

Proposal for encoding the Kadu script in the UCS

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1 Introduction

The Kadu script (အဒုဝဲး လဲၼ်, *Asak kyeing*) is used to write the Kadu language [ISO 639-3: zkd], which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family. The speakers are also known as Asak. Kadu is spoken by just over 100,000 people, mainly in the townships of Katha, Indaw, Banmauk, and Pinlebu in the Sagaing Division, as well as in some parts of Kachin State, Myanmar.

2 Early Variants of the Kadu Writing System

Following the 1950s, Christian missionaries and certain community leaders initiated efforts to develop a written form of the Kadu language. These early attempts, however, did not succeed. Later, in the 2010s, renewed movements for script development emerged, resulting in four distinct variants of the Kadu script. The first variant was devised in Banmauk Township by the monk *U Neminda* (also known as *Ne-talon*). His system was derived from the Brahmi script and structurally resembled the Burmese orthography, comprising 33 consonants and 11 basic vowels. The second variant was created in Pinlebu Township by the monk *U Tejobhāsa* (also known as *Ulushi*). His system employed newly invented characters, consisting of 24 consonants and 13 vowels. The third variant was developed in Indaw Township by *U Thwe Maung Kyaw*, who adopted the Roman alphabet, producing a system with 25 consonants and 50 vowels. The fourth variant was introduced by the Christian missionary *David Sangdong* in Kachin State. His system utilized the English alphabet, with 19 consonants and 8 vowels.

Among these four variants, the systems devised by *U Neminda*, *U Tejobhāsa*, and *U Thwe Maung Kyaw* were inconsistent either phonologically or graphologically, and thus lacked systematic structure. Consequently, they were not adopted as the official Kadu script. In contrast, David Sangdong's system was comparatively more systematic, as it was based on the phonological structure

of the Kadu language. Nevertheless, the system presented a significant limitation: the absence of consonantal sounds required for Pali, which posed challenges for the Kadu community, given their extensive use of Pali in religious contexts.

Geographically, the four script variants were distributed across Banmauk, Indaw, and Pinlebu townships, and no variant was formally recognized as the official script of the Kadu people. From 2019 onward, collective efforts were undertaken to develop a unified Kadu script intended for use by the whole community throughout the country.

3 Adoption of an official Kadu script

In 2019, the *Kadu National Organization* (KNO) established the Committee for Kadu Orthography Development with the objective of standardizing an official script. The committee consulted with scholars in Myanmar, linguists at Yangon University, and officials from the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs. In accordance with their recommendations, Kadu Than Naing, Secretary of the Committee, developed the Kadu writing system. In 2022, during the *Kadu Literature Conference*, this system was formally ratified as the official Kadu script. The Kadu script was officially adopted in 2022 by the *Kadu National Organization* (KNO), which is legally registered under the Government of Myanmar. Following ratification, the committee produced educational resources, including the *Kadu Primer*. In addition, organizations such as the *Kadu Literature and Culture Association*, the *Kadu Monks Association*, and the *Kadu Youths Federation* implemented Kadu writing courses with the primary aim of promoting the standardized script. Kadu Than Naing also designed the first digital font for the Kadu script and compiled and published the book *Phonology and Writing System of the Kadu Language* (ကတူးစကားသံဖွဲ့ပုံစနစ်နှင့် ကတူးစာအရေးအသားစနစ်).

4 Writing System

The Kadu writing system is based directly on the phonology of the Kadu language. As a result, the consonants, vowels, tones, and syllable formation patterns in Kadu orthography systematically correspond to the phonological structure of the language.

The Kadu script employs an alphabetical writing system with left-to-right orientation. Unlike the Myanmar script, it is a true alphabet in which consonants lack an inherent /a/ vowel. Vowels are consistently written with tone marks above them, and some syllables may include final consonants. Although certain characters show visual similarities to those of other alphabets, but these resemblances are purely coincidental, as the Kadu alphabet was developed independently.

The Kadu writing system consists of 19 initial consonants, 6 final consonants, 8 vowels, 4 diphthongs, 4 tones, and 2 consonant modifiers. In addition, there are some consonants used specifically for Pali loanwords. In this proposal, a total of 45 characters are recommended for encoding: 21 consonant letters, 1 final consonant letter, 8 vowel letters, 3 tone marks, 2 consonant modifier, and 10 digits.

4.1 Consonants

In Kadu orthography, consonants are classified into three categories: initial consonants, consonants for Pali loanwords, and final consonants. Some initial consonants can be altered with modifiers to produce consonants for Pali loanwords. Likewise, some of the initial consonants can be reused as final consonants. The following tables present each character with their Burmese counterparts for comparison. Phonemic transcriptions in the following tables are taken from David Sangdong(2012), Huziwara (2013), and Kadu Than Naing(2024).

4.1.1 Initial Consonants

Nineteen initial consonants occur in native Kadu words, excluding Pali and other loanwords.

Code Point	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme	Burmese
xx00	𑌀	KADU LETTER KA	k	က
xx01	𑌁	KADU LETTER KHA	k ^h	ခ
xx02	𑌂	KADU LETTER NGA	ŋ	င
xx03	𑌃	KADU LETTER CA	s	စ
xx04	𑌄	KADU LETTER CHA	s ^h	ဆ
xx05	𑌅	KADU LETTER NYA	ɲ	ည
xx06	𑌆	KADU LETTER TA	t	တ
xx07	𑌇	KADU LETTER THA	t ^h	ထ
xx08	𑌈	KADU LETTER NA	n	န
xx09	𑌉	KADU LETTER PA	p	ပ
xx0A	𑌊	KADU LETTER PHA	p ^h	ဖ
xx0B	𑌋	KADU LETTER MA	m	မ
xx0C	𑌌	KADU LETTER KYA	tɕ	ကျ
xx0D	𑌍	KADU LETTER KHYA	tɕ ^h	ချ
xx0E	𑌎	KADU LETTER SHA	ɕ	ရှ
xx0F	𑌏	KADU LETTER YA	j	ယ
xx10	𑌐	KADU LETTER LA	l	လ
xx11	𑌑	KADU LETTER WA	w	ဝ
xx12	𑌒	KADU LETTER HA	h	ဟ

Table 1. Kadu initial consonants

Of these nineteen initial consonants, five — 𑌋 xx0B, 𑌈 xx08, 𑌂 xx02, 𑌉 xx09, and 𑌆 xx06 — can also function as final consonants.

4.1.2 Consonants for Pali loanwords

In Kadu orthography, seventeen consonant letters are specified to represent Pali vocabulary. Of these, only two distinct glyphs (as shown in Table 2) need to be encoded, while the others can be formed by combining consonant modifiers with the initial consonants.

Code Point	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme	Burmese
xx13	Ṛ	KADU LETTER RA	r	ရ
xx14	Ṣ	KADU LETTER SA	θ	ဆ

Table 2. Consonants for Pali loanwords represented in distinct glyphs

The seventeen consonants used for Pali loanwords are described in detail in Table 6 on the following page.

