

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 add the Ahom Script in the SMP of the UCS
Source: Martin Hosken, Stephen Morey
Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2
Date: 2012-07-02

1. Introduction. This document is a finalisation of the preliminary proposal presented as ISO/IEC JTC1/SG2/WG2 N3928, Unicode L2/10-359 and replaces those documents.

The Ahom script is used in North East India for the Tai Ahom language [AHO] and there are also some bilingual manuscripts from the 18th century that are partially in Assamese [ASM]. The Ahom Kingdom was set up (traditional date 1228) by a prince of Mau Long (now in the Dehong Dai prefecture of Yunnan province China). There are stone inscriptions in Yunnan very similar to Tai Ahom, and it is possible that the Ahoms brought their script from Mau Long when they arrived in Assam. The oldest surviving Ahom text, however, is the 'Snake Pillar' now in the State Museum of Assam, Guwahati, inscribed for King Siuw Hum Miung (1497-1539). In addition to this stone inscription and a few others, there are coins, brass plates and a large corpus of manuscripts. Until the early 19th century, manuscripts were written either on cloth, or more usually on the bark of the Sasi tree (*Aquillaria Agallocha*). Many thousands of such bark manuscripts have survived, often multiple copies of the same texts. Very few have been translated because knowledge of the language by the Ahom community is partial at best.

The Tai Ahom language went into decline from the late 17th century, and by 1800 was probably not spoken at all as mother tongue in Assam. However, the traditional priests, custodians of the manuscripts, kept up some religious practice throughout the 19th century and a revival of Ahom culture and language has been under way since at least 1920 (see Terwiel 1996 for a critique of this revival, also Morey 2002). Even before this, the revival of Ahom may be said to have begun in the late 18th century, with the compilation of two bilingual texts, the Bar Amra, an Ahom to Assamese lexicon, and the Loti Amra (see Barua and Phukon 1964, Tabassum and Morey 2010).

The modern period of use of the Ahom script commences with the publication of the Ahom-Assamese-English Dictionary (G. Barua 1920). Many dictionaries, word lists and primers have followed, first printed with a font style that was significantly different from the 18th century manuscripts. Since the 1997 development of an Ahom computer font (by Stephen Morey) the publication of Ahom texts has proceeded much more rapidly and there are now large numbers of books in Assam printed with at least some Ahom content.

2. Structure: Ahom is of the Brahmic type with an inherent vowel, medial consonants clustered with the initial consonant and a visible virama killer character, which has only become obligatory in modern Ahom. Ahom has no independent vowels, instead they are represented by AHOM LETTER A (U+112D1) followed by the corresponding dependent vowel sign. Dependent vowel signs are stored following the initial consonant cluster.

There are various irregular vowel sequences used in archaic Ahom, for example  AHOM LETTER NA (U+112C3) AHOM VOWEL SIGN O (U+112E8) AHOM VOWEL SIGN AW (U+112E7) AHOM LETTER BA (U+112C7) AHOM SIGN VIRAMA (U+112EB) AHOM VOWEL SIGN U (U+112E4) `star`.

Ahom uses the repeating of the final vowel, vowel sequence or consonant plus virama, as a way of indicating that the word should be reduplicated. Vowels that may be so repeated are: AHOM VOWEL SIGN AA (U+112E1), AHOM VOWEL SIGN II (U+112E3), AHOM VOWEL SIGN AW (U+112E7), AHOM VOWEL SIGN AI (U+112E9), AHOM VOWEL SIGN AM (U+112EA), AHOM SIGN VIRAMA (U+112EB), and the sequence AHOM LETTER BA (U+112C7) AHOM SIGN VIRAMA (U+112EB). AHOM VOWEL SIGN U (U+112E4) can be used at the end of an Ahom syllable to indicate vowel length or vowel quality.

3. Digits: Knowledge of Ahom digits is incomplete with Ahom specific shapes only being known for 1, 7 8 and 10. Some other digit shapes are borrowed and then localised, from Burmese: 6 and 9 and the remaining digits: 2, 3 4 and 20 are merely the words for those numbers in Ahom spelled out. Lack of knowledge of digits is exacerbated by the common mixing of digits between systems (particularly with Burmese digits) in a number. A specific digit block has been included because some modern manuscripts do use specifically Ahom numbers. Full details of what should be used specifically for 2, 3 and 4 are an open issue.

