

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set

International Organization for Standardization

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Международная организация по стандартизации

Doc Type: Working Group Document**Title:** Proposal to add the N'Ko script to the BMP of the UCS**Source:** Michael Everson, Mamady Doumbouya, Baba Mamadi Diané, & Karamo Kaba Jammeh**Status:** Expert Contribution**Date:** 2004-06-08

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal to add the N'Ko script to the BMP of the UCS.

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson, Mamady Doumbouya, Baba Mamadi Diané, & Karamo Kaba Jammeh.

French translation by Patrick Andries.

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

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2004-06-08

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

N'Ko.

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

No.

1b. Name of the existing block

2. Number of characters in proposal

61.

3. Proposed category (see section II, Character Categories)

Category A.

4a. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see clause 14, ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)

Level 3.

4b. Is a rationale provided for the choice?

Yes.

4c. If YES, reference

N'Ko uses combining characters.

5a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

Yes.

5b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the character naming guidelines in Annex L of ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000?

Yes.

5c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

Yes.

6a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

Mamadi Doumbouya, Baba Mamadi Diané. TrueType.

6b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

Mamadi Doumbouya, Baba Mamadi Diané via Michael Everson (Everson Typography). Fontographer.

7a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

Yes (see below).

7b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

8. 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)?

No.

9. 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 below for ordering and shaping behaviour.

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?

Mamady Doumbouya, Baba Mamadi Diané, and Karamo Kaba Jammeh, who are professors of N'Ko, publishers, and Manden community leaders.

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?

See below.

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

Used to write a literary Manden language used in West Africa, in ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) treaty member nations.

4b. Reference

See below.

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

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

Used in West Africa, principally by Manden people in Guinea, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina-Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal.

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in Principles and Procedures document (a WG 2 standing document) must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

Yes.

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?

Yes.

6c. If YES, reference

Living script and accordance with the Roadmap.

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?

Yes.

10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

Yes.

10c. If YES, reference

Some of the diacritical marks are similar to the generic diacritical marks used for Latin, Greek, and Cyrillic. Most of these have variant forms which would make a unification with those marks unsuitable for N’Ko.

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)?

Yes.

11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

Yes.

11c. If YES, reference

N’Ko uses a non-spacing diacritical marks.

12a. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

No.

12b. If YES, reference

13a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

No.

13b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

14a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

No.

14b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?

14c. If YES, reference

D. Proposal

Introduction

Manden (or Manding) people live mainly in West Africa, though people of Manden origin can be found in other parts of the world. The major dialects of the Manden language are Bamanan, Jula, Maninka, Mandinka; there are a number of other related dialects spoken. The Manden language group is known as *Mandenkan* (or in Manden popula language *Manden fodoba kan*) – where the suffix *-kan* means ‘language of’; cf. *-ka*, meaning ‘the people of’.

When Mandens from different sub-groups talk to each other, it is common practice for them to switch, consciously or sub-consciously, from their own dialect to this conventional, literary dialect commonly known as *Kangbe* ‘the clear language’, and also known as *N’Ko*. This dialect switching can occur during conversations between the Bamanan of Mali, the Maninka of Guinea, the Jula of Côte d’Ivoire, and the Mandinka of Gambia or Senegal. Although there are great similarities between these dialects, speakers sometimes find it necessary to switch to *Kangbe* (*N’Ko*) either by the use of a common word or phrase, similar to the accommodations Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians sometimes make when speaking to one another. As an example, the word for ‘name’ in Bamanan is *togo*, and in Maninka it is *tooh*. In written communications a speaker of either will write it as <tô> (ߒ߄ in *N’Ko*), though each may read and pronounce it differently.

The delegations from all corners of the Manden world who gathered to sign the treaty of Kurukafuwa (the “constitution” of ancient Mali) were called *N’Ko* speakers by Sundiata Keita, emperor of Manden (Mali). It was natural, therefore, that Solomana Kante, inventor of the Manden writing system, called it *N’Ko*.

Population

The number of *N’Ko* speakers is estimated at about 20 million. In addition to the substantial number of Mandens, there are non-Mandens who speak Mandenkan as a second language. The encoding of *N’Ko* in Unicode and ISO/IEC 10646 will benefit all these people by contributing to literacy in the region.

Structure

N’Ko is written from right to left. It is phonetic in nature (one symbol one sound). *N’Ko* has seven vowels [a e i ε u o ɔ], each of which can bear one of seven diacritical marks which modify the tone of the vowel, and optionally a diacritical mark which indicates nasalization. *N’Ko* has 19 consonants [b p t dʒ tʃ d r r: s ʈʂ f k l m n h w j] and two “abstract” consonants TNA WOLOSO and ڻ NYA (ڻ) WOLOSO which indicate original consonants mutated by a preceding nasal either word-internally or across word boundaries. Some of the consonants can bear one of three diacritical marks to transcribe foreign sounds or to transliterate foreign letters. The character ߱ is a “neutral” character and is considered neither a vowel or consonant; it indicates a syllabic [n̩] or [ŋ̩]. It can bear a diacritical mark but cannot bear the nasal diacritic. The letter DAGBASINNA has a special function in *N’Ko* orthography. The standard spelling rule is that when two successive syllables have the same vowel, the vowel is only written after the second of the two syllables: so ߲߹߻<blo> is pronounced [bolo], but in a foreign syllable (for example) to be pronounced [blo], the DAGBASINNA is inserted for ߲߹߻ to show that a consonant cluster is intended.

N’Ko has ten decimal digits ߲߰߱߳ߴߵ߶߷߸߹ߺ߻ (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9) which have the same right to left directionality that the letters do: 2104 = ߻߱߰ߴ߳߶߷߸߹ߺ߻.

Diacritical marks

N’Ko diacritical marks are script-specific, despite superficial resemblances to other diacritical marks encoded for more general use. Some N’Ko diacritics have a wider range of glyph representation than the generic marks do, and, for example, are typically drawn rather higher and bolder than the generic marks. Since N’Ko text may include citations in French, Arabic, or other languages, it has been considered best to treat these as script-specific characters to avoid problems with directionality and font-binding. (See the section on punctuation below for Arabic marks used in N’Ko which have not been unified.)

