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Title: Revised Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Mongolian Square Script

Source: Script Encoding Initiative (SEI)

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1 Introduction

This is a proposal to encode the Mongolian Square script in the Universal Character Set (ISO/IEC 10646). The script was introduced in "Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Xawtaa Dorboljin Script in ISO/IEC 10646" (N3956 L2/10-411). The name of the script has been changed to its English equivalent in order to facilitate recognition and to adhere to UCS naming conventions.

This document is a revision of N3956 and replaces it. Major changes to the preliminary proposal include a revision to the encoding model for vowels. Independent vowel letters have been replaced with a vowel-carrier letter and a set of dependent vowel signs. The encoding model for conjuncts has also changed. Consonant ligatures that were previously included as independent characters have been removed. The *virama* model is tentatively proposed for the encoding of conjuncts. However, the subjoined-letter model used for Tibetan may also be practical. These issues are discussed in Section 4.4. The proposal author requests that the Unicode Technical Committee determine the most appropriate encoding model for the script.

The Mongolian Square font used here is based upon the font developed by Oliver Corff in November 2001 for his "Xäwtää Dörböljin for \LaTeX 2 ε " package. Modifications have been made to Corff's original font and several new glyphs have added by the present author.

2 Background

The Mongolian Square Script (Mongolian: Хэвтээ Дөрвөлжин бичиг xewtee dörböljin bicig) is an alphasyllabary based upon the Brahmi model. It is also known as the 'Mongolian Horizontal Square Script'. The script was used for writing Mongolian, as well as Sanskrit and Tibetan. Mongolian Square was developed by Zanabazar, the first spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism in Mongolia, who also developed the Soyombo script. Mongolian Square was inspired by the Tibetan script and has graphical similarities to the Phags-pa seal and book scripts (see tables 1, 2, and 3).

3 Proposal Details

3.1 Script Name

The proposed name for the script is 'Mongolian Square'. The Mongolian name 'Xewtee Dorboljin' and the variant English 'Horizontal Square Script' have been added as an annotation in the names list.

3.2 Character Repertoire

A total of 59 characters are used for encoding a basic repertoire for Mongolian Square. A code chart and names list are provides in figures 1 and 2.

3.3 Character Names

Names for characters are based upon those given in secondary sources, such as Shagdarsürüng (2001). Where possible, character names are aligned with those proposed for Soyombo (see N4026 L2/11-125), which is a 'sister script' of Mongolian Square.

3.4 Encoding Order

The encoding order for Mongolian Square follows the general arrangement of the script as shown in traditional charts. Modifications have been made based upon the encoding model for vowels, the addition of new characters, etc.

4 Writing System

4.1 Vowels

There are 16 letters for writing basic Mongolian vowels:

They are attested as independent characters in traditional charts, but they may be analyzed as follows:

Given the above, it is practical to encode a vowel-carrier letter and dependent vowel signs instead of a full set of independent vowel letters and their associated dependent forms. All independent and dependent vowel forms may be written using the following set of 10 characters:

Ш	LETTER A	ੌ	VOWEL SIGN E	ৈ	VOWEL SIGN AU
ੰ	VOWEL SIGN I	ें	VOWEL SIGN O	્	VOWEL LENGTH MARK
ੁ	VOWEL SIGN UE	ॕ	VOWEL SIGN OE		
୍ର	VOWEL SIGN U	ੰ	VOWEL SIGN AI		

There is an additional vowel letter shown in script charts: the \square SMALL A is used for writing Tibetan. It corresponds to \square U+0F60 TIBETAN LETTER -A.

4.1.1 Additional details about vowels

1. Ordering The \(\) LENGTH MARK is written after the vowel sign:

- 2. Sanskrit vocalic letters Script charts show the letters $\widehat{\exists}_{r}$, $\widehat{\exists}_{r}$, $\widehat{\Box}_{l}$, $\widehat{\Box}_{l}$, used for writing Sanskrit vocalic letters, as atomic characters. They are not proposed for independent encoding; they are to be represented using \exists_{r} RA and \sqsubseteq_{r} LA, in conjunction with $\widehat{\Box}$ vowel sign I and additionally \subseteq_{r} LENGTH for the long forms.
- 3. Alternate representations The diphthong \mathbb{II} au is also written as \mathbb{II} <sign AI + LENGTH>.
- 4. *Variant forms* Variant forms exist for the following vowel signs: -OE is also written as -OE is also written a

4.2 Consonant Letters

The basic set of consonant letters for writing Mongolian is:

Additional consonant letters used for writing Sanskrit are shown below. The names for these letters include the descriptor 'GALIG', a Mongolian word that refers to the transcription of non-Mongolian sounds. It is used here in order to distinguish letters used specifically for writing Mongolian, eg. \mathbb{J} (GA), from those used for writing Sanskrit and other languages, eg. \mathbb{J} (GALIG GA).

The following consonant letters are used for writing Tibetan. The descriptor 'GALIG' is also used in the names of these characters.

The letter \square GALIG SSA is not a 'standard' character and does not appear in traditional charts. It is, however, attested in manuscripts. The letter is a mirrored form of \square SHA. The mirroring behavior is adapted from Tibetan, in which \square U+0F64 TIBETAN LETTER SHA is inverted in order to produce \square U+0F65 TIBETAN LETTER SSA.

Additional details about consonants:

1. *Homoglyphs* The letter □ vA and □ GALIG BA have nearly identical glyphic representations. The vA is used for representing Mongolian /v/, while GALIG BA is used for Sanskrit /b/ and /p/. The character □ GALIG VA is used for writing Sanskrit /v/. Both VA and GALIG BA are proposed for encoding.

2. Variant Forms There are variant forms for some consonant letters: ◀ = ☐ GHA; ☐ = ☐ DHA; ☐ = ☐ VA. These are to be managed at the font level.

4.3 Final Consonants

The following consonants may appear as codas. They are represented by writing • FINAL CONSONANT MARK beneath the respective letter.

The character \subseteq SIGN FINAL AANG is also used as a final mark. It represents $-\bar{a}n$. It is also represented as the variant form \subseteq (see figure 13).

4.4 Consonant Conjuncts

Consonant clusters are written using conjuncts. These conjuncts are used primarily in transcriptions of Sanskrit and Tibetan. They are written by stacking letters vertically, although one atomic ligature is attested.

The encoding model for conjuncts is based upon the *virama* model, which is used in Devanagari and other Indic scripts. Conjuncts are produced by writing VIRAMA after each consonant in a cluster that does not bear a vowel. Another approach to encoding conjuncts is the subjoined-letter model that is used for Tibetan and to some degree for Phags-pa (see Section 4.4.8 below).

