ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 N3033

L2/06-044

PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646
Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.
Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from
http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html for guidelines and details before filling this form.
Please ensure you are using the latest Form from
http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.
See also http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest *Roadmaps*.
Form number: N3002-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10)

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** *Proposal to encode two archaic Tibetan punctuation marks*
2. Requester's name: *Andrew C. West (andrewcwest@gmail.com)*
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): *Individual contribution*
4. Submission date: *2006-01-30*
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):
6. Choose one of the following:
    This is a complete proposal: *YES*
    (or) More information will be provided later:

B. Technical - General

1. Choose one of the following:
    a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): *NO*
       Proposed name of script:
    b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: *YES*
       Name of the existing block: *TIBETAN*
2. Number of characters in proposal: *2*
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
A-Contemporary *X* 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
4. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see Annex K in P&P document): *3*
    Is a rationale provided for the choice? *NO*
       If Yes, reference:
5. Is a repertoire including character names provided? *YES*
    a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" *YES*
    b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? *YES*
6. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard? *Andrew West*
If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:
7. References:
    a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? *NO*
    a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines"
    b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? *YES*
8. Special encoding issue
    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*

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? **_YES_**
   If YES explain   **_Replaces N3012 (see also L2/05-346)._**
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.)? **_YES_**
      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? **_NO_**
      Reference:
4. The context of use for the proposed characters type of use; common or rare) **_Rare_**
      Reference:
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? **_No_**
   If YES, where? Reference:
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely
   in the BMP? **_YES_**
      If YES, is a rationale provided? **_NO_**
         If Yes,
         reference:
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being
   scattered)? **_YES_**
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing
   character or character sequence? **_YES_**
   If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? **_YES_**
      If Yes,
      reference:
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either
   existing characters or other proposed characters? **_NO_**
      If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
         If Yes,
         reference:
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function)
    to an existing character? **_NO_**
       If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
       If Yes,
       reference:
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite
    sequences? **_NO_**
       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:
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as
    control function or similar semantics? **_NO_**
       If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)? **_NO_**
    If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?
       If Yes,
       reference:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. PROPOSED CHARACTERS

Code Point	Representative Glyph	Proposed Character Name
0FD3	৬	TIBETAN MARK INITIAL BRDA RNYING YIG MGO MDUN MA
0FD4	৩	TIBETAN MARK CLOSING BRDA RNYING YIG MGO SGAB MA

Unicode Properties:

```
0FD3;TIBETAN MARK INITIAL BRDA RNYING YIG MGO MDUN MA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;da nying yik
go dun ma;;
0FD4;TIBETAN MARK CLOSING BRDA RNYING YIG MGO SGAB MA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;da nying yik
go kab ma;;
```

Linebreak Properties:

```
0FD3;BB # TIBETAN MARK INITIAL BRDA RNYING YIG MGO MDUN MA
0FD4;AL # TIBETAN MARK CLOSING BRDA RNYING YIG MGO SGAB MA
```

Note:

In the names `TIBETAN MARK INITIAL BRDA RNYING YIG MGO MDUN MA` and `TIBETAN MARK CLOSING BRDA RNYING YIG MGO SGAB MA`, BRDA RNYING (Tibetan བརྡ་རྙིང་) means "old orthography", and refers to Tibetan letters and marks used in archaic texts before the orthographic reforms of the Tibetan script.

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2. USAGE

In traditional Tibetan texts a single-looped ৬, double-looped ৩৩ or even triple-looped ৩৩৩ mark is used to mark the start of text or the front folio of a page. As noted in the Unicode Standard section 9.11 :

