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

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Source: **Michael Everson**
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1. Introduction. An alphabetic script for the Fulani language initially devised in 1989 by brothers Abdoulaye Barry and Ibrahima Barry, when they were children, 14 and 10 years of age respectively, in Guinea. One of them asked their father why they could not write their language, and when their father wrote a few words in Fulani in Arabic script, he said "That's not our script. We should have our own." Some time later the boys proved to their father that they had devised by engaging in blind testing—similar to the way in which Sequoyah proved the efficacy of the Cherokee syllabary to his colleagues. One wrote a text and left the room; his brother came in and read it aloud, and then wrote down something else that he was told to write. Then he left the room and his sister, who had learned the script, came in to read what he had written. Over the next few years the Adlam script continued development. It is currently in use in Guinea and in other countries, and its use is increasing.

The Fulani people represent one of the larger linguistic groups in Africa, the language being spoken by more than 40 million Fulani and non-Fulani people and spread across the band of the Sahel from Senegal to Eritrea. A widespread ethnic group, Fulani speakers can be found in all of the major cities of Sub-Saharan Africa as well as throughout the Western world. The Fulani are called by a variety of names in different areas: Fulani, Fula, Peul, Pul, Fut, Fellata, Tekruri, Toucouleur, Peulh, Wasolonka, Kourte, and so on. They refer to themselves as *Pullo* (singular) and *Fulbhe* or *Fulɓe* (plural). Their language is called *Pular* in the western part of West Africa (Senegal, Guinea, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone); it is called *Fulfulde* on the Eastern side of the West African region and Central and Eastern Africa in countries such as Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, and Niger. Despite this large geographical dispersion of the language, the different dialects are mutually intelligible for the most part.

The name Adlam is an anagram; the first four letters of the alphabet 𞤀 *A*, 𞤃 *D*, 𞤂 *L*, and 𞤄 *M*, representing 𞤁𞤋𞤌𞤍𞤋 𞤁𞤋𞤃𞤋𞤂 𞤃𞤋𞤌𞤍𞤋𞤃𞤋𞤃𞤋𞤃 𞤃𞤋𞤌𞤍𞤋𞤂𞤋𞤂𞤋𞤂 *Alkule Dandaydhe Leñol Mulugol* ('the alphabet which protects the peoples from vanishing').

2. Structure. Adlam is a casing script with right-to-left directionality. Its letters can be written separately or can be joined together in the same way that Arabic and N'Ko are. Joining is optional not obligatory; it is a question of font style (see §9 below).

3. Diacritical marks. A range of diacritical marks is used.

3.1. The ADLAM ALIF LENGTHENER is used only on the letter ALIF; it is typically drawn higher when used with the capital ALIF than when it is used with the small ALIF: compare 𞤀𞤄 *Ā* and 𞤀𞤄 *ā*. Alif is a very frequent

vowel, which accounts for it having its own sign. 𞤕𞤥 is *da*; 𞤕𞤥 *dā* (𞤕𞤥 *DĀ*) can also be written 𞤕𞤥 *dā* (𞤕𞤥 *DĀ*); 𞤕𞤥* *dā* can be considered a misspelling.

3.2. The ADLAM VOWEL LENGTHENER is used with other vowels: 𞤕𞤥 *du* is lengthened to 𞤕𞤥 *dū*. This typically has a different glyph shape when used with the capital letters than when it is used with the small letters: compare 𞤕𞤥 *Ī* and 𞤕𞤥 *ī*.

3.3. The ADLAM GEMINATION MARK marks long consonants; compare 𞤔𞤫𞤕𞤭 *sakɛ* 'warehouse' with 𞤔𞤫𞤕𞤭 *sakkɛ* 'leather worker'. This and other marks are typically high with capital letters and small letters with ascenders but low with ordinary small letters: Compare 𞤕𞤥 *DD*, 𞤕𞤥 *dd*, 𞤕𞤥 *LL*, 𞤕𞤥 *ll*.

3.4. The ADLAM HAMZA is used atop a consonant when a glottal stop occurs between it and the following vowel; compare 𞤔𞤕𞤢𞤕𞤥 **Qurān* with 𞤔𞤕𞤢𞤕𞤥 *Qur'ān*. The hamza has high and low variants: 𞤢𞤕 *R'*, 𞤢𞤕 *r'*.

3.5. The ADLAM CONSONANT MODIFIER is used to indicate foreign sounds, primarily in Arabic transcription.

ض	ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
𞤥	𞤥	𞤢	𞤢	𞤢	𞤢	𞤥	𞤥	𞤥	𞤥	𞤥	𞤥	𞤥	𞤥	𞤥
ḍ	ṣ	sh	s	z	r	dh	d	kh	ḥ	j	th	t	b	ā

ي	و	ه	ن	م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط
𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔
y	w	h	n	m	l	k	q	f	gh	'	ẓ	ṭ

3.6. The ADLAM NUKTA is used to indicate both native and borrowed sounds. It is drawn above the vowels 𞤔 E *ɛ* and 𞤔 O *ɔ* to indicate 𞤔 *e* and 𞤔 *o* respectively. When either of those vowels is lengthened, however, the NUKTA is drawn below the vowels to indicate the quality change: thus vowels 𞤔 *ɛ̄* and 𞤔 *ɔ̄* are marked with the NUKTA to indicate 𞤔 *ē* and 𞤔 *ō*. (The NUKTA should be entered before the length mark.) As shown in 3.5, the NUKTA is also used with two consonants in transliteration: 𞤥 represents ث *th* and 𞤢 represents ز *z*, and when geminate these are written 𞤥 and 𞤢 respectively. When drawn above a letter, the NUKTA is called *hoortobbhere* 'dot above' in Fulani; when drawn below, it is called *lestobbhere* 'dot below'.

4. Character names. The usual UCS conventions are used, with the following conventions: BH is used for *ɓ*, B for *b*, BH is used for *ɓ*, B for *b*, DH for *ɗ*, D for *d*, YH for *ƴ*, and Y for *y*. Long vowels and geminate consonants are doubled. The word NUKTA is used because it is the most familiar name to implementors.

5. Linebreaking. Letters behave as in N'Ko.

6. Digits. Ten digits are used in Adlam; their directionality is also right-to-left, like the digits in N'Ko.

7. Punctuation. Adlam makes use of European punctuation, alongside U+061F ARABIC QUESTION MARK, U+2E41 REVERSED COMMA, and U+204F REVERSED SEMICOLON. While ARABIC QUESTION MARK and U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK are used at the ends of sentences, two script specific characters, 𞤔 ADLAM QUESTION MARK and 𞤔 ADLAM EXCLAMATION MARK, are used at the beginnings of those sentences (similar to the use of ¿ and ¡ in Spanish orthography). One might write 𞤔 𞤕𞤔𞤕 𞤔 *¿alā?* 'no?' 𞤔 𞤕𞤔𞤕 𞤔 *¡alā!* 'no!'

8. Collating order. Basic collation order follows the order of letters in the code chart, with capital and small letters interfiled. Letters with diacritics are sorted as variants of the base letter.

𞤶 <<< 𞤷 << 𞤶̆ <<< 𞤷̆ << 𞤶̈ <<< 𞤷̈ << 𞤶̆̈ <<< 𞤷̆̈ < 𞤹 <<< 𞤹 << 𞤹̄ <<< 𞤹̄ << 𞤹̈ <<< 𞤹̈ <<
𞤹̆ <<< 𞤹̆ < 𞤺 <<< 𞤺 << 𞤺̄ <<< 𞤺̄ < 𞤻 <<< 𞤻 << 𞤻̄ <<< 𞤻̄ < 𞤼 <<< 𞤼 << 𞤼̄ <<< 𞤼̄ < 𞤽 <<< 𞤽 <<
𞤽̄ <<< 𞤽̆ << 𞤽́ <<< 𞤽̆́ << 𞤽̇ <<< 𞤽̆̇ << 𞤽̈ <<< 𞤽̆̈ < 𞤾 <<< 𞤾 << 𞤾̄ <<< 𞤾̄ <
𞤿 <<< 𞤿 << 𞤿̄ <<< 𞤿̄ < 𞥀 <<< 𞥀 << 𞥀̄ <<< 𞥀̄ < 𞥁 <<< 𞥁 << 𞥁́ <<< 𞥁́ << 𞥁̇ <<< 𞥁̇ <<
𞥁̣ <<< 𞥁̣ < 𞥂 <<< 𞥂 << 𞥂̄ <<< 𞥂̄ < 𞥃 <<< 𞥃 << 𞥃̌ <<< 𞥃̌ < 𞥄 <<< 𞥄 << 𞥄̄ <<< 𞥄̄ <
𞥅 <<< 𞥅 << 𞥅́ <<< 𞥅́ < 𞥆 <<< 𞥆 << 𞥆̄ <<< 𞥆̄ < 𞥇 <<< 𞥇 << 𞥇̌ <<< 𞥇̌ < 𞥈 <<< 𞥈 <<
𞥈̄ <<< 𞥈̄ < 𞥉 <<< 𞥉 << 𞥉̄ <<< 𞥉̄ < 𞥊 <<< 𞥊 << 𞥊̄ <<< 𞥊̄ < 𞥋 <<< 𞥋 << 𞥋̄ <<< 𞥋̄ <
𞥌 <<< 𞥌 << 𞥌̄ <<< 𞥌̄ < 𞥍 <<< 𞥍 << 𞥍̄ <<< 𞥍̄ < 𞥎 <<< 𞥎 << 𞥎̄ <<< 𞥎̄

9. Script connections. In some contexts, fonts with joining connections between letters are used. Joining behaviour for Adlam is simple: all of the letters are dual-joining, having a base form, a left-joining form, a dual-joining form, and a right-joining form. Note that letters with diacritics connect; the diacritics do not break the script connectivity. A few letters have special contextual forms, however, shown in blue in the chart here. These do not affect the basic joining behaviour; they are just the glyphs used. Digits and punctuation do not participate in shaping.