4.4.1 *Virama*

There is no native VIRAMA in Mongolian Square. As the *virama* model has been chosen for encoding conjuncts, a VIRAMA character has been proposed as an addition with a glyphic representation of [2]. It is a control character that indicates the elision of a consonant letter's inherent vowel. It is to be used only in writing conjuncts and has no other function in Mongolian Square. It is not to be rendered visibly.

4.4.2 Stack Depth

As Mongolian Square is used for writing Tibetan, consonant stacks may consist of up to 6 or more letters. One such stack is *tthddhnra*, which although rare, is attested in Tibetan religious texts (Fynn [nd]):

Tibetan	Phags-pa (Book)	Mongolian Square
एक अप्राप्ता	尼加加公187	

4.4.3 The conjunct KSSA

The character 🗗 KSSA is an atomic ligature. It represents the Sanskrit cluster श kṣa <क u+0915 Devanagari Letter KA, Q u+094D Devanagari Sign Virama, u+0937 Devanagari Letter SSA>. It is proposed as an independent character because its encoded representation is unknown. The available materials do not provide details about its composition. The letters 🗓 GA, 🗓 KA, and 🗓 GALIG GA may all be used for the KA component; the SSA (□) is not a 'standard' character of the script, but a mirrored form of □ SHA used in some manuscripts.

4.4.4 Forms of YA, RA, LA, VA

When ∐ YA, ℜ RA, ∏ LA, ☐ VA appear in conjuncts, they are written using contextual forms, which are dependent upon the environment in which the letter occurs:

- 1. Conjunct initial In this position
 - (a) $\exists RA \to \exists r$. This form is used for writing Tibetan $\exists RA \to \exists ra$. This form is used for writing Tibetan $\exists RA \to \exists ra$. It is to be encoded as $\exists RA$, $\exists RA$ $\exists RA$.
- 2. *Conjunct final* In this position these letters are written using the below forms:

 - (c) \square LA $\rightarrow \bigcirc$ -la. Used for writing Tibetan \square \square \square la btags, \square kla = \square . It is represented as < C, \square VIRAMA, \square LA>.
 - (d) \square $VA \rightarrow \bigcirc$ -va. Used for writing Tibetan \square wa zur, \square kwa = \square . It is represented as < C, \square VIRAMA, \square VA>.
- 3. Conjunct medial Although not found in the available materials, it is possible that YA, RA, VA may be written using subjoined forms of their regular shapes when they occur in conjunct-medial position. This behavior would occur in transcriptions of Tibetan, which uses subjoined 'fixed-forms' of these letters in conjunct-medial position: U+0FBB TIBETAN SUBJOINED LETTER FIXED-FORM YA, U+0FBC TIBETAN SUBJOINED LETTER FIXED-FORM RA, U+0FBC TIBETAN SUBJOINED LETTER FIXED-FORM WA. The corresponding forms in Mongolian Square would be U-y-, U-r-, U-r-. These forms are to be encoded using < C, VIRAMA, VA may be written using subjoined that YA, RA, VA may be written using subjoined forms' of these letters in conjunct-medial position.

 This behavior would occur in transcriptions of Tibetan, which uses subjoined 'fixed-forms' of these letters in conjunct-medial position.

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4.4.5 Representation of Tibetan *la-mgo* and *sa-mgo*

4.4.6 Rendering of conjuncts

The size of character glyphs may be adjusted for visual uniformity with surrounding characters. There are no formal rules for sizing. By default, there is no size changes and the regular forms of letters are used: $\langle \overrightarrow{a} \rangle \rangle$ NA, $\langle \overrightarrow{a} \rangle \rangle$ VIRAMA, $\langle \overrightarrow{a} \rangle \rangle$ GALIG DA> $\langle \overrightarrow{a} \rangle \rangle$. In some sources, the glyphs of subjoined letters are compressed along the vertical axis, eg. $\langle \overrightarrow{a} \rangle \rangle$, such that their x-height matches that of typical below-base signs. Other sources illustrate a practice of condensing the glyphs for both the base and subjoined letters so that the height of the stack matches the x-height of the surrounding letters, eg. $\langle \overrightarrow{a} \rangle \rangle$. Such size adjustments are practical only for stacks of two consonants.

4.4.7 Atomic ligatures in script charts

The following ligatures are given as part of the traditional character inventory in script charts:

The conjunct \mathbb{Z} ksa is proposed for encoding as an atomic character. The remaining ligatures represent conjuncts produced by stacking. Although they are shown in script charts as atomic characters, they are not proposed for independent encoding. They are to be produced using VIRAMA. It is likely that they are shown in order to illustrate the use of subjoined forms of YA, RA, LA and the superfixed forms of RA, SA, LA for writing Tibetan. This is confirmed by the use of these contextual forms for writing other conjuncts besides those shown in script charts.

4.4.8 Alternate encoding model

There are two approaches to representing consonant stacks: the *virama* model and the subjoined-letter model. The former is tentatively proposed for Mongolian Square; however the latter also offers a feasible implementation model.

The subjoined-letter model is used in Tibetan and at a basic level in Phags-pa. In this model, two characters are encoded for each each consonant letter: a regular form and a subjoined form. For Mongolian Square, this may be extended to include a pre-fixed form for certain letters. Every non-initial consonant in a cluster is represented using the subjoined-form; some initial consonants are represented using the pre-fixed form; all others with their regular shape. This model requires that every contextual shape of a letter be encoded as a separate character.

The conjunct $\frac{N}{2}$ skra is represented in the two models as follows:

- *Virama* model: <N sa, ♀ virama, ┨ ga, ♀ virama, Ћ ra>
- Subjoined model: <N sa, $_{\Box}$ *Subjoined ga, $_{\Box}$ Subjoined ra>

The conjunct \mathbf{T} *rka* is represented as follows:

- Virama model: <片 RA, 🖫 VIRAMA, 🗓 GA>
- Subjoined model: <७ *SUPERFIXED RA, ☐ GA>

In the *virama* model, the appropriate form of a letter in a conjunct, eg. the use of $\overline{\vdash}$ RA as $\overline{\lor}$ when C_1 or as $\underline{\lor}$ when C_2 is managed in the font. In the subjoined model, the forms of letters in a conjunct are explicitly chosen by the user.

4.5 Signs for Sanskrit

- 1. ° ANUSVARA Used for indicating nasalization in Sanskrit words. It corresponds to ° U+0F7E TIBETAN SIGN RJES SU NGA RO.
- 2. SVISARGA This sign represents an allophone of /r/ or /s/ at word-final position in Devanagari orthography for Sanskrit. It is used in Mongolian Square for writing Sanskrit and it corresponds to SU+0F7E TIBETAN SIGN RNAM BCAD.

4.6 Punctuation

- 1. I DANDA Indicates end of sentence or section. A double DANDA is not attested.
- 2. TSHEG Marks end of syllable. Corresponds to U+0F0B TIBETAN MARK INTERSYLLABIC TSHEG.