> The head mark can and does vary from text to text; there are many different ways to write it. The common type of head mark has been provided for with U+0F04 TIBETAN MARK INITIAL YIG MGO MDUN MA and its extension U+0F05 TIBETAN MARK CLOSING YIG MGO SGAB MA.
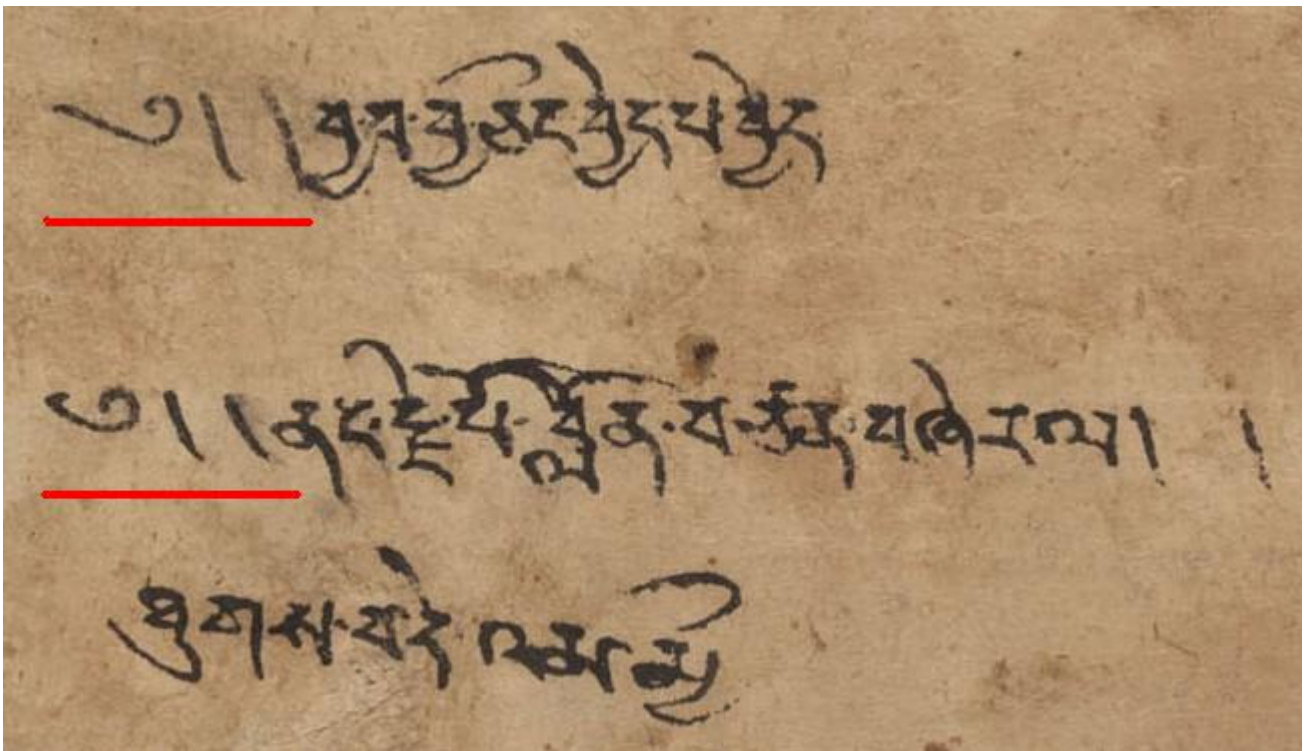
In early Tibetan texts the head mark is normally written with a simple single line ৬ rather than the ornate double line that is seen in the modern glyph form. Whilst these archaic style head marks may be considered to be glyph variants of 0F04/0F05, and are indeed sometimes seen in more recent texts (although rarely in traditional printed books using the standard book-style of Tibetan script), it would be of great convenience to scholars working with the many thousands of early Tibetan manuscripts that are held in collections in China, Japan, Russia, Germany, France and Britain to be able to uniquely represent the archaic single-line form of the head mark.