- NKO COMBINING KANMAYELE LABARANEN (short high tone). When applied to a short vowel, this indicates a high tone. When applied to □ SA, it represents [s] or Arabic س SAD; applied to 〽 GBA, it represents [ɣ] or Arabic غ GHAIN; applied to ՚ KA, it represents [q] or Arabic ق QAF.
- ˜ NKO COMBINING KANMAJII LABARANEN (short low tone). When applied to a short vowel, this indicates a low tone. This character is not related to the *n*-derived TILDE which indicates nasalization, for instance, in Portuguese.
- NKO COMBINING KANMAJII MAFANEN (short rising tone). When applied to a short vowel, this indicates a rising-falling tone. When applied to ߁ BA, it represents [b^h]; applied to ߂ TA, it represents [t] or Arabic ت TAH; applied to ߃ JA, it represents [z] or Arabic ز ZAIN; applied to ߄ CA, it represents [ð] or Arabic ذ THAL and also French [ʒ]; applied to ߅ DA, it represents [d] or Arabic ذ ZAD; applied to ߆ RA, it represents French [r]; applied to □ SA, it represents [ʃ] or Arabic ش SHEEN; applied to ߇ GBA, it represents [g]; applied to ߈ FA, it represents [v]; applied to ՚ KA, it represents [h] or Arabic خ KHAH; applied to ߉ LA, it represents [l^h]; applied to ߊ MA, it represents [m^h]; applied to ߋ NYA, it represents [n^h]; applied to ߌ HA, it represents [h] or Arabic ح HAH; applied to ߍ YA, it represents [y^h]; applied to ߎ DIGIT, it represents the ordinal *1st* (first).
- ߑ NKO COMBINING KANMAYELE MAFANEN SAMANAMA (long descending tone). When applied to a long vowel, this indicates a descending tone.
- ߑ NKO COMBINING KANMAYELE LABARANEN SAMANAMA (long high tone). When applied to a long vowel, this indicates a high tone. The origin of this diacritical mark is a ligature of ߑ + ߑ.
- ߑ NKO COMBINING KANMAJII LABARANEN SAMANAMA (long low tone). When applied to a long vowel, this indicates a low tone. The origin of this diacritical mark is a ligature of ߑ + ߑ.
- ߑ NKO COMBINING KANMAJII MAFANEN SAMANAMA (long rising tone). When applied to a long vowel, this indicates a rising tone. The origin of this diacritical mark is a ligature of ߑ + ߑ.
- ߑ NKO COMBINING KANNADIYALAN (nasalization mark). When applied to a vowel, this indicates the nasalization of the vowel. In the text stream, this mark is applied before any of the tone marks (since combining marks below precede combining marks above in normalization). While NKO COMBINING KANMAJII MAFANEN is used with ߁ 1 to indicate the ordinal *1st* or *first*, the KANNADIYALAN is used under the last in a series of other numbers such as ߁ 2, ߁ 3, ߁ ߁ 1 144 to indicate their ordinals: (*2nd*, *3rd*, *144th*) etc.
- ߑ NKO COMBINING SIRITA LADAN TONDE FILANEN (two dots used to form consonants). When applied to ߁ A, it represents [ʃa] or Arabic ش AIN + A; applied to ߂ EE, it represents French [ə]; applied to ߃ U, it

represents French [y]; applied to ՚ JA, it represents [z] or Arabic ՚ ZAH; ; applied to ߲ DA, it represents [d^h]; applied to ߳ SA, it represents [θ] or Arabic ߳ THEH; applied to ߵ GBA, it represents [kp].

Punctuation

N’Ko uses a number of punctuation marks in common with other scripts. The ՞ ARABIC QUESTION MARK U+061F and ܊ ARABIC COMMA U+060C, ܋ ARABIC SEMICOLON U+061B, and the paired ܌܍ ORNATE PARENTHESSES U+FD3E-U+FD3F are used (often with different shapes than are used in Arabic). A script-specific ܂ NKO COMMA and ܃ NKO EXCLAMATION MARK are used; both the NKO COMMA and the ARABIC COMMA can be found in a single text. The character ܄ NKO SYMBOL OO DEENE is pronounced as ܂ OO and is used as an addition to phrases to indicate remote future placement of the topic under discussion. The decorative ܆ NKO SYMBOL GBAKURUNEN represents the three stones which hold a cooking pot over the fire, and is used to end major sections of text. A set of paired punctuation, ܇ NKO PUNCTUATION RIGHT PARAPHRASE MARK and ܈ NKO PUNCTUATION LEFT PARAPHRASE MARK are used to indicate indirect citations: ܇܈ “N’Ko”. “Right” means “opening” here; it is possible that these names are not the best ones, and it is possible that the right/left should be reversed. The two tonal apostrophes, ’ HIGH TONE APOSTROPHE and ‘ LOW TONE APOSTROPHE are used to show the elision of a vowel while preserving the tonal information of the syllable. The glyph representation of these can vary in height relative to the base line, which is why they have been proposed to be encoded as script-specific characters for N’Ko.

Character names

The names of the consonant are constructed by adding the vowel ՚ a to them. Thus the name of the letter ՚ b is ՚ ba. The names of the vowels take their sounds as their name.

Ordering

N’Ko collating sequence is divided into five groups as follows: (1) digits; (2) vowels and the DAGBASINNA, the N’ character, consonants, and consonant modifiers (modifiers follow immediately the consonant they modify); (3) accents; (4) N’Ko signs; (5) punctuation. The order of the characters as given in the code table reflects this (though in ordering words, the OLD LETTERS JA, CHA, and RA are treated as variants of JA, CHA, and RA).

Rendering

N’Ko letters have shaping behaviour similar to that of Arabic. Each letter can take one of four possible forms:

	X _n	X _r	X _m	X _l
A	܀	܁	܂	܃
EE	܄	܅	܆	܇
I	܈	܉	܊	܋
E	܌	܍	܎	܏
U	ܑ	ܒ	ܓ	ܔ
OO	ܕ	ܖ	ܗ	ܘ
O	܌	܍	܎	܏
DAGBASINNA	ܐ	ܑ	ܒ	ܓ
N	ܔ	ܕ	ܖ	ܗ
BA	܂	܃	܄	܅

PA	፩	፪	፩
TA	፪	፫	፪
JA	፲	፬	፲
CHA	፳	፭	፳
DA	፵	፯	፵
RA	፷	፮	፷
RRA	፸	፯	፸
SA	፻	፯	፻
GBA	፻	፯	፻
FA	፻	፯	፻
KA	፻	፯	፻
LA	፻	፯	፻
NA WOLOSO	፻	፯	፻
MA	፻	፯	፻
NYA	፻	፯	፻
NA	፻	፯	፻
HA	፻	፯	፻
WA	፻	፯	፻
YA	፻	፯	፻
NYA WOLOSO	፻	፯	፻
OLD JA	፻	፯	፻
OLD CHA	፻	፯	፻
OLD RA	፷	፯	፷

A non-cursive style of N’Ko writing exists where no joining line is used between the letters in a word. This is a font convention, not a dynamic style like **bold** or *italic* (which are valid dynamic styles for N’Ko). Non-cursive fonts are mostly used as display fonts for book and article titles. The NKO LAJANYALAN is sometimes used like the ARABIC TATWEEL to justify lines, though Latin-style justification (where space is increased) tends to be more common.

Bibliography

- Kante, Solomana. 1995. *ໄልିତୁଲୋ କାଫା ଫୋଲ୍ସ ସ୍କ୍ରାପ୍* [N'Ko kafa folɔ̊ saurama]. Conakry.
 Kanté, Souleymane. 1995 (1961). *Méthode pratique d'écriture n'ko*. Kankan (Guinea).
 Nabé, Fodé Baba. 2003. *Syllabaire n'ko-français*. Conakry (Guinea).

www.kanjamadi.com
www.nkoinstitute.com

Unicode Character Properties

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07C0,NKO DIGIT ZERO,Nd,0,AN,,0,0,0,0,N,////
07C1,NKO DIGIT ONE,Nd,0,AN,,1,1,1,1,N,////
07C2,NKO DIGIT TWO,Nd,0,AN,,2,2,2,2,N,////
07C3,NKO DIGIT THREE,Nd,0,AN,,3,3,3,3,N,////
07C4,NKO DIGIT FOUR,Nd,0,AN,,4,4,4,4,N,////
07C5,NKO DIGIT FIVE,Nd,0,AN,,5,5,5,5,N,////
07C6,NKO DIGIT SIX,Nd,0,AN,,6,6,6,6,N,////
07C7,NKO DIGIT SEVEN,Nd,0,AN,,7,7,7,7,N,////
07C8,NKO DIGIT EIGHT,Nd,0,AN,,8,8,8,8,N,////
07C9,NKO DIGIT NINE,Nd,0,AN,,9,9,9,9,N,////
07CA,NKO LETTER A,Lo,0,AL,///,N,////
07CB,NKO LETTER EE,Lo,0,AL,///,N,////

