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 to encode the Wancho script in the UCS**
Source: **UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)**
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Replaces: **N4785 (L2/17-042)**

1. Introduction. The Wancho language has some 51,000 speakers and is used chiefly in the southeast of Arunachal Pradesh, as well as in Assam and Nagaland. There are 64 villages in Longding, 4 villages in the Tirap district, 128 villages in Nagaland, over 23 villages in Myanmar (where it may be called Chuyo), 3 in Bhutan and 4 in Assam, all where the language is spoken. Wancho is a Sino-Tibetan language of the Konyak or Northern Naga subfamily of the Sal family spoken in eastern India, parts of Bangladesh, and Myanmar. There are three main dialect areas, Northern, Central, and Southern. The script was devised between 2001 and 2012 by Banwang Losu, a teacher at a government middle school in his home village in Longding District, Arunachal Pradesh. The Wancho script is taught today in schools.

2. Processing. Wancho is a simple alphabetic script comprised of letters which represent both consonants and vowels. There are no conjunct characters. Diacritical marks are used on vowel letters to indicate tone. A few characters are similar to other characters, distinguished by a diacritical mark, but this dot is not productive; while five of them appear in pairs in alphabetical order (ꭹ AA *a*, ꭹ A *ə*; ꭰ SA *s*, ꭰ SHA *ś*; ꭲ JA *j*, ꭲ ZA *z*; ꭴ O *o*, ꭴ AU *au*; ꭶ AANG *aŋ*, ꭶ ANG *əŋ*), the dotted forms of both ꭻ RA *r* and ꭺ U *u* (ꭻ TRA *tr̩* and ꭺ UN *ū*) are sorted at some distance from them.

3. Orthography. Tones are marked in various ways in different varieties of Wancho. An absolute system of tone marking would not work for Wancho because, for instance, in an Upper Wancho dialect, it is the low tone which is the most common tone, but in a Lower Wancho dialect, it is the high tone which is the most common. The convention is to leave the most common tone unmarked, to mark the second-most common tone with one diacritical mark, and to mark the least-common tone with a double diacritical mark. Different diacritical marks are used to distinguish language varieties whose unmarked tone differs. Syllables checked with the glottal stop are neutral as to tone, and are also unmarked.

3.1 Tone marks not present in N4785. The Wancho script was developed for all the Wancho languages, but Losu 2013 focussed on Northern Wancho. In the orthography used or that variety, the most common low tone was marked with a single vowel (as in ꭶꭲ *gì* 'cane'), the mid tone war marked with two vowels (as in ꭶꭲꭲ *gi* 'thread'), and the least-frequent high with three vowels (as in ꭶꭲꭲꭲ *gí* 'incise'). It became clear that this mechanism was cumbersome, and when the description of Southern Wancho (Burling and Wangsu 1998) was examined, it became clear that tone distribution (in terms of frequency) was not uniform and that this scheme would prove so confusing to users that they were likely to avoid doubling and tripling vowels altogether. The four tone marks proposed here were devised in consultation with Bangwang Losu, in two pairs, one to be used with Northern Wancho and one with Southern. In a sense

this is analogous to the use of the acute accent in Irish and the grave accent in Scottish Gaelic: the different diacritics help a reader identify the language and orthography at a glance. Other Wancho languages are not well described (and it could take decades before that is accomplished).