𞤫	𞤫	𞤫	𞤫	*k*	𞤪	𞤪	𞤪	𞤪	*K*	𞤀	𞤀	𞤀	𞤀	*a*	𞤂	𞤂	𞤂	𞤂	*A*
𞤬	𞤬	𞤬	𞤬	*y*	𞤫	𞤫	𞤫	𞤫	*Y*	𞤃	𞤃	𞤃	𞤃	*d*	𞤅	𞤅	𞤅	𞤅	*D*
𞤭	𞤭	𞤭	𞤭	*u*	𞤬	𞤬	𞤬	𞤬	*U*	𞤆	𞤆	𞤆	𞤆	*l*	𞤈	𞤈	𞤈	𞤈	*L*
𞤮	𞤮	𞤮	𞤮	*j*	𞤭	𞤭	𞤭	𞤭	*J*	𞤇	𞤇	𞤇	𞤇	*m*	𞤉	𞤉	𞤉	𞤉	*M*
𞤯	𞤯	𞤯	𞤯	*č*	𞤮	𞤮	𞤮	𞤮	*Č*	𞤁	𞤁	𞤁	𞤁	*b*	𞤋	𞤋	𞤋	𞤋	*B*
𞤰	𞤰	𞤰	𞤰	*h*	𞤯	𞤯	𞤯	𞤯	*H*	𞤌	𞤌	𞤌	𞤌	*s*	𞤊	𞤊	𞤊	𞤊	*S*
𞤱	𞤱	𞤱	𞤱	*q*	𞤰	𞤰	𞤰	𞤰	*Q*	𞤍	𞤍	𞤍	𞤍	*p*	𞤎	𞤎	𞤎	𞤎	*P*
𞤲	𞤲	𞤲	𞤲	*g*	𞤲	𞤲	𞤲	𞤲	*G*	𞤏	𞤏	𞤏	𞤏	*b*	𞤑	𞤑	𞤑	𞤑	*B*
𞤳	𞤳	𞤳	𞤳	*ñ*	𞤴	𞤴	𞤴	𞤴	*Ñ*	𞤐	𞤐	𞤐	𞤐	*r*	𞤒	𞤒	𞤒	𞤒	*R*
𞤵	𞤵	𞤵	𞤵	*t*	𞤵	𞤵	𞤵	𞤵	*T*	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	𞤔	*e*	𞤕	𞤕	𞤕	𞤕	*E*
𞤶	𞤶	𞤶	𞤶	*ŋ*	𞤶	𞤶	𞤶	𞤶	*Ŋ*	𞤖	𞤖	𞤖	𞤖	*f*	𞤗	𞤗	𞤗	𞤗	*F*
𞤷	𞤷	𞤷	𞤷	*v*	𞤷	𞤷	𞤷	𞤷	*V*	𞤙	𞤙	𞤙	𞤙	*i*	𞤚	𞤚	𞤚	𞤚	*I*
𞤸	𞤸	𞤸	𞤸	*x*	𞤸	𞤸	𞤸	𞤸	*X*	𞤛	𞤛	𞤛	𞤛	*o*	𞤜	𞤜	𞤜	𞤜	*O*
𞤹	𞤹	𞤹	𞤹	*gb*	𞤹	𞤹	𞤹	𞤹	*Gb*	𞤝	𞤝	𞤝	𞤝	*d*	𞤞	𞤞	𞤞	𞤞	*D*
𞤺	𞤺	𞤺	𞤺	*z*	𞤺	𞤺	𞤺	𞤺	*Z*	𞤟	𞤟	𞤟	𞤟	*y*	𞤟	𞤟	𞤟	𞤟	*Y*
𞤻	𞤻	𞤻	𞤻	*kp*	𞤻	𞤻	𞤻	𞤻	*Kp*	𞤅	𞤅	𞤅	𞤅	*w*	𞤄	𞤄	𞤄	𞤄	*W*
𞤼	𞤼	𞤼	𞤼	*š*	𞤼	𞤼	𞤼	𞤼	*Š*	𞤈	𞤈	𞤈	𞤈	*n*	𞤈	𞤈	𞤈	𞤈	*N*

In the connected/cursive for of the script, users may want to use Tatweel for explicit elongation. U+0640 ARABIC TATWEEL could be use for that purpose. The ScriptExtensions property of U+0640 needs to be changed to include Adlam:

```
0640; Adlm Arab Mand Mani Phlp Syrc # Lm ARABIC TATWEEL
```

10. Text for ArabicShaping.txt.

```
# Adlam Characters

1E900; ADLAM CAPITAL ALIF; D; No_Joining_Group
1E901; ADLAM CAPITAL DAALI; D; No_Joining_Group
1E902; ADLAM CAPITAL LAAM; D; No_Joining_Group
1E903; ADLAM CAPITAL MIIM; D; No_Joining_Group
1E904; ADLAM CAPITAL BA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E905; ADLAM CAPITAL SINNYIIYHE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E906; ADLAM CAPITAL PE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E907; ADLAM CAPITAL BHE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E908; ADLAM CAPITAL RA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E909; ADLAM CAPITAL E; D; No_Joining_Group
1E90A; ADLAM CAPITAL FA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E90B; ADLAM CAPITAL I; D; No_Joining_Group
1E90C; ADLAM CAPITAL O; D; No_Joining_Group
1E90D; ADLAM CAPITAL DHA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E90E; ADLAM CAPITAL YHE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E90F; ADLAM CAPITAL WAW; D; No_Joining_Group
1E910; ADLAM CAPITAL NUN; D; No_Joining_Group
1E911; ADLAM CAPITAL KAF; D; No_Joining_Group
1E912; ADLAM CAPITAL YA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E913; ADLAM CAPITAL U; D; No_Joining_Group
1E914; ADLAM CAPITAL JIIM; D; No_Joining_Group
1E915; ADLAM CAPITAL CHI; D; No_Joining_Group
1E916; ADLAM CAPITAL HA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E917; ADLAM CAPITAL QAAF; D; No_Joining_Group
1E918; ADLAM CAPITAL GA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E919; ADLAM CAPITAL NYA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E91A; ADLAM CAPITAL TU; D; No_Joining_Group
1E91B; ADLAM CAPITAL NHA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E91C; ADLAM CAPITAL VA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E91D; ADLAM CAPITAL KHA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E91E; ADLAM CAPITAL GBE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E91F; ADLAM CAPITAL ZAL; D; No_Joining_Group
1E920; ADLAM CAPITAL KPO; D; No_Joining_Group
1E921; ADLAM CAPITAL SHA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E922; ADLAM SMALL ALIF; D; No_Joining_Group
1E923; ADLAM SMALL DAALI; D; No_Joining_Group
1E924; ADLAM SMALL LAAM; D; No_Joining_Group
1E925; ADLAM SMALL MIIM; D; No_Joining_Group
1E926; ADLAM SMALL BA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E927; ADLAM SMALL SINNYIIYHE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E928; ADLAM SMALL PE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E929; ADLAM SMALL BHE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E92A; ADLAM SMALL RA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E92B; ADLAM SMALL E; D; No_Joining_Group
1E92C; ADLAM SMALL FA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E92D; ADLAM SMALL I; D; No_Joining_Group
1E92E; ADLAM SMALL O; D; No_Joining_Group
1E92F; ADLAM SMALL DHA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E930; ADLAM SMALL YHE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E931; ADLAM SMALL WAW; D; No_Joining_Group
1E932; ADLAM SMALL NUN; D; No_Joining_Group
1E933; ADLAM SMALL KAF; D; No_Joining_Group
1E934; ADLAM SMALL YA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E935; ADLAM SMALL U; D; No_Joining_Group
1E936; ADLAM SMALL JIIM; D; No_Joining_Group
1E937; ADLAM SMALL CHI; D; No_Joining_Group
1E938; ADLAM SMALL HA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E939; ADLAM SMALL QAAF; D; No_Joining_Group
1E93A; ADLAM SMALL GA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E93B; ADLAM SMALL NYA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E93C; ADLAM SMALL TU; D; No_Joining_Group
1E93D; ADLAM SMALL NHA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E93E; ADLAM SMALL VA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E93F; ADLAM SMALL KHA; D; No_Joining_Group
1E940; ADLAM SMALL GBE; D; No_Joining_Group
1E941; ADLAM SMALL ZAL; D; No_Joining_Group
1E942; ADLAM SMALL KPO; D; No_Joining_Group
1E943; ADLAM SMALL SHA; D; No_Joining_Group
```

11. Unicode Character Properties.

```
1E900;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER ALIF;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E922;;1E922
1E901;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER DAALI;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E923;;1E923
1E902;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER LAAM;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E924;;1E924
1E903;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER MIIM;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E925;;1E925
1E904;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER BA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E926;;1E926
1E905;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER SINNYIIYHE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E927;;1E927
1E906;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER PE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E928;;1E928
1E907;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER BHE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E929;;1E929
1E908;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER RA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E92A;;1E92A
1E909;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER E;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E92B;;1E92B
1E90A;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER FA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E92C;;1E92C
1E90B;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER I;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E92D;;1E92D
1E90C;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER O;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E92E;;1E92E
1E90D;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER DHA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E92F;;1E92F
1E90E;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER YHE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E930;;1E930
1E90F;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER WAW;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E931;;1E931
1E910;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NUN;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E932;;1E932
1E911;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KAF;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E933;;1E933
1E912;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER YA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E934;;1E934
1E913;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER U;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E935;;1E935
1E914;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER JIIM;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E936;;1E936
1E915;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER CHI;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E937;;1E937
1E916;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER HA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E938;;1E938
1E917;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER QAAF;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E939;;1E939
1E918;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER GA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E93A;;1E93A
1E919;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NYA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E93B;;1E93B
1E91A;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER TU;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E93C;;1E93C
1E91B;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NHA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E93D;;1E93D
1E91C;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER VA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E93E;;1E93E
1E91D;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KHA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E93F;;1E93F
1E91E;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER GBE;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E940;;1E940
1E91F;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER ZAL;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E941;;1E941
1E920;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KPO;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E942;;1E942
1E921;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER SHA;Lu;0;R;;;;;N;;;1E943;;1E943
1E922;ADLAM SMALL LETTER ALIF;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E900;
1E923;ADLAM SMALL LETTER DAALI;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E901;
1E924;ADLAM SMALL LETTER LAAM;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E902;
1E925;ADLAM SMALL LETTER MIIM;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E903;
1E926;ADLAM SMALL LETTER BA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E904;
1E927;ADLAM SMALL LETTER SINNYIIYHE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E905;
1E928;ADLAM SMALL LETTER PE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E906;
1E929;ADLAM SMALL LETTER BHE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E907;
1E92A;ADLAM SMALL LETTER RA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E908;
1E92B;ADLAM SMALL LETTER E;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E909;
1E92C;ADLAM SMALL LETTER FA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E90A;
1E92D;ADLAM SMALL LETTER I;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E90B;
1E92E;ADLAM SMALL LETTER O;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E90C;
1E92F;ADLAM SMALL LETTER DHA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E90D;
1E930;ADLAM SMALL LETTER YHE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E90E;
1E931;ADLAM SMALL LETTER WAW;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E90F;
1E932;ADLAM SMALL LETTER NUN;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E910;
1E933;ADLAM SMALL LETTER KAF;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E911;
1E934;ADLAM SMALL LETTER YA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E912;
1E935;ADLAM SMALL LETTER U;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E913;
1E936;ADLAM SMALL LETTER JIIM;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E914;
1E937;ADLAM SMALL LETTER TEHI;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E915;
1E938;ADLAM SMALL LETTER HA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E916;
1E939;ADLAM SMALL LETTER QAAF;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E917;
1E93A;ADLAM SMALL LETTER GA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E918;
1E93B;ADLAM SMALL LETTER NYA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E919;
1E93C;ADLAM SMALL LETTER TU;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E91A;
1E93D;ADLAM SMALL LETTER NHA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E91B;
1E93E;ADLAM SMALL LETTER VA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E91C;
1E93F;ADLAM SMALL LETTER KHA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E91D;
1E940;ADLAM SMALL LETTER GBE;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E91E;
1E941;ADLAM SMALL LETTER ZAL;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E91F;
1E942;ADLAM SMALL LETTER KPO;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E920;
1E943;ADLAM SMALL LETTER SHA;Ll;0;R;;;;;N;;;;1E921;
1E944;ADLAM SIGN ALIF LENGTHENER;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E945;ADLAM SIGN VOWEL LENGTHENER;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E946;ADLAM SIGN GEMINATION;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E947;ADLAM SIGN HAMZA;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E948;ADLAM SIGN CONSONANT MODIFIER;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E949;ADLAM SIGN GEMINATE CONSONANT MODIFIER;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E94A;ADLAM SIGN NUKTA;Mn;7;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E950;ADLAM DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;R;;0;0;0;N;;;;;
1E951;ADLAM DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;R;;1;1;1;N;;;;;
1E952;ADLAM DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;R;;2;2;2;N;;;;;
1E953;ADLAM DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;R;;3;3;3;N;;;;;
1E954;ADLAM DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;R;;4;4;4;N;;;;;
1E955;ADLAM DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;R;;5;5;5;N;;;;;
1E956;ADLAM DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;R;;6;6;6;N;;;;;
1E957;ADLAM DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;R;;7;7;7;N;;;;;
1E958;ADLAM DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;R;;8;8;8;N;;;;;
```