One precomposed sequence of archaic form single-looped head mark followed by single shad, double tsheg and single shad is already encoded as U+0F07 ৬|:| TIBETAN MARK YIG MGO TSHEG SHAD MA. Whilst this allows some initial sequences in early manuscripts and inscriptions to be represented uniquely, it means that other equally common initial sequences such as head mark followed by shad ৬ |, head mark followed by shad,

single tsheg and shad ༀ༑༌༑, or head mark followed by double shad ༀ༑༑, cannot be represented at present (this situation is exemplified in Illustrations 5 and 6). If the characters proposed here are accepted for encoding, then I would recommend that the existing character U+0F07 TIBETAN MARK YIG MGO TSHEG SHAD MA be

deprecated in favour of the decomposed sequence `<0FD3 0F0D 0FD2 0F0D>` ༀ༑༌༑ (for U+0FD2 TIBETAN MARK NYIS TSHEG see N3032).
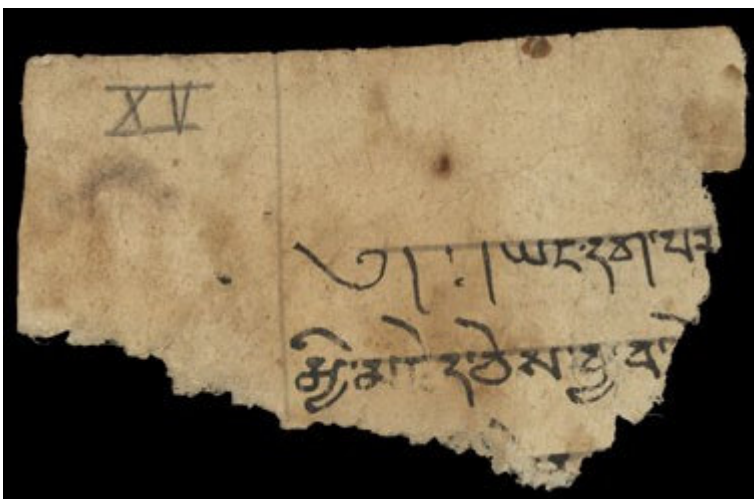

Illustrations 1-3 show examples of this head mark in early manuscripts: Illustration 1 shows the head mark followed by a double shad; Illustration 2 shows the head mark followed by a shad, a double tsheg and a shad (cf. N3032 Illustration 1); and Illustration 3 shows the head mark followed by a shad, a single tsheg and a shad.
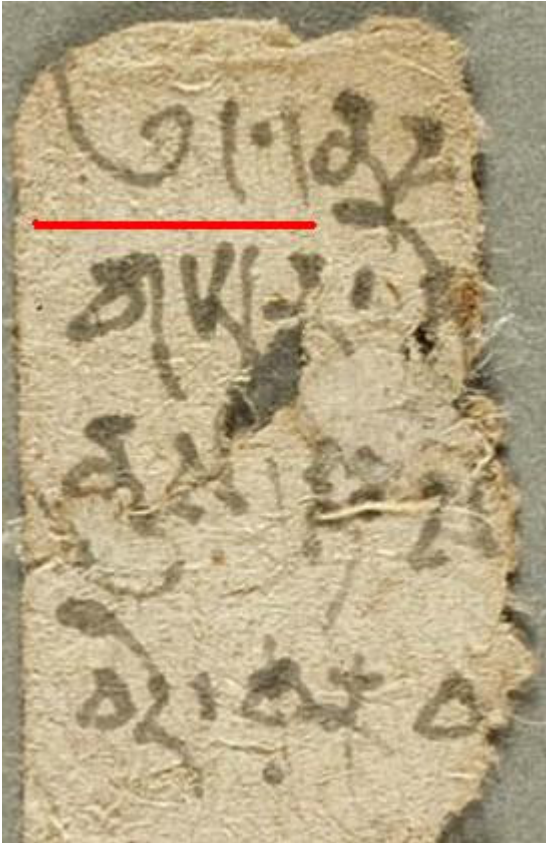

Illustration 1 : Paper Fragment from Dunhuang

Source : International Dunhuang Project – http://idp.bl.uk/GetObjectOverview/30142.

Illustration 2 : Paper Fragment from Dunhuang

Source : International Dunhuang Project – http://idp.bl.uk/GetObjectOverview/4679.