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07CC,NKO LETTER I,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07CD,NKO LETTER E,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07CE,NKO LETTER U,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07CF,NKO LETTER OO,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D0,NKO LETTER O,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D1,NKO LETTER DAGBASINNA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D2,NKO LETTER N,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D3,NKO LETTER BA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D4,NKO LETTER PA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D5,NKO LETTER TA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D6,NKO LETTER JA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D7,NKO LETTER CHA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D8,NKO LETTER DA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07D9,NKO LETTER RA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07DA,NKO LETTER RRA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07DB,NKO LETTER SA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07DC,NKO LETTER GBA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07DD,NKO LETTER FA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07DE,NKO LETTER KA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07DF,NKO LETTER LA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E0,NKO LETTER NA WOLOSO,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E1,NKO LETTER MA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E2,NKO LETTER NYA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E3,NKO LETTER NA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E4,NKO LETTER HA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E4,NKO LETTER WA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E6,NKO LETTER YA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E7,NKO LETTER NYA WOLOSO,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E8,NKO LETTER OLD JA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07E9,NKO LETTER OLD CHA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07EA,NKO LETTER OLD RA,Lo,0,AL,,,,,N,,
07EB,NKO COMBINING KANMAYELE LABARANEN,Mn,230,NSM,,,,,N,,
07EC,NKO COMBINING KANMAJII LABARANEN,Mn,230,NSM,,,,,N,,
07ED,NKO COMBINING KANMAJII MAFANEN,Mn,230,NSM,,,,,N,,
07EE,NKO COMBINING KANMAYELE MAFANEN SAMANAMA,Mn,230,NSM,,,,,N,,
07EF,NKO COMBINING KANMAYELE LABARANEN SAMANAMA,Mn,230,NSM,,,,,N,,
07F0,NKO COMBINING KANMAJII LABARANEN SAMANAMA,Mn,230,NSM,,,,,N,,
07F1,NKO COMBINING KANMAJII MAFANEN SAMANAMA,Mn,230,NSM,,,,,N,,
07F2,NKO COMBINING KANNADİYALAN,Mn,220,NSM,,,,N,,
07F3,NKO COMBINING SIIRATA LADAN TONDE FILANEN,Mn,230,NSM,,,,N,,
07F4,NKO HIGH TONE APOSTROPHE,Lm,0,AL,,,,N,,
07F5,NKO LOW TONE APOSTROPHE,Lm,0,NSM,,,,N,,
07F6,NKO OO DEENE,So,0,ON,,,,N,,
07F7,NKO GBAKURUNEN,So,0,ON,,,,N,,
07F8,NKO COMMA,Po,0,CS,,,,N,,
07F9,NKO EXCLAMATION MARK,Po,0,ON,,,,N,,
07FA,NKO RIGHT PARAPHRASE MARK,Pi,0,ON,,,,N,,
07FB,NKO LEFT PARAPHRASE MARK,Pf,0,ON,,,,N,,
07FC,NKO LAJANYALAN,Lm,0,AL,,,,N,,

D. Proposition

Introduction

Les peuples mandingues habitent principalement en Afrique occidentale, bien que des personnes d'origine mandingue se retrouvent ailleurs dans le monde. Les principales langues mandingues sont le bambara, le malinké, le dioula, le mandinka ; ils parlent également d'autres langues et dialectes apparentés. On appelle la groupe des langues mandingues le *mandènkan* (ou *mandèn fodoba kan* « langue populaire mandingue », où le suffixe *-ka* signifie « langue de », voir *-ka* qui signifie « les gens de »).

Quand les Mandingues de différents sous-groupes se parlent, ils ont tendance, consciemment ou non, de à passer de leur dialecte à une forme conventionnelle et littéraire appelée *kangbé* (la langue claire). Le *n'ko* est du *kangbé*. Ceci passage d'une forme dialectale à l'autre se produit quand des Bambaras du Mali, des Malinkés de Guinée, les Dioulas du Côte d'Ivoire ou des Mandingues de Gambie ou du Sénégal se parlent. Bien que ces dialectes soient très proches, leurs locuteurs ressentent parfois le besoin de parler en *kangbé* (*n'ko*) en utilisant des mots ou des tournures communes, à l'instar des concessions que les Danois, Suédois et Norvégiens font parfois quand ils se parlent. Ainsi, le mot pour « nom » se dit-il *togo* en bambara alors qu'en malinké on dit *tôh*. Quand ils s'écriront toutde locuteurs de ces différents parlers communiquent, tous deux écriront « *tô* » (Theta en *n'ko*), bien que chacun prononcera ce mot différemment.

Soundiata Keïta, empereur du Mandé (Mali) désigna salua les délégations des quatre coins du Mandé qui se réunirent pour signer le traité de Kouroukanfoua (la « constitution » de l'ancien Mali) comme des locuteurs *n'ko* en leur adressant un « vous qui parlez le *n'ko* ». Il était donc normal que Solomana Kanté, l'inventeur du système d'écriture mandingue l'ait appelé *n'ko*.

Population

On estime le nombre de locuteurs *n'ko* à 20 millions. En sus du grand nombre de Mandingues, il existe de nombreuses personnes d'autres origines qui parlent mandingue comme deuxième langue. Le codage du *n'ko* dans l'ISO/CEI 10646 sera bénéfique pour toutes ces personnes en augmentant l'alphabétisme de cette région.

Structure

Le *n'ko* s'écrit de droite à gauche. Il est par nature phonétique (à chaque symbole correspond un son). Le *n'ko* a sept voyelles [a e i ε u o ɔ]. On peut adjoindre à chaque voyelle un des sept signes diacritiques de l'écriture qui modifie le ton de la voyelle en sus d'un autre signe diacritique optionnelle qui marque la nasalisation. Le *n'ko* a 19 consonnes [b p t dʒ tʃ d r r: s għ f k l m n h w j] et deux consonnes « tes » TNA WOLOSO et ƔNA (ŋ) WOLOSO qui indiquent l'assimilation d'une consonne par une nasale qui la précède à l'intérieur du même mot ou dans un mot précédent. Certaines consonnes peuvent avoir jusqu'à trois diacritiques pour transcrire un son étranger ou la translittération d'une lettre arabe. Le caractère ՚ N correspond au caractère « neutre », on le considère comme n'étant ni une consonne ni une voyelle, il s'agit du n syllabique [n̩] ou du [ŋ]. On peut y adjoindre un diacritique mais pas le signe de nasalisation. La lettre DAGBASIN'NA a une fonction particulière dans l'orthographe *n'ko*. En effet, quand deux syllabes successives partagent une même voyelle, on n'écrit cette voyelle que dans la deuxième syllabe : ainsi ቡሎ <blo> se prononce [bolo]. Pour écrire une syllabe (étrangère par exemple) qui se prononcera [blo], on insère le signe de quiescence DAGBASIN'NA pour ቡኑ for bien indiquer qu'on désire former un groupe consonantique.

Le n'ko possède 10 chiffres décimaux ፩ ፪ ፫ ፬ ፭ ፮ ፯ ፱ ፲ ፳ (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9), ils partagent la directionalité droite-à-gauche des lettres : 2104 = ፲፱፳፴ ←.