4.7 Head Mark

The $\stackrel{\&}{\coprod}$ HEAD MARK is used for marking the beginning of a section of text.

4.7.1 Digits

No script-specific digits are attested.

4.8 Collation

The sort order for Mongolian Square roughly follows the traditional order given in charts:

```
□ A < ○ SIGN I < □ SIGN E < □ SIGN U < ○ SIGN UE < ○ SIGN O < □ SIGN O E <
□ SIGN AI < □ SIGN AU < ○ LENGTH MARK < □ GA < □ KA < □ NGA < □ JA <
□ CA < □ NA < □ DA < □ TA < □ NA < □ DA < □ DA
```

5 Character Data

5.1 Character Properties

Character properties given in the data format of UnicodeData.txt:

```
11880; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER A; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
11881; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
11882; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER KA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
11883; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER NGA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
11884; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER JA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
11885; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER CA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
11886; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER NYA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
11887; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER DA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
11888; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER TA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
11889; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER NA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1188A; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER BA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1188B; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER PA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1188C; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER MA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
1188D; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER YA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
1188E; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER RA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
1188F; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER LA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
11890; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER VA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
11891; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER SHA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
11892; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER SA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
11893; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER HA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
11894; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER KSSA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
11895; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN I; Mn; 0; NSM; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
11896; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN U; Mn; 0; NSM;;;;; N;;;;;
11897; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN UE; Mn; 0; NSM; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
11898; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN E; Mn; 0; NSM;;;;; N;;;;;
11899; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN O; Mn; 0; NSM;;;;; N;;;;;
1189A; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN OE; Mn; 0; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1189B; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN AI; Mc; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1189C; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN AU; Mc; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
1189D; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL LENGTH MARK; Mc; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
1189E; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG TTA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
1189F; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG TTHA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118A0; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG DDA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
118A1; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG DDHA; Lo; 0; L; ;; ;; N; ;; ;;
118A2; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG NNA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118A3; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG ZHA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118A4; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG ZA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118A5; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG GA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118A6; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG GHA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118A7; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG JA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118A8; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG JHA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
118A9; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG VA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
118AA; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG DA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
118AB; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG DHA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118AC; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG BA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118AD; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG BHA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118AE; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG SMALL A; Lo; 0; L; ;; ;; ; N; ;; ;;
118AF; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG TSA; Lo; 0; L; ;; ;; N; ;; ;;
118B0; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG TSHA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
118B1; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG DZA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
118B2; MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG SSA; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118B3; MONGOLIAN SQUARE SIGN ANUSVARA; Mn; 0; NSM;;;;; N;;;;;
118B4; MONGOLIAN SQUARE SIGN VISARGA; Mc; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
118B5; MONGOLIAN SQUARE FINAL CONSONANT SIGN; Mn; 0; NSM; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;
```

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118B6; MONGOLIAN SQUARE SIGN FINAL AANG; Mc; 0; L;;;; N;;;; 118B7; MONGOLIAN SQUARE DANDA; Po; 0; L;;;; N;;;; 118B8; MONGOLIAN SQUARE TSHEG; Po; 0; L;;;; N;;;; 118B9; MONGOLIAN SQUARE HEAD MARK; Po; 0; ON;;;; N;;;; 118BA; MONGOLIAN SQUARE VIRAMA; Mn; 9; NSM;;;; N;;;;
```

5.2 Linebreaking Properties

Linebreaking properties given in the data format of LineBreak.txt:

```
11880..11894; AL  # LETTER A .. LETTER KSSA
11895..1189D; CM  # VOWEL SIGN I .. VOWEL LENGTH MARK
1189E..118B2; AL  # LETTER GALIG TTA .. LETTER GALIG SSA
118B3..118B3; CM  # SIGN ANUSVARA .. SIGN VISARGA
118B5..118B6; CM  # FINAL CONSONANT SIGN .. SIGN FINAL AANG
118B7; BA  # DANDA
118B8; BA  # TSHEG
118B9; BB  # HEAD MARK
118BA; CM  # VIRAMA
```

5.3 'Confusable' Characters

Some Mongolian Square letters resemble those found in other scripts encoded in the UCS:

```
11883 MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER NGA ; A843 PHAGS-PA LETTER NGA
11884 MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG ZA ; A855 PHAGS-PA LETTER ZA
118A7 MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG JHA ; A846 PHAGS-PA LETTER JA
118AE MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG SMALL A ; A855 PHAGS-PA LETTER SMALL A
118B9 MONGOLIAN SQUARE HEAD MARK ; A874 PHAGS-PA SINGLE HEAD MARK
```

6 References

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7 Acknowledgments

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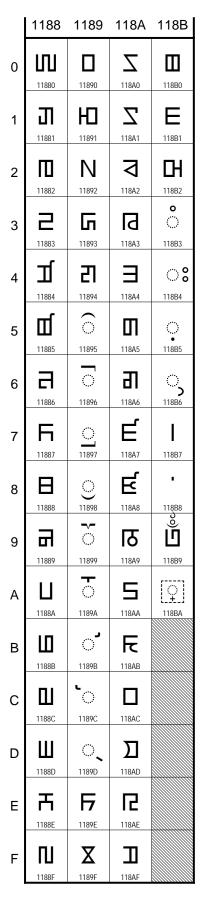


Figure 1: Proposed code chart for the Mongolian Square script.

The script is also called Horizontal Square Script. It is known as Xewtee Dörböljin in Mongolian.

Vowel carrier

11880 III MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER A

Consonants

- 11881 II MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GA
 Used for Sanskrit ka
- 11882 MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER KA
 Used for Sanskrit kha
- 11883 Z MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER NGA 11884 I MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER JA
 - Used for Sanskrit ca
- 11885 MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER CA
 Used for Sanskrit cha
- 11886 ∃ MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER NYA 11887 ⊨ MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER DA
- 11887 F MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER DA
 Used for Sanskrit ta
 11888 E MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER TA
- 1188A U MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER BA

 Used for Sanskrit pa
- 1188B III MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER PA
 Used for Sanskrit pha
- 1188C W MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER MA 1188D W MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER YA
- 1188D Ⅲ MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER YA 1188E Ћ MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER RA
- 1188F II MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER LA
- 11890 MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER VA
- 11891 ℍ MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER SHA 11892 N MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER SA

Consonant conjunct

11894 리 MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER KSSA

Vowel signs

11895 O MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN I
11896 O MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN U
11897 O MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN UE
11898 O MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN O
11894 O MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN OE
11898 O MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN AI
11890 O MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN AI
11890 O MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL SIGN AU

Vowel length mark

1189D O MONGOLIAN SQUARE VOWEL LENGTH MARK

Additions for Sanskrit and Tibetan

- 1189E F MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG TTA
 1189F X MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG TTHA
- 118A0 Z MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG DDA 118A1 Z MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG DDHA
- 118A2 ☐ MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG NNA 118A3 ☐ MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG ZHA
- 118A3 Id MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG ZH. 118A4 ∃ MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG ZA
- 118A5 MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG ZA
- 118A6 II MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG GHA