4.1.3 Final Consonants

Although six final consonants exist in Kadu orthography, only one distinct glyph (as indicated in the table below) needs to be encoded. The remaining five final consonants (Ṣ xx0B, Ṣ xx08, Ṣ xx02, Ṣ xx09, and Ṣ xx06) can be represented by reusing the initial consonants.

Code Point	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme	Burmese
xx15	Ṣ	KADU LETTER FINAL GLOTTAL STOP	ʔ	

Table 3. Final consonant

4.2 Vowels

In Kadu orthography, vowels occur solely in independent form; dependent vowels are absent. Of the eight vowels, all but the neutral vowel can combine with tone marks to represent various tonal levels. Kadu vowels are attested in open syllables as well as in closed syllables, the latter being formed by the addition of a final consonant. This indicates that vowel usage in the script is not restricted to a single syllable type.

Code Point	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme	Burmese
xx16	Ṭ	KADU LETTER A	a	အ
xx17	Ṭ	KADU LETTER I	i	ဇ
xx18	Ṭ	KADU LETTER U	u	ဋ
xx19	Ṭ	KADU LETTER E	e	ဓ
xx1A	Ṭ	KADU LETTER AE	ε	အဲ

xx1B	ၣ	KADU LETTER AW	ၣ	သြ
xx1C	ၣ	KADU LETTER O	ၣ	အို
xx1D	ၣ	KADU NEUTRAL VOWEL	ၣ	အ် (မကြာဝက်)

Table 4. Kadu vowels

4.2.1 Diphthongs

Four diphthongs are found in the Kadu writing system. They occur only in closed syllables, meaning they must be followed by a final consonant. In practice, the diphthongs obligatorily combine with either ၣ xx02 or ၣ xx15 as a syllable-final, yielding eight distinct ‘diphthong + final consonant’ sequences.

Diphthongs do not require separate encoding, since each is formed by combining vowels with final consonants already represented in Tables 1, 3, and 4.

Four Kadu diphthongs with final consonant ၣ /ŋ/

ၣၣ /aiŋ/	=	ၣ /a/ xx16	+	ၣ /i/ xx17	+	ၣ /ŋ/ xx02
ၣၣ /eiŋ/	=	ၣ /e/ xx19	+	ၣ /i/ xx17	+	ၣ /ŋ/ xx02
ၣၣ /auŋ/	=	ၣ /a/ xx16	+	ၣ /u/ xx18	+	ၣ /ŋ/ xx02
ၣၣ /ouŋ/	=	ၣ /o/ xx1C	+	ၣ /u/ xx18	+	ၣ /ŋ/ xx02

Four Kadu diphthongs with final consonant ၣ /ʔ/

ၣၣ /aiʔ/	=	ၣ /a/ xx16	+	ၣ /i/ xx17	+	ၣ /ʔ/ xx15
ၣၣ /eiʔ/	=	ၣ /e/ xx19	+	ၣ /i/ xx17	+	ၣ /ʔ/ xx15
ၣၣ /auʔ/	=	ၣ /a/ xx16	+	ၣ /u/ xx18	+	ၣ /ʔ/ xx15
ၣၣ /ouʔ/	=	ၣ /o/ xx1C	+	ၣ /u/ xx18	+	ၣ /ʔ/ xx15

4.3 Tones

The Kadu language has four tones: high, mid, low and falling. These are marked with three different tone marks in Kadu, the mid tone being left unmarked. Tone marks are placed above the vowel nucleus.

Code Point	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme
xx1E	◌̥	KADU HIGH TONE	◌̥
xx1F	◌̦	KADU LOW TONE	◌̦
xx20	◌̧	KADU FALLING TONE	◌̧

Table 5. Kadu Tone Marks

CONSONANT		VOWEL		TONE		SYLLABLE
𑌵 /k/ _{xx00}	+	𑌶 /a/ _{xx16}	+	◌̥ /◌̥/ _{xx1E}	=	𑌵◌̥ /ká/
𑌵 /k/ _{xx00}	+	𑌶 /a/ _{xx16}	+	◌̦ /◌̦/ _{xx1F}	=	𑌵◌̦ /kà/
𑌵 /k/ _{xx00}	+	𑌶 /a/ _{xx16}	+	◌̧ /◌̧/ _{xx20}	=	𑌵◌̧ /kâ/
𑌵 /k/ _{xx00}	+	𑌶 /a/ _{xx16}	+	◌̦̥ /◌̦̥/ <i>zero tone mark</i>	=	𑌵◌̦̥ /kā/

4.4 Consonant Modifiers

There are two combining marks—dot above sign ◌̥ and dot below sign ◌̦—positioned either above or below a consonant, which serve to modify Kadu initial consonants into their Pali forms.

dot above consonant modifier → ◌̥ _{xx21}

dot below consonant modifier → ◌̦ _{xx22}

Base consonant: 𑌵 _{xx06}

𑌵 _{xx06} + ◌̥ _{xx21} = 𑌵̥ (equivalent to Myanmar ခ)

𑌵 _{xx06} + ◌̦ _{xx22} = 𑌵̦ (equivalent to Myanmar ဋ)

𑌵 _{xx06} + ◌̥ _{xx21} + ◌̦ _{xx22} = 𑌵̥̦ (equivalent to Myanmar ဋ)

Combining initial consonant with dot above consonant modifier

𑌵 _{xx00} + ◌̥ _{xx21} = 𑌵̥ (𑌵 𑌶 → 𑌵̥ 𑌶)

𑌶 _{xx03} + ◌̥ _{xx21} = 𑌶̥ (𑌶 𑌶 → 𑌶̥ 𑌶)

𑌵 _{xx06} + ◌̥ _{xx21} = 𑌵̥ (𑌵 𑌶 → 𑌵̥ 𑌶)

𑌶 _{xx09} + ◌̥ _{xx21} = 𑌶̥ (𑌶 𑌶 → 𑌶̥ 𑌶)

𑌶 _{xx0C} + ◌̥ _{xx21} = 𑌶̥ (𑌶 𑌶 → 𑌶̥ 𑌶)

Combining initial consonant with dot below consonant modifier

ဝ xx06	+	◌ xx22	=	ဝ့	(ဝ ဝ → ဝ့ ဋ)
ဃ xx07	+	◌ xx22	=	ဃ့	(ဃ ဃ → ဃ့ ဌ)
ဖ xx08	+	◌ xx22	=	ဖ့	(ဖ န → ဖ့ ဏ)
လ xx10	+	◌ xx22	=	လ့	(လ လ → လ့ ဠ)

There are some consonants for Pali loanwords in which two modifiers co-exist, one placed above and the other below the base character.

ဝ xx06	+	◌ xx21	+	◌ xx22	=	ဝ့့	(ဝ ဝ → ဝ့့ ဍ)
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From these combinations of initial consonants and modifiers, seventeen consonants for Pali loanwords are derived, as shown below.