In an Upper Wancho dialect (tones are lòw, mid, hígh, checked):

�凸 *gì* 'cane'	ᄀ *gi* 'thread'	ᄀ *gí* 'incise'	ᄀ *giʔ* 'wilting'
ᄀ *tù* 'blunt'	ᄀ *tu* 'iron'	ᄀ *tú* 'see'	ᄀ *tuʔ* 'thorn'
ᄀ *kà* 'legs apart'	ᄀ *ka* 'go'	ᄀ *ká* 'door'	ᄀ *kaʔ* 'soil'
ᄀ *kè* 'buttock'	ᄀ *ke* 'weak'	ᄀ *ké* —	ᄀ *keʔ* —
ᄀ *kì* 'quarrel'	ᄀ *ki* 'dog'	ᄀ *kí* 'hatch'	ᄀ *kiʔ* 'to salve'
ᄀ *ò* 'noise'	ᄀ *o* 'bird'	ᄀ *ó* 'protect'	ᄀ *oʔ* —

In a Lower Wancho dialect (tones are high44, falling52, low11, checked):

ᄀ *zi* 44 ''thread'	ᄀ *lwi* 52 'water buffalo'	ᄀ *zi* 11 'die'	ᄀ *liʔ* 'warm'
ᄀ *kʰo* 44*nay* 44 'braid'	ᄀ *kʰo* 52 'hair of head'	ᄀ *kʰo* 11 'door'	ᄀ *kʰoʔ* 'penis'
ᄀ *hi* 44 'dog'	ᄀ *hi* 52 —	ᄀ *hi* 11 'point'	ᄀ *hiʔ* 'small'

The diphthongs /ai/ and /au/ may be short or long; /au/ is spelt somewhat differently when long. These are spelt *əi*/*ai* and *əu*/*au* here, though another transcription might be *ai*/*āi* and *ai*/*āu*. The tone mark is placed on the first vowel in a diphthong.

ᄀ *kài* 'cough'	ᄀ *kai* 'sputum'	ᄀ *kái* 'kick'	ᄀ *kaiʔ* 'beat'
ᄀ *kəi* 'give, let's'	ᄀ *kəi* 'bent'	ᄀ *kə́i* 'plant'	ᄀ *kəiʔ* 'flick'
ᄀ *kàʊ* 'half'	ᄀ *kaʊ* —	ᄀ *káʊ* —	ᄀ *kaʊʔ* 'prune'
ᄀ *kə̀ʊ* 'he, she'	ᄀ *kəʊ* 'step'	ᄀ *kə́ʊ* 'run-off'	ᄀ *kəʊʔ* 'give'

3.1 Vowels not present in N4785. The other difference between the repertoire concerns the addition of two short vowels, ᄀ *ə* and ᄀ *əŋ*, which are ᄀ *a* and ᄀ *aŋ* augmented with the use of the dot diacritic. Minimal pairs exist: ᄀ *ŋək* 'look upwards', ᄀ *ŋak* 'banana leaf' (tones unknown at present for this pair); ᄀ *gə̀ŋ* 'sky', ᄀ *gàŋkaŋ* 'shoulder'. The previous orthography was defective and could not support these distinctions.

4. Non-alphabetic characters are used in Wancho. Ordinary generic punctuation marks like COMMA and FULL STOP and QUESTION MARK are used in Wancho and can be represented by existing UCS characters.

5. Digits. U+1E2F0..U+1E2F9 are the decimal digits 0–9. Common punctuation and operators are used for mathematical operations. See Figure 3.

6. Ordering. The ordering of the character set follows that of the code chart. The first four characters are given in an order which resembles the Aramaic order used by many alphabets (*a ə b c g d*, sort of a hybrid of Latin and Greek ABCΓΔ) but this seems to be incidental and there is no particular similarity to that or any other order otherwise. Dotted letters are sorted as separate from their undotted counterparts.

