohamed Turay.

Table II The Mende Syllabary												
	i	a	u	e	ɛ	ɔ	o	ua	ɛi	OTHER VOWELS		
<b>p</b>	68 ꝑ(ꝑ)	99 ꝓ(ꝓ)	50 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	81 ꝕ(ꝕ)	51 Ꝗ(Ꝗ)	66 ꝗ(ꝗ)	102 Ꝙ(Ꝙ)					
<b>w</b>	4 Ꝑ(Ꝑ)	5 ꝑ(ꝑ)	6 Ꝓ(Ꝓ)	126 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	118 ꝕ(ꝕ)	45 Ꝗ(Ꝗ)	114 ꝗ(ꝗ)		143 Ꝙ(Ꝙ)			
	61 ꝑ—ꝑ	49 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		[194 Ꝕ—Ꝕ]	139 Ꝗ(Ꝗ)							
<b>mb</b>	145 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	62 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	122 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	188 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	72 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	142 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	105 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)					
			187 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	47 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	161 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	172 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	174 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)					
<b>b</b>	10 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	11 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	12 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	150 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	97 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	138 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	103 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)					
<b>kp</b>	132 ꝑ—ꝑ	92 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	74 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	44 ꝑ—ꝑ	108 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	158 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	112 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)					
<b>gb</b>	124 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	56 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	148 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	93 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	107 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	70 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	71 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)					
<b>f</b>	34 ꝑ	35 ꝑ	36 ꝑ	78 ꝑ(ꝑ)	75 ꝑ(ꝑ)	88 ꝑ(ꝑ)	133 ꝑ			101 ꝑ(ꝑ)		
<b>v</b>	180 ꝑ	185 ꝑ(ꝑ)	151 ꝑ(ꝑ)	173 ꝑ(ꝑ)	85 ꝑ(ꝑ)	77 ꝑ(ꝑ)	144 ꝑ(ꝑ)					
<b>t</b>	25 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	26 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	27 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	91 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	55 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	69 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	104 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)					
<b>l</b>	22 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	23 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	24 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	84 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	73 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	153 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	54 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			110 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		
<b>nd</b>	123 ...	129 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	125 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	191 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	119 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	179 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	67 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)					
<b>d</b>	16 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	17 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	18 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	89 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		64 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	178 Ꝕ(Ꝕ)					

<b>s</b>	19. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	20. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	21. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	162. Ꝕ—ꝑ(Ꝕ—ꝑ)	116. Ꝕ—ꝑ(Ꝕ—ꝑ)	79. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	136. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			
<b>j</b>	28. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	29. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	30. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	157. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	113. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	63. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	175. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			
<b>nj</b>		152. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	192. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	149. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		160. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	134. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			
<b>y</b>	31. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	32. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	33. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	109. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	80. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	121. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	141. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			
<b>ŋg</b>	155. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	159. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	82. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	115. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	86. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	183. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	156. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	127. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		
<b>g</b>	90. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	111. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	168. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	190. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	146. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	120. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	106. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	167. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	166. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	
<b>k</b>	1. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	2. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	3. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	65. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	95. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	48. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	76. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	177. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		
<b>h</b>	176. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	41. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	186. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	40. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	96. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	140. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	42. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			83 hei(Ꝕ)
-	13. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	14. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	15. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	163. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	100. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	147. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	165. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		137. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	128 hou(Ꝕ)
NASAL SYLLABLES	ĩ	ã	ũ	ẽ	ɛ̄	ጀ				
<b>h</b>	53. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	130. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	87. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		52. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	57. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	46. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			
<b>m</b>	7. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	8. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	9. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		59. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	94. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	154. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			189 mūe(Ꝕ)
<b>n</b>	37. >	38. >	39. >		117. >(Ꝕ)	169. >(Ꝕ)				
<b>ny</b>	164. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	58. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	170. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		98. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	60. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)				
<b>ŋ</b>		43. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			184. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			181. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)		
-	135. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)			182. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)	131. Ꝕ(Ꝕ)					

Figure 4. Table of Mende syllables from Dalby .



**Figure 5.** Tax receipt from Sierra Leone in Mende script, from Tuchscherer 2007.



**Figure 6.** An example of a Mende sign, made in 1993, intended to be put up in Potoru, headquarters of Barri Chiefdom.  
The text reads *kpotolu bali*.

The image shows a single page of handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of Arabic or Persian. The text is arranged in multiple horizontal lines across the page. In the bottom right quadrant, there is a prominent, roughly drawn circle. Inside this circle, there is additional handwritten text. The handwriting is fluid and varies in size and style throughout the page.

**Figure 7.** Text from Bokari Kanneh's Kikakui (Mende) notebooks (Tuchscherer 1996).

## A. Administrative

1. Title

**Proposal for encoding the Mende script in the SMP of the UCS**

2. Requester's name

**UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)**

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

**Liaison contribution.**

4. Submission date

**2011-07-30**

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.**

Proposed name of script

**Mende.**

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

**No.**

Name of the existing block

2. Number of characters in proposal

**221.**

3. Proposed category (select one from below – see section 2.2 of P&P document): (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. Font related: Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?

**Jason Glavy and Michael Everson.**

5b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.)

**Michael Everson**

6a. References. 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. 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. 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/reports/tr44/>) 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.)?

**No.**

2b. If YES, with whom?

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?

**See above.**

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

**Relatively rare, but with potential for revival.**

4b. Reference

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

**Yes.**

5b. If YES, where?

**Scholars and some local use in Sierra Leone.**

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)?

**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?