In manuscript usage of Ahom, the digit 20 does get used as a digit. Numbers above 100 are typically fully spelled out as words since they occur within text. In manuscript usage numbers above 10 tend only to be used for page numbers, and no 100 page books have been found yet. The following is an example of a page number:

 (AHOM DIGIT 2 U+112F2)  (AHOM DIGIT 20 U+112FB)  (AHOM DIGIT 10 U+112FA)  (AHOM DIGIT 8 U+112F8) meaning '58'.

4. Punctuation: There are three punctuation marks. The two dandas are local to this script and not shared from any other script block. The AHOM SIGN RULAI (U+112FE) is used as a paragraph mark. AHOM SYMBOL VI (U+112FF) corresponds to MYANMAR SYMBOL AITON EXCLAMATION (U+AA77).

5. Word spacing: Modern Ahom and some manuscripts have word spaces. Other manuscripts have no word spaces.

6. Variant Forms: Ahom has a number of variant and ligature glyphs that are worthy of attention.

 This is a contextual ligature of AHOM VOWEL SIGN I (U+112E2) AHOM VOWEL SIGN U (U+112E4). It is only used if there is no ambiguity that closing the right hand side of the initial consonant will make it look like another consonant. For example, one would not render AHOM LETTER NGA (U+112C2) AHOM VOWEL SIGN I (U+112E2) AHOM VOWEL SIGN U (U+112E4) using this ligature () because it would look too much like AHOM LETTER MA (U+112C8) AHOM VOWEL SIGN I (U+112E2) AHOM VOWEL SIGN U (U+112E4) () which can safely use this ligature.

These consonants may not take the ligature:  AHOM LETTER NGA (U+112C2)  AHOM LETTER NA (U+112C3)  AHOM LETTER DA (U+112D2)  AHOM LETTER NYA (U+112CF)

 This is a ligature of AHOM VOWEL SIGN O (U+112E8) AHOM VOWEL SIGN A (U+112E1). It is believed to convey the glide-vowel combination /wa/, as  AHOM LETTER KA (U+112C0) AHOM VOWEL SIGN O (U+112E8) AHOM VOWEL SIGN AA (U+112E1) AHOM LETTER NGA (U+112C2) AHOM SIGN VIRAMA (U+112EB), pronounced /kwaang/.

 This is a font variant of AHOM LETTER JHA (U+112D7) in the form found in older manuscripts. The main form AHOM LETTER JHA (U+112D7) is that adopted for use at the beginning of the Ahom revival in the 1920s.

In manuscript Ahom there are a number of variations, not found in modern Ahom, that are being analysed. The following is a discussion of such variations. Some of that discussion is based around the use of a variation selector VARIATION SELECTOR-1 U+FE00. The variation selector is only used in ancient texts for the

purposes of analysis where it is yet unknown whether glyph variation is orthographically contrastive. Variation selectors never occur in modern text.

- ၃၆ This is a variant ligature AHOM LETTER KHA (U+112C1) AHOM MEDIAL RA (U+112DF) VARIATION SELECTOR-1 (U+FE00).
- ၃၆ This is a variant ligature AHOM LETTER PHA (U+112C6) AHOM MEDIAL RA (U+112DF) VARIATION SELECTOR-1 (U+FE00).
- ၃၆ This is a font variant of AHOM LETTER GA (U+112D4) but it may also occur along with AHOM LETTER GA (U+112D4) in some rare manuscripts. The variation selector may be used where both need to be separated for analysis purposes, in which case the default form is used and this form is the variation form. Thus the spelling AHOM LETTER GA (U+112D4) VARIATION SELECTOR-1 (U+FE00).
- ၃ This is a font variant of AHOM LETTER GA (U+112D4).
- ၃၆ This ligature is actually two characters AHOM LETTER TA (U+112C4) AHOM LETTER JA (U+112C9) conjoined. But the TA has been shortened. This is an example of where a variation of TA is used. Thus this sequence is stored AHOM LETTER TA (U+112C4) VARIATION SELECTOR-1 (U+FE00) AHOM LETTER JA (U+112C9).