7. Character names. The character names here use the usual UCS transcription for the scripts of India: ᄀ AA *a*, ᄀ A *ə*, ᄀ BA *b*, ᄀ CA *tʃ*, ᄀ DA *d*, ᄀ GA *g*, ᄀ YA *j*, ᄀ PHA *pʰ*, ᄀ LA *l*, ᄀ NA *n*, ᄀ PA *p*, ᄀ TA *t*, ᄀ THA *θ*, ᄀ FA *f*, ᄀ SA *s*, ᄀ SHA *ʃ*, ᄀ JA *dʒ*, ᄀ ZA *z*, ᄀ WA *w*, ᄀ VA *v*, ᄀ KA *k*, ᄀ O *ɔː*, ᄀ AU *aʊ*, ᄀ RA *r*, ᄀ MA *m*, ᄀ KHA *kʰ*, ᄀ HA *h*, ᄀ E *e*, ᄀ I *i*, ᄀ NGA *ŋ*, ᄀ U *u*, ᄀ LLHA *ɬ*, ᄀ TSA *ts*, ᄀ TRA *ʈ*, ᄀ ONG *ɔŋ*, ᄀ AANG *aŋ*, ᄀ ANG *əŋ*, ᄀ ING *iŋ*, ᄀ ON *õ*, ᄀ EN *ẽ*, ᄀ AN *ã*, ᄀ NYA *ɲ*, ᄀ UN *ũ*, ᄀ YIH *ʔ*.

8. Unicode Character Properties.

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1E2C0;WANCHO LETTER AA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2C1;WANCHO LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2C2;WANCHO LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2C3;WANCHO LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2C4;WANCHO LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2C5;WANCHO LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2C6;WANCHO LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2C7;WANCHO LETTER PHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2C8;WANCHO LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2C9;WANCHO LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2CA;WANCHO LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2CB;WANCHO LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2CC;WANCHO LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2CD;WANCHO LETTER FA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2CE;WANCHO LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2CF;WANCHO LETTER SHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D0;WANCHO LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D1;WANCHO LETTER ZA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D2;WANCHO LETTER WA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D3;WANCHO LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D4;WANCHO LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D5;WANCHO LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D6;WANCHO LETTER AU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D7;WANCHO LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D8;WANCHO LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2D9;WANCHO LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2DA;WANCHO LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2DB;WANCHO LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2DC;WANCHO LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2DD;WANCHO LETTER NGA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2DE;WANCHO LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2DF;WANCHO LETTER LLHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E0;WANCHO LETTER TSA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E1;WANCHO LETTER TRA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E2;WANCHO LETTER ONG;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E3;WANCHO LETTER AANG;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E4;WANCHO LETTER ANG;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E5;WANCHO LETTER ING;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E6;WANCHO LETTER ON;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E7;WANCHO LETTER EN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E8;WANCHO LETTER AN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2E9;WANCHO LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2EA;WANCHO LETTER UN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2EB;WANCHO LETTER YIH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2EC;WANCHO TONE TUP;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2ED;WANCHO TONE TUP MANG;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2EE;WANCHO TONE OKOI;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2EF;WANCHO TONE OKOI MANG;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
1E2F0;WANCHO DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L;;;0;0;0;N;;;;;
1E2F1;WANCHO DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;L;;;1;1;1;N;;;;;
1E2F2;WANCHO DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;L;;;2;2;2;N;;;;;
1E2F3;WANCHO DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L;;;3;3;3;N;;;;;
1E2F4;WANCHO DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L;;;4;4;4;N;;;;;
1E2F5;WANCHO DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;L;;;5;5;5;N;;;;;
1E2F6;WANCHO DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;L;;;6;6;6;N;;;;;
1E2F7;WANCHO DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;L;;;7;7;7;N;;;;;
1E2F8;WANCHO DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;L;;;8;8;8;N;;;;;
1E2F9;WANCHO DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;L;;;9;9;9;N;;;;;
1E2FF;WANCHO NGUN SIGN;Sc;0;ET;;;;;N;;;;;
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9. References

Burling, Robbins, and Mankai Wangsu. 1998. "Wancho phonology and word list", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 21.2, pp. 43–71.

Losu, Banwang. 2013. *The Wancho Script*. New Delhi: Partridge India. ISBN 978-1-4828-1251-0

Figures.