Glyph	Code Points	Burmese
◌	xx00 + xx21	ဂ
◌	xx03 + xx21	ဇ
ဝ့	xx06 + xx21	ဒ
◌	xx09 + xx21	ဗ
◌	xx0C + xx21	ဂျ
ဝ့့	xx06 + xx22	ဋ
ဃ့့	xx07 + xx22	ဌ
ဝ့့့	xx06 + xx21 + xx22	ဍ
ဖ့	xx08 + xx22	ဏ
လ့	xx10 + xx22	ဠ
ဝ့့က	xx06 + xx21 + xx22 + xx12	ဗ
◌က	xx00 + xx21 + xx12	ဃ
◌က	xx03 + xx21 + xx12	ဈ
ဝ့့က	xx06 + xx21 + xx12	ဓ
◌က	xx09 + xx21 + xx12	ဆ
ၣ	xx13	ရ
ၣ	xx14	သ

Table 6. Kadu Consonants for Pali loanwords

It should be noted that the dot above sign $\overset{\circ}{\cdot}$, when placed on a consonant, functions as a consonant modifier, but when placed on a vowel it serves as a tone mark. Although the glyph shape of the Kadu LOW TONE MARK ($\overset{\circ}{\cdot}$) resembles the DOT ABOVE CONSONANT MODIFIER ($\overset{\circ}{\cdot}$), they serve distinct linguistic functions. To avoid ambiguity in normalization, collation, and rendering, we request separate code points for each.

Code Point	Glyph	Unicode Name	Note
xx1F	$\overset{\circ}{\cdot}$	KADU LOW TONE	placed above the vowel.
xx21	$\overset{\circ}{\cdot}$	KADU DOT ABOVE CONSONANT MODIFIER	placed above the consonant.

Table 7. Distinction between the Low Tone Mark and the Dot Above Consonant Modifier

4.5 Character sequencing

The spelling order of Kadu are directly governed by its syllable structure, with orthographic representation proceeding from left to right. The syllable structure can be represented as $(C_1)V_1(V_2)(C_2)T$, where vowels V_1 and tonal marks T are obligatory components, while initial consonants (C_1), final consonants (C_2) and vowel combinations (V_2) are optional elements.

1. vowel + tone mark (V_1T)

$$\begin{array}{lclcl}
 \text{v} & \text{xx16} & + & \overset{\circ}{\cdot} & \text{xx1E} & = & \overset{\circ}{\text{v}} \\
 \text{e} & \text{xx19} & + & \circ & & = & \text{e} \\
 \text{ɛ} & \text{xx1A} & + & \overset{\circ}{\cdot} & \text{xx1F} & = & \overset{\circ}{\text{ɛ}} \\
 \text{ɔ} & \text{xx1B} & + & \overset{\circ}{\cdot} & \text{xx20} & = & \overset{\circ}{\text{ɔ}}
 \end{array}$$

2. vowel + final consonant + tone mark (V_1C_2T)

$$\begin{array}{lclclcl}
 \text{v} & \text{xx16} & + & \text{m} & \text{xx0B} & + & \overset{\circ}{\cdot} & \text{xx1E} & = & \overset{\circ}{\text{vm}} \\
 \text{l} & \text{xx17} & + & \text{n} & \text{xx08} & + & \circ & & = & \text{ln} \\
 \text{u} & \text{xx18} & + & \text{n} & \text{xx02} & + & \overset{\circ}{\cdot} & \text{xx1F} & = & \overset{\circ}{\text{un}} \\
 \text{e} & \text{xx19} & + & \text{ɛ} & \text{xx09} & + & \overset{\circ}{\cdot} & \text{xx20} & = & \overset{\circ}{\text{eɛ}} \\
 \text{ɛ} & \text{xx1A} & + & \text{ɔ} & \text{xx06} & + & \overset{\circ}{\cdot} & \text{xx1E} & = & \overset{\circ}{\text{ɛɔ}} \\
 \text{ɔ} & \text{xx1B} & + & \text{ɛ} & \text{xx15} & + & \overset{\circ}{\cdot} & \text{xx1F} & = & \overset{\circ}{\text{ɔɛ}} \\
 \text{o} & \text{xx1C} & + & \text{m} & \text{xx0B} & + & \overset{\circ}{\cdot} & \text{xx1E} & = & \overset{\circ}{\text{om}}
 \end{array}$$

3. initial consonant + vowel + tone mark (C₁V₁T)

⋈ _{xx00}	+	ᵒ _{xx16}	+	ö _{xx1E}	=	⋈ö
ω _{xx06}	+	l _{xx17}	+	◌̊	=	ωl
ᵐ _{xx0B}	+	u _{xx18}	+	◌̇ _{xx1F}	=	ᵐù
ɛ _{xx09}	+	e _{xx19}	+	◌̈́ _{xx20}	=	eé
ю _{xx11}	+	ɛ _{xx1A}	+	ö _{xx1E}	=	юë
ə _{xx04}	+	ɔ _{xx1B}	+	◌̇ _{xx1F}	=	əò
ω _{xx06}	+	o _{xx1C}	+	ö _{xx1E}	=	ωö

4. initial consonant + vowel + final consonant + tone mark (C₁V₁C₂T)

⋈ _{xx08}	+	ᵒ _{xx16}	+	ᵐ _{xx0B}	+	ö _{xx1E}	=	⋈öᵐ
л _{xx0C}	+	l _{xx17}	+	⋈ _{xx08}	+	◌̊	=	лl⋈
ᵒ _{xx10}	+	u _{xx18}	+	ᵒ _{xx02}	+	◌̇ _{xx1F}	=	ᵒùᵒ
ω _{xx06}	+	e _{xx19}	+	ɛ _{xx09}	+	◌̈́ _{xx20}	=	ωéɛ
ᵐ _{xx05}	+	ɛ _{xx1A}	+	ω _{xx06}	+	ö _{xx1E}	=	ᵐëω
ᶑ _{xx12}	+	ɔ _{xx1B}	+	ɛ _{xx15}	+	◌̇ _{xx1F}	=	ᶑòɛ
⋈ _{xx00}	+	o _{xx1C}	+	ᵐ _{xx0B}	+	ö _{xx1E}	=	⋈öᵐ

5. diphthong + final consonant + tone mark (V₁V₂C₂T)

ᵒ _{xx16}	+	l _{xx17}	+	ᵒ _{xx02}	+	ö _{xx1E}	=	ᵒlᵒ
e _{xx19}	+	l _{xx17}	+	ᵒ _{xx02}	+	◌̊	=	eilᵒ
ᵒ _{xx16}	+	u _{xx18}	+	ᵒ _{xx02}	+	◌̇ _{xx1F}	=	ᵒùᵒ
o _{xx1C}	+	u _{xx18}	+	ᵒ _{xx02}	+	◌̈́ _{xx20}	=	ou'ᵒ
ᵒ _{xx16}	+	l _{xx17}	+	ɛ _{xx15}	+	ö _{xx1E}	=	ᵒlɛ
e _{xx19}	+	l _{xx17}	+	ɛ _{xx15}	+	◌̇ _{xx1F}	=	elɛ
ᵒ _{xx16}	+	u _{xx18}	+	ɛ _{xx15}	+	ö _{xx1E}	=	ᵒüɛ
o _{xx1C}	+	u _{xx18}	+	ɛ _{xx15}	+	◌̇ _{xx1F}	=	ouɛ