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1E959;ADLAM DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;R;;9;9;9;N;;;;;
1E95E;ADLAM INITIAL EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
1E95F;ADLAM INITIAL QUESTION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
```

12. Acknowledgements. This project was made possible by support from the Winden Jangen Fulani cultural organization based in New York, from Diwal Timbo (the Fulani Elders' Association based in New York), by Union Fouta (a non-profit Fulani organization covering New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut), by Fulani People Organization of USA (supporting Fulani from Sierra Leone), Pottal Fi Bhantal (supporting Fulani from Guinea), the Fulani organizations of Boston, the Fulani Organization of Seattle, the North American Fulani and Friends Association, (NAFFA, in Portland, Oregon), and the Fulani Taxi Driver Union (Philadelphia). This project was also made possible in part by a grant from the Script Encoding Initiative at UC Berkeley in respect of the Adlam encoding. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the University of California Berkeley.

12. Bibliography

Barry, Ibrahima Ishagha. 2006. *Hè'lma wallifandè fin èkkitago'l bèbèrè Pular: Guide pratique pour apprendre l'alphabet Pulaar*. Conakry.

	1E90	1E91	1E92	1E93	1E94	1E95
0	1E900	1E910	1E920	1E930	1E940	1E950
1	1E901	1E911	1E921	1E931	1E941	1E951
2	1E902	1E912	1E922	1E932	1E942	1E952
3	1E903	1E913	1E923	1E933	1E943	1E953
4	1E904	1E914	1E924	1E934	1E944	1E954
5	1E905	1E915	1E925	1E935	1E945	1E955
6	1E906	1E916	1E926	1E936	1E946	1E956
7	1E907	1E917	1E927	1E937	1E947	1E957
8	1E908	1E918	1E928	1E938	1E948	1E958
9	1E909	1E919	1E929	1E939	1E949	1E959
A	1E90A	1E91A	1E92A	1E93A	1E94A	
B	1E90B	1E91B	1E92B	1E93B		
C	1E90C	1E91C	1E92C	1E93C		
D	1E90D	1E91D	1E92D	1E93D		
E	1E90E	1E91E	1E92E	1E93E		1E95E
F	1E90F	1E91F	1E92F	1E93F		1E95F

Capital letters

1E900 𞤀 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER ALIF
1E901 𞤁 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER DAALI
1E902 𞤂 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER LAAM
1E903 𞤃 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER MIIM
1E904 𞤄 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER BA
1E905 𞤅 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER SINNYIIYHE
1E906 𞤆 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER PE
1E907 𞤇 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER BHE
1E908 𞤈 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER RA
1E909 𞤉 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER E
1E90A 𞤊 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER FA
1E90B 𞤋 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER I
1E90C 𞤌 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER O
1E90D 𞤍 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER DHA
1E90E 𞤎 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER YHE
1E90F 𞤏 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER WAW
1E910 𞤐 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NUN
1E911 𞤑 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KAF
1E912 𞤒 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER YA
1E913 𞤓 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER U
1E914 𞤔 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER JIIM
1E915 𞤕 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER CHI
1E916 𞤖 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER HA
1E917 𞤗 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER QAAF
1E918 𞤘 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER GA
1E919 𞤙 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NYA
1E91A 𞤚 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER TU
1E91B 𞤛 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NHA

Supplementary capital letters

1E91C 𞤜 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER VA
1E91D 𞤝 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KHA
1E91E 𞤞 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER GBE
1E91F 𞤟 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER ZAL
1E920 𞤠 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KPO
1E921 𞤡 ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER SHA

Small letters

1E922 𞤢 ADLAM SMALL LETTER ALIF
1E923 𞤣 ADLAM SMALL LETTER DAALI
1E924 𞤤 ADLAM SMALL LETTER LAAM
1E925 𞤥 ADLAM SMALL LETTER MIIM
1E926 𞤦 ADLAM SMALL LETTER BA
1E927 𞤧 ADLAM SMALL LETTER SINNYIIYHE
1E928 𞤨 ADLAM SMALL LETTER PE
1E929 𞤩 ADLAM SMALL LETTER BHE
1E92A 𞤪 ADLAM SMALL LETTER RA
1E92B 𞤫 ADLAM SMALL LETTER E
1E92C 𞤬 ADLAM SMALL LETTER FA
1E92D 𞤭 ADLAM SMALL LETTER I
1E92E 𞤮 ADLAM SMALL LETTER O
1E92F 𞤯 ADLAM SMALL LETTER DHA
1E930 𞤰 ADLAM SMALL LETTER YHE
1E931 𞤱 ADLAM SMALL LETTER WAW
1E932 𞤲 ADLAM SMALL LETTER NUN
1E933 𞤳 ADLAM SMALL LETTER KAF
1E934 𞤴 ADLAM SMALL LETTER YA