Illustration 3 : Paper Fragment from Domoko

Source : International Dunhuang Project – http://idp.bl.uk/GetObjectOverview/30120.
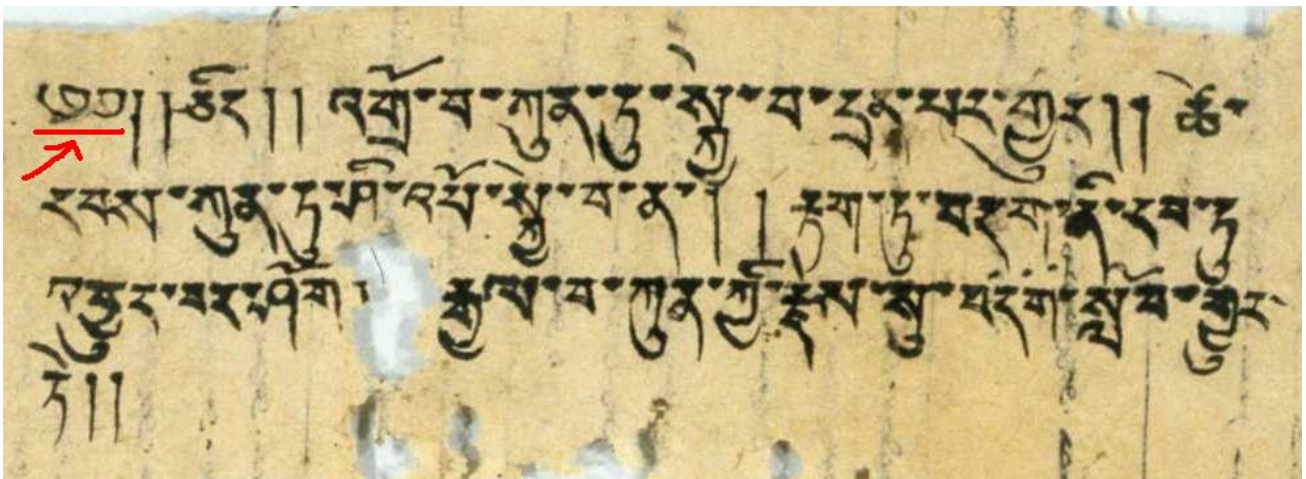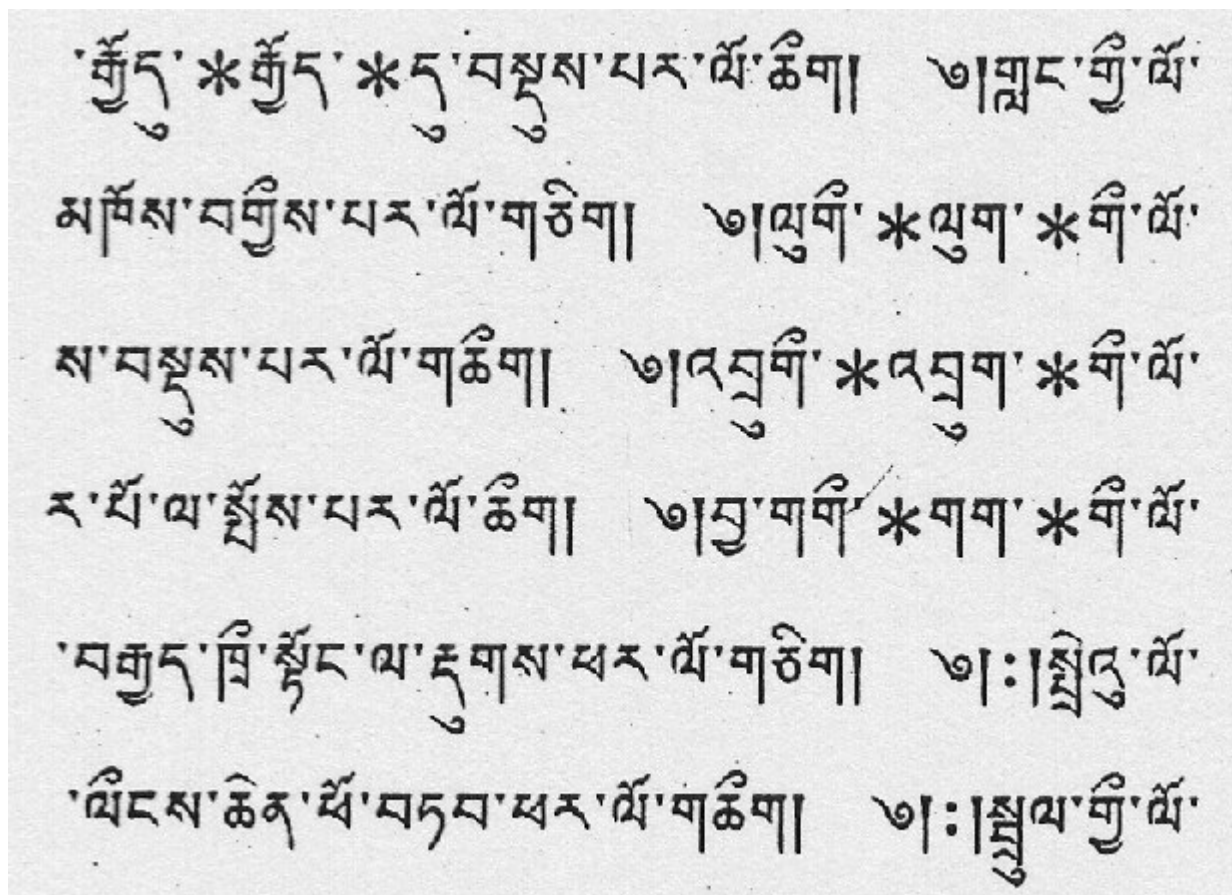
Although single-looped head marks are the norm in early manuscripts, double-looped single-line head marks do occur in some later manuscripts, as shown in Illustration 4. In the same way that ordinary double-looped head marks are represented by the sequence <0F04 0F05> , archaic form double-looped head marks should be encoded by the sequence <0FD3 0FD4> .