6. initial consonant + diphthong + final consonant + tone mark (C₁V₁V₂C₂T)

ᄒ_{xx09} + ᄃ_{xx16} + ᄇ_{xx17} + ᄀ_{xx02} + ᄀ_{xx1E} = ᄒᄃᄇ

ᄒ_{xx08} + ᄃ_{xx19} + ᄇ_{xx17} + ᄀ_{xx02} + ᄀ_{xx1F} = ᄒᄃᄇ

ᄒ_{xx07} + ᄃ_{xx16} + ᄇ_{xx18} + ᄀ_{xx02} + ᄀ_{xx1F} = ᄒᄃᄇ

ᄒ_{xx0B} + ᄃ_{xx1C} + ᄇ_{xx18} + ᄀ_{xx02} + ᄀ_{xx20} = ᄒᄃᄇ

ᄒ_{xx0A} + ᄃ_{xx16} + ᄇ_{xx17} + ᄃ_{xx15} + ᄀ_{xx1E} = ᄒᄃᄇ

ᄒ_{xx04} + ᄃ_{xx19} + ᄇ_{xx17} + ᄃ_{xx15} + ᄀ_{xx1F} = ᄒᄃᄇ

ᄒ_{xx03} + ᄃ_{xx16} + ᄇ_{xx18} + ᄃ_{xx15} + ᄀ_{xx1E} = ᄒᄃᄇ

ᄒ_{xx12} + ᄃ_{xx1C} + ᄇ_{xx18} + ᄃ_{xx15} + ᄀ_{xx1F} = ᄒᄃᄇ

4.6 Punctuation

Latin punctuation marks—such as the full stop, comma, exclamation mark, question mark, quotation mark, hyphen, dash, square brackets, and parentheses—are adopted.

4.7 Numerals

Kadu has its own set of decimal digits.

ᄒ	ᄇ	ᄃ	ᄇ	ᄃ	ᄃ	ᄃ	ᄃ	ᄃ	ᄃ
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

4.8 Line Breaking and Space

Letters and digits behave as in Latin and other alphabetic scripts. Words are separated by spaces in Kadu.

5 Unicode Character Data

5.1 Collation

𑌕 KA < 𑌖 KHA < 𑌗 NGA < 𑌘 CA < 𑌙 CHA < 𑌚 NYA < 𑌛 TA < 𑌜 THA < 𑌝 NA < 𑌞 PA
< 𑌟 PHA < 𑌠 MA < 𑌡 KYA < 𑌢 KHYA < 𑌣 SHA < 𑌤 YA < 𑌥 LA < 𑌦 WA < 𑌧 HA <
𑌨 RA < 𑌩 SA < ̣ DOT ABOVE CONSONANT MODIFIER < ̤ DOT BELOW CONSONANT
MODIFIER < 𑌪 NEUTRAL VOWEL < 𑌫 A < 𑌬 I < 𑌭 U < 𑌮 E < 𑌯 AE < 𑌰 AW < 𑌱 O <
̨ HIGH TONE < ̧ LOW TONE < ̦ FALLING TONE < 𑌲 FINAL GLOTTAL STOP