4 LAIZI or LAILI
(A L P H A B E T)
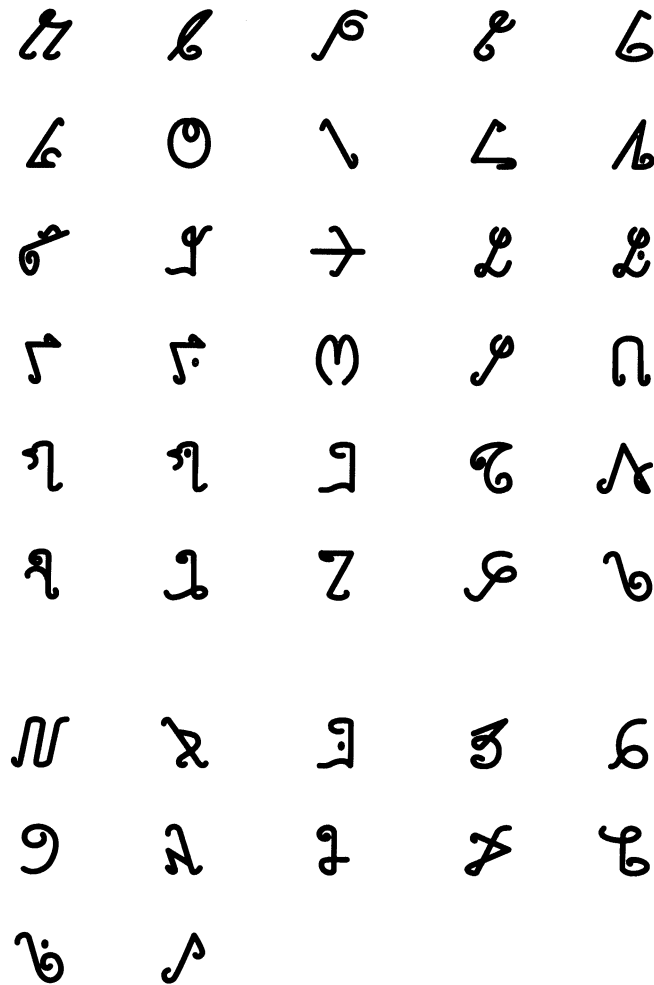
Figure 1. Chart of the Wancho alphabet. The gap appears between the letters which are used for sounds common to other languages of India, and sounds which are considered unique to Wancho. From Losu 2013:31. Since the publication of Losu 2013 analysis of the use of Wancho script for multiple varieties of Wancho has led to the addition of the following characters, which are part of this proposal:

11 SIMILARITIES

(Similar in sound, different in meaning)

(Short Vowel Sounds)   **(Long Vowel Sounds)**

Wancho	English	=	Wancho	English				
Ba	Gap	=	Baa	Teeth/Axe	bà		bā	
Ban	Fire	=	Bann	10(Ten)	bàn		ban	
Bea	Group	=	Bea*	Pull	bè		be	
Bu	Hot(Chilli)	=	Boo	Itching/Scabies	bù		bu	
Bo*	Scrotum	=	Bo*	Song	bõ		bõ	
Cha	One	=	Chaa	Remainder	cà		cā	
Cho	Chest	=	Cho	Summer	cò		co	
Cham	What	=	Cham	Food	càm		cam	
Chi	Water	=	Chee	Penis	cì		ci	
Da	Slave	=	Daa	Rough surface	dà		dā	
Dam	Bamboo mat	=	Damm	Careless	dàm		dam	
Di	Shield	=	Dee	Die	dì		di	
Ga	Useless	=	Gaa	Afraid/Fear	gà		gā	
Gan	Fence	=	Gann	Shame	gàn		gan	
Gi	Cane	=	Gee	Thread	gì		gi	
Gong	Horn	=	Gonng	Strong	gòŋ		goŋ	
Go*	Bamboo	=	Go:*	Discussion/Meeting	gõ		gõ	