- 118A7 É MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG JA 118A8 É MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG JHA
- 118A9 To Mongolian square letter galig va 118AA 5 Mongolian square letter galig da
- 118AB & MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG DHA
- 118AC | MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG BA
- 118AD D MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG BHA

Additions for Tibetan

118AE R MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG SMALL A
118AF M MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG TSA
118B0 M MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG TSHA
118B1 E MONGOLIAN SQUARE LETTER GALIG DZA

Other additions for Sanskrit

Various signs

118B3 ° MONGOLIAN SQUARE SIGN ANUSVARA 118B4 ° MONGOLIAN SQUARE SIGN VISARGA

Final consonantal signs

- 118B5 MONGOLIAN SQUARE FINAL CONSONANT SIGN
- 118B6 3 MONGOLIAN SQUARE SIGN FINAL AANG

Punctuation

- 118B7 I MONGOLIAN SQUARE DANDA 118B8 MONGOLIAN SQUARE TSHEG
 - → 0F0B tibetan mark intersyllabic tsheg

Head mark

118B9 🗓 MONGOLIAN SQUARE HEAD MARK

Virama

118BA 😨 MONGOLIAN SQUARE SIGN VIRAMA

Figure 2: Proposed names list for the Mongolian Square script.

АЛФАВИТ ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНОГО КВАДРАТНОГО ПИСЬМА ö (в тиб, нет) (в тиб. нет) $n \cdot b(p) p(ph) m$ **v(**b) (jh) • (v?) (d) (dh) (b) (bh) из санскритского ряда отсутствует 5, из тибетского - с, сh, j (лигатуры:) (kr) (khy) (?gl) · (rg) (sg) (слоги:)

Figure 3: Characters of the Mongolian Square script (from Kara 1972: 96).

am

a n(?)

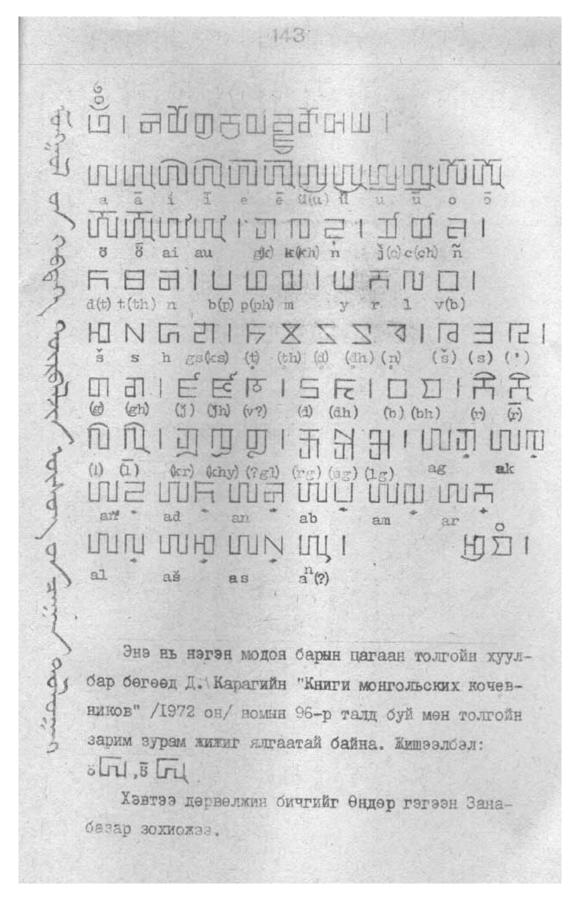


Figure 4: Characters of the Mongolian Square script (from Kapaj 2002).

гэдэг өгүүлэлдээ тодруулан өгчээ. Академич Ринчен ийнхүү тодруулахдаа Угалзын лам хэмээн олонд алдаршсан Лувсансодовжамц (1878-1961)-ын "Yig-bçad gsal bai'i me-long zes bya ba bzugs-so" буюу хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичгийн тайлбар болгож зохиосон "Yсэгийн номлол тодорхой толь хэмээх оршивой" гэдэг гар бичмэл номын¹⁰ мэдээнд үндэслэсэн буй заа.

Хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичгээр үлдсэн дурсгал гэвэл 1972 оныг хүртэл хэдэн зүйл хэсэг бусаг цагаан толгой, нэгэн зүйл тарнийн үсгээс өөр тоймтой баримт олдоогүй байсан гэж хэлж болно. 1972 онд проф. Д. Кара *"Книги монгольских кочевников"* номдоо хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичгийн цагаан толгойд үсэгзүйн ажиглалт хийж, дуудалгын латин галигийн хамт анхлан судлагааны хүрээнд танилцуулж Жамсраны Цэвээн авгайн цуглуулгаас олдсон монгол хэлээр, хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичгээр буй "<u>А-му-гу-ла-н-ту та-ма-га</u>"-ын дардасыг хавсаргажээ¹¹ (3-р хавсралтаас үзмүү).

Хэдэн жилийн дараа энэ номын зохиогч Гандан хийдийн ламтан Данзан-осор гуайн цуглуулгад байсан самгард хэл, бичгээрхи ханын чимэгийн эцэс дэхи хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичгээр, монгол хэлээр буй бичвэрийг олж судлагааны эргэлтэнд оруулсан билээ¹². Монгол хэлээрхи эл дурсгалын талаар хойно арай дэлгэрүүлэн өгүүлэх болно.

1997 онд судлагч Р. Бямбаа хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичгээр төвөд, монгол, самгард хэлээр буй дурсгалуудыг нэгтгэн судлаж *"Хэвтээ дөрвөлжин усэг, түүний дурсгалууд"* гэдэг бие даасан тусгай ном нийтлүүлсэн бөгөөд үүндээ уг бичигт холбогдох мэдээ баримтыг багтаан оруулжээ¹³. Энэ жишилэнгээр сүүлийн үес монгол, төвөд, самгард хэлээр хэвтээ дөрвөлжин үсгээр бичсэн дурсгалын зүйл мэр сэр нэмэгдсээр байна.

Хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичиг, түүгээр үлдсэн монгол хэлний дурсгалын ач холбогдолын тухайд гэвэл түрүүчийн бөлөгт соёмбо бичгийн баримт дурсгал монгол хэлний түүхэнд хэрхэн холбогдох талаар Л. Лигети академичийн хэлсэнтэй агаар нэгэн мөр тул дахин нурших хэрэггүй. Харин үсэгзүйн үүднээс төвөд, самгард үсэг бичигтэй харьцуулан тодруулах зүйл багагүйгээр барахгүй бас 1444/1446 оны солонгос бичигийн зарчимтай төстэй зүйл харагддаг¹⁴ нь шууд буюу эсбөгөөс Төв Ази дахины бусад бичиг үсгийн уламжлалтай дам холбоотойн алин болохыг энэ хир шийдээгүй боловч бас анхааралгүй орхиж болохгүй гэж санаж байна.

Хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичигийн цагаан толгой

Хуудас эхлэсний буюу хуудасны өвөр талын тэмдэг. Бярга буюу эгчимтэй адил үүрэг гүйцэтгэнэ.

1. **tl.** A; **tc.** mong., tib., sans.: а. Энэ нь а эгшигийн бие даасан буюу (IF) хэлбэр. Үг буюу үеийн эхинд тохиолдоно.

tl. a_0 ; **tc.** a. Энэ нь а эгшигийн гол буюу (MF) хэлбэр. Үг буюу үеийн дунд, адагт тохиолдох нууц буюу тэг хэлбэр.

Figure 5: Description of Mongolian Square letters (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 160).

¹⁰ Р. Бямбаа, *Хэвтээ дөрвөлжин үсэг, түүний дурсгалууд*, Улаанбаатар, 1997, х.22-38.

¹¹ Д. Кара, "Книги монгольских кочевников", Москва, 1972, стр. 93-96.

¹² Ц. Шагдарсүрэн, *Монгол үсэг зүй*, Тэргүүн дэвтэр, Улаанбаатар, 1981, 108-110; Ц. Шагдарсүрэн, *Об одном новонайденном памятнике горизонтально-квадратного письма*, - Монгольский лингвистический сборник, Москва, 1985, стр. 150 - 154.

¹³ Р. Бямбаа, *Хэвтээ дөрвөлжин үсэг, түүний дурсгалууд,* Улаанбаатар, 1997, 90 х.

¹⁴ Ц. Шагдарсүрэн, Монгол солонгос бичиг усгийн харилцаа холбооны асуудалд, - Mongolian Studies (The Korean Association for Mongol Studies), N. 4 (1996), Soeul, 1997, 169-192 x; Ts. Shagdarsurung, A Study of Relation between the Korean and Mongolian Scripts, The Research Paper to The Korea Foundation, Seoul, 1998, pp. 1-27.

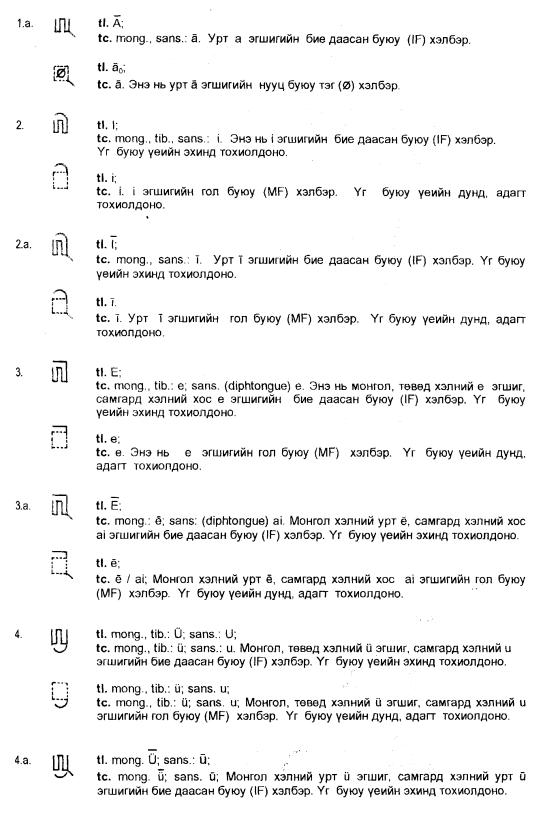


Figure 6: Description of Mongolian Square letters (from Shagdarsurung 2001: 161).

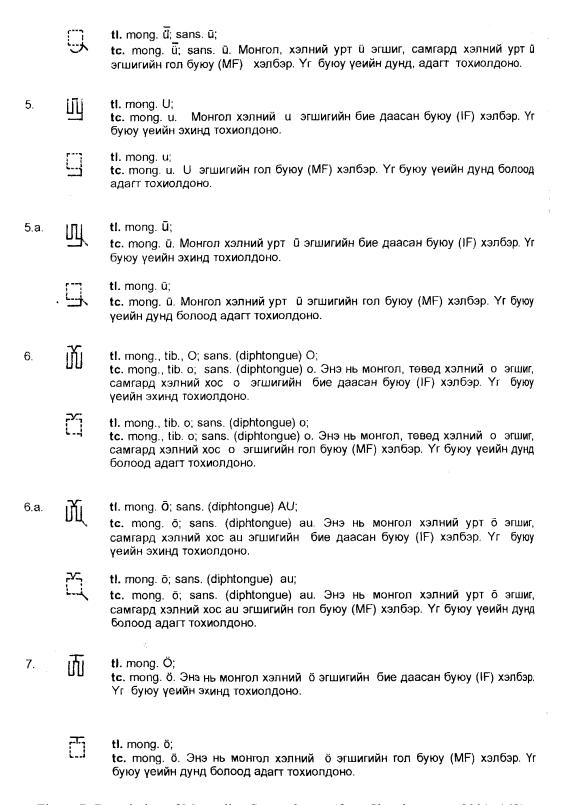


Figure 7: Description of Mongolian Square letters (from Shagdarsurung 2001: 162).

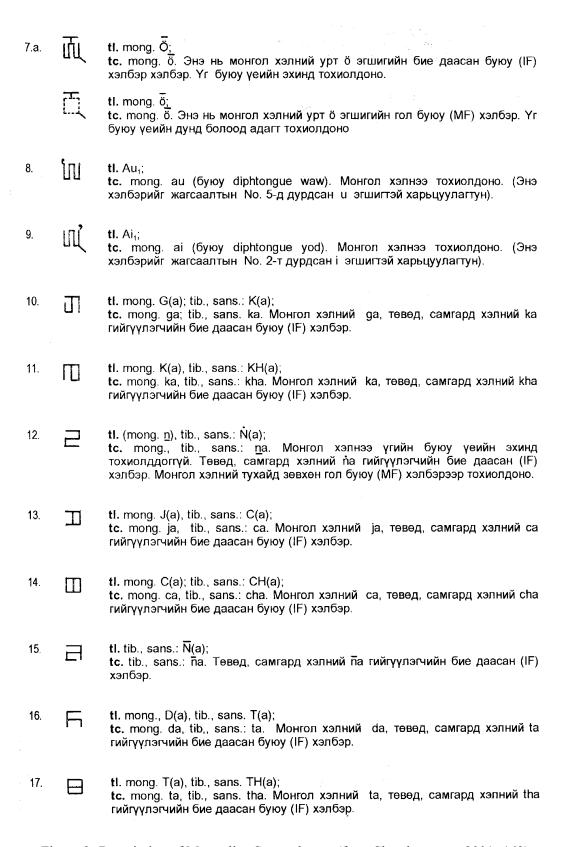


Figure 8: Description of Mongolian Square letters (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 163).

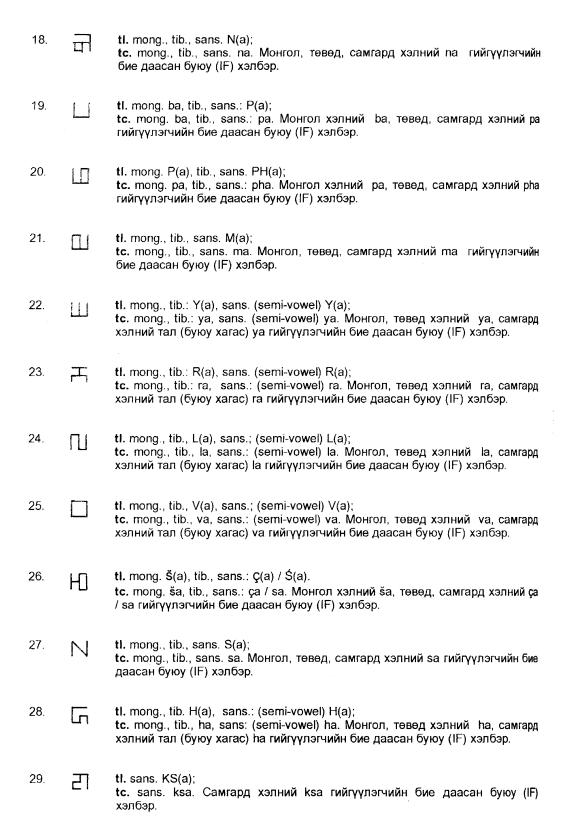


Figure 9: Description of Mongolian Square letters (from Shagdarsurung 2001: 164).

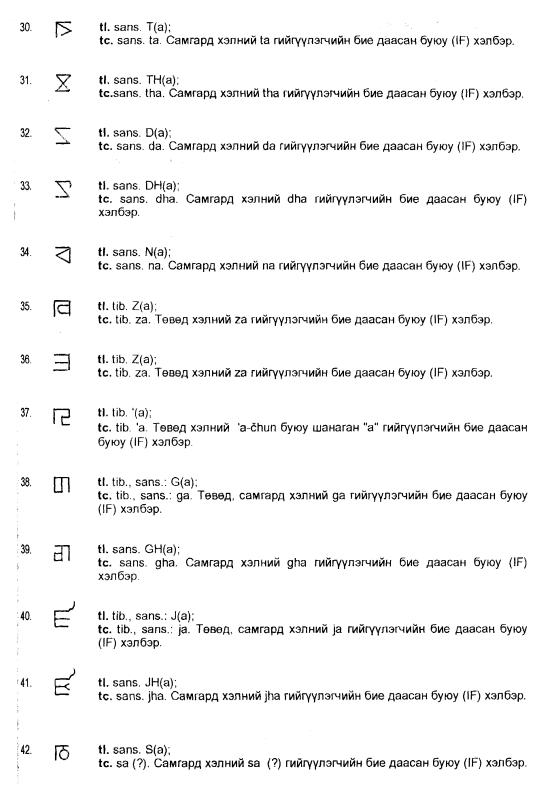


Figure 10: Description of Mongolian Square letters (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 165).

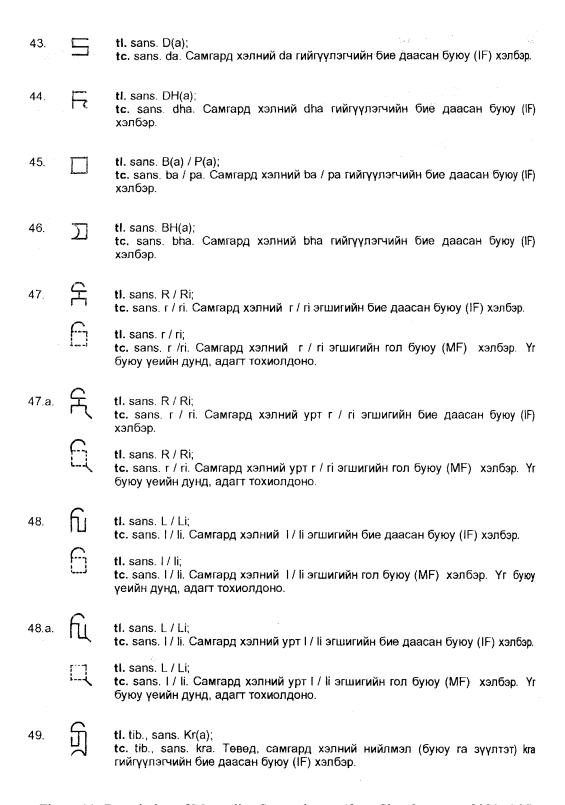


Figure 11: Description of Mongolian Square letters (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 166).

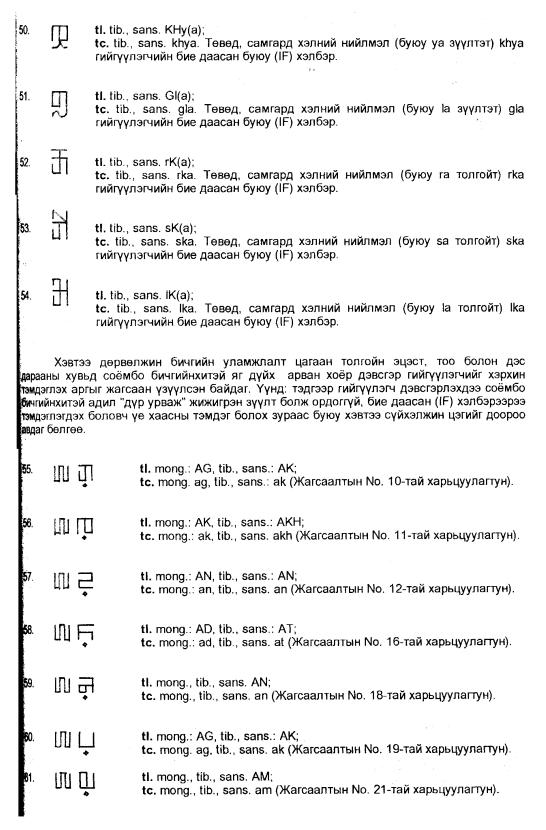


Figure 12: Description of Mongolian Square letters (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 167).

62.	加克	tl. mong., tib., sans. AR; tc. mong., tib., sans. ar (Жагсаалтын No. 23-тай харьцуулагтун).
63.	மு ப்	tl. mong., tib., sans. AL; tc. mong., tib., sans. al (Жагсаатын No. 24-тай харьцуулагтун).
64.	<u> ம</u>	tl. mong. AŠ, tib., sans.: AÇ / AŚ; tc.mong. aš, tib., sans.: aç / aś (Жагсаалтын No. 26-тай харьцуулагтун).
65.	шń	tl. mong., tib., sans. AS; tc. mong., tib., sans. as (Жагсаалтын No. 27-тай харьцуулагтун).
66.	ПĹ	tl. mong.Ānৣ; tc. mong. ānৣ. Үүнийг соёмбо бичигийн цагаан толгойн 41-рт дурдсан тайлбар сэлттэй харьцуулан үзнэ үү (ພຸຊຽ).

Хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичигт Монгол, төвөд, самгард хэлнээ дэвсгэрлэж орсон гийгүүлэгчийг ийнхүү дор нь тусгайлан тэмдэглэдэг уламжлал Төв Азийн бусад үндэстний бичиг үсгийн тогтолцоонд ч харагддаг бөлгөө. Тухайлбал: солонгос бичигт гол төлөв харь үгийн дэвсгэр гийгүүлэгчийг иймэрхүү байдлаар тэмдэглэдэг тухай энэ номын зохиогчийн бичсэн зүйл буй 15 .

Дээрхи жагсаалтаас үзэхүл, хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичигийг төвөд үсэг болон түүнээ үндэслэн зохиосон монгол дөрвөлжин бичигт тулгуурлаж, тэр цагийнхаа номын гурван хэл болж байсан монгол, төвөд, самгард хэлний үгийг тэмдэглэхэд зориулан таацуулж зохиосон болох нь тодорхой харагдана.

