

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 encode the Wancho script in the UCS****Source: UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)****Author: Michael Everson****Status: Liaison Contribution****Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC****Date: 2017-03-09**

1. Introduction. The Wancho language has some 51,000 speakers and is used chiefly in the southeast of Arunachal Pradesh, as well as in Assam and Nagaland. There are 64 villages in Longding, 4 villages in the Tirap district, 128 villages in Nagaland, over 23 villages in Myanmar, 3 in Bhutan and 4 in Assam, all where the language is spoken. Wancho is a Sino-Tibetan language of the Konyak subfamily of the Sal family spoken in eastern India, parts of Bangladesh, and Myanmar. The script was devised between 2001 and 2012 by Banwang Losu, a teacher at a government middle school in his home village in Longding District, Arunachal Pradesh. The Wancho script is taught today in schools.

2. Processing. Wancho is a simple alphabetic script comprised of letters which represent both consonants and vowels. Diacritical marks are not used, and there are no conjunct characters. Digraphs and trigraphs are used to express various distinctions. A few characters are similar to other characters, distinguished by a diacritical mark, but this dot is not productive; while three of them appear in pairs in alphabetical order (ᱚ SA *sa*, ᱛ SHA *śa*; ᱜ JA *ja*, ᱝ ZA *za*; ᱞ O *o*, ᱟ AU *au*), the dotted forms of both ᱠ RA *ra* and ᱡ U *u* (ᱢ TRA *ṭra* and ᱣ UN *ū*) are sorted at some distance from them.

3. Orthography. Tones are marked by repeating the final character to indicate low, mid, or high tone:

ᱚᱠ GI <i>gi</i> ‘cane’	ᱚᱠᱠ GII <i>gi</i> ‘thread’	ᱚᱠᱠᱠ GIII <i>gi</i> ‘incise’	ᱚᱠᱟ GIQ <i>gi?</i> ‘wilting’
ᱟᱞ TU <i>tù</i> ‘blunt’	ᱟᱞᱞ TUU <i>tu</i> ‘iron’	ᱟᱞᱞᱞ TUUU <i>tú</i> ‘see’	ᱟᱞᱟᱞ TUQ <i>tu?</i> ‘thorn’
ᱠᱚ KA <i>kà</i> ‘legs apart’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚ KAA <i>ka</i> ‘go’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚᱚ KAAA <i>ká</i> ‘door’	ᱠᱚᱟᱞ KAQ <i>ka?</i> ‘soil’
ᱠᱤ KE <i>kè</i> ‘buttock’	ᱠᱤᱤᱤ KEE <i>ke</i> ‘weak’		
ᱠᱚᱠ KI <i>kì</i> ‘quarrel’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚ KII <i>ki</i> ‘dog’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚᱚ KIII <i>kí</i> ‘hatch’	ᱠᱚᱟᱞᱟ KIQ <i>ki?</i> ‘to salve’
ᱞᱚ O <i>ò</i> ‘noise’	ᱞᱚᱞ OO <i>o</i> ‘bird’	ᱞᱚᱞᱞ OOO <i>ó</i> ‘protect’	

The diphthongs /ai/ and /au/ may be short or long; /au/ is spelt somewhat differently when short. These are spelt *əi/ai* and *əu/au* here, though another transcription might be *ai/āi* and *ai/āu*.

ᱠᱚᱚᱚ KAI <i>kài</i> ‘give, let’s’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚᱚ KAIᱢ <i>kai</i> ‘bent’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚᱚᱚ KAIᱣ <i>kái</i> ‘plant’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚᱟ KAIQ <i>kai?</i> ‘flick’
ᱠᱚᱚᱚᱚᱚ KAAI <i>kài</i> ‘cough’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚᱚᱚᱚ KAAIᱢ <i>kai</i> ‘sputum’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚᱚᱚᱚᱚ KAAIᱣ <i>kái</i> ‘kick’	ᱠᱚᱚᱚᱚᱟᱞ KAAIQ <i>kai?</i> ‘beat’
ᱠᱚᱞ KĀ <i>kàṣ</i> ‘he, she’	ᱠᱚᱞᱞ KĀĀ <i>kàṣ</i> ‘step’	ᱠᱚᱞᱞᱞ KĀ <i>káṣ</i> ‘run-off’	ᱠᱚᱞᱟ KĀQ <i>kàṣ?</i> ‘give’
ᱠᱚᱞᱟ KAU <i>kàṣ</i> ‘half’	ᱠᱚᱞᱟᱞ KAUU <i>kaṣ</i> —	ᱠᱚᱞᱟᱞᱞ KAUUU <i>káṣ</i> —	ᱠᱚᱞᱟᱞᱟ KAUQ <i>kaṣ?</i> ‘prune’


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1E2E6;WANCHO LETTER AN;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ;
1E2E7;WANCHO LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ;
1E2E8;WANCHO LETTER UN;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ;
1E2E9;WANCHO LETTER YIH;Lo;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ;
1E2F0;WANCHO DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L; ;0;0;0;N; ; ; ;
1E2F1;WANCHO DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;L; ;1;1;1;N; ; ; ;
1E2F2;WANCHO DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;L; ;2;2;2;N; ; ; ;
1E2F3;WANCHO DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L; ;3;3;3;N; ; ; ;
1E2F4;WANCHO DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L; ;4;4;4;N; ; ; ;
1E2F5;WANCHO DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;L; ;5;5;5;N; ; ; ;
1E2F6;WANCHO DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;L; ;6;6;6;N; ; ; ;
1E2F7;WANCHO DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;L; ;7;7;7;N; ; ; ;
1E2F8;WANCHO DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;L; ;8;8;8;N; ; ; ;
1E2F9;WANCHO DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;L; ;9;9;9;N; ; ; ;
1E2FA;WANCHO NGUN SIGN;Sc;0;ET; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ;

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9. References

Losu, Banwang. 2013. *The Wancho Script*. New Delhi: Partridge India. ISBN 978-1-4828-1251-0

10. Acknowledgements. This project was made possible in part by a grant from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded the Universal Scripts Project (part of the Script Encoding Initiative at UC Berkeley) in respect of the Wancho encoding. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Figures.