1E935 𞤵 ADLAM SMALL LETTER U
1E936 𞤶 ADLAM SMALL LETTER JIIM
1E937 𞤷 ADLAM SMALL LETTER CHI
1E938 𞤸 ADLAM SMALL LETTER HA
1E939 𞤹 ADLAM SMALL LETTER QAAF
1E93A 𞤺 ADLAM SMALL LETTER GA
1E93B 𞤻 ADLAM SMALL LETTER NYA
1E93C 𞤼 ADLAM SMALL LETTER TU
1E93D 𞤽 ADLAM SMALL LETTER NHA

Supplementary small letters

1E93E 𞤾 ADLAM SMALL LETTER VA
1E93F 𞤿 ADLAM SMALL LETTER KHA
1E940 𞥀 ADLAM SMALL LETTER GBE
1E941 𞥁 ADLAM SMALL LETTER ZAL
1E942 𞥂 ADLAM SMALL LETTER KPO
1E943 𞥃 ADLAM SMALL LETTER SHA

Diacritical marks

1E944 ◌𞥄 ADLAM ALIF LENGTHENER
1E945 ◌𞥅 ADLAM VOWEL LENGTHENER
1E946 ◌𞥆 ADLAM GEMINATION MARK
1E947 ◌𞥇 ADLAM HAMZA
1E948 ◌𞥈 ADLAM CONSONANT MODIFIER
1E949 ◌𞥉 ADLAM GEMINATE CONSONANT MODIFIER
1E94A ◌𞥊 ADLAM NUKTA
- called hoortobbhere when drawn above and lestobbhere when drawn below the base character.

Digits

1E950 𞥐 ADLAM DIGIT ZERO
1E951 𞥑 ADLAM DIGIT ONE
1E952 𞥒 ADLAM DIGIT TWO
1E953 𞥓 ADLAM DIGIT THREE
1E954 𞥔 ADLAM DIGIT FOUR
1E955 𞥕 ADLAM DIGIT FIVE
1E956 𞥖 ADLAM DIGIT SIX
1E957 𞥗 ADLAM DIGIT SEVEN
1E958 𞥘 ADLAM DIGIT EIGHT
1E959 𞥙 ADLAM DIGIT NINE

Punctuation marks

1E95E 𞥞 ADLAM INITIAL EXCLAMATION MARK
1E95F 𞥟 ADLAM INITIAL QUESTION MARK

13. Figures.

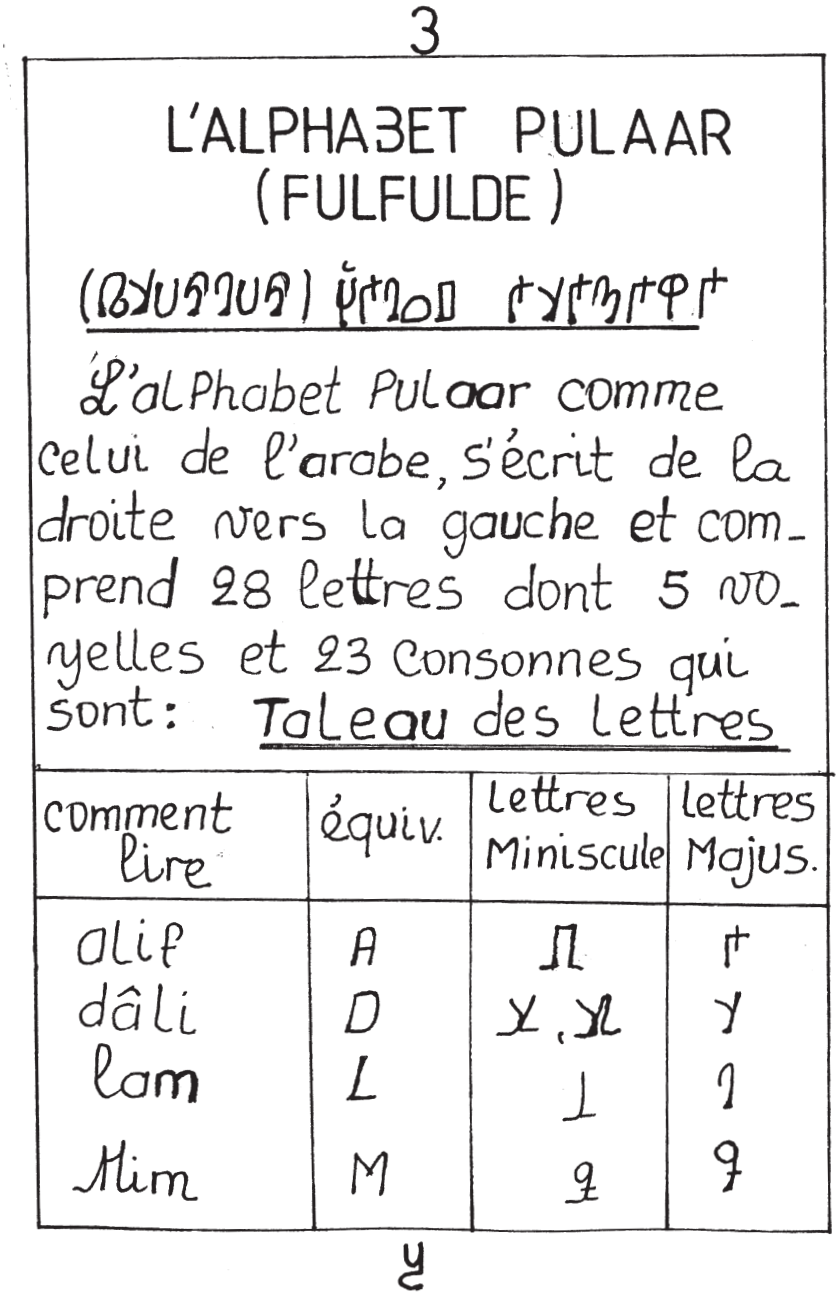


Figure 1a. Table of Adlam syllables from Barry 2006. This is an early orthography for Adlam, and the glyphs here are no longer preferred; the glyphs in the code chart above are the ones which are expected now. Note that the script has been designed as casing: small and capital letters are given in the right two columns.

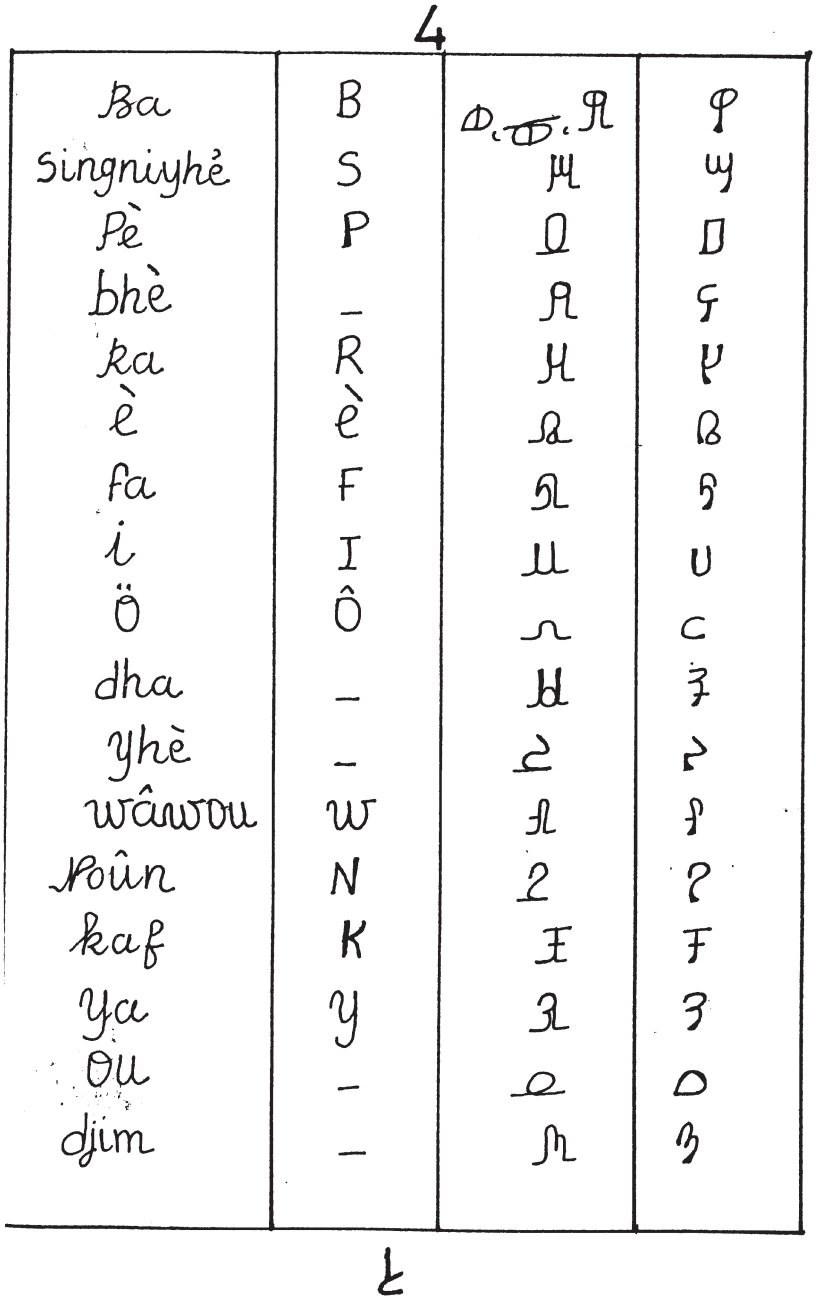


Figure 1b. Table of Adlam syllables from Barry 2006.

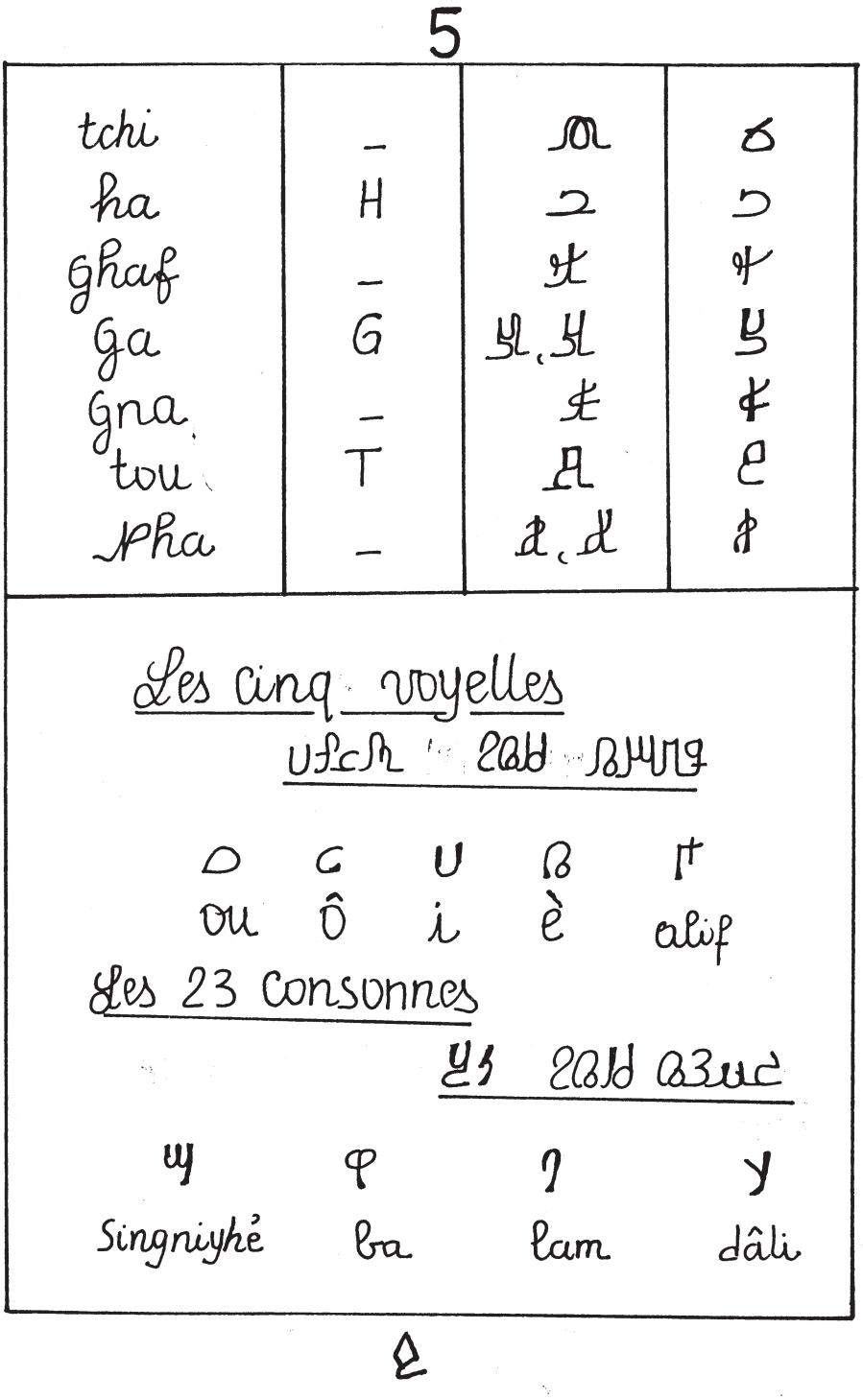


Figure 1c. Table of Adlam syllables from Barry 2006.

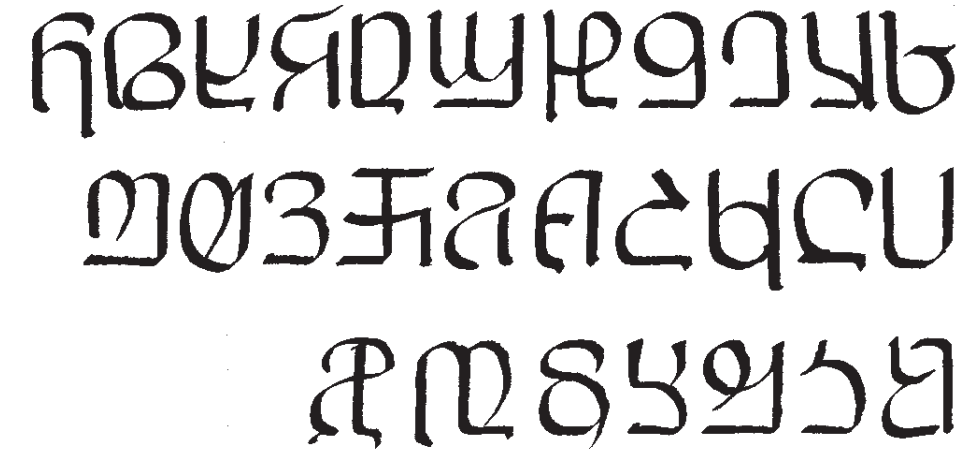


Figure 2. Sample of handwritten calligraphic Adlam capital letters. This is the most recent, and final, development in terms of character design, having been informed by courses in calligraphy.

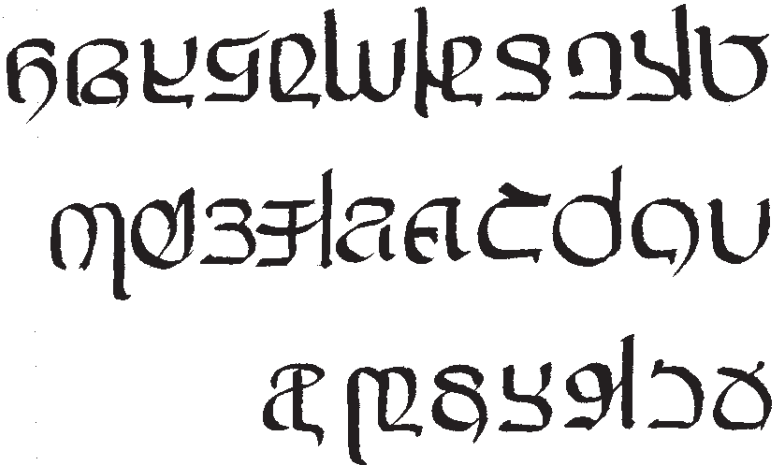


Figure 3. Sample of handwritten calligraphic Adlam small letters.

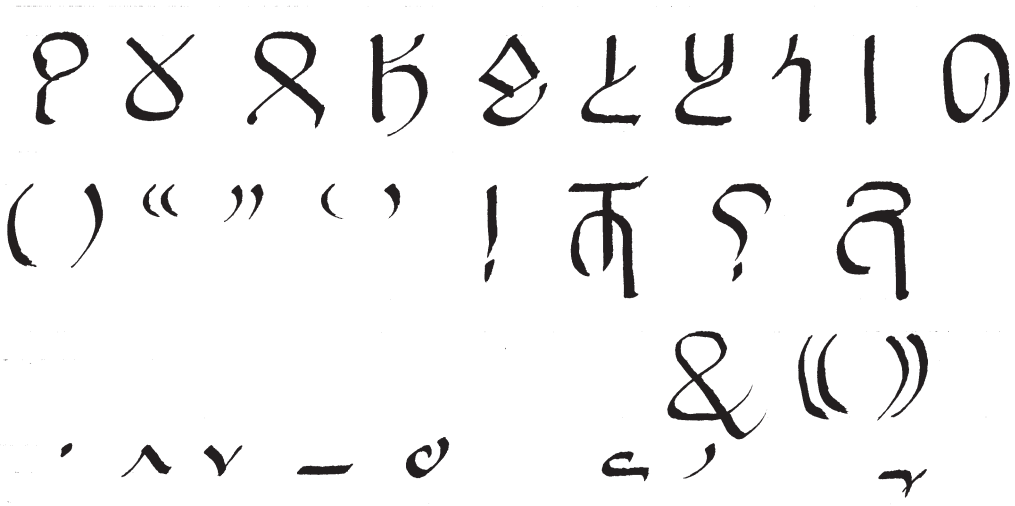


Figure 4. Sample of handwritten calligraphic Adlam digits, punctuation, and diacritical marks.

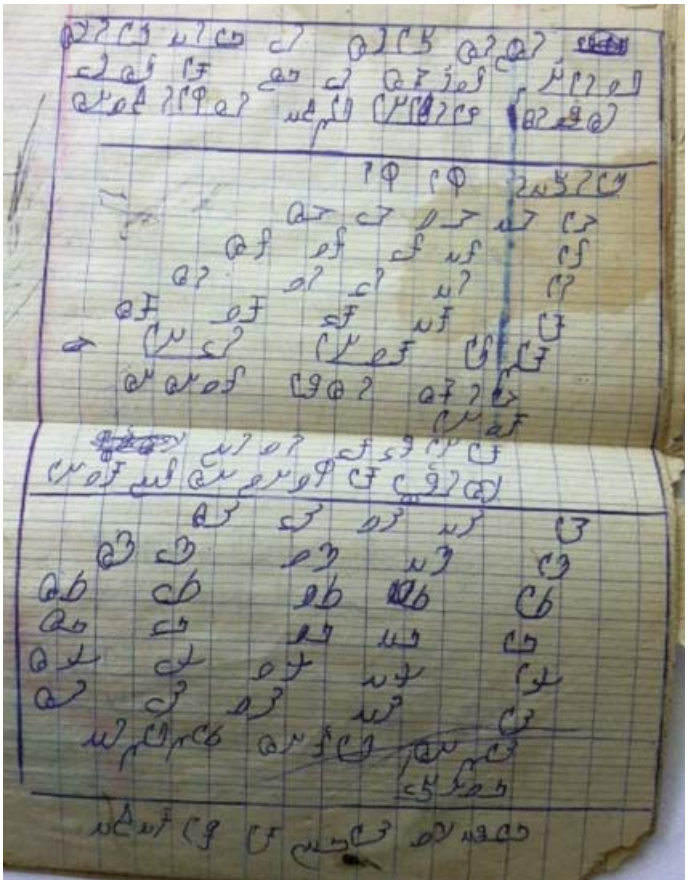


Figure 5. Page from one of the first books written in Adlam script, written by Aissata Barry, sister of Ibrahima and Abdoulaye.

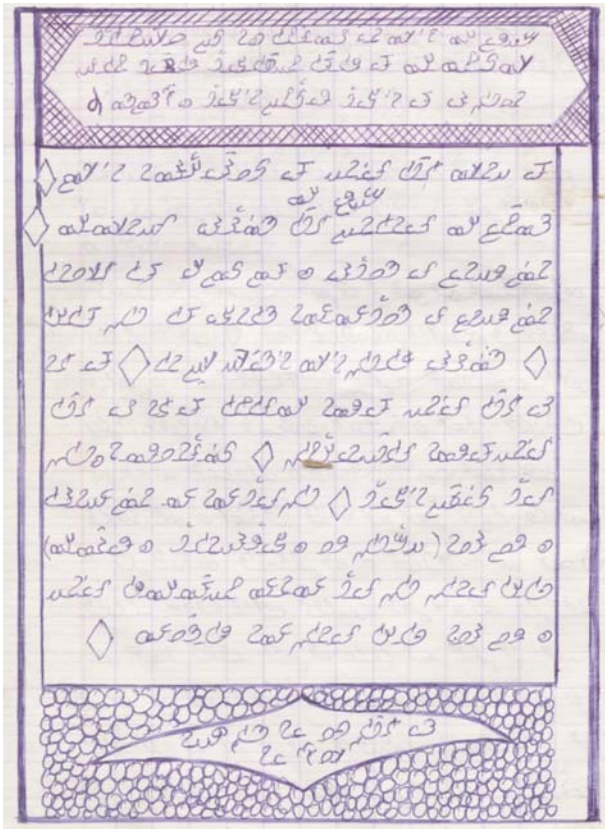


Figure 6. Page from a hand-written book. ᲜᲣᲠᲓᲐᲜ ᲐᲜᲜᲐᲑᲘ ᲘᲣᲡᲣᲤᲘ *Ngurdan Annabi Yūsuf* 'The life of the Prophet Joseph'.

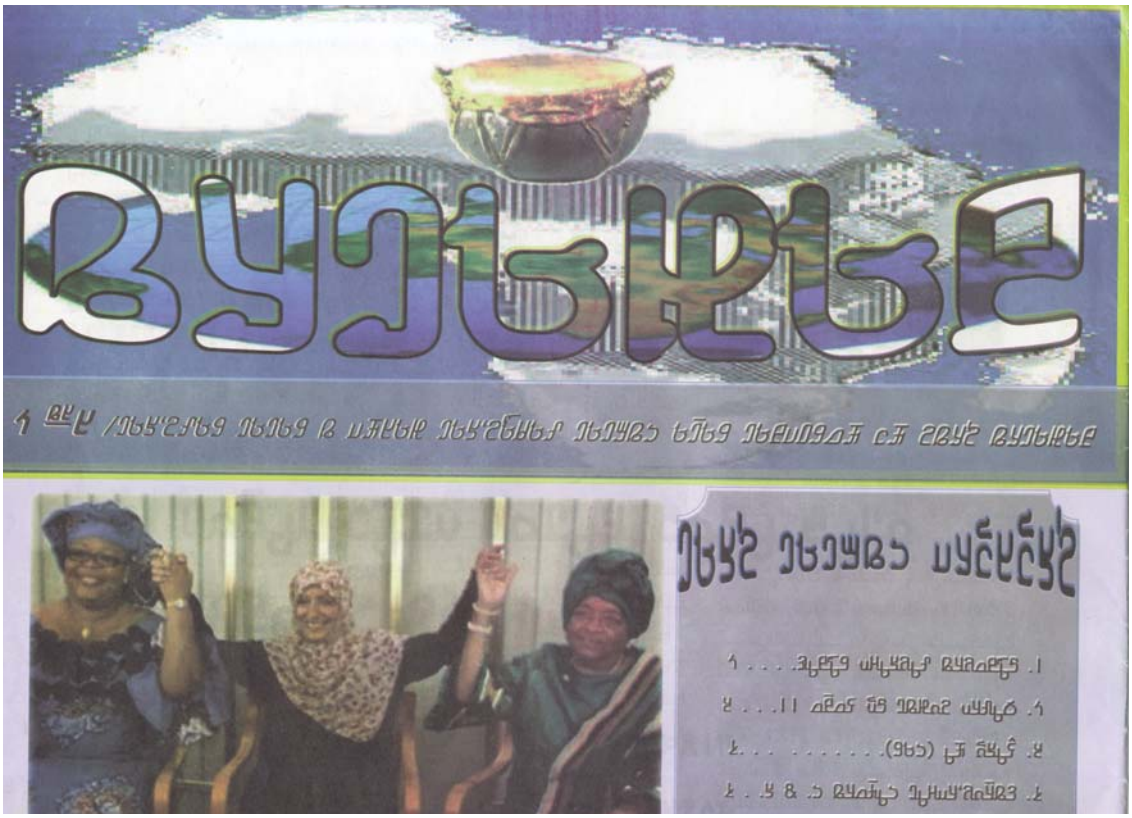


Figure 7. Masthead and interior of the periodical 𐤀𐤋𐤁𐤀𐤋𐤄𐤀𐤋𐤄 *Tabaldɛ* ‘Drum’, published in Lagos, Nigeria. Here and in Figures 8 and 9 case pairs are not found.

Figure 8. Text from a booklet in Fulani discussing democracy, entitled 𐤀𐤋𐤁𐤀𐤋𐤄𐤀𐤋𐤄𐤀𐤋𐤄𐤀𐤋𐤄 *Dɛmokarāku*. The text is written in a font which used Arabic code points to get right-to-left processing behaviour. Non-cursive text is used in the header.

وَيَجِبُ عَلَيْهِ 𐤀𐤍 𐤌𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤋𐤀 حِفْظُ 𐤋𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤍𐤀𐤄𐤀
لِسَانِهِ 𐤀𐤍𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤍𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤔𐤀 𐤀𐤍𐤀𐤔𐤀 مِنَ الْفَحْشَاءِ 𐤁
𐤀𐤍𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 وَالْكَلاَمِ الْقَبِيحِ 𐤁 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀
وَأَيْمَانِ الطَّلاَقِ 𐤁 𐤌𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤍𐤀𐤄𐤀 𐤀𐤍𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤍𐤀 وَانْتِهَارِ
الْمُسْلِمِ 𐤁 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 وَإِهَانَتِهِ 𐤁 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀
𐤁𐤀 وَسَبِّهِ 𐤁 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀-𐤁𐤀 وَتَخْوِيفِهِ 𐤁
𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀-𐤁𐤀 فِى غَيْرِ حَقٍّ شَرْعِيٍ 𐤀𐤔 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤁
𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 وَيَجِبُ عَلَيْهِ 𐤀𐤍
𐤌𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 حِفْظُ 𐤋𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤍𐤀𐤄𐤀 بَصَرِهِ 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤔𐤀
𐤀𐤍𐤀𐤔𐤀 مِنَ النَّظَرِ 𐤁 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀 إِلَى مُسْلِمٍ 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀
𐤁 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 بِنَظْرَةٍ 𐤁 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 تُؤْذِيهِ 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀
𐤁𐤀 إِلاَّ أَنْ يَكُونَ 𐤀𐤔 𐤌𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 فَاسِقًا
𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀 𐤁 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀 فَيَجِبُ 𐤀𐤍 𐤌𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀
هِجْرَانُهُ 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀-𐤁𐤀 وَيَجِبُ عَلَيْهِ 𐤀𐤍 𐤌𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀-𐤁𐤀
حِفْظُ 𐤋𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤍𐤀𐤄𐤀 جَمِيعِ جَوَارِحِهِ 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀𐤍𐤀
𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤔𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀 مَااسْتَطَاعَ 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤍 𐤀
𐤌𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤍𐤀 وَأَنْ يُحِبَّ لِلَّهِ 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀
𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 وَيُبْغِضَ لَهُ 𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤔 𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀
𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 وَ يَرْضَى لَهُ 𐤀 𐤌𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀
𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 وَبَغْضَبَ لَهُ 𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤔𐤀 وَيَأْمُرُ

Figure 9. Text from a booklet in Fulani discussing Arabic terminology. The booklet is called 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀𐤍𐤀 𐤀𐤔𐤀𐤌𐤀𐤄𐤀𐤍𐤀 *Deftere Laklarīyi Nden* 'the Book of Laklari'.

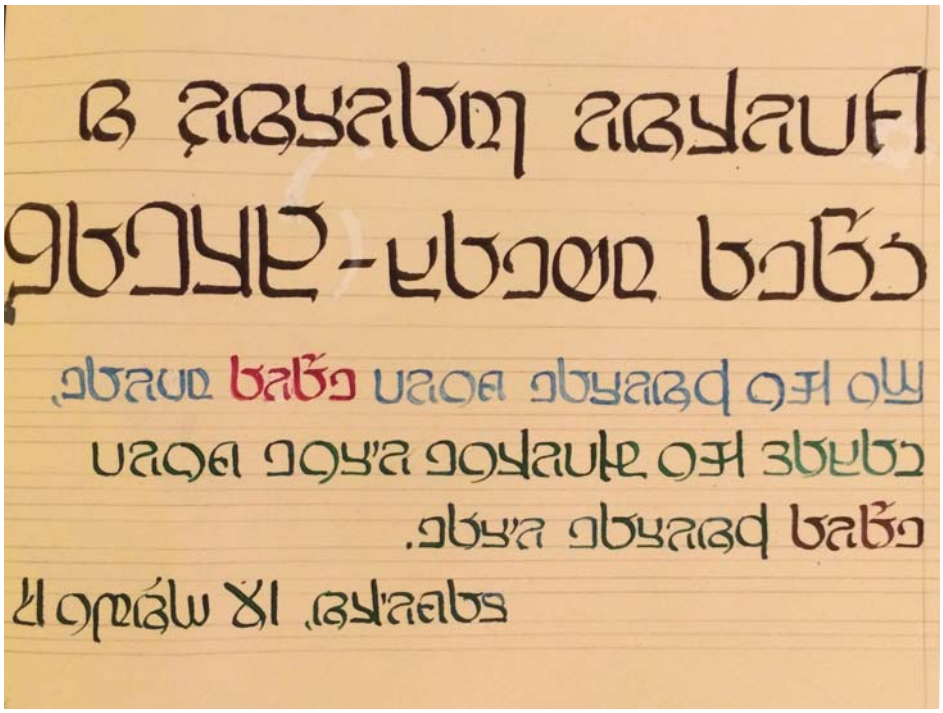


Figure 10. Adlam calligraphy by Ibrahima Barry. Capital and small letters are used.

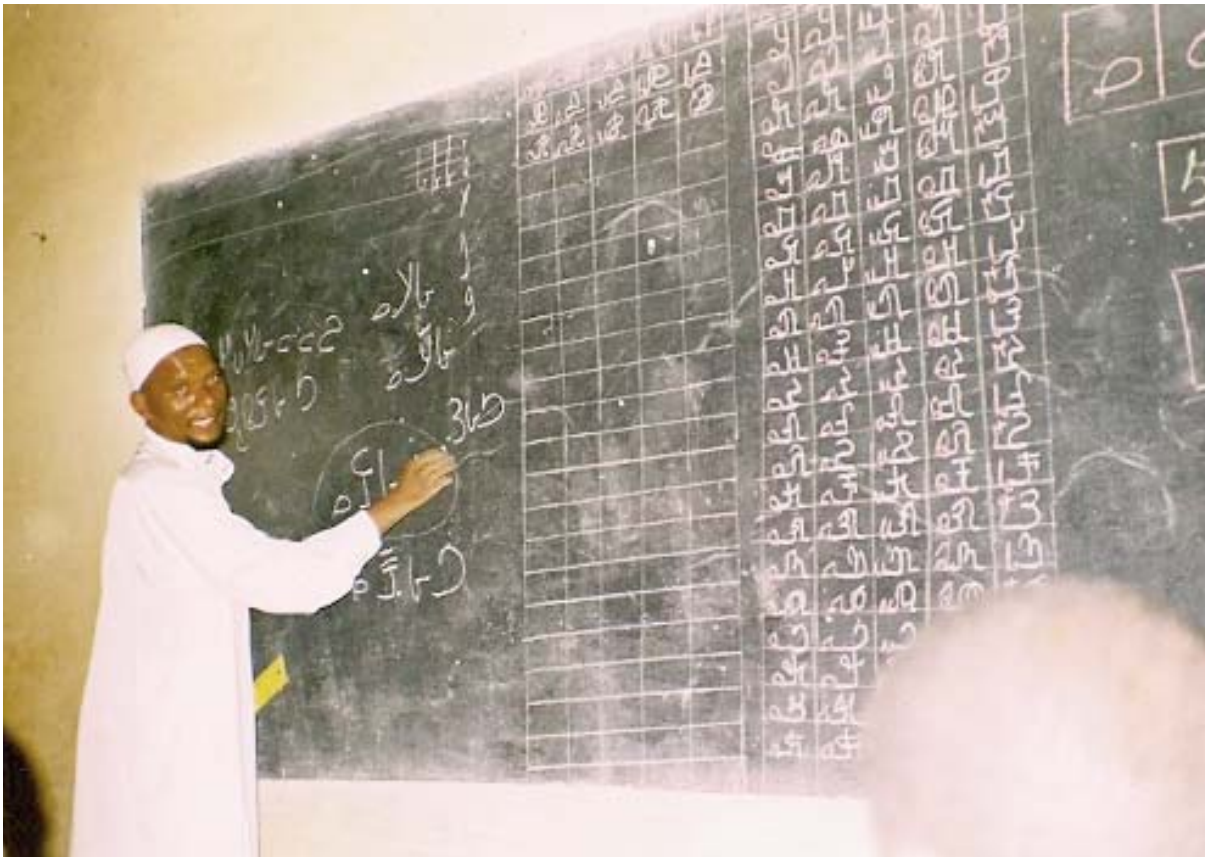
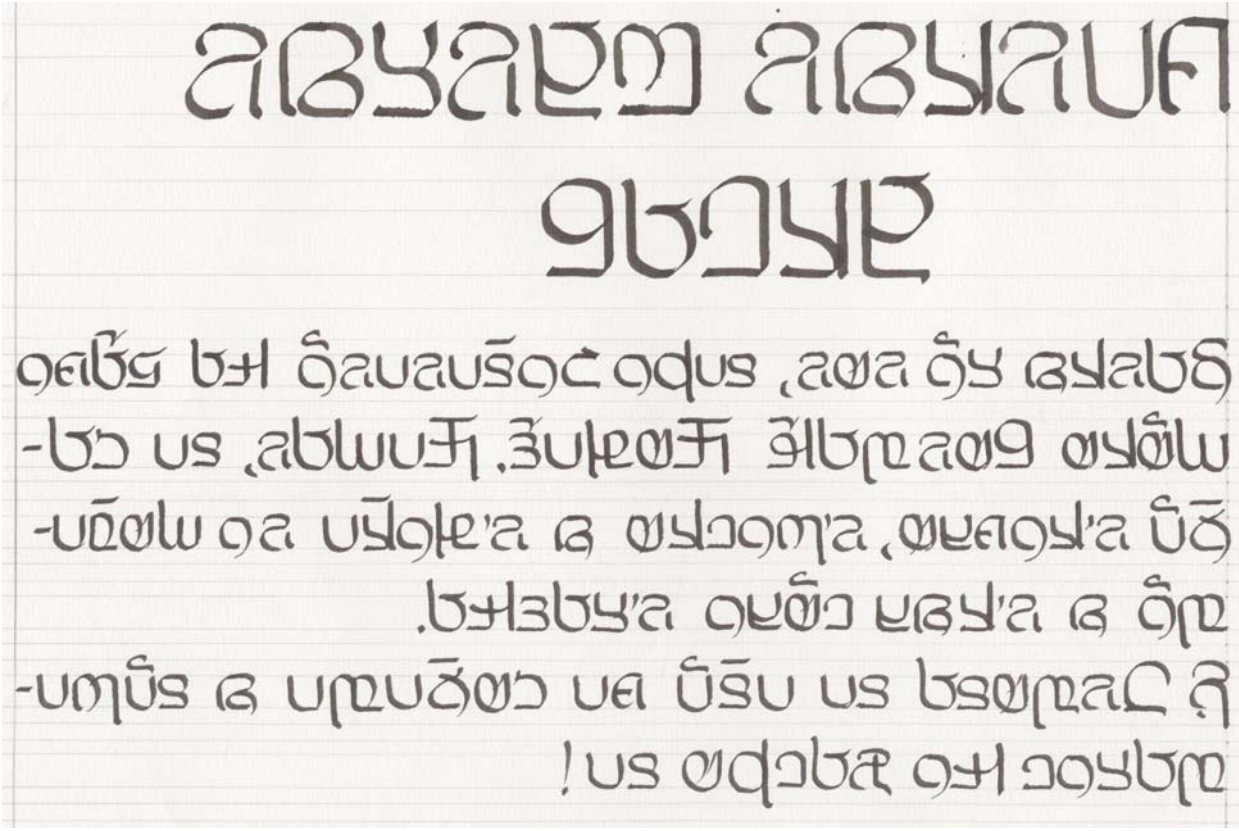


Figure 11. Adlam being taught in a school in Conakry.

Figure 12. A classroom in Nigeria where children are taught Adlam.

Figure 13. A classroom in Nigeria where children are taught Adlam.

Figure 14. Some teachers of Adlam in Guinea.



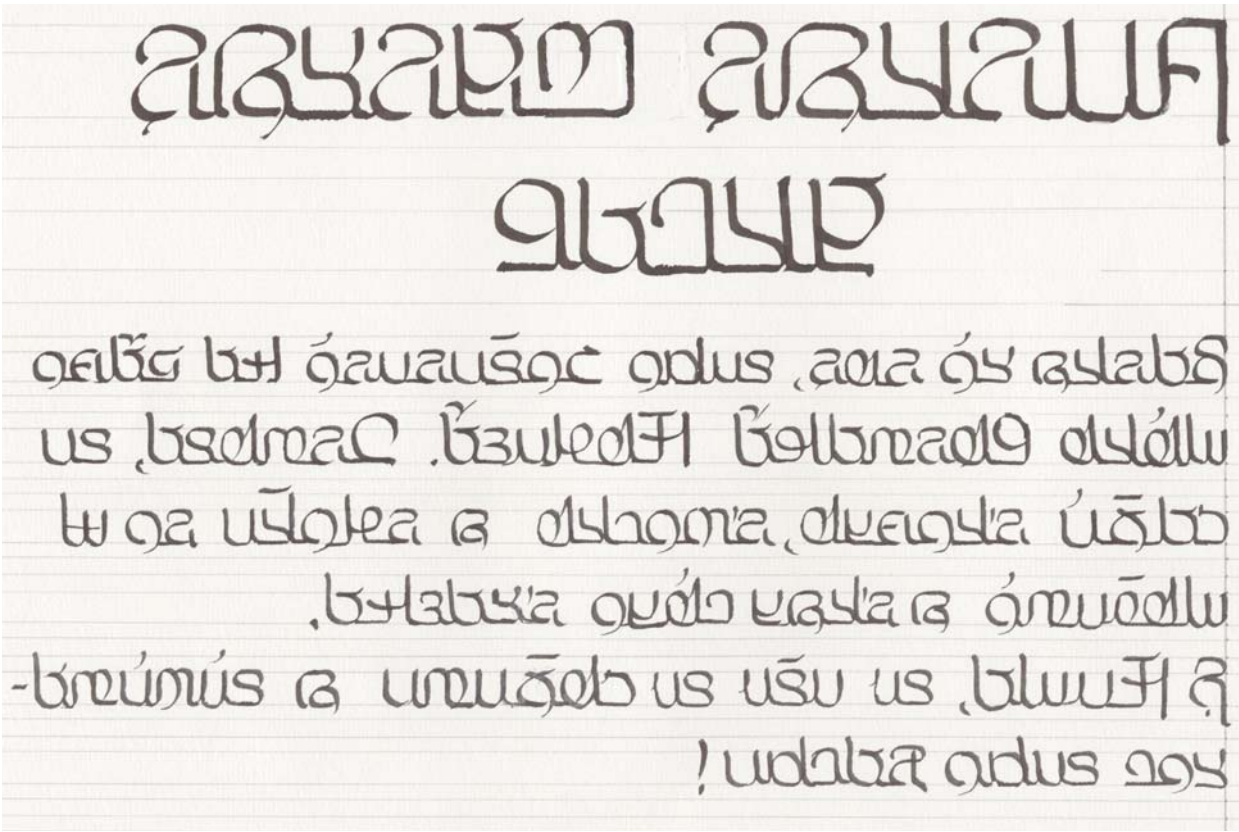


Figure 15. Hand-written text in the modern unjoined form of the script (above) and in the modern cursive form of the script (below), written by Ibrahima Barry. In addition to the text of the two samples not being identical, there are some differences in orthographic conventions between the two. Compare, for instance, [illegible] *Kubiyā* above and [illegible] *Kubiyā* below.

TEMOIGNAGE

Le conseil scientifique de l'**IRLA** (Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée) après avoir examiné l'alphabet **ADLAM** en sa session extraordinaire du

Jeudi 20 octobre 2011 constate ce qui suit :

- L'alphabet **ADLAM** comporte des consonnes et des voyelles.
- Il est lisible de droite à gauche, de haut en bas et de bas en haut.
- Ses caractères ne peuvent pas être confondus quelle que soit la position dans laquelle on les lit.
- Les caractères **ADLAM** ne sont ni calqués ni copiés sur aucun autre système d'écriture connu du conseil scientifique de **l'IRLA**.
- Cet alphabet est facilement maîtrisable par les apprenants jeunes et vieux.
- Il est déjà utilisé pour produire des manuels d'alphabétisation, des manuels de vulgarisation de la science et de la religion ainsi que des journaux.
- Il est utilisé dans l'informatique (ordinateurs, tablettes numériques et internet).
- Les créateurs de cet alphabet voyagent en Guinée et à l'extérieur de la Guinée pour la promotion de leur système d'écriture dans l'alphabétisation et la recherche sur nos langues.

A ce titre l'Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée (**IRLA**) les considère comme des partenaires de terrain.

En foi de quoi, le conseil scientifique de l'**IRLA** leur délivre le présent témoignage pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Fait à Conakry le 03 Décembre 2013

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

Dr DIANE Mamady

Figure 16. Letter of support from IRLA, the Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée. This is the institute in charge of the national languages in Guinea. They support the fight against illiteracy. This is a branch of the government that gives authorization to teach Fulani in Adlam script.

MINISTRE DEL'ALPHABETISATION
ET DE LA PROMOTION DES LANGUES
NATIONALES

Direction Nationale de la Promotion des Langues Nationales

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

Travail-Justice-Solidarité

Conakry, le 15 Novembre 2011

LE DIRECTEUR NATIONAL

TEMOIGNAGE

Dans le cade des activités de recherche linguistique menées en collaboration avec les institutions spécialisées, la Direction Nationale de la Promotion des Langues Nationales a reçu, examiné et transmis à l'Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée (IRLA), courant année 2011, les dossiers relatifs aux travaux d'expérimentation de l'alphabet ADLAM.

En raison de quoi le présent témoignage est délivré aux créateurs dudit alphabet.

Pépé Jérôme HABA

Figure 17. Letter of support from the Ministre de l'Alphabetisation et de la Promotion des Langues Nationales. This is the Guinean Ministry in charge of literacy.

MINISTERE DE L.ADMINISTRATION DU
TERRITOIRE ET DE LA DECENTRALISATION