The sequence AHOM VOWEL SIGN AW (U+112E7) AHOM VOWEL SIGN AM (U+112EA) ligates such that the AHOM VOWEL SIGN AM (U+112EA) renders before the AHOM VOWEL SIGN AW (U+112E7). This can occur rarely with the sequences AHOM VOWEL SIGN I (U+112E2) AHOM VOWEL SIGN AM (U+112EA).

7. Character Naming: Character names follow the phonetics of the characters. AHOM LETTER JA (U+112C9) acts like a YA but is pronounced in modern Ahom as JA. Likewise AHOM LETTER BA (U+112C7) acts like a WA but is pronounced in modern Ahom as BA.

8. Sort order: A standard sort order for Ahom has not been agreed. There are various in existence. Sorting Ahom gives higher priority to the final consonant than to the vowel. In fact, early sorting gave higher priority to the final consonant than to the initial consonant! But nobody is recommending this for a modern sorting. For DUCET the ordering is not expected to give precedence to the final consonant, although it would be expected for language specific tailoring(s).

Initial Consonant: Several orders exist. The proposed ordering, as approved by a meeting of Ahom community leaders held in Moran, Sibsagar District, Assam, in October 2011, is based on Barua (1920):

m n t p ph b m j ch th r l s ny h (a) d dh g gh bh jh

Another order, as given in the Bar Amra and other older Ahom manuscripts (as analysed by Stephen Morey), is:

m n t k w a u r y b x c d e f g h i j k kh ng n ch t p d m ph th s r j ny l b h (a)

This order is found in some writing practice books of the Tai Ahom from the 18th century. However an ongoing study of the 18th century practice books and other sources suggest that there was no one ordering standard.

Final Consonants: In modern usage, and for default collation, final consonants follow the initial consonant order, but there are historic orders for these that differ from the orders for initial consonants. The most authoritative order, from Bar Amra, is:

-m	-ŋ	-ɲ	-v	-ʋ	-w	-ɹ	-ɸ
-k	-ng	-n	-p	-m	-ny	-t	-w(b)

and the most common, from Barua and Phukan is:

-v	-m	-ɥ	-ɳ	-a	-u
-b(w)	-k	-ng	-n	-t	-p

Vowels: Vowels fall into two sequences: open and closed syllables. The open vowel sequence is (shown with an initial k):

ᵏᵃ	ᵏᵃ	ᵏᵢ	ᵏᵁ	ᵏᵉ	ᵏᵃᵢ	ᵏᵒ	ᵏᵃᵛ	ᵏᵃᵐ	ᵏᵁᵐ	ᵏᵒᵐ
ka	ka	ki	ku	ke	kai	ko	kav	kam	kum	kom

Then follows the closed syllables, here shown with initial and final k:

ᵏᵃᵏ	ᵏᵢᵏ	ᵏᵁᵏ	ᵏᵒᵏ	ᵏᵛᵏ
kak	kik	kuk	kok	kvk

Finally there are two extra open syllables:

ᵏᵛ	ᵏᵒᵢ
kv	koi

For the purposes of default collation, vowels are ordered according to their codepoint value, likewise for the two medials. The relative block order is: Consonants, Vowels, Medials.

U+112C0

Ahom

U+112FF

	112C	112D	112E	112F
0	ᩈ	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ	ᩈ
1	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
2	ᩈ	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ	ᩈ
3	ᩈ	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
4	ᩈ	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
5	ᩈ	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
6	ᩈ	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
7	ᩈ	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
8	ᩈ		ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
9	ᩈ		ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
A	ᩈ		ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
B	ᩈ		ᩈᩈ	ᩈᩈ
C	ᩈ			ᩈ
D	ᩈ			ᩈ
E	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ		ᩈᩈ
F	ᩈ	ᩈᩈ		ᩈᩈ

