

**ISO/IEC JTC/1 SC/2 WG/2**  
**Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)**  
**Secretariat: ANSI**

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This paper supersede ISO/IEC JTC/1 SC/2 WG2 N2039 which:

1. does not include attachment as stated in the document.
2. gave an impression of sorting issue due to the title.

This document is essentially same as N2039 with:

1. added attachment.
2. title change and
3. supplemental information from Philippine.

And submission of the corrected N2039 was instructed by the WG2 for Sato at the Copenhagen meeting.

At the time when the N1859 (addition of Ng and ng) were proposed by Japan in London WG2 meeting, there was a question about it whether if those are real single character(ng) or ligature of two character (n and g).

Attached copy of school book shows that NG is the independent character.

Also, another attachment is an extract from presentation paper by Prof. Eliezer A. Albacea University of Philippines Los Bafios about Philippono character at the MLIT-4.

In addition to that, following sorting sequence information of the Ng indicates that the handling of Ng is much easier if coded as independent character. (than two independent N and G with additional trick for processing)

Sorting order of Ng is after N and before O.

The Ng should be taken as one character. Given the following Filipino word:

Ngipin (Ng as one character)

Noon

Nandito

Opo

In alphabetical order, those should be arranged as:

Nandito

Noon

Ngipin

Opo

Note that although g comes before o, Noon comes ahead of Ngipin because Ng comes after N. Therefore, it is better to recognize Ng as a single character, not as a combination of independent N and G.

Source Prof. Eliezer A. Albacea University of Philippines Los Bafios  
Representative for Philippines for MLIT program (Asia/Japan  
project) (eaa@ics.uplb.edu.ph)

Therefore, it is better to code Ng and ng as independent characters in ISO/IEC 10646-1.

Attachment-1: Sample texts

Attachment-2: Extract from MLIT-4 presentation

---end of contribution---

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Ñ</b>	<b>NG</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>W</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Z</b>

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## **ARALIN 16**

### ***nga***

1. ba-ngâ bangâ
2. sa-ngá sangá

### ***ngi***

1. bi-ngí bingí
2. hi-ngí hingí

### ***ngo***

1. bu-ngô bungô
2. tu-ngó tungó

### ***nga***

1. nga-lan ngalan
2. nga-yón ngayón

### ***ngi***

1. ngi-fí ngifí
2. ngi-pin ngipin

### ***ngu***

1. ngu-nít ngunit
2. ngu-sò ngusò

## **PAGSASANAY**

### ***Basahin at unawain:***

1. Anó ang ngalan mo?
2. Ngayon ka lamang ngumífi.
3. Nakú! Ang bangó mo!
4. Ang sangá ng punò ay mahabà.
5. Saán naróón ang bangâ ng tubig?
6. Naglilinis ka ba ng ngipin?
7. Takót akó sa bungô.
8. Ang ngusò ng baboy ay mahabà.

## CODING SCHEMES FOR PHILIPPINE SCRIPTS<sup>1</sup>

(extract)

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### Introduction

#### The Tagalog Script

#### Hanunoo, Buhid, and Tagbanwa Scripts

#### The Eskaya Script

Note: above sections are available in separated contribution paper from Japan to the WG2-Beijing.

### The Latin Script

With more than three hundred years of presence in the Philippines, the Spaniards greatly influenced the writing system in the Philippines. In fact, the Spaniards were successful in replacing the native Tagalog script with the Latin script. Admittedly, the Latin script can represent a greater number of sounds compared to the Tagalog script. This greatly contributed to the acceptance of the Latin script.

The character set (Figure 7) of the present Latin script is exactly similar to that of the English language plus the two characters Ñ (*ñ*) and Ng (*ng*). The character Ñ (*ñ*) was borrowed from the Spanish character set and Ng (*ng*) was included as one character due to the numerous Filipino native words using these two letters as one. The Ng character almost surely was adopted from the pre-Hispanic Tagalog script.

Filipino Alphabet	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N Ñ Ng O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
English Alphabet	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Figure 7. THE LATIN FILIPINO ALPHABET

<sup>1</sup> Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Standardization of Information Technology – MLIT-4, Yangon, Myanmar, October 27-28, 1999.

<sup>2</sup> Professor of Computer Science and Director.

The present character set (Figure 7) evolved from earlier character sets that were extended to accommodate new words that are of foreign origin. For example, only about thirty or so years ago, the character set of the Latin script did not include the letters *C, F, J, Q, V, X,* and *Z*. This earlier character set of the Latin script is given in Figure 8.

Filipino Alphabet	A B K D E G H I L M N Ng O P R S T U W Y
English Alphabet	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Figure 8. THE LATIN FILIPINO ALPHABET (older version)

With this character set, a *C* sound is handled by either *K* or *S* (e.g., cement – semento, castle – kastilyo), an *F* by *P* (e.g., family – pamilya), a *J* by *H* (e.g., Japanese – Hapones), a *Q* by a *K* (e.g., quality – kalidad), a *V* by *B* (e.g., vacant – bakante), *X* by *KS* (e.g., boxing – boksing), and *Z* by *S* (e.g., zone – sona).

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