Wancho	English	=	Wancho	English				
No*	Basket	=	No*	Turning	nõ		nõ	
Ni	Smile	=	Nee	Cloths	nì		ni	
Pan	Tree	=	Pann	Rule	pàn		pan	
Pi	Fly	=	Pee	Bend	pì		pi	
Tu	Not sharp	=	Too	See	tù		tu	
Than	Face	=	Thann	Target	thàn		than	
Ki	Quarrel	=	Kee	Chick comes out of egg	kì		ki	
O	Noise	=	O	Bird	ò		o	
Man	No	=	Mann	Name	màn		man	
Khan	Yam	=	Khann	Buried	khàn		khan	
Mai	Good	=	Maie	Animals/Meat	mãi		mãi	
Ja*	Water	=	Ja*	Bone	jã		jã	
Nga	Tire	=	Ngaa	Mithun	ṅà		ṅā	
Khi	Red	=	Khee	Keen	khì		khi	
Kan	To carry	=	Kann	Hug	kàn		kan	
Kom	They	=	Komm	We	kòm		kom	
Ju	Beg	=	Joo	Wine	jù		ju	
Pong	Meet	=	Pongn	Join	pòŋ		poŋ	
Lam	Way	=	Lamm	seek/search	làm		lam	
Shan	Face	=	Shann	Praise	sàn		śan	
Chuu	Bite	=	Chu	Melt	cù		cù	

Figure 2. Some minimal pairs in Wancho. From Losu 2013:86–87. On the left the words are given in an earlier orthography which marks tone by doubling and tripling vowels and nasals. On the right is the reformed orthography, which has a vowel ꞏ for short *a* and the second and third tones (in the case of this variety of Northern Wancho, mid and high tones).

SUBTRACTION

Examples:

(a).

(b).

(c).

(d).

(i).

(ii).

MULTIPLICATION

Examples:

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

Figure 3. Examples of arithmetical operations in Wancho. From Losu 2013:96–97.

Figure 18

₣ for Ngun = ₣
₣ʷᴸ (Ngun) = Money
₣ = Rs/$/
So, We can write Rs. 1000.00 as ₣. 1000.00