5.2 Character properties

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xx00; KADU LETTER KA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx01; KADU LETTER KHA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx02; KADU LETTER NGA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx03; KADU LETTER CA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx04; KADU LETTER CHA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx05; KADU LETTER NYA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx06; KADU LETTER TA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx07; KADU LETTER THA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx08; KADU LETTER NA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx09; KADU LETTER PA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx0A; KADU LETTER PHA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx0B; KADU LETTER MA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx0C; KADU LETTER KYA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx0D; KADU LETTER KHYA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx0E; KADU LETTER SHA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx0F; KADU LETTER YA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx10; KADU LETTER LA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx11; KADU LETTER WA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx12; KADU LETTER HA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx13; KADU LETTER RA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx14; KADU LETTER SA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx15; KADU LETTER FINAL GLOTTAL STOP; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx16; KADU LETTER A; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx17; KADU LETTER I; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx18; KADU LETTER U; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx19; KADU LETTER E; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx1A; KADU LETTER AE; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
```

xx1B; KADU LETTER AW; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx1C; KADU LETTER O; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx1D; KADU NEUTRAL VOWEL; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx1E; KADU HIGH TONE ; Mn; 0; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx1F; KADU LOW TONE ; Mn; 0; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx20; KADU FALLING TONE; Mn; 0; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx21; KADU DOT ABOVE CONSONANT MODIFIER; Mn; 0; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx22; KADU DOT BELOW CONSONANT MODIFIER; Mn; 0; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;
xx30; KADU DIGIT ZERO; Nd; 0; L; ; 0; 0; 0; N; ; ; ; ;
xx31; KADU DIGIT ONE; Nd; 0; L; ; 1; 1; 1; N; ; ; ; ;
xx32; KADU DIGIT TWO; Nd; 0; L; ; 2; 2; 2; N; ; ; ; ;
xx33; KADU DIGIT THREE; Nd; 0; L; ; 3; 3; 3; N; ; ; ; ;
xx34; KADU DIGIT FOUR; Nd; 0; L; ; 4; 4; 4; N; ; ; ; ;
xx35; KADU DIGIT FIVE; Nd; 0; L; ; 5; 5; 5; N; ; ; ; ;
xx36; KADU DIGIT SIX; Nd; 0; L; ; 6; 6; 6; N; ; ; ; ;
xx37; KADU DIGIT SEVEN; Nd; 0; L; ; 7; 7; 7; N; ; ; ; ;
xx38; KADU DIGIT EIGHT; Nd; 0; L; ; 8; 8; 8; N; ; ; ; ;
xx39; KADU DIGIT NINE; Nd; 0; L; ; 9; 9; 9; N; ; ; ; ;

5.3 Character table

	xx0	xx1	xx2	xx3
0	У xx00	Ќ xx10	Ќ̇ xx20	Ќ xx30
1	У xx01	Ю xx11	Ќ̇ xx21	Ќ xx31
2	Ќ xx02	Ќ xx12	Ќ̇ xx22	Ќ xx32
3	Ќ xx03	Ќ xx13		Ќ xx33
4	Ќ xx04	Ќ xx14		Ќ xx34
5	Ќ xx05	Ќ xx15		Ќ xx35
6	Ќ xx06	Ќ xx16		Ќ xx36
7	Ќ xx07	Ќ xx17		Ќ xx37
8	Ќ xx08	Ќ xx18		Ќ xx38
9	Ќ xx09	Ќ xx19		Ќ xx39
A	Ќ xx0A	Ќ xx1A		
B	Ќ xx0B	Ќ xx1B		
C	Ќ xx0C	Ќ xx1C		
D	Ќ xx0D	Ќ xx1D		
E	Ќ xx0E	Ќ̇ xx1E		
F	Ќ xx0F	Ќ̇ xx1F		

5.4 Character list

Initial Consonants

xx00	𐌀	KADU LETTER KA
xx01	𐌁	KADU LETTER KHA
xx02	𐌂	KADU LETTER NGA
xx03	𐌃	KADU LETTER CA
xx04	𐌄	KADU LETTER CHA
xx05	𐌅	KADU LETTER NYA
xx06	𐌆	KADU LETTER TA
xx07	𐌇	KADU LETTER THA
xx08	𐌈	KADU LETTER NA
xx09	𐌉	KADU LETTER PA
xx0A	𐌊	KADU LETTER PHA
xx0B	𐌋	KADU LETTER MA
xx0C	𐌌	KADU LETTER KYA
xx0D	𐌍	KADU LETTER KHYA
xx0E	𐌎	KADU LETTER SHA
xx0F	𐌏	KADU LETTER YA
xx10	𐌐	KADU LETTER LA
xx11	𐌑	KADU LETTER WA
xx12	𐌒	KADU LETTER HA
xx13	𐌓	KADU LETTER RA
xx14	𐌔	KADU LETTER SA

Final Consonant

xx15	𐌕	KADU LETTER FINAL GLOTTAL STOP
------	---	--------------------------------

Vowels

xx16	𐌖	KADU LETTER A
xx17	𐌗	KADU LETTER I
xx18	𐌘	KADU LETTER U
xx19	𐌙	KADU LETTER E
xx1A	𐌚	KADU LETTER AE
xx1B	𐌛	KADU LETTER AW
xx1C	𐌜	KADU LETTER O
xx1D	𐌝	KADU NEUTRAL VOWEL

Tones

xx1E	𐌞	KADU HIGH TONE
xx1F	𐌟	KADU LOW TONE
xx20	𐌠	KADU FALLING TONE

Consonant Modifier

xx21	𐌡	KADU DOT ABOVE CONSONANT MODIFIER
xx22	𐌢	KADU DOT BELOW CONSONANT MODIFIER

Digits

xx30	𐌣	KADU DIGIT ZERO
xx31	𐌤	KADU DIGIT ONE
xx32	𐌥	KADU DIGIT TWO
xx33	𐌦	KADU DIGIT THREE
xx34	𐌧	KADU DIGIT FOUR
xx35	𐌨	KADU DIGIT FIVE
xx36	𐌩	KADU DIGIT SIX
xx37	𐌪	KADU DIGIT SEVEN
xx38	𐌫	KADU DIGIT EIGHT
xx39	𐌬	KADU DIGIT NINE

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ခင်မိုးမိုး၊ မ။ (၂၀၀၄)။ ကတူးစကားသံဖွဲ့ပုံစနစ်။ ပါရဂူဘွဲ့အတွက် ရန်ကုန်တက္ကသိုလ် မြန်မာစာဌာနသို့ တင်သွင်းသောကျမ်း။
- ▶ **Sangdong, David.** (2012). *A Grammar of the Kadu (Asak) Language*. PhD thesis submitted to La Trobe University, Australia.