Одоо энэ хир хэвтээ дервелжин бичигээрхи дурсгалын зүйл гэвэл тоо ширхэгийн хувьд тийм ч цөөнгүй, хэмжээний хувьд харьцангуй янз бүр, зарим нь тамгын дардас тедий байхад зарим нь 7-8 хуудас ар өвөргүй байх жишээтэй. Хэлний хувьд, төвөд болон самгардаар бие даалган бичсэн буюу хадсан дурсгал харьцангуй илүү боловч сүүлийн үес монгол хэлээр буй дурсгал нэмэгдэн олдсоор буй бөгөөд эдгээр дурсгалуудыг цуглуулах, судлах, хэвлэн нийтлэхэд Р. Бямбаа онцгой үүрэг гүйцэтгэснийг энэ ташрамд дурдалгүй орхих аргагүй. 16 Үүнээс гадна Р. Бямбаа номдоо соёмбо бичгийн тайлбар болгон тусгай ном зохиож байсан "Угалзын лам" хэмээн алдаршсан Лувсансодовжамцын "Yig-bçad gsal ba'i me-long žes bya ba bzugs-so" буюу "Ycэгийн номлол тодорхой толь хэмээх оршивой" гэдэг нэртэй бүтээлийг монгол орчуулгын хамт эрдэм шинжилгээний гүйлгээнд оруулсан нь хэвтээ дөрвөлжин бичгийн талаар энэ хир бидний үетэй золгосон цорын ганц уламжлалт тайлбар зохиол болж өгсөн ач холбогдолтой юм. Энэ номын мэдээнээс үзвэл нэлээд зүйл тодорхой болж өгнө. Тухайлбал:

1.б.: (3)... Ранжүн Ишдоржбалсамбуу-бээр зохиосон үсгээс өөрөө аяндаа гарсан "Соёмбо" хэмээх үсэг нь их алдаршсан бөгөөд <u>үсэг бусдыг зохиосон</u> нь энэ богдын шавийн ахмад

Figure 13: Description of Mongolian Square letters (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 168).

¹⁵ Ц. Шагдарсүрэн, *Монгол солонгос бичиг усгийн харилцаа холбооны асуудалд*, - Mongolian Studies (The Korean Association for Mongol Studies), N. 4 (1996), Soeul, 1997, 169-192 х, Ts. Shagdarsurung, *A Study of Relation between the Korean and Mongolian Scripts*, The Research Paper to The Korea Foundation, Seoul, 1998, pp. 1-27.

16 Р. Бямбаа, *Хэвтээ дөрвөлжин усэг, тууний дурсгалууд*, Улаанбаатар, 1997, 90 х.

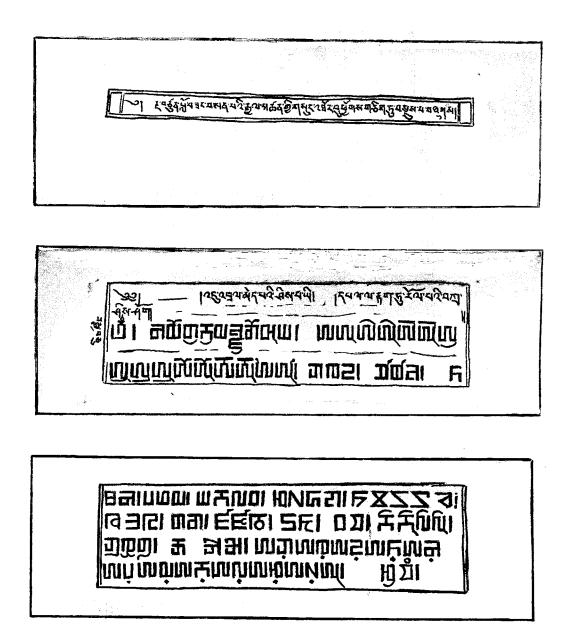
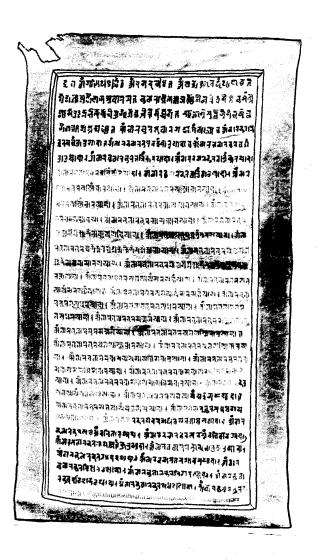


Figure 14: A record showing letters of Mongolian Square (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 171).



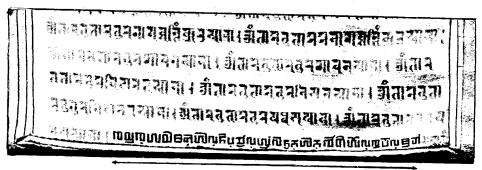


Figure 15: Mongolian Square text at the bottom of a record written in Ranjana (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 172).



Figure 16: A manuscript containing text in Soyombo and Mongolian Square (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 173).

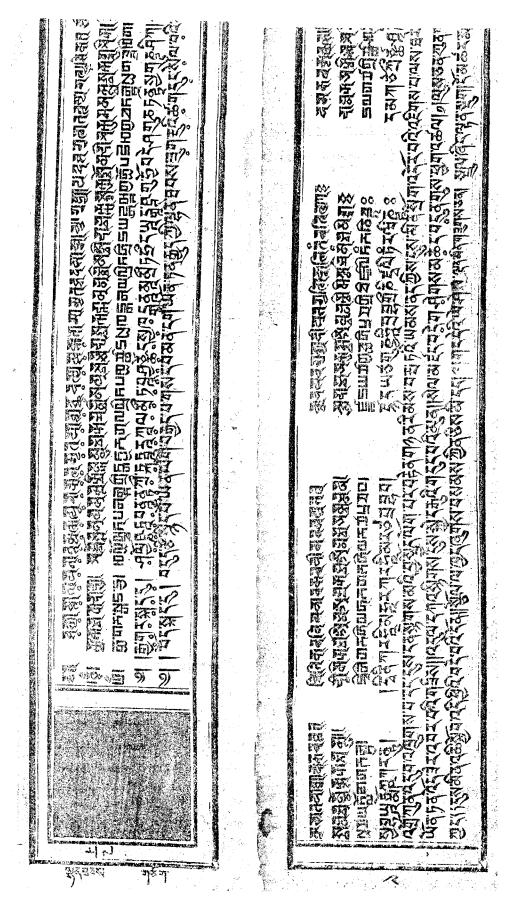


Figure 17: A manuscript containing text written in Ranjana, Soyombo, Mongolian Square, and Tibetan scripts (from Shagdarsürüng 2001: 174).

	Mongolian Square	Phags-pa Seal	Phags-pa Book	Tibetan
GA	ח	E	न्म	या
KA	П	Ю	店	A
GALIG GA	П	Ю	즤	ব
GALIG GHA	ਗ	_	_	त्रुव वि
NGA	2	N	Z	5
JA	Д	ח	a	3
CA	Щ	Ю	西	æ
GALIG JA	Ę	Ш	Ħ	E
GALIG JHA	턴	_	_	E \$5
NYA	а	Œ	ান্	3
DA	Fi	떠	ரு	5
TA	В	Ш	2	ঘ
GALIG DA	5	П	5	5
GALIG DHA	듄	_	_	\$
NA	a	চ	ষ	न
BA	Ц	٦	리	IJ
PA	Ш	ਜ਼	리	ধ
GALIG BA		Ю	리	T
GALIG BHA	П	_	_	TS.
MA	Ш	ন	ચ	ઢા
GALIG TSA	11	চ্চ	অ	శ్

Table 1: Comparison of consonant letters of Mongolian Square with related scripts.

	Mongolian Square	Phags-pa Seal	Phags-pa Book	Tibetan
GALIG TSHA		ß	অ	ಹ
GALIG DZA	E	ᅜ	五	É
GALIG VA	চা	R	压	स
GALIG ZHA	П	Q	P	@
GALIG ZA	∃	m	溟	a
GALIG SMALL A	LS	면	尼	æ
YA	Ш	3	щ	¥
RA	ጽ	Н	ጙ	τ
LA	П	2	囘	વ
SHA	Ю	Б	হা	4
GALIG SSA	В	_	_	P.
SA	Ν	⋜	₹	**
НА	ᅜ	12	₹ 7	5
QA	_	5	ra .	_
XA	_	<u>m</u>	团	_
FA	_	151	* 3	_
GGA	_	6	P	_
GALIG TTA	F	됴	त्रा	7
GALIG TTHA	X	Ш	Æ	R
GALIG DDA	Z	n	7	7
GALIG DDHA	Z	_	_	F
GALIG NNA	⊲	2	Ā	م

Table 2: Comparison of consonant letters of Mongolian Square with related scripts.

	Mongolian Square	Phags-pa Seal	Phags-pa Book	Tibetan
a	Ш	5	ВĄ	U
ā	્	_	_	ૂ
i	ô	তা	ন	े
ī	<u></u>	_	_	्र (
e	ੌ	巾	ਜ	े
$ar{e}$	্	_	_	^
ü	9	_	_	
\bar{u}	<u>ુ</u>	_	_	_
и	<u>_</u>	Ю	ত্ত	୍ ?
\bar{u}	্র	_	_	ুঙ
o	ें	K	*	ें
ō	<u>~</u>	_	_	*
Ö	₹	_	_	_
$ar{\ddot{o}}$	<u>;</u>	_	_	_
ai	ं	_	_	_
au	੍ਹ	_	_	_

Table 3: Comparison of vowels of Mongolian Square with related scripts.