112C0	ၵ	AHOM LETTER KA
112C1	ၶ	AHOM LETTER KHA
112C2	ၷ	AHOM LETTER NGA
112C3	ၸ	AHOM LETTER NA
112C4	ၹ	AHOM LETTER TA
112C5	ၺ	AHOM LETTER PA
112C6	ၻ	AHOM LETTER PHA
112C7	ၼ	AHOM LETTER BA
112C8	ၽ	AHOM LETTER MA
112C9	ၾ	AHOM LETTER JA
112CA	ၿ	AHOM LETTER CHA
112CB	ႀ	AHOM LETTER THA
112CC	ႁ	AHOM LETTER RA
112CD	ႂ	AHOM LETTER LA
112CE	ႃ	AHOM LETTER SA
112CF	ႄ	AHOM LETTER NYA
112D0	ႅ	AHOM LETTER HA
112D1	ႆ	AHOM LETTER A
112D2	ႇ	AHOM LETTER DA
112D3	ႈ	AHOM LETTER DHA
112D4	ႉ	AHOM LETTER GA
112D5	ႊ	AHOM LETTER GHA
112D6	ႋ	AHOM LETTER BHA
112D7	ႌ	AHOM LETTER JHA

112DE AHOM CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL LA
112DF AHOM CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA

112E0		AHOM VOWEL SIGN A
112E1		AHOM VOWEL SIGN AA
112E2		AHOM VOWEL SIGN I
112E3		AHOM VOWEL SIGN II
112E4		AHOM VOWEL SIGN U
112E5		AHOM VOWEL SIGN UU
112E6		AHOM VOWEL SIGN E
112E7		AHOM VOWEL SIGN AW
112E8		AHOM VOWEL SIGN O
112E9		AHOM VOWEL SIGN AI
112EA		AHOM VOWEL SIGN AM
112EB		AHOM SIGN VIRAMA

112F0	୦	AHOM DIGIT 0
112F1	୧	AHOM DIGIT 1
112F2	୨	AHOM DIGIT 2
112F3	୩	AHOM DIGIT 3
112F4	୪	AHOM DIGIT 4
112F5	୫	AHOM DIGIT 5
112F6	ଁ	AHOM DIGIT 6
112F7	୭	AHOM DIGIT 7
112F8	୮	AHOM DIGIT 8
112F9	୯	AHOM DIGIT 9
112FA	୧୦	AHOM DIGIT 10
112FB	୧୧	AHOM DIGIT 20

112FC	𐌹	AHOM SIGN SMALL SECTION
112FD	𐌺	AHOM SIGN SECTION
112FE	𐌻	AHOM SIGN RULAI
112FF	𐌼	AHOM SYMBOL VI

Unicode Properties

112C0;AHOM LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112C1;AHOM LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112C2;AHOM LETTER NGA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112C3;AHOM LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112C4;AHOM LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112C5;AHOM LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112C6;AHOM LETTER PHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112C7;AHOM LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112C8;AHOM LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112C9;AHOM LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112CA;AHOM LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112CB;AHOM LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112CC;AHOM LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112CD;AHOM LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112CE;AHOM LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112CF;AHOM LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112D0;AHOM LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112D1;AHOM LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112D2;AHOM LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112D3;AHOM LETTER DHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112D4;AHOM LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112D5;AHOM LETTER GHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112D6;AHOM LETTER BHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112D7;AHOM LETTER JHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

112DE;AHOM CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL LA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
112DF;AHOM CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;

112E0;AHOM VOWEL SIGN A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112E1;AHOM VOWEL SIGN AA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112E2;AHOM VOWEL SIGN I;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
112E3;AHOM VOWEL SIGN II;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
112E4;AHOM VOWEL SIGN U;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112E5;AHOM VOWEL SIGN UU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
112E6;AHOM VOWEL SIGN E;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
112E7;AHOM VOWEL SIGN Aw;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
112E8;AHOM VOWEL SIGN O;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
112E9;AHOM VOWEL SIGN AI;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
112EA;AHOM VOWEL SIGN AM;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
112EB;AHOM SIGN VIRAMA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;

112F0;AHOM DIGIT 0;Nd;0;L;;0;0;0;N;;;;;
112F1;AHOM DIGIT 1;Nd;0;L;;1;1;1;N;;;;;
112F2;AHOM DIGIT 2;Nd;0;L;;2;2;2;N;;;;;
112F3;AHOM DIGIT 3;Nd;0;L;;3;3;3;N;;;;;
112F4;AHOM DIGIT 4;Nd;0;L;;4;4;4;N;;;;;
112F5;AHOM DIGIT 5;Nd;0;L;;5;5;5;N;;;;;
112F6;AHOM DIGIT 6;Nd;0;L;;6;6;6;N;;;;;
112F7;AHOM DIGIT 7;Nd;0;L;;7;7;7;N;;;;;
112F8;AHOM DIGIT 8;Nd;0;L;;8;8;8;N;;;;;
112F9;AHOM DIGIT 9;Nd;0;L;;9;9;9;N;;;;;
112FA;AHOM DIGIT 10;Nd;0;L;;10;10;10;N;;;;;
112FB;AHOM DIGIT 20;Nd;0;L;;20;20;20;N;;;;;
112FC;AHOM SIGN SMALL SECTION;Po;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112FD;AHOM SIGN SECTION;Po;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112FE;AHOM SIGN RULAI;Po;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112FF;AHOM SYMBOL VI;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