Signes diacritiques

Malgré une ressemblance superficielle avec d'autres signes diacritiques d'usage général, les signes diacritiques n'ko sont particuliers à cette écriture. Certains diacritiques n'ko possèdent plus d'œils que les diacritiques génériques, ils sont également dessinés un peu plus haut et avec plus de graisse que les diacritiques génériques. Un texte n'ko comprend souvent des citations en français, en arabe ou d'autres langues ; il nous paraît donc préférable de considérer ces caractères comme spécifique à cette écriture afin d'éviter tout problème de directionalité ou d'association de polices. (Consultez également la section consacrée à la ponctuation ci-dessous pour des signes arabes utilisés en n'ko non unifiés.)

- DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMAYÈLÈ LABARANÈN (bref ton haut). Quand il est adjoint à une voyelle brève, ce signe indique une brusque hausse de ton. Quand il est adjoint à ☐ SA, il représente [s] ou le ÇAD ﻕ arabe ; adjoint au ۋ GBA, il représente le [y] ou le GHAÏN ݧ arabe ; adjoint au ۉ KA, il représente [q] ou le QAF ڧ arabe.
- DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMADJÎ LABARANÈN (bref ton bas). Adjoint à une voyelle brève, ce signe indique un ton bas. Ce caractère n'est pas apparenté au TILDE dérivé du *n* qui indique la nasalisation dans des langues comme le portugais.
- DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMADJÎ MAFANÈN (bref ton montant). Adjoint à une voyelle brève, ce signe signale un ton montant-descendant. Adjoint au ڣ BA, il représente [b^h] ; adjoint au ڏ TA, il représente [t^h] ou le TA' ڏ arabe ; adjoint au ڙ DJA, il représente [z] ou le ZAÏN ڙ arabe ; adjoint au ڦ TCHA, il représente [ڦ] or Arabic DHAL ڦ arabe ou le [ڢ] français ; adjoint au ڦ DA, il représente [ڦ] ou le DAD ڦ arabe ; adjoint au ڦ RA, il représente le [R] français ; adjoint au ☐ SA, il représente [ʃ] ou le CHÎN ڦ arabe ; adjoint au ۋ GBA, il représente [g] ; adjoint au ڦ FA, il représente [v] ; adjoint au ۉ KA, il représente [h] ou le KHA' ڦ arabe ; adjoint au ۉ LA, il représente [l^h] ; adjoint au ڦ MA, il représente [m^h] ; adjoint au ڦ NYA, il représente [n^h] ; adjoint au ڦ HA, il représente [h] ou le HA' ڦ arabe ; adjoint au ڦ YA, il représente [y^h] ; adjoint au ١ CHIFFRE UN, il représente l'ordinal *1^{er}* (*premier*).
- DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMAYÈLÈ MAFANÈN SAMANAMA (long ton descendant). Adjoint à une longue voyelle, ce signe indique un ton descendant.
- DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMAYÈLÈ LABARANÈN SAMANAMA (long ton haut). Adjoint à une longue voyelle, ce signe indique un ton haut. À l'origine, il s'agit d'une ligature de ܶ et ܷ.
- DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMADJÎ LABARANÈN SAMANAMA (long ton bas). Adjoint à une longue voyelle, ce signe indique un ton bas. À l'origine, il s'agit d'une ligature de ܸ et ܹ.
- DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMADJÎ MAFANÈN SAMANAMA (long ton montant). Adjoint à une longue voyelle, ce signe indique un ton montant. À l'origine, il s'agit d'une ligature de ܶ et ܷ.
- DIACRITIQUE N'KO KAN'NADIYALAN (diacritique de nasalisation). Adjoint à une voyelle, ce signe indique la nasalisation de la voyelle. Dans un flux textuel, ce signe est traité avant les autres marques de ton (puisque les signes combinatoires souscrits précèdent les signes combinatoires suscrits lors de

la normalisation). Bien qu'on utilise la DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMADJÎ MAFANÈN avec **i** 1 pour indiquer l'ordinal *1^{er}* ou *premier*, on utilise le KAN'NADIYALAN sous la dernière lettre des autres numéraux comme **¶** 2, **‡** 3, **¤** 144 pour former l'ordinal correspondant : *2^e*, *3^e*, *144^e* etc.

○ DIACRITIQUE N'KO SÎRITA LADAN TONDÉ FILANÈN (tréma extenseur). Adjoint à **IA**, il représente [fa] ou le 'AÏN ئ arabe + A; adjoint à **oÉ**, il représente [fe] ou le 'AÏN ئ arabe + i (ou le [ə] français); adjoint à **uOU**, il représente [fu] ou le 'AÏN ئ arabe + OU (ou le [y] français) ; adjoint à **ñJA**, il représente [z] ou le ZZA' ﺊ arabe ; adjoint à **¤DA**, il représente [d^h] ; adjoint à **¤SA**, il représente [θ] ou le THÉ' ﺊ arabe ; adjoint à **ñGBA**, il représente [kp].

Ponctuation

Le n'ko utilise une série de signes de ponctuation communs à d'autres écritures. Le n'ko se sert à la fois du ? POINT D'INTERROGATION ARABE U+061F et du , VIRGULE ARABE U+060C, du : POINT-VIRGULE ARABE U+061B, et les PARENTHÈSES ORNÉES ﴿﴾ appariées U+FD3E-U+FD3F (souvent sous des formes différentes de l'arabe), toutefois une : VIRGULE N'KO et un ? POINT D'EXCLAMATION sont particuliers au n'ko s'utilisent également. On trouve parfois dans un même texte à la fois la VIRGULE N'KO et la VIRGULE ARABE. Le caractère ፩ SYMBOLE N'KO Ô DÉNÈ se prononce comme le ፩ ô, il s'agit d'une particule ajoutée pour indiquer que le thème abordé se déroulera dans un futur lointain. Le décoratif ፻ SYMBOLE N'KO GBAKOUROUNÈN représente trois pierres sur lequel on pose un pot que l'on cuit ; on l'utilise pour indiquer la fin d'un passage important. La paire , SIGNE N'KO DE PARAPHRASE OUVRANT et , SIGNE N'KO DE PARAPHRASE FERMANT entourent un passage en style indirecte : ﴿፻፻﴾ « n'ko ». Les deux apostrophes tonales ' APOSTROPHE N'KO DE TON HAUT et ' APOSTROPHE N'KO DE TON BAS permettent d'indiquer l'élosion d'une voyelle tout en conservant l'information tonale de la syllabe. La hauteur d'œil de ces apostrophes par rapport à la ligne de base peut varier, c'est pourquoi on propose ici que ces caractères soient codés en tant que caractères typiques au n'ko.

Noms de caractères

On forme le nom des consonnes en leur ajoutant la voyelle **ia**. Ainsi, le nom de **fb** est-il **ifba**. Le nom des voyelles est simplement le son de cette voyelle.

Tri

L'ordre lexicographique n'ko se divise en cinq groupes d'ordonnancement n'ko : (1) les chiffres ; (2) les voyelles et le signe de quiescence DAGBASIN'NA, le caractère **N'**, les consonnes et les modificateurs de consonnes (les modificateurs suivent immédiatement la consonne qu'ils modifient) ; (3) les accents; (4) les signes n'ko; (5) la ponctuation. L'ordre des caractères du tableau de caractères reflète ces règles ; bien qu'en toutefois, pour ce qui a trait à l'ordre lexicographique, les ANCIENNES LETTRES DJA, TCHA et RA sont considérées comme des variantes du DJA, TCHA et RA.