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: Revised Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Mongolian Squ	uare Script				
2. Requester's name: Script Encoding Initiative (SEI) / Anshuman Pandey (pandey @					
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Liaison contri	bution				
4. Submission date: 2011-10-2	24				
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):	Yes				
Proposed name of script: Mongolian Square					
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:					
Name of the existing block:					
2. Number of characters in proposal:	59				
Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):					
A-Contemporary B.1-Specialized (small collection) X B.2-Specialized (large of	collection)				
C-Major extinct D-Attested extinct E-Minor extinct					
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic G-Obscure or questionable usa					
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?	Yes				
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines"					
in Annex L of P&P document?	Yes				
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?	Yes				
5. Fonts related:					
 a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for pul 	blishing the				
standard?					
Anshuman Pandey					
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-					
Anshuman Pandey (pandey @umich.edu) and Oliver Corff (original font desi	gner)				
6. References:	\				
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?	Yes				
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other	·				
7. Special encoding issues:					
Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such					
presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)	ation)? Yes				
8. Additional Information:					
	aractar(a) or Carint				
Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Ch that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed characteristics.					
Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information					
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/reports/tr44/) and associated Unicode.	e Technical Reports				
for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the	Unicode Standard.				

 $^{^{1}\ \}text{Form number: N3902-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03)}$

C. Technical - Justification

Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES explain	No
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? Biligsaikhan Batjargal < biligsaikhan @gmail.com>	Yes
If YES, available relevant documents:	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example:	<u>-</u>
size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	Yes
Reference: Size of user community is unknown. Script is used in academic publications.	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	Common
Reference: See text of proposal for details.	<u>-</u>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	Yes
If YES, where? Reference: Mongolia. See text of proposal for details.	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters	
in the BMP?	No
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference:	1) 0
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered	d)? Yes
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?	740
If YES, reference:	
S. 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?	Yes
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	Yes
If YES, reference: Combining vowel signs	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provid If YES, reference:	led?
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as	
control function or similar semantics?	Yes
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	Virama
See text of proposal	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?	No
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	
If YES, reference:	