Examples

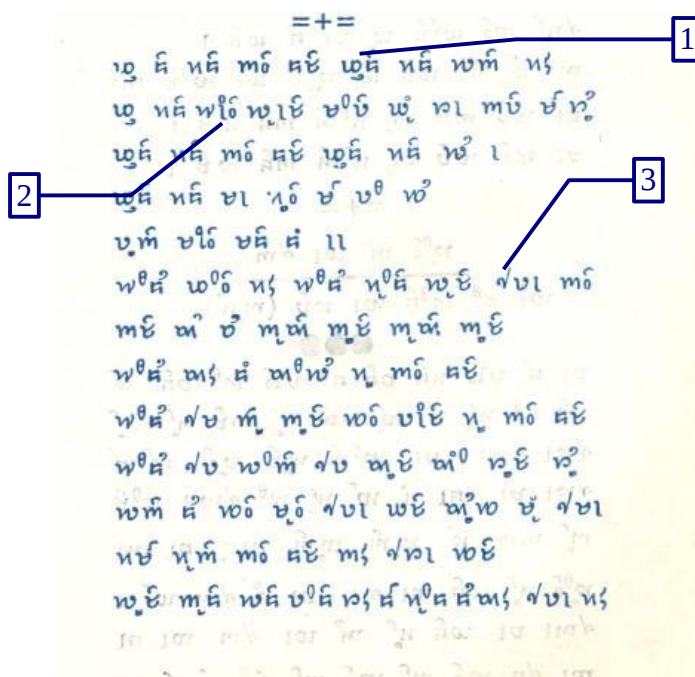


Figure 1: Lik Tai Khwam Tai page 7

This modern text was printed before the advent of computer fonts.

1. Sample of AHOM CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL LA (U+112DE).
2. AHOM VOWEL SIGN I (U+112E2) AHOM VOWEL SIGN U (U+112E4) ligature.
3. Alternate, modern glyph, for AHOM VOWEL SIGN E (U+112E6).

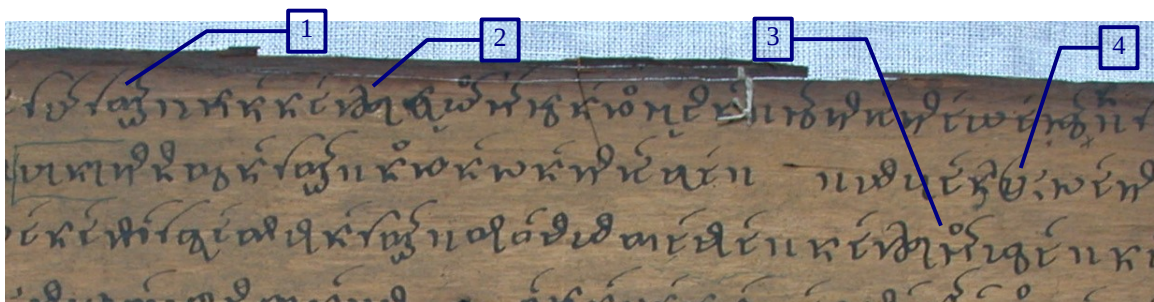


Figure 2: NemiMang p2v

1. This shows an example of a typographical insertion. The BA is to be inserted after the TA it is written below. This relation does not need to be encoded in plain text.
2. An example of a variant form of PHA, attached to the KHA, which would be encoded using VARIATION SELECTOR-1 (U+FE00). Notice here that it is the second consonant that is modified (the PHA).
3. Example of AHOM VOWEL SIGN AW (U+112E7) AHOM VOWEL SIGN AM (U+112EA) ligature
4. Example of AHOM CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA (U+112DF).