Rendu

Comme les lettres arabes, les lettres n'ko peuvent prendre jusqu'à quatre formes contextuelles :

	X_n	X_r	X_m	X_l
A	ا	ڦ	ڻ	ڻ
É	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
I	ي	ڦ	ڻ	ڻ
È	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
OU	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ
Ô	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ

O	ଓ	ଓ	ଓ	ଓ
DAGBASIN'NA	ଦାଗବସିନ୍ନା	ଦାଗବସିନ୍ନା	ଦାଗବସିନ୍ନା	ଦାଗବସିନ୍ନା
N	ନ	ନ	ନ	ନ
BA	ବା	ବା	ବା	ବା
PA	ପା	ପା	ପା	ପା
TA	ତା	ତା	ତା	ତା
DJA	ଦଜା	ଦଜା	ଦଜା	ଦଜା
TCHA	ତ୍ଚା	ତ୍ଚା	ତ୍ଚା	ତ୍ଚା
DA	ଦା	ଦା	ଦା	ଦା
RA	ରା	ରା	ରା	ରା
RRA	ରରା	ରରା	ରରା	ରରା
SA	ଶା	ଶା	ଶା	ଶା
GBA	ଗବା	ଗବା	ଗବା	ଗବା
FA	ଫା	ଫା	ଫା	ଫା
KA	କା	କା	କା	କା
LA	ଲା	ଲା	ଲା	ଲା
NA WOLOSO	ନା ଓଲୋସୋ	ନା ଓଲୋସୋ	ନା ଓଲୋସୋ	ନା ଓଲୋସୋ
MA	ମା	ମା	ମା	ମା
GNA	ଗନା	ଗନା	ଗନା	ଗନା
NA	ନା	ନା	ନା	ନା
HA	ହା	ହା	ହା	ହା
WA	ଓଲୋ	ଓଲୋ	ଓଲୋ	ଓଲୋ
YA	ୟା	ୟା	ୟା	ୟା
GNA WOLOSO	ଗନା ଓଲୋସୋ	ଗନା ଓଲୋସୋ	ଗନା ଓଲୋସୋ	ଗନା ଓଲୋସୋ
VIEUX DJA	ଦଜା	ଦଜା	ଦଜା	ଦଜା
VIEUX TCHA	ତ୍ଚା	ତ୍ଚା	ତ୍ଚା	ତ୍ଚା
VIEUX RA	ରା	ରା	ରା	ରା

Il existe également un style non cursif du n'ko où les lettres dans un même mot ne sont pas reliées par une ligne. Il s'agit d'une convention de police, pas d'un style dynamique comme le **gras** ou l'*italique* (qui sont des styles dynamiques du n'ko). Les polices non cursives s'utilisent principalement dans les titres de livre ou d'article. Le SYMBOLE N'KO LADJAGNALAN sert parfois d'allonge à la manière du TATOUÏL ARABE pour justifier des lignes, bien que l'insertion de blanc, comme en typographie latine, semble plus courante.

Bibliographie

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 Kanté, Souleymane. 1995 (1961). *Méthode pratique d'écriture n'ko*. Kankan (Guinea).
 Nabé, Fodé Baba. 2003. *Syllabaire n'ko-français*. Conakry (Guinea).

Figures

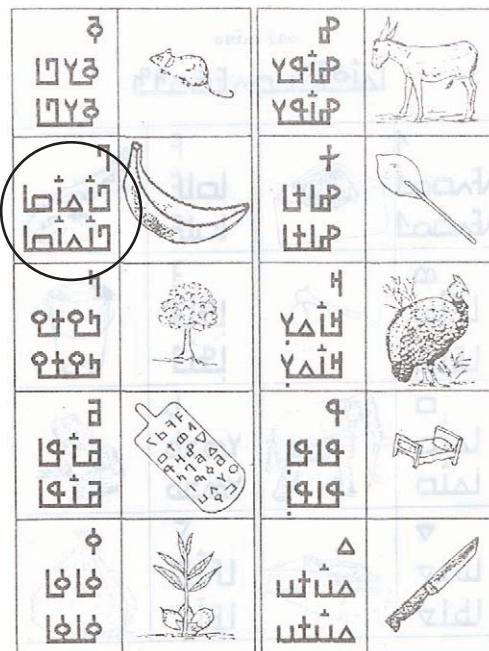


Figure 1. Alternate glyph of NKO COMBINING KANMAJII LABARANEN is shown next to the **ناماسا** ‘banana’.

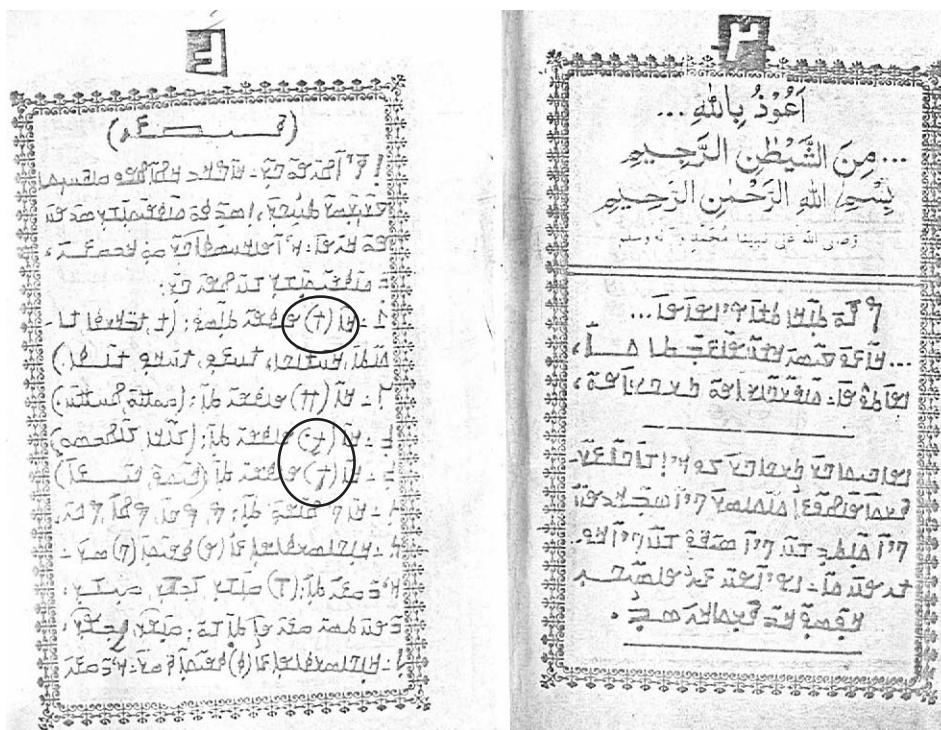


Figure 2. Sample text discussing the letters OLD RA, OLD CHA, and OLD JA. Some examples of the lengthening ‘tatweel’ LAJANYALAN can also be seen.