- ▶ **Than Naing, Kadu.** (2022). *Writing Systems of Myanmar Ethnic Nationalities*. Yangon, Myanmar: Myanmar Heritage Printing. ISBN 978-99986-51-20-3
သန်းနိုင်၊ ကတူး။ (၂၀၂၂)။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတိုင်းရင်းသားစာပေအရေးအသားစနစ်များ။ Myanmar Heritage၊ ရန်ကုန်။ ISBN 978-99986-51-20-3
- ▶ ——— (2024). *Phonology and Writing System of the Kadu Language*. Yangon, Myanmar: Myanmar Heritage Printing. ISBN 978-99986-51-65-4.
——— (၂၀၂၄)။ ကတူးစကားသံဖွဲ့ပုံစနစ်နှင့် ကတူးစာအရေးအသားစနစ်။ Myanmar Heritage ၊ ရန်ကုန်။ ISBN 978-99986-51-65-4

7 Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I wish to express my deepest gratitude to my father, U Tun Lin, and my mother, Daw Thwe Kyi, for their constant emotional support and encouragement. I am also greatly indebted to Ben Mitchell, who kindly reviewed my proposal and offered valuable suggestions for improvement. In addition, I extend my sincere thanks to the Kadu National Organization (KNO), the Kadu Monks Association, and the Kadu Youths Federation for their collaboration and assistance during the preparation of this proposal.

8 Materials

ဗျည်း ၃၃ လုံး									
ဗ	က	ခ	ခ	ဂ	ဂ	ဃ	ဃ	င	င
ပ	စ	မ	ဆ	ဇ	ဇ	ဈ	ဈ	ည	ည
င	န	တ	ထ	ဒ	ဒ	ဇ	ဇ	တ	တ
မ	တ	က	ဆ	ဒ	ဒ	ဇ	ဇ	င	န
ပ	စ	မ	ဆ	ဇ	ဇ	ဈ	ဈ	ည	ည
မ	တ	က	ဆ	ဒ	ဒ	ဇ	ဇ	င	န
		ဗ	က	ခ	ခ	ဂ	ဂ	ဃ	ဃ
အခြေခံသရ ၁၁ လုံး									
လုံးချင်း သရ	မ	မ	မ	မ	မ	မ	မ	မ	မ
ဗျည်းယှဉ် သရ	-	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈

Figure 1. Consonants and Vowels Chart from U Neminda's Orthographic System

ဗျည်း ၁၉ လုံး						သရ ရှစ်လုံး			
k	က	kh	ခ	ng	င	i	အိ	u	အု
p	ပ	ph	ဖ	m	မ	e	အေ	o	အို
t	တ	th	ထ	n	န	eu	အဲ	au	အော
c	ကျ	ch	ချ	ny	ည	a	အ	ai	အိုင်
z	ဇ	s	စ	sh	ရှ				
l	လ	w	ဝ	y	ယ				
		h	ဟ						

Figure 2. Consonants and Vowels Chart from David Sangdong's Orthographic System

ဗျည်း ၂၄ လုံး

က	ခ	ဂ	င
စ	ဆ	ဇ	ည
ဓ	ဇ	ဇ	ဇ
ပ	ဖ	ဗ	ပ
တ	တ	တ	တ
တ	တ	တ	တ

၊	၇	၊	=	၇	၇	၇
အ	အာ	အာ:	အိ	အူ	အေ/ဇ	အယ်
အ	အိ	အိ	အံ	အနံ	—	
အာ	အာ	အာ	အံ	အနံ	အွ	

Figure 3. Consonants and Vowels Chart from U Tejobhāsa's Orthographic System

ဗျည်း ၂၅ လုံး

k	က	c	ခ	g	ဂ	η	င
s	စ	e	ဆ	ʒ	ဇ	x	ည
n	န	t	တ	R	ထ	d	ဒ
p	ပ	φ	ဖ	b	ဘ	m	မ
y	ယ	r	ရ	l	လ	w	ဝ
θ	သ	ð	ဿ	h	ဟ	ʃ	ရှ
		a	အ				

သရ ၅၀ လုံး

a	အ	ǎ	အာ	ā / ä	အား
i	အိ	i	အိ	ī / ĭ	အီး
z	အေ	ẏ	အေ	z̄	အေး
ε	အေ့	é	အော်	ē	အော
β	အင့်	β̄	အင်	β̄	အင်း
u	အု	ũ	အူ	ū / ü	အူး
θ	အို	θ̄	အို	ō / ö	အိုး
α	အောင့်	ǎ	အောင်	ā	အောင်း
ρ	အိုင်	ṛ	အိုင်	ṝ	အိုင်း
η	အန်	ḥ	အန်	ḥ̄	အန်း
q	အွန်	q̄	အွန်	q̄ / q̄	အွန်း
Ω	အိန်	Ω̄	အိန်	Ω̄	အိန်း
v	အုံ	v̄	အုံ	v̄ / v̄	အုံး
Λ	အတ်	Λ̄	အိတ်	Λ̄	အုတ်
f	အက်	f̄	အောက်	f̄ / f̄	အိုက်
e	အဲ	é	အယ်	ē / ë	အဲ
j	အစ်	ĵ	အွတ်		

Figure 4. Consonants and Vowels Chart from U Thwe Maung Kyaw's Orthographic System

	Bilabial နှုတ်ခမ်း	Alveolar သွားရင်း	Alveolo-palatal သွားရင်းအာခေါင်	Palatal အာခေါင်မာ	Velar အာခေါင်ပျော့	Glottal လည်ချောင်း
Plosive ရုန်းပွင့်	ပ, ဘ p, p ^h	တ, ထ t, t ^h			ခ, ဂ k, k ^h	
Glottal stop ရပ်သံ						ဇ ʔ
Affricate ရုန်းပွင့် ပွတ်တိုက်			ဇ, ဇာ tɕ, tɕ ^h			
Nasal နှာသံ	မ m	န n		ယ ɲ	ဂ ŋ	
Lateral ဘေး/လျှာပွင့်		လ l				
Fricative ပွတ်တိုက်		ဆ, ဖ s, s ^h	ဗ ɕ			ဟ h
Vowel glide သရဇ္ဈ	ဝ w			ယ j		

Figure 6. Phonetic Chart of the Kadu Language (Place and Manner of Articulation), from *Phonology and Writing System of the Kadu Language*, p. 97. Than Naing, Kadu (2024).



Figure 7. Discussion Meeting between Kadu Orthography Development Committee and Union Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 2019



Figure 8. Kadu Literature Conference, Sattaw Village, Banmauk Township, 2022

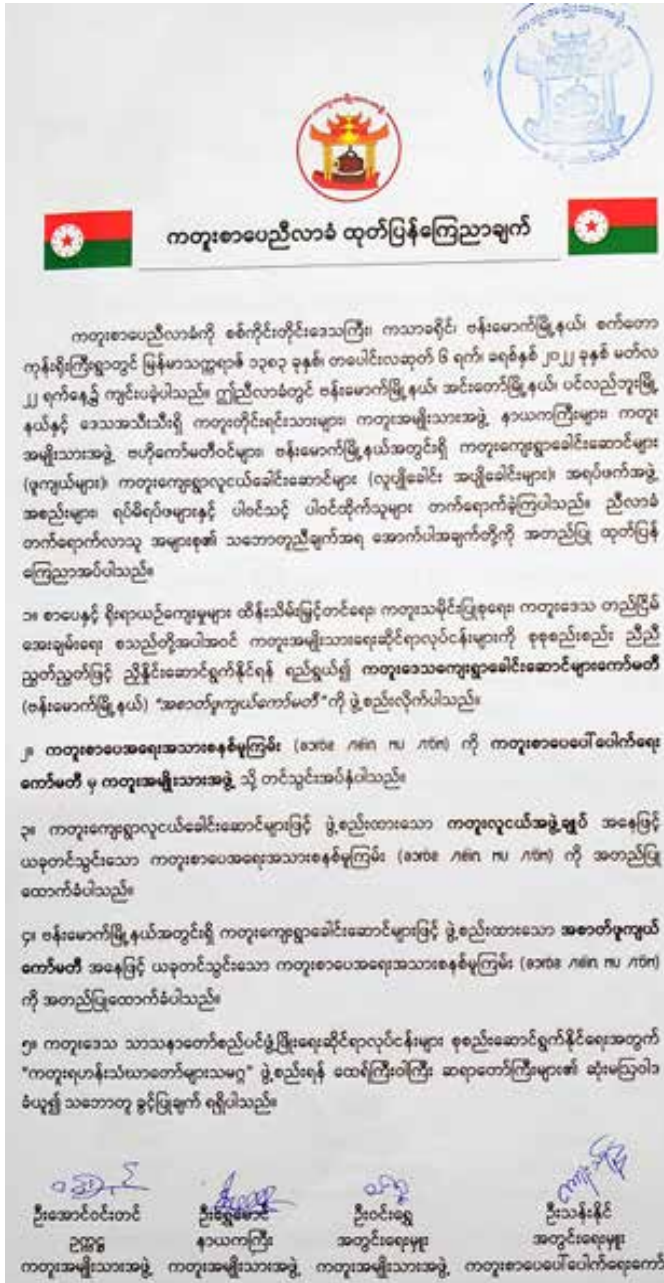


Figure 9. Statement issued by the Kadu Literature Conference announcing the ratification of the Kadu script

Official Communiqué of the Kadu Literature Conference

The Kadu Literature Conference was held in Sattaw Village, Banmauk Township, Katha District, Sagaing Region, on the 6th waning day of Tabauing, 1383 Myanmar Era (22 March 2022 CE). Attendees included Kadu representatives from Banmauk Township, Indaw Township, Pinlebu Township, and various local areas; senior Chiefs of the Kadu National Organization; members of the Central Committee of the Kadu National Organization; Kadu village leaders *Fukyels* from villages across Banmauk Township; Kadu youth leaders (*Lupyo* and *Apyo* leaders); civil society organizations; local residents; and all individuals whose participation was appropriate and relevant. With the consensus of the majority of conference participants, the following points are hereby approved and officially declared.

1. With the aim of coordinating, in a unified and collaborative way, national-level Kadu affairs—including the preservation and promotion of literature and traditional culture, the compilation of Kadu history, and the stability and peaceful development of Kadu regions—the Kadu Village Chiefs' Committee (Banmauk Township), known as the “Asak Fukyels Committee,” has been established.
2. The draft Kadu Orthography (အဘွဲ ၂၈၈ ဂဏ္ဍ) has been submitted by the Kadu Orthography Development Committee to the Kadu National Organization for consideration and acceptance.
3. The Kadu Youths Federation, formed by the youth leaders of Kadu villages, hereby endorses and approves the submitted draft Kadu Orthography (အဘွဲ ၂၈၈ ဂဏ္ဍ).
