



### C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES explain _____	<u>No</u>
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? If YES, with whom? <u>Local communities, linguists, and NGOs</u> If YES, available relevant documents: <u>See §4 below</u>	<u>Yes</u>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference: <u>See §2 below</u>	<u>Yes</u>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference: <u>See §2 below</u>	<u>Current publ'ns</u>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference: <u>Marwari communities in southern Pakistan</u>	<u>Yes</u>
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in <i>Principles and Procedures document</i> (a WG 2 standing document) must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference: <u>Extension to BMP Arabic repertoire, see §1 below</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>Yes</u>
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	<u>N/A</u>
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference: _____	<u>No</u>
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference: _____	<u>No</u>
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference: _____	<u>No</u>
11. 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)? If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? If YES, reference: _____ Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided? If YES, reference: _____	<u>No</u>
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	<u>No</u>
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)? If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified? If YES, reference: _____	<u>No</u>

<sup>1</sup>Form number: N2352-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09)

# 1. Proposed character

The following character is proposed for encoding in the UCS:

Glyph	Code	Character name	GC	CC	Bidi	Shaping
ﻝ̣	076A	ARABIC LETTER LAM WITH BAR	Lo	0	AL	LAM

This character is used in writing the Marwari language in southern Pakistan, to represent a flapped retroflexed lateral. It has also been suggested for use in the Gawri language of northern Pakistan (see Baart & Sagar 2002) to represent a lateral fricative, but it is unclear how widely it has been adopted there. The character is proposed for encoding at this time on the basis of its established usage in Marwari, but naturally this does not preclude possible use in other languages and communities.

As this character is an extension to the standard Arabic script, as adapted for use in South Asian languages, and is in current use, it should be encoded on the BMP; a location in the new Arabic Supplementary block is suggested.

Contextual shaping for this character is similar to that of U+0644 ARABIC LETTER LAM, including the requirement to form ligatures with ALEF and related characters (examples can be seen in figures 4, 6, 7, and 9) even in simplified cursive styles of the script.

# 2. Background information

The Marwari language is spoken by over 200,000 people in the Sindh and southern Punjab provinces of Pakistan (see [http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=MRI](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=MRI)). While Marwari has not traditionally been written, with most available education being in Sindhi or Urdu, there has been some use of written Marwari within the past 20 years. The Ethnologue cites a mother-tongue literacy rate of below 1%; nevertheless, a number of works in Marwari have been published in recent years (see §4 References).

Two approaches have been taken to writing Marwari: in Sindh province, an orthography based on that of Sindhi has been used, while in the northern Marwari area (southern Punjab) the orthography has instead been based on Urdu. In both cases, however, the orthography has been extended by the use of a “barred LAM” character to represent a flapped retroflexed lateral, not found in either Sindhi or Urdu.

Most existing literature in Marwari comes from church-related organizations and other NGOs working in the fields of education and community development among the Marwari community. Examples using both southern (Sindhi-based) and northern (Urdu-based) orthographies are shown below.

It may be noted that the name “Marwari” is also used to refer to the standard form of the Rajasthani language spoken in India (see [http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=MKD](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=MKD)). It is unclear exactly how closely related the Pakistani “Marwari” language is to this. In any case, Marwari in India is written with the Devanagari script, and is therefore not relevant to the present character proposal.

# 3. Samples showing use of the proposed character

## 3.1 Southern Marwari (Sindhi-based orthography)

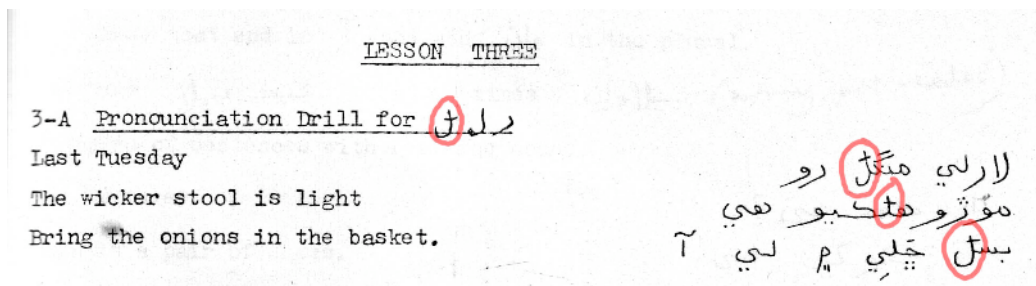
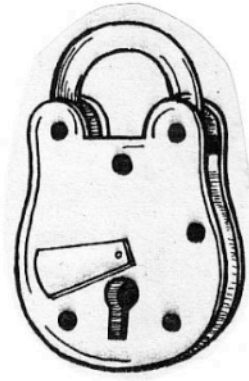


Figure 1: Saint (1986), page 12

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ٺاڻو



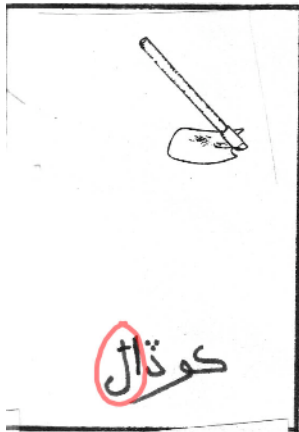
ڦڙ



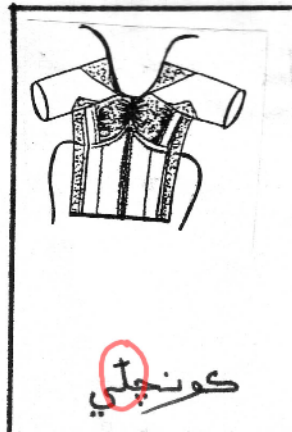
ٻاڻيا

ٻاڻيا ڦڙ ڪاوي وا .  
ٻاڻيا ٺاڻو لڱاوي وا .