DIRECTION NATIONALE DES AFFAIRES POLITIQUES

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE
TRAVAIL-JUSTICE-SOLIDARITE

TEMOIGNAGE

La Direction Nationale des Affaires Politiques du Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation ; après avoir assisté à certaines activités de l'Association **DARUL-ILMI " ADI "** atteste ce qui suit :

L'Association a réalisé plusieurs activités notamment :

* la réalisation des plusieurs ouvrages
* la création de l'alphabet **ADLAM**
* La formation aussi bien en Guinée qu'à l'extérieur ; de plusieurs personnes désireuses d'apprendre l'alphabet.
* La décoration de plusieurs hautes personnalités ayant contribué à la vulgarisation de l'alphabet ADLAM.

En foi de quoi, La Direction Nationale des Affaires Politiques lui délivre le présent acte pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Fait à Conakry le 27 Décembre 2013
P / LE DIRECTEUR NATIONAL P.O.
LA DIRECTRICE NATIONALE ADJOINTE

Directrice Nationale Adjointe

HADJA MAFERIN SOUMAH

Figure 18. Letter of support from the Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation. This is the Guinean equivalent to the Ministry for the Interior.

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE
Travail– Justice-Solidarité

MINISTERE DE LA CULTURE
ET DU PATRIMOINE HISTORIQUE

BP : 2129

N°000037/MCPH/CAB/2014

Conakry, le 20 FEV. 2014 2014

Le Ministre

A Monsieur le Président de l'Association
DARUL-ILMI
BP1798 – Tel : 622.06.47.58
CONAKRY

Objet : Encouragements

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre courrier S/N du 05/02/2014 relatif à la création de l'alphabet ADLAM.

Je voudrais avant tout vous féliciter et encourager votre initiative qui vise à promouvoir la culture guinéenne.

Les témoignages des services techniques compétents des différents Ministères de l'enseignement prouvent à suffisance la pertinence de votre noble entreprise dans le développement culturel.

A ce titre, je tiens à vous exprimer toute ma disponibilité.

Me réjouissant d'avance de cette collaboration, veuillez agréer, **Monsieur le Président,** l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Ahmed Tidiani CISSE

Figure 19. Letter of support from the Ministère de la Culture et du Patrimoine Historique. This is the Gunean Ministry of Culture.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

P. O. BOX 10 - 9012
1000 MONROVIA 10, LIBERIA
WEST AFRICA

November 11, 2013

Letter of Attestation

This is to inform the Foundation Literacy School, Fish Market, Monrovia, Liberia that after inspection of your school facilities, you are permitted to operate as a Literacy School for One Year pending the lifting of the Moratorium placed on the Operational Permit.

We therefore, request that the school be accorded all privileges befitting its status as a recognized School by the Ministry of Education.

Authorized Signature

Tokunboh E. Lawrence
Assistant Minister
Bureau of Basic and Secondary Education

Cell: +231-0886365332
Email: tlawrence@moe.gov.lr

Figure 20. Letter of support from the Ministry of Education of the Repiblic of Liberia.

RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE

Travail- Justice- Solidarité

Conakry, le ...21/01/.....2014

Commission Nationale Guinéenne pour l'UNESCO

Le Secrétaire Général

N°...006...../SP/CNU/..14...

TEMOIGNAGE

Suite au témoignage de l'IRLA (Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée) par son Directeur Général sur l'Alphabet ADLAM, j'adresse aussi mon témoignage aux créateurs en reconnaissance des efforts louables fournis.

Toutefois, pour leur application sur le terrain, les initiateurs prendront attache avec les différents ministères techniques concernés.

En foi de quoi, je leur délivre le présent témoignage pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Ibrahima Solo CONDE

Figure 21. Letter of support from the Guinean National Commission for UNESCO.

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

Travail-Justice-Solidarité

COORDINATION NATIONALE HAALI-PULAR-CONAKRY

Réf 024/CNHP-G/2013

Conakry, le 20 Novembre 2013

Cher Monsieur Michael Everson,
Evertype Publishing/ Consortium Unicode

Au nom de la Coordination Nationale Haali pular, nous vous adressons cette lettre en appui à la proposition de codage de l'alphabet ADLAM.

La Coordination Nationale Haali Pular est une Association Guineen représentant les intérêts de tous les Peuls et des locuteurs de la lange Pular de Guinéens. Notre Association représente de ce fait plus de 5 millions de Guinéens.

Nous soutenons pleinement cette proposition et ne pouvons insister assez sur l'importance de ce projet pour nos communautés. ADLAM est devenu un outil très important dans la lutte contre l'analphabétisme au sein de la population peule. C'et alphabet est à l'étude dans toutes la Guinée et dans certains pays voisins. A Conakry, nous avons plus de 200 centres d'apprentissage de l'ADLAM et nous pouvons affirmer sans aucun doute que l'ADLAM est l'alphabet le plus étudié a Conakry, la capitale de la Guinée.