Illustration 4 : Paper Fragment from Turfan

Source : Digitales Turfan-Archiv (Berlin Turfan-Collection) – http://www.bbaw.de/forschung/turfanforschung/dta/monght/images/monght057_verso.jpg.
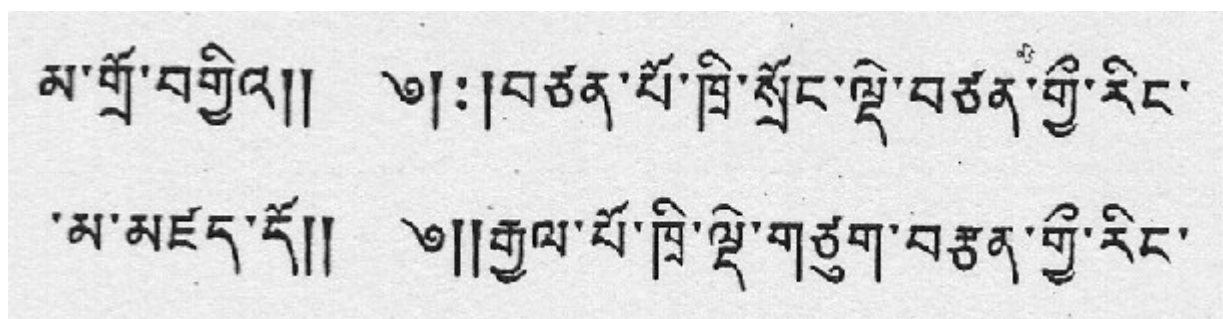
In modern typeset editions of early Tibetan texts the head mark is normally printed with the single-line glyph form ༆ found in the manuscripts, and not with the standard head mark character ༄ [0F04]. This is shown in Illustrations 5-6.

Illustration 5 : Typeset copy of an early Tibetan Manuscript

Source : Choix de Documents Tibétains conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale Vol.III (Bibliothèque Nationale, 1990) p.912.

Illustration 6 : Typeset copy of an early Tibetan Manuscript

Source : Choix de Documents Tibétains conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale Vol.III (Bibliothèque Nationale, 1990) p.913.