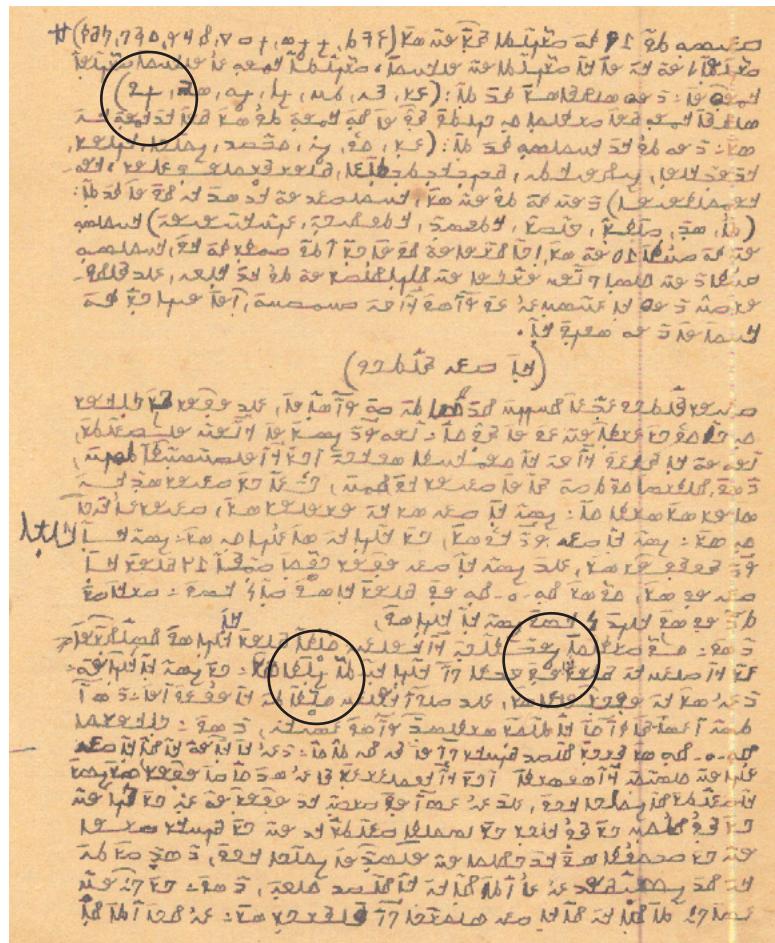


Figure 3. Text by Solomana Kante using letters OLD RA, OLD CHA, and OLD JA.

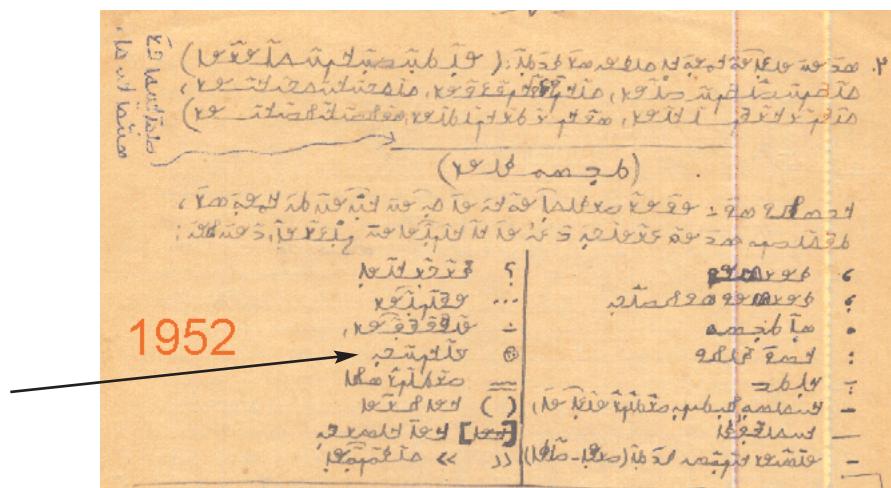


Figure 4. Text by Solomana Kante describing GBAKURUNEN and other punctuation marks.



Figure 5. Part of a book cover showing text in a non-cursive font.

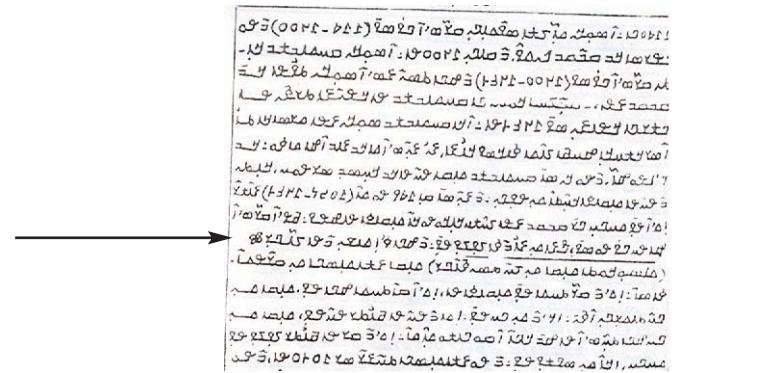


Figure 6. Text by Solomana Kante showing the GBAKURUNEN as a paragraph ender.



Figure 7. Text from a newspaper showing the GBAKURUNEN as a paragraph ender, and the use of the lengthening LAJANYALAN.

وَلَمْ يَرَ [ب] هَجَّاجَ فِي هَذِهِ صَفَرٍ طَبَّ [أ] ، لَمْ يَرَ [صَدَّقَةً]
لَكِنْ هَذِهِ مَدَدْ [أ] . قَالَ دُخْلَانُ لِبَّيْتَهُ مَدَدْ [أ] ، لَمْ يَرَ [صَدَّقَةً]

Figure 8. Discussion of OO DEENE showing the use of the PARAPHRASE MARKS.

Figure 9. Transliteration table showing the use of diacritics to modify consonants.

A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
H	N	A	R	G	E	N	K
NH							
H	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
w	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ
hw							
g	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
nk	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
y	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ
ɥ	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃
n	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃
np	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃
nc	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃
na	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	ɔ̃
A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
H		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
NH		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
H		A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.	
w		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
hw		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
g		A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.	
nkw		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
y		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
ɥ		N KO		A, NKO		A, NKO	
n		A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.	
np		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
nc		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
na		N KO		A, NKO		A, NKO	
A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
H		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
NH		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
H		A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.	
w		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
hw		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
g		A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.	
nkw		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
y		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
ɥ		N KO		A, NKO		A, NKO	
n		A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.	
np		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
nc		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
na		N KO		A, NKO		A, NKO	
A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
H		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
NH		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
H		A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.	
w		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
hw		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
g		A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.	
nkw		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
y		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
ɥ		N KO		A, NKO		A, NKO	
n		A, NLE		ARA GE		HAR MO.	
np		ARA GE		HAR MO.		N KO	
nc		HAR MO.		N KO		A, NKO	
na		N KO		A, NKO		A, NKO	

Figure 10. Transliteration table showing the use of diacritics to modify consonants.



Figure 11. Bitmap computerized font from a publication dated 2000.