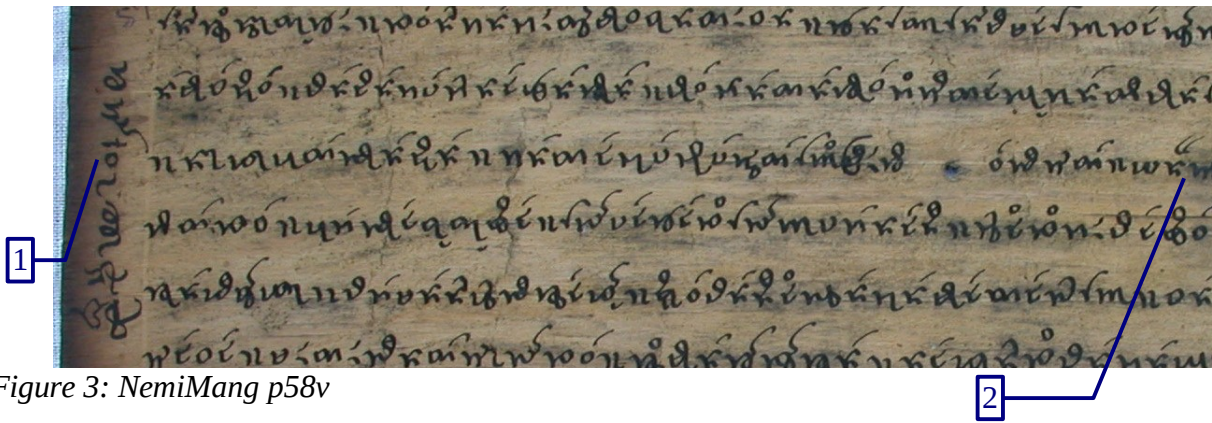


Figure 3: NemiMang p58v

1. '58' in Ahom and also in Burmese script
2. Example of reduplication through repeated AHOM SIGN VIRAMA (U+112EB).

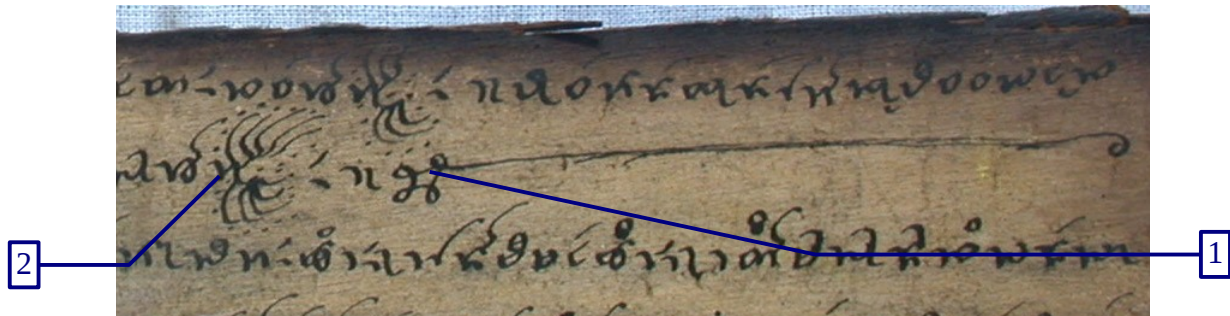


Figure 4: NemiMang p66r showing [1] text final embellishment, perhaps a character akin to TAI THAM SIGN KEOW (U+1AA3). This only occurs in the one text, so there is no intent to encode this within the Ahom block. Notice [2] the highly embellished /vi/ AHOM SYMBOL VI (U+112FF).

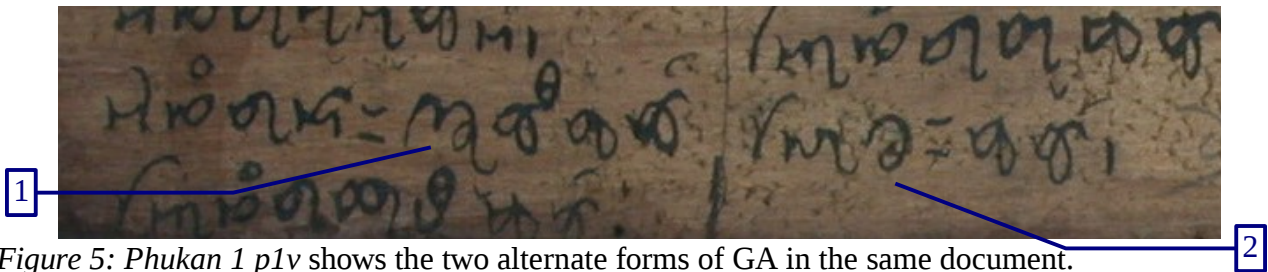


Figure 5: Phukan 1 p1v shows the two alternate forms of GA in the same document.