Figure 4. Example of the Wancho ngun sign, used to indicate rupees. From Losu 2013:119.
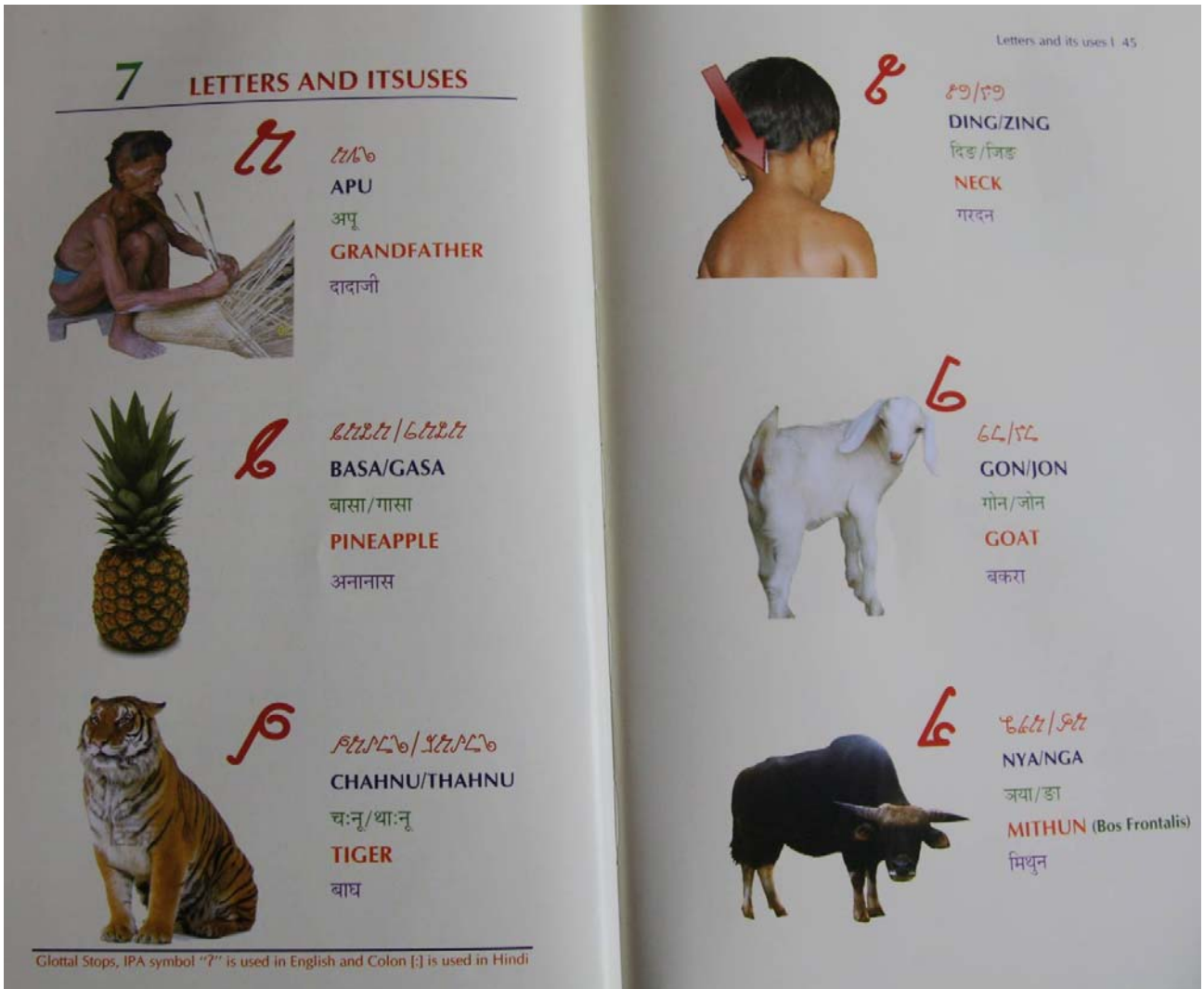
Figure 5. Examples of words beginning the alphabet in Wancho script, Latin script, Devanagari script, with English and Hindi translations. Variant readings like ꬍꬠꬡꬋꬥ *chahnu* [tʃaʔnù] / ꬑꬠꬡꬋꬥ *thahnu* [θaʔnù] indicate dialect variation. From Losu 2013:44–45.

Figure 6. A Wancho poem. From Losu 2013:124.

KOI GAGA

ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ

ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ ꪩ ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ
ꪨꪮꪜ ꪘꪫꪉ ꪩꪘꪜ ꪘꪫꪉ
ꪬꪴꪣꪔ, ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ ꪩ ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ.
ꪺꪨꪮꪜ ꪮꪘꪺꪬ ꪺꪙꪉꪜ ꪬꪴꪉ
ꪁꪴꪉ, ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ ꪩ ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ.
ꪨꪣꪜ ꪙꪩꪬꪉ ꪣꪆꪉꪜ ꪬꪔ,
ꪁꪉ, ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ ꪩ ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ.
ꪨꪬ ꪙꪩꪬꪉ ꪮꪉꪜ ꪬꪔ,
ꪣꪘꪜꪬ, ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ ꪩ ꪹꪮꪲ ꪆꪴꪉꪴ.

(Translated below)

Koi gaga O koi gaga
Nuna kaong Pana kaong
Humto, koi gaga O koi gaga
Apuna phawto Apeena hungto
Khungto, koi gaga O koi gaga
Sampa na hatai Lamgoi na hatai
Chingto, koi gaga O koi gaga
Sah na hatai jing na hatai
Maanphe, koi gaga O koi gaga.