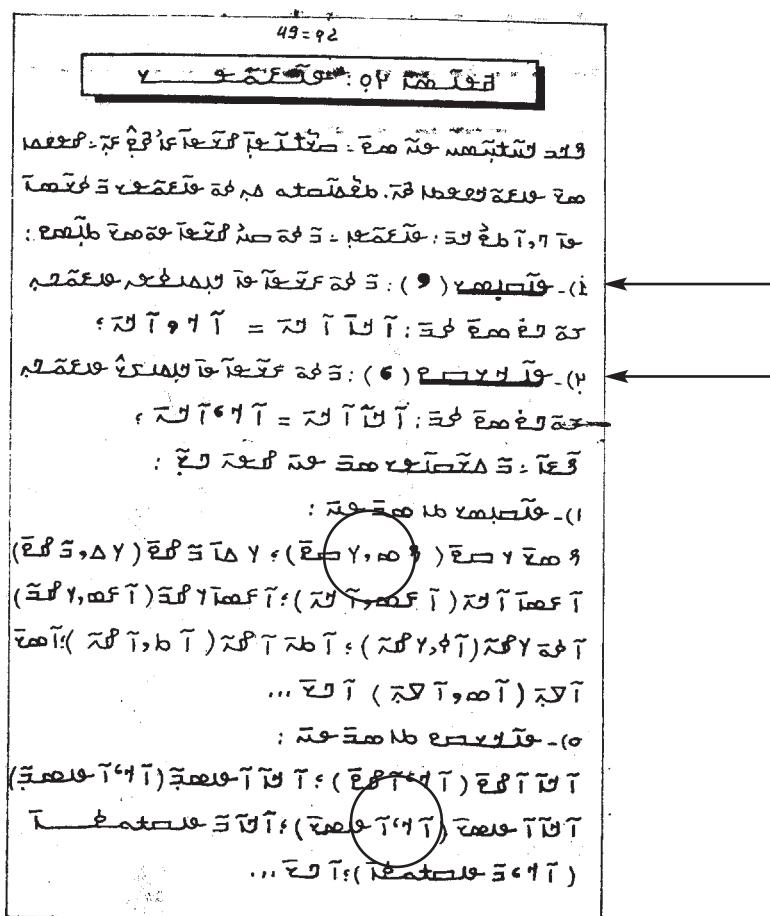


Figure 12. Discussion of the HIGH TONE APOSTROPHE and the LOW TONE APOSTROPHE. Note the diacritics used to mark the 1st and 2nd ordinals directly next to the arrows

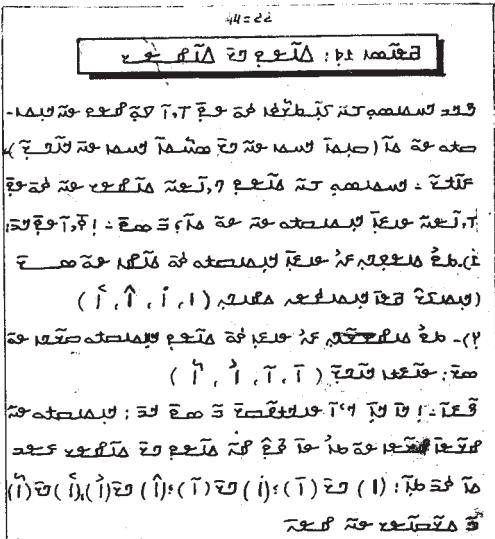


Figure 13. Discussion of the diacritics. It is worth noting that despite the superficial resemblance of some of these characters to generic diacritics already encoded, there can be considerable glyptic variation for some of them, which would not be appropriate for the generic marks. This proposal considers it prudent to encode N’Ko’s set of diacritics as script-specific.

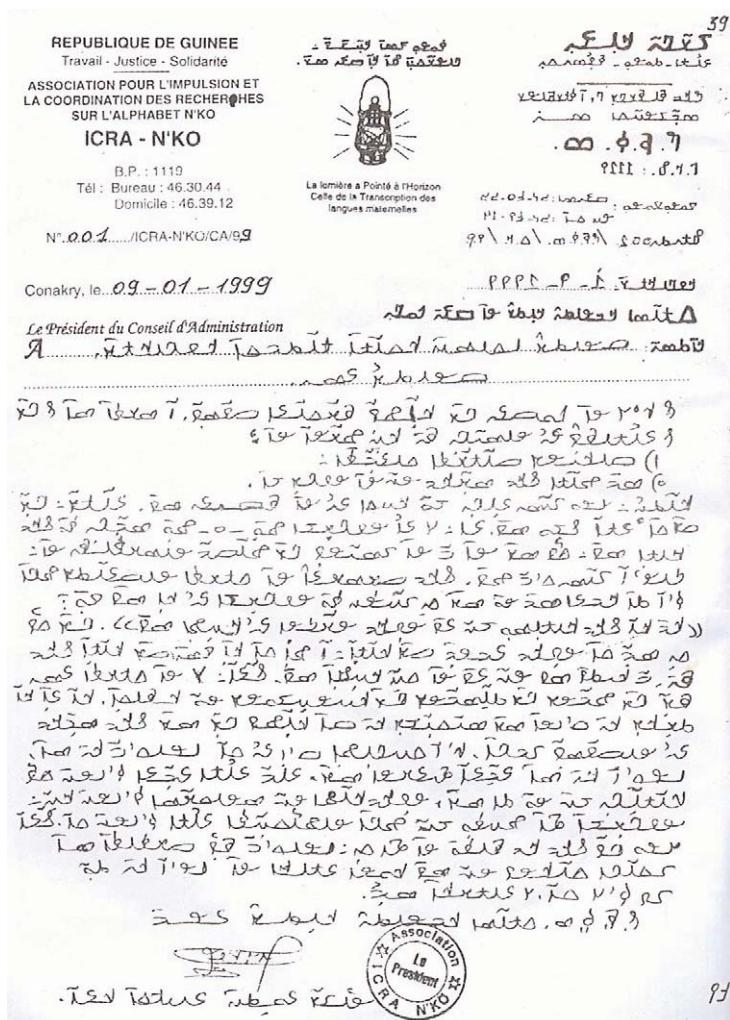


Figure 14. An example of fluid script handwriting.

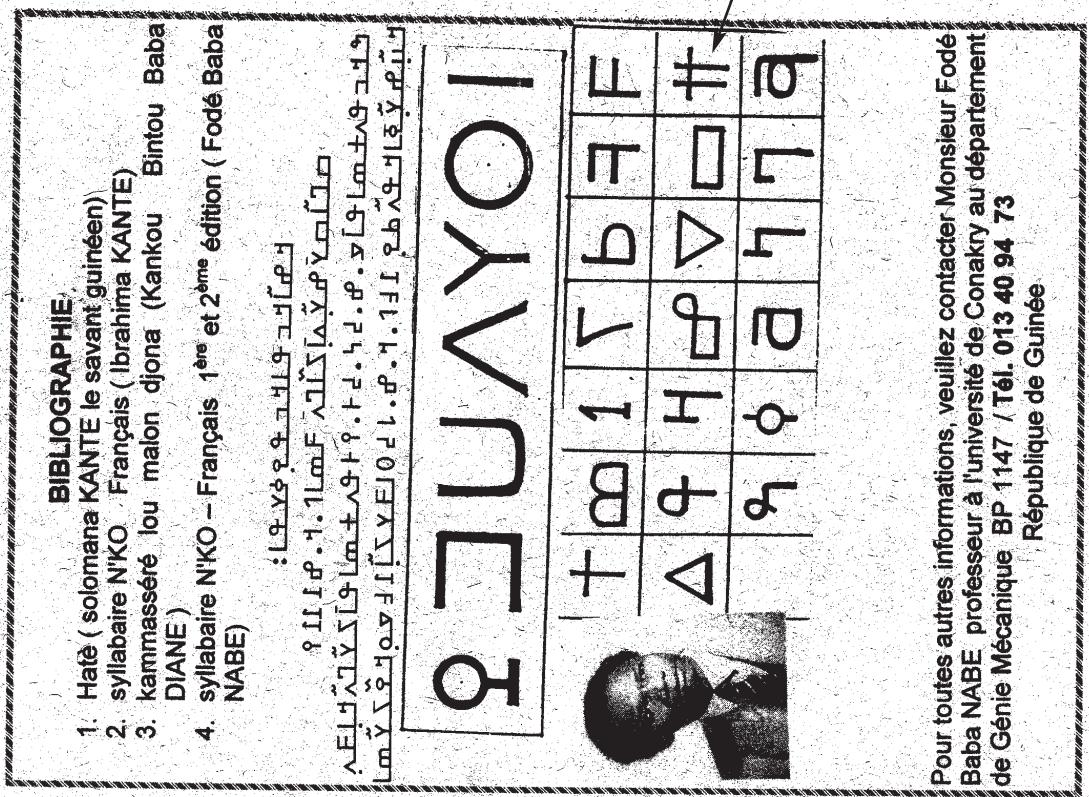


Figure 15. A teaching manual for N'Ko. Note N'KO LETTER RRA as shown in its nominal form; compare this in all its forms † ‡ †† with NKO LETTER RA † ‡‡ and NKO LETTER OLD RA †††. In old orthography, OLD RA was doubled for the long phoneme; this was changed in the script reform which added the new letter).