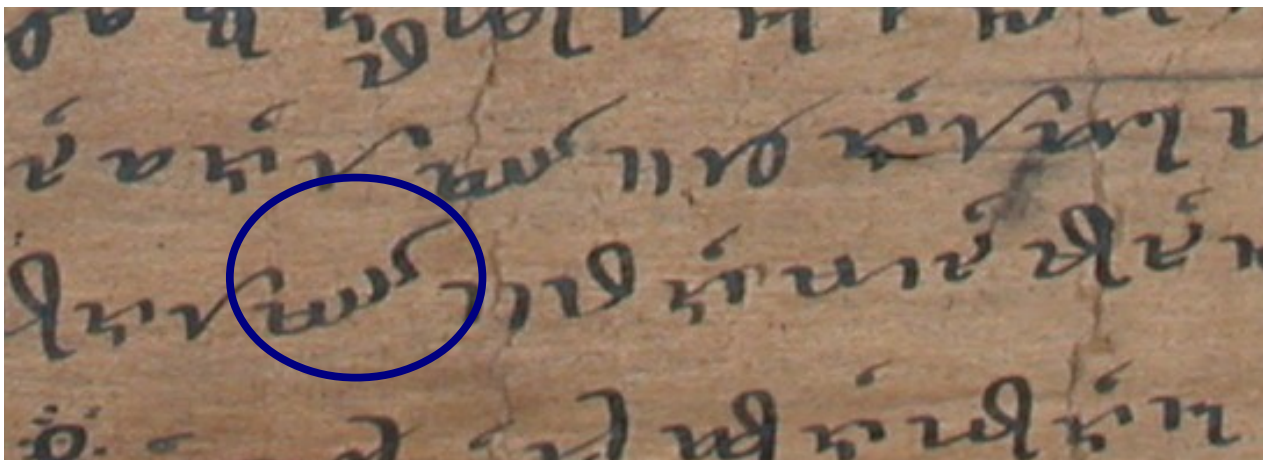


Figure 6: Mohan 9 p2r showing AHOM LETTER TA (U+112C5) VARIATION SELECTOR-1 (U+FE00) AHOM LETTER JA (U+112CD) AHOM VOWEL SIGN AW (U+112E5).

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Acknowledgements

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ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646¹.

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.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	Ahom		
2. Requester's name:	<i>Martin Hosken</i>		
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Individual contribution</i>		
4. Submission date:	<i>02/05/12</i>		
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):			
6. Choose one of the following:			
This is a complete proposal:			<i>X</i>
(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):			<i>X</i>
Proposed name of script:	<i>Ahom</i>		
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:			
Name of the existing block:			
2. Number of characters in proposal:			<i>54</i>
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):			
A-Contemporary	☐	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	☐
C-Major extinct	☐	D-Attested extinct	☒
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic	☐	E-Minor extinct	☐
		G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols	☐
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?			<i>yes</i>
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document?			<i>yes</i>
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?			<i>yes</i>
5. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?	<i>Stephen Morey</i>		
If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:			
6. References:			
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?			<i>yes</i>
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?			<i>yes</i>
7. Special encoding issues:			
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)?			<i>yes</i>
	<i>sorting</i>		
8. Additional Information:			
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 http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.			

¹ Form number: N3102-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, 2007-03)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	yes
If YES explain	<i>This finalises N3928 L2/10-359</i>
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, with whom?	<i>Stephen Morey</i>
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?	yes
Reference:	<i>this document</i>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	common
Reference:	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	yes
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?	no
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
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?	no
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
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?	yes
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	yes
If YES, reference:	<i>this document</i>
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	yes
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	yes
If YES, reference:	<i>this document</i>
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	no
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:	