Nous comprenons que le codage ADLAM ouvrira de nombreuses portes technologiques qui permettront à notre communauté de profiter des progrès de la communication et de l'éducation. Nous croyons que cet alphabet est l'une des clés pour libérer le potentiel insuffisamment exploité de nos communautés, en particulier les paysans et les Femmes qui ont moins de possibilités d'accès à l'éducation formelle.

Dans la ville de Pita Timbi-Madina par exemple, l'ADLAM est largement utilisé par les Femmes et les habitants pour la comptabilisation de leurs activités commerciales et les échanges entre eux.

Nous croyons donc que l'encodage de l'ADLAM aura dans nos communautes un impact important dont l'ampleur ne peut pas être surestimée.

Nous soutenons pleinement ce projet et si nous pouvions être d'une utilité quelconque, n'hésitez pas de nous contacter.

Cordialement,

Le Président de la Coordination Nationale Haali Pular

Elhadj Saïkou Yaya BARRY
Compagnon de l'Indépendance

Siège Touguiwondy Commune de Matam-Conakry : Tél : (+224) 622 318 069 ;E-mail :jeunessehaalipular@yahoo.fr

Figure 22a. Letter of support from the Coordination Nationale Haali Pular. This is the largest Fulani organization in the word, which co-ordinates the ethnic group relations across borders. Their headquarters are based in Guinea.

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Labor-Justice-Solidarity

THE HAALI-PULAR NATIONAL COORDIATION OF CONAKRY

Réf [illegible]/CNHP-G/2013

Dear M. Michael Everson,

Evertype Publishing/ Consortium Unicode

Conakry, 20 November 2013

On behalf of the Haali Pular National Coordination, we are writing this in support of the proposal to encode the ADLAM script.

The Haali Pular National Coordination is a Guinean Association representing the interests of all Fulani and pular speakers of Guinea. Our Association therefore represents more than 5million Guineans.

We fully support this proposal and couldn't to stress enough how important this project is to our communities. ADLAM has become a very important tool in fighting illiteracy among the Fulani population. This alphabet is being studied throughout Guinea and in some neighboring countries. In Conakry alone, we have more than 200 ADLAM learning centers and we can state without a doubt that ADLAM is the most learned and studied alphabet in Conakry, the of Guinea.

We understand that encoding ADLAM will open many technological doors that will enable our community to take advantage of advances in communication and education. We believe that this alphabet is one of the keys to unlocking the underutilized potential of our communities especially peasants and women who have less access to formal education.

In the town of Pita Timbi-Madina for example, ADLAM is widely used by women and locals to keep track of their commercial activities and to exchange among themselves.

We therefore believe that encoding ADLAM will have a significant impact in our communities the extent of which cannot be overstated.

We fully support this project and if we could be of any assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely,

The President of the Haali Pular National Coordination

Elhadj Saïkou Yaya BARRY
The independence followers

Siège Touguiwondy Commune de Matam-Conakry ; Tél : (+224) 622 318 069 ;E-mail :jeunessehaalipular@yahoo.fr

Figure 22b. English translation of the preceding.

December 20th, 2013

UNION FOUTA NY
3393 3rd Avenue
Bronx ,NY 10456
Tel: 718 414-6597
Fax: 718 213-4388

Mr Michael Everson
Evertype Publishing/Unicode Consortium

Dear Mr. Everson,

On behalf of the Union Fouta NY, we are writing this letter in support of the proposal to encode the ADLaM script.

The Union Fouta NY is an organization representing the interests of all Fulani and Pulaar speakers in the **USA**. Our organization therefore represents more than 20,000 fulanis living in the **USA**.

We fully support this proposal and couldn't stress enough how important this project is to our communities. ADLaM has become a very important tool in fighting illiteracy among the Fulani population. This alphabet is being studied throughout Guinea and in New York City. In NY alone, we have lots of ADLaM students taking classes weekly and in other states on the web .

We understand that encoding ADLaM will open many technological doors that will enable our community to take advantage of advances in communication and education. We believe that this alphabet is one of the keys to unlocking the under-utilized potential of our communities especially peasants and women who have less access to formal education.

We therefore believe that encoding ADLaM will have a significant impact in our communities the extent of which cannot be overstated.