Row 07: NKO

	07C	07D	07E	07F
0	ܠ	ܢ	ܤ	ܦ
1	ܡ	ܣ	ܥ	ܧ
2	ܢ	ܤ	ܦ	ܨ
3	ܣ	ܦ	ܧ	ܩ
4	ܤ	ܧ	ܨ	,
5	ܥ	ܨ	ܰ	‘
6	ܦ	ܰ	ܱ	ܲ
7	ܮ	ܰ	ܱ	ܳ
8	ܯ	ܰ	ܱ	ܴ
9	ܰ	ܱ	ܲ	ܵ
A	ܲ	ܱ	ܲ	/
B	ܰ	ܰ	ܰ	\
C	ܰ	ܰ	ܰ	-
D	ܰ	ܰ	ܰ	
E	ܰ	ܰ	ܰ	
F	ܰ	ܰ	ܰ	

G = 00
P = 00

Row 07: NKO

hex	Name
C0	NKO DIGIT ZERO
C1	NKO DIGIT ONE
C2	NKO DIGIT TWO
C3	NKO DIGIT THREE
C4	NKO DIGIT FOUR
C5	NKO DIGIT FIVE
C6	NKO DIGIT SIX
C7	NKO DIGIT SEVEN
C8	NKO DIGIT EIGHT
C9	NKO DIGIT NINE
CA	NKO LETTER A
CB	NKO LETTER EE
CC	NKO LETTER I
CD	NKO LETTER E
CE	NKO LETTER U
CF	NKO LETTER OO
D0	NKO LETTER O
D1	NKO LETTER DAGBASINNA
D2	NKO LETTER N
D3	NKO LETTER BA
D4	NKO LETTER PA
D5	NKO LETTER TA
D6	NKO LETTER JA
D7	NKO LETTER CHA
D8	NKO LETTER DA
D9	NKO LETTER RA
DA	NKO LETTER RRA
DB	NKO LETTER SA
DC	NKO LETTER GBA
DD	NKO LETTER FA
DE	NKO LETTER KA
DF	NKO LETTER LA
E0	NKO LETTER NA WOLOSO
E1	NKO LETTER MA
E2	NKO LETTER NYA
E3	NKO LETTER NA
E4	NKO LETTER HA
E5	NKO LETTER WA
E6	NKO LETTER YA
E7	NKO LETTER NYA WOLOSO
E8	NKO LETTER OLD JA
E9	NKO LETTER OLD CHA
EA	NKO LETTER OLD RA
EB	NKO COMBINING KANMAYELE LABARANEN
EC	NKO COMBINING KANMAJII LABARANEN
ED	NKO COMBINING KANMAJII MAFANEN
EE	NKO COMBINING KANMAYELE MAFANEN SAMANAMA
EF	NKO COMBINING KANMAYELE LABARANEN SAMANAMA
F0	NKO COMBINING KANMAJII LABARANEN SAMANAMA
F1	NKO COMBINING KANMAJII MAFANEN SAMANAMA
F2	NKO COMBINING KANNADIYALAN
F3	NKO COMBINING SIIRATA LADAN TONDE FILANEN
F4	NKO HIGH TONE APOSTROPHE
F5	NKO LOW TONE APOSTROPHE
F6	NKO SYMBOL OO DEENE
F7	NKO SYMBOL GBAKURUNEN
F8	NKO COMMA
F9	NKO EXCLAMATION MARK
FA	NKO RIGHT PARAPHRASE MARK
FB	NKO LEFT PARAPHRASE MARK
FC	NKO LAJANYALAN
FD	(This position shall not be used)
FE	(This position shall not be used)
FF	(This position shall not be used)

hex	Name
C0	CHIFFRE N'KO ZÉRO
C1	CHIFFRE N'KO UN
C2	CHIFFRE N'KO DEUX
C3	CHIFFRE N'KO TROIS
C4	CHIFFRE N'KO QUATRE
C5	CHIFFRE N'KO CINQ
C6	CHIFFRE N'KO SIX
C7	CHIFFRE N'KO SEPT
C8	CHIFFRE N'KO HUIT
C9	CHIFFRE N'KO NEUF
CA	LETTRE N'KO A
CB	LETTRE N'KO É
CC	LETTRE N'KO I
CD	LETTRE N'KO È
CE	LETTRE N'KO OU
CF	LETTRE N'KO Ô
D0	LETTRE N'KO O
D1	LETTRE N'KO DAGBASIN'NA
D2	LETTRE N'KO N' (n syllabique)
D3	LETTRE N'KO BA
D4	LETTRE N'KO PA
D5	LETTRE N'KO TA
D6	LETTRE N'KO DJA
D7	LETTRE N'KO TCHA
D8	LETTRE N'KO DA
D9	LETTRE N'KO RA
DA	LETTRE N'KO RRA
DB	LETTRE N'KO SA
DC	LETTRE N'KO GBA
DD	LETTRE N'KO FA
DE	LETTRE N'KO KA
DF	LETTRE N'KO LA
E0	LETTRE N'KO NA WOLOSO
E1	LETTRE N'KO MA
E2	LETTRE N'KO GNA (nya)
E3	LETTRE N'KO NA
E4	LETTRE N'KO HA
E5	LETTRE N'KO WA
E6	LETTRE N'KO YA
E7	LETTRE N'KO GNA WOLOSO (nya)
E8	LETTRE N'KO VIEUX DJA
E9	LETTRE N'KO VIEUX TCHA
EA	LETTRE N'KO VIEUX RA
EB	DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMAYÈLÈ LABARANÈN
EC	DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMADJÌ LABARANÈN
ED	DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMADJÌ MAFANÈN
EE	DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMAYÈLÈ MAFANÈN SAMANAMA
EF	DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMAYÈLÈ LABARANÈN SAMANAMA
F0	DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMADJÌ LABARANÈN SAMANAMA
F1	DIACRITIQUE N'KO KANMADJÌ MAFANÈN SAMANAMA
F2	DIACRITIQUE N'KO KAN'NADIYALAN
F3	DIACRITIQUE N'KO SÍRATA LADAN TONDÉ FILANÈN
F4	APOSTROPHE N'KO DE TON HAUT
F5	APOSTROPHE N'KO DE TON HAUT
F6	SYMBOLE N'KO Ô DÉNÉ
F7	SYMBOLE N'KO GBAKOUROUNÈN
F8	VIRGULE N'KO
F9	POINT D'EXCLAMATION N'KO
FA	SIGNE N'KO DE PARAPHRASE OUVRANT
FB	SIGNE N'KO DE PARAPHRASE FERMANT
FC	SYMBOLE N'KO LADJAGNALAN
FD	(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)
FE	(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)
FF	(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)