4. The *Asak Fukyel Committee*, formed by the Kadu village leaders of Banmauk Township, hereby endorses and approves the submitted draft Kadu Orthography (အဘွဲ ၂၈၈ ဂဏ္ဍ).
5. The establishment of the Kadu Monks Association, intended to coordinate religious and socio-development activities in Kadu regions, has received the consent and blessing of the senior monks, including the *Theras* and *Venerable Elders*.

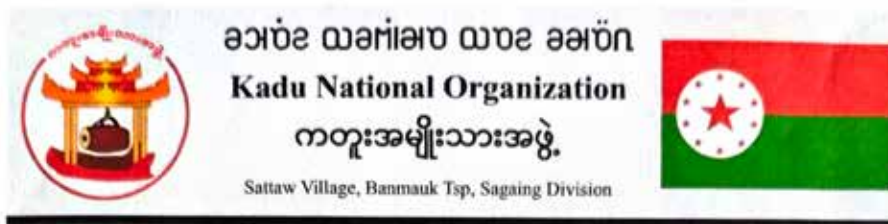
U Aung Win Tin
Chairperson
Kadu National Organization

U Shwe Maung
Senior Chief
Kadu National Organization

U Win Shwe
Secretary
Kadu National Organization

U Than Naing
Secretary
Kadu Orthography Development Committee

English translation



Letter of Full Endorsement: Kadu Script Unicode Proposal

Date: January 8, 2026

To: The Unicode Consortium

Subject: Full and Unreserved Endorsement of the Kadu Script Unicode Proposal

Dear Committee Members,

The Kadu National Organization is honored to submit this formal letter of full endorsement for the Kadu Script Unicode Proposal.

For generations, the Kadu people have maintained a distinct spoken language but have lacked a standardized writing form. This absence has caused a gradual decline in usage among younger generations, many of whom are losing the ability to speak and use the Kadu language in daily life. In order to prevent the Kadu language—already classified as a minority language—from facing the risk of endangerment and eventual extinction, our community has developed a complete Kadu Orthographic system. We strongly hope that the Kadu script will be fully supported under the Unicode Standard so that it may function effectively in modern digital environments. Unicode compliance for the Kadu script is not only a technical necessity but also a vital measure for safeguarding a language that is now at risk of disappearing.

The proposed Unicode system will provide indispensable support for Kadu literature, cultural documentation, administrative communication, and digital participation. Its formal recognition will significantly enhance the ability of Kadu community members, educators, researchers, and cultural institutions to engage effectively in the digital sphere, ensuring the continued vitality of our linguistic identity.

After careful review of the proposal, the Kadu National Organization confidently affirms both its technical soundness and its cultural necessity. We strongly urge the Unicode Consortium to approve this important submission.

Accordingly, the Kadu National Organization respectfully reports that it stands in full and complete support of the Kadu Script Unicode Proposal.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this matter.



Sincerely,

U Aung Win Tin
Chairperson
Kadu National Organization

Figure 10. Endorsement letter issued by the Kadu National Organization.



Figure 11. Kadu Script Instructional Textbooks

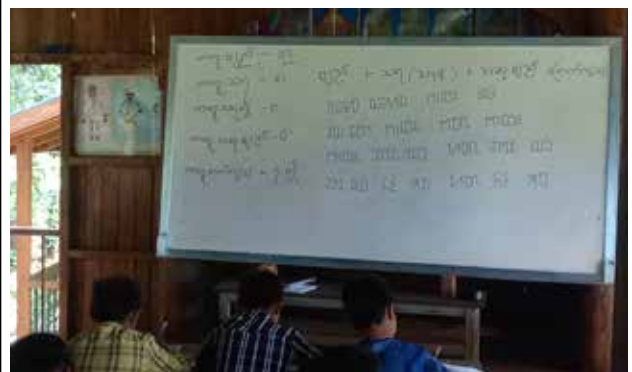


Figure 12. Kadu Script Teaching Activities (2025)

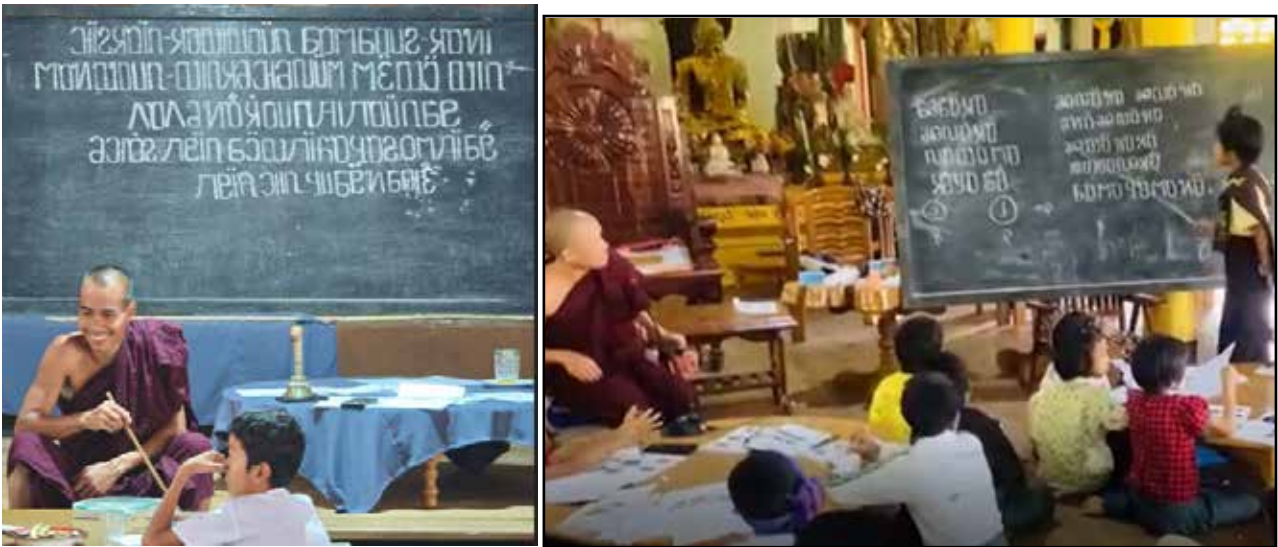


Figure 13. Kadu Script Teaching Activities (2026)



Figure 14. Kadu monks studying the Kadu script.



Figure 15. A bilingual banner displayed inside the monastery: Kadu script on top and Burmese below.



Figure 16. Kadu Traditional Festival Celebration
(The banner highlights the Kadu script right in the middle, with Burmese text written above and below.)



Figure 17. *Phonology and Writing System of the Kadu Language*, compiled by Kadu Than Naing, Published in 2024, ISBN 978-99986-51-65-4

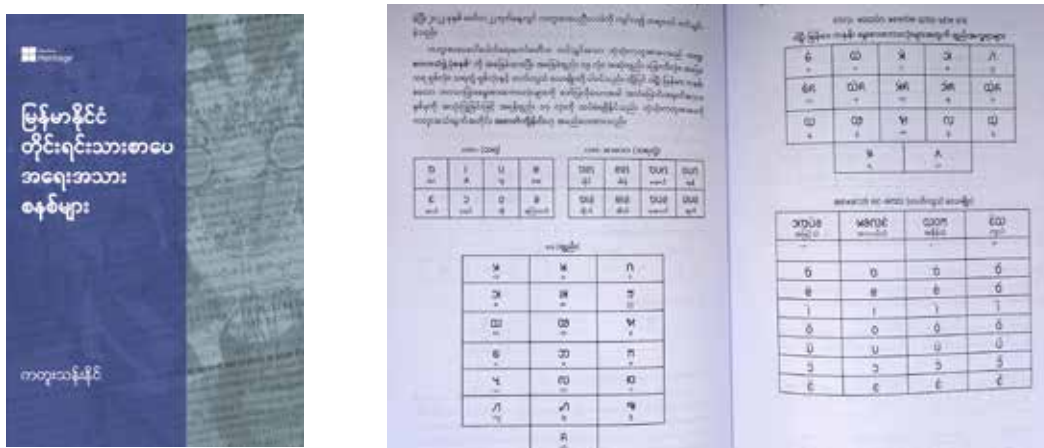


Figure 18. Kadu script shown in the book *Writing Systems of Myanmar Ethnic Nationalities* by Kadu Than Naing (2022). ISBN 978-99986-51-20-3

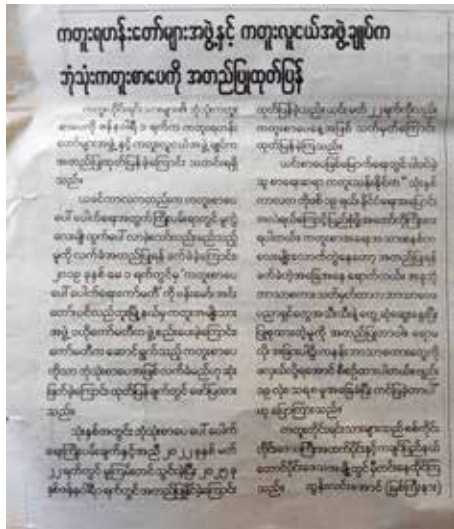


Figure 19. Report on Kadu Script Approval, *Daily Eleven Newspaper* (7 January 2025).



Figure 20. Report on the invention of the Kadu script and its teaching within the community, published in *The Statesman Journal* (Vol. 1, No. 69, June 23, 2025).



Figure 21. Coverage of the Kadu Script on the ASEAN Official Facebook Page (Accessed 5 July 2025). Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1CE21DZnLA/>



Figure 22. Report on the Kadu Script, *Global New Light of Myanmar* (30 May 2025). Available at: <https://www.gnlm.com.mm/after-kadu-literature-created-teaching-proceeds/>

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal for encoding the Kadu script in the UCS.

2. Requester's name

Kadu Than Naing

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

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2026-08-12

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.

Proposed name of script

Kadu.

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

No.

1c. Name of the existing block

2. Number of characters in proposal

45

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.

4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

Yes.

4a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document?

Yes.

4b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

Yes.

5.Fonts related:

5a.Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?

Kadu Than Naing