We fully support this project and if we could be of any assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Dr Thierno Mombeya Diallo

Thierno Diallo

President

UNION FOUTA NY,NJ,CT.
FOUTA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION.
3393 3RD AVE @ 166 ST.
BRONX NY 10456

Figure 23. Letter of support from the Union Fouta NY. This is the co-ordinating body for Fulani people in North American (the US and Canada). It is based in New York.

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

Organisation Académique de L'Alphabet N'KO

(N'KO – DOUMBOU)

BP : 1119, Conakry

Tel : (224) 622 31 81 78 / 628 55 72 73 / 664 31 79 84 /622 87 33 08

Justice – Savoir - Recherche

N°036/NKO DOUMBOU/2013

Conakry, le 23/Décembre 2013

LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ACADEMIE N'KO

A

Monsieur le Président de ADALAMA

Objet : *Invitation*

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de venir par la présente, solliciter d'honorer de votre présence la commémoration du 26ème anniversaire de la mort de Souleymane Kanté, Inventeur de l'Alphabet N'ko, ce Dimanche 29 Décembre 2013 à l'Université Koffi Annan de Guinée à partir de 12h00. C'est une journée consacrée à rendre hommage au Savant KANTE.

Placé sous le haut patronage de Madame la Première Dame de la République, cet évènement trouve sa particularité dans les points inscrits à l'ordre du jour dont entre autres : l'exposé sur les avancées scientifiques, techniques et technologiques de l'écriture N'ko occupe une place de choix, la dédicace de deux nouveaux ouvrages en N'ko.

Sachant d'avance votre engagement habituel en faveur du rayonnement de la culture Guinéenne et du développement du N'ko, je vous prie Monsieur le Président, de recevoir l'expression de ma haute considération.

Le Secrétaire Général

ACADEMIE N'KO LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL

Haya Mady SYLLA

Figure 24. Letter of support from the Secretary General of the Academie N'Ko. This is a sister organization supporting the Fulani language and its script. Fulani is in a different language family but Manden people using the N'Ko script support it and work together jointly on literacy projects.

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal for encoding the Adlam script in the SMP of the UCS

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson

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

Liaison contribution.

4. Submission date

2014-10-28

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)

Yes.

1b. Proposed name of script

Adlam.

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

87.

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, FontLab.

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, preliminary proposal in N4488.

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?

Ibrahima Barry, Abdoulaye Barry (script inventors); Thierno Boubacar Sow (the second student of the script, in Germany); Abdoulaye Barry (President of Winden Jangen); Ali Jallow (teacher of Adlam in New York); Boubacar Diakite (Harvard University); Randall Hanson (calligrapher), Rebecca Wild (calligrapher); Oumary Barry (writer and teacher in Guinea), Abdourahim Balde (writer and teacher in Saudi Arabia); Aboubacar Barry (teacher in Guinea), Jindé Gnass (teacher in Senegal), Mohomed Bah (teacher in Gambia), Mamadou Malal Jalloh (teacher in Nigeria), Moussa Diallo (teacher in Niger), Halidou Diallo

(teacher in Niger), Jafarou Diallo (teacher in Guinea), Allareni Diallo (teacher in Sierra Leone), Mamadou Soto Balde (teacher in New York), Atigou Sow (teacher in the Netherlands), Mamadou Cola Diallo (teacher in Portugal), Thierno Oumar Diallo (teacher in Bangkok), Assighou Diallo (teacher in Saudi Arabia), Ibrahima Barry (teacher in Israel), Ibrahim Diallo (teacher in Guinea), Issiagha Barry (teacher in Guinea), Thierno Oury Balde (teacher in Angola), Mamadou Alpha Diallo (teacher in Angola), Thierno Baillo Diallo (teacher in Guinea), Thierno Yaghouba (teacher in Guinea), Fatimata Binta Barry (teacher in Guinea), Thierno Mamadou (teacher in Guinea), Mamadou Bonfi Balde (teacher in Guinea), Mahmoud Tanou Diallo, Mohmed Sire Sall, Mamadou Fajdja Diall, Abdoulaye Kenyeko, Ibrahima Kenyeko, Mamadou Barry, Alpha I. Barry, Mamadou Aliou Sokoboli, Aboubacar Hinde Barry, Alhadj Moustapha Diallo, Hatim Barry, Fode Balde, Amadouri Diallo, Ousman Barrie, Mamadou Saliou Diallo, Oumar Bailo Sow.

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?

40 million speakers of Fulani worldwide.

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

Common.

4b. Reference

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

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

In Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, and the United States.

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?