Figure 2: Saint (1988), page 30



ڪوٽال



ڪونجڻي

Figure 3: ICF (1987), no page #

آن پڇي سات برسان رو ڪال پڙشي.  
 پڇي يوسف بادشاه نا صلاح ڏنهي ڪه ڪي ڪرڻو چهجي.  
 بادشاه نا يوسف ري صلاح ڏاڍي ٺاهوڪي لاڳي.  
 آن بادشاه يوسف نا مصر رو وزير ٺايو. (

جڏي يوسف وزير ٿيو  
 تو اوئي ري عمر تريس برس هتي.  
 پڇي سات برسان تائين گهڻي ٺاهوڪي پوک هئي.  
 آن يوسف سڄي ملڪ ۾ ڦريو آن اي حڪم ڏنو ڪه  
 اي ڏاڏا گاوان ري گدامان ۾ پيٽا ڪرو.  
 اوئي پيٽا اتري ڪٽڪ هتي جڪو ٿوئن ڏکي هتي.

Figure 4: PBS (1990), page 12

لوقا ۸

۴۵

ڏيغو ڇڪ هيٺا راڪن

۱۶ ڪوئي به اهڙو منڪ ڪوئي جڪو ڏيغو پال رو ڇڪ سان ڇڪي  
 جان اوئي نا مانڀي هيٺا راڪي. پن اوئي نا جائگي ۾ راڪي جان  
 هر پيٽرا آون آئي نا آڃاڻو جڙي. ۱۷ ڪيان ڪه ڪوئي لڪيوڙي بست  
 اهڙي ڪوئي جڪو چئي ٿي وي، آن ڪوئي اهڙو پيڏ ڪوئي جڪي ري ڪهر

Figure 5: PBS (1991), page 45

(۹۵)

جگت ۾ پاپ ڪيان آيو

۱: عدن ڏيش ۾ ايشور باغ لڪايو جيئڻ ۾ نر ناري نان بسايو  
 اس ٻڌ پاپ جگت ۾ آيا رے پائيو پاپ جگت ۾ آيا

۲: پيارے پريو اے وچن سٺايا پاپ پرکو رو ڦل متي ڪايا  
 اوے ڦل رے ٿيڙا متے جايا اوئي ڦل ني ڪايا

۳: نانگ رے روپ ۾ شيطان آيو نر ناري نان ڦل ڪلايو  
 پاپ پرک رو ڦل ڪلاے نر ناري نان پلايا

Figure 6: SCF/PCF (n.d. #1), page 98; compare figure 7 for Urdu-based orthography



### 3.2 Northern Marwari (Urdu-based orthography)

(۹۵)

## جگت میں پاپ کیاں آیو

- ۱- عدن ڈیس میں ایشور باغ لگا یو میں نرناری ناں بسپا یو
- اس ہڈپاپ جگت میں آیالے بھائیو پاپ جگت میں آیا
- ۲- پیارے پر بھولے وچن سنا یو پاپ پرکھ رو پھل متی کھایا
- اوے پھل سے نیرا متے جایا اوئی پھل تی کھایا
- ۳- نانگ رے روپ میں شیطاں آیو نرناری ناں پھل کھلایو
- پاپ پرکھ رو پھل کھلے نرناری ناں بھلایا

Figure 7: SCF/PCF (n.d. #2), page 98

(۵) ۱ پطرس ۳/۵ پن مسع ناں ایشور جاں کہ آپرے منوں  
میں یوینتر سمجھو آن جکو کوئی نقاں ساں  
منازہ امید ری وجد پوچھے اوئے ناں بلتی  
ڈیوٹ ساروں ہر بھرتہ تیار رو  
پن حلیہی آن لوچوں رے بھرتہ -

Figure 8: ARP (n.d.), #75 of 100 portions

۲۱  
تھیں اوئے ناں کہو کہ  
منال ای پتی ڈرے  
جیسو اوئے ناں بلتی ڈرے کہ  
منال تھماں ماتھے نیا کر ٹاں  
جاں مال پتا وٹن آٹو  
کے کھٹا یو

Figure 9: PBS (n.d.), page 21

## 4. References

[ARP Mission?]. n.d. 100 Hawale [100 Scripture passages], Marwari boli [language].

Baart, Joan L. G. and Muhammad Zaman Sagar. 2002. *The Gawri language of Kalam and Dir Kohistan*.  
[http://www.geocities.com/kcs\\_kalam/gawri.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/kcs_kalam/gawri.pdf).

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Pakistan Bible Society. 1990. Genesis New Reader Portion Book 5 (Joseph): Marwari language.

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Saint, Helen. 1986. Marwari Language Learning Course.

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Sindhi Christian Fellowship/Pakistani Christian Fellowship. n.d. (#1). Christian Songs (Sindhi Script).

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