A child is weeping, singing above song (Poem) with her toy horse (Maan) during the day at home. Her mother, father and parents went to field leaving her alone, no one was there to take care of and play with her except toy.

Figure 7. A Wancho song with transliteration. From Losu 2013:125.

Figure 8. A page from one of the Middle School examinations in Wancho.

Figure 9. Students taking an examination in Wancho script.
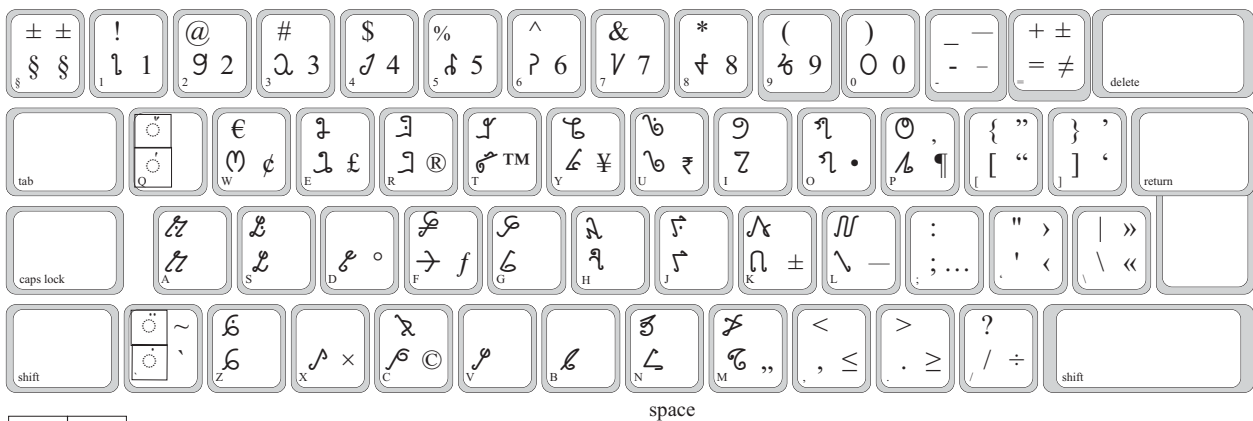
shift	alt-shift
plain	alt

a = ꘠ [aː]   n = ꘡ [n]   A = ꘢ [ə]   N = ꘣ [ɔŋ]   ` = ◌̇
b = [b]   o = [ɔː]   B = —   O = [aʊ]   ~ = ◌̈
c = [tʃ]   p = [p]   C = [ts]   P = [pʰ]
d = [d]   q = ◌̇   D = —   Q = ◌̆
e = [e]   r = [r]   E = [ẽ]   R = [tɽ]
f = [f]   s = [s]   F = (₹ rupee)   S = [ʃ]
g = [g]   t = [t]   G = [ŋ]   T = [θ]
h = [h]   u = [u]   H = [ã]   U = [ũ]
i = [i]   v = [v]   I = [iŋ]   V = —
j = [dʒ]   w = [w]   J = [z]   W = € (euro)
k = [k]   x = [ʔ]   K = [kʰ]   X = —
l = [l]   y = [j]   L = [ɬ]   Y = [ɲ]
m = [m]   z = [aːŋ]   M = [õ]   Z = [əŋ]

Figure 10. Wancho keyboard layout.

	1E2C	1E2D	1E2E	1E2F
0	1E2C0	1E2D0	1E2E0	1E2F0
1	1E2C1	1E2D1	1E2E1	1E2F1
2	1E2C2	1E2D2	1E2E2	1E2F2
3	1E2C3	1E2D3	1E2E3	1E2F3
4	1E2C4	1E2D4	1E2E4	1E2F4
5	1E2C5	1E2D5	1E2E5	1E2F5
6	1E2C6	1E2D6	1E2E6	1E2F6
7	1E2C7	1E2D7	1E2E7	1E2F7
8	1E2C8	1E2D8	1E2E8	1E2F8
9	1E2C9	1E2D9	1E2E9	1E2F9
A	1E2CA	1E2DA	1E2EA	
B	1E2CB	1E2DB	1E2EB	
C	1E2CC	1E2DC	1E2EC	
D	1E2CD	1E2DD	1E2ED	
E	1E2CE	1E2DE	1E2EE	
F	1E2CF	1E2DF	1E2EF	1E2FF