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

Kadu Than Naing (thannaingkadu@gmail.com)

6. References

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. 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 incorrect 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 linebreaks, 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.

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?

Kadu Orthography Development Committee

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

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

Yes.

3b. Reference

1. / 3.

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

Common.

4b. Reference

1. / 3. / 6.

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

Yes

5b. If YES, where?

Myanmar

Reference

1. / 3.

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 coded 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, or could be confused with, 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

4.3 / 4.4

11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

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 characters?

No.

13b. If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?

13c. If YES, reference

UnicodeData.txt

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1  xx00 ; KADU LETTER KA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
2  xx01 ; KADU LETTER KHA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
3  xx02 ; KADU LETTER NGA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
4  xx03 ; KADU LETTER CA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
5  xx04 ; KADU LETTER CHA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
6  xx05 ; KADU LETTER NYA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
7  xx06 ; KADU LETTER TA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
8  xx07 ; KADU LETTER THA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
9  xx08 ; KADU LETTER NA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
10 xx09 ; KADU LETTER PA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
11 xx0A ; KADU LETTER PHA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
12 xx0B ; KADU LETTER MA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
13 xx0C ; KADU LETTER KYA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
14 xx0D ; KADU LETTER KHYA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
15 xx0E ; KADU LETTER SHA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
16 xx0F ; KADU LETTER YA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
17 xx10 ; KADU LETTER LA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
18 xx11 ; KADU LETTER WA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
19 xx12 ; KADU LETTER HA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
20 xx13 ; KADU LETTER RA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
21 xx14 ; KADU LETTER SA ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
22 xx15 ; KADU LETTER FINAL GLOTTAL STOP ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
23 xx16 ; KADU LETTER A ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
24 xx17 ; KADU LETTER I ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
25 xx18 ; KADU LETTER U ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
26 xx19 ; KADU LETTER E ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
27 xx1A ; KADU LETTER AE ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
28 xx1B ; KADU LETTER AW ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
29 xx1C ; KADU LETTER O ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
30 xx1D ; KADU NEUTRAL VOWEL ; Lo ; 0 ; L ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
31 xx1E ; KADU HIGH TONE ; Mn ; 0 ; NSM ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
32 xx1F ; KADU LOW TONE ; Mn ; 0 ; NSM ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
33 xx20 ; KADU FALLING TONE ; Mn ; 0 ; NSM ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
34 xx21 ; KADU DOT ABOVE CONSONANT MODIFIER ; Mn ; 0 ; NSM ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
35 xx22 ; KADU DOT BELOW CONSONANT MODIFIER ; Mn ; 0 ; NSM ; ; ; ; N ; ; ; ;
36 xx30 ; KADU DIGIT ZERO ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ; N ; ; ; ;
37 xx31 ; KADU DIGIT ONE ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; N ; ; ; ;
38 xx32 ; KADU DIGIT TWO ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 2 ; 2 ; 2 ; N ; ; ; ;
39 xx33 ; KADU DIGIT THREE ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 3 ; 3 ; 3 ; N ; ; ; ;
40 xx34 ; KADU DIGIT FOUR ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 4 ; 4 ; 4 ; N ; ; ; ;
41 xx35 ; KADU DIGIT FIVE ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 5 ; 5 ; 5 ; N ; ; ; ;
42 xx36 ; KADU DIGIT SIX ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 6 ; 6 ; 6 ; N ; ; ; ;
43 xx37 ; KADU DIGIT SEVEN ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 7 ; 7 ; 7 ; N ; ; ; ;
44 xx38 ; KADU DIGIT EIGHT ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 8 ; 8 ; 8 ; N ; ; ; ;
45 xx39 ; KADU DIGIT NINE ; Nd ; 0 ; L ; ; 9 ; 9 ; 9 ; N ; ; ; ;
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