Letters

1E2C0   WANCHO LETTER AA
1E2C1   WANCHO LETTER A
1E2C2   WANCHO LETTER BA
1E2C3   WANCHO LETTER CA
1E2C4   WANCHO LETTER DA
1E2C5   WANCHO LETTER GA
1E2C6   WANCHO LETTER YA
1E2C7   WANCHO LETTER PHA
1E2C8   WANCHO LETTER LA
1E2C9   WANCHO LETTER NA
1E2CA   WANCHO LETTER PA
1E2CB   WANCHO LETTER TA
1E2CC   WANCHO LETTER THA
1E2CD   WANCHO LETTER FA
1E2CE   WANCHO LETTER SA
1E2CF   WANCHO LETTER SHA
1E2D0   WANCHO LETTER JA
1E2D1   WANCHO LETTER ZA
1E2D2   WANCHO LETTER WA
1E2D3   WANCHO LETTER VA
1E2D4   WANCHO LETTER KA
1E2D5   WANCHO LETTER O
1E2D6   WANCHO LETTER AU
1E2D7   WANCHO LETTER RA
1E2D8   WANCHO LETTER MA
1E2D9   WANCHO LETTER KHA
1E2DA   WANCHO LETTER HA
1E2DB   WANCHO LETTER E
1E2DC   WANCHO LETTER I
1E2DD   WANCHO LETTER NGA
1E2DE   WANCHO LETTER U
1E2DF   WANCHO LETTER LLHA
1E2E0   WANCHO LETTER TSA
1E2E1   WANCHO LETTER TRA
1E2E2   WANCHO LETTER ONG
1E2E3   WANCHO LETTER AANG
1E2E4   WANCHO LETTER ANG
1E2E5   WANCHO LETTER ING
1E2E6   WANCHO LETTER ON
1E2E7   WANCHO LETTER EN
1E2E8   WANCHO LETTER AN
1E2E9   WANCHO LETTER NYA
1E2EA   WANCHO LETTER UN
1E2EB   WANCHO LETTER YIH

Tone marks

1E2EC   WANCHO TONE TUP
1E2ED   WANCHO TONE TUP MANG
1E2EE   WANCHO TONE OKOI
1E2EF   WANCHO TONE OKOI MANG

Digits

1E2F0   WANCHO DIGIT ZERO
1E2F1   WANCHO DIGIT ONE
1E2F2   WANCHO DIGIT TWO
1E2F3   WANCHO DIGIT THREE
1E2F4   WANCHO DIGIT FOUR
1E2F5   WANCHO DIGIT FIVE
1E2F6   WANCHO DIGIT SIX
1E2F7   WANCHO DIGIT SEVEN
1E2F8   WANCHO DIGIT EIGHT
1E2F9   WANCHO DIGIT NINE

Symbol

1E2FF   WANCHO NGUN SIGN
     = rupee
     → 20B9 ₹ indian rupee sign

A. Administrative

1. Title
Proposal to encode the Wancho script in 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
2017-07-26
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
Wancho.
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
59.
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 via Banwang Losu
5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:
Michael Everson, Fontographer.
6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?
Yes.
6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?
Yes.
7. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?
Yes.
8. Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script.
See above.

C. Technical – Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.
Yes. N4785.
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?
Banwang Losu, Stephen Morey, Andrew Cunningham. Yhilan Ko
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?
Contemporary use by Wancho speakers.
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 Arunachal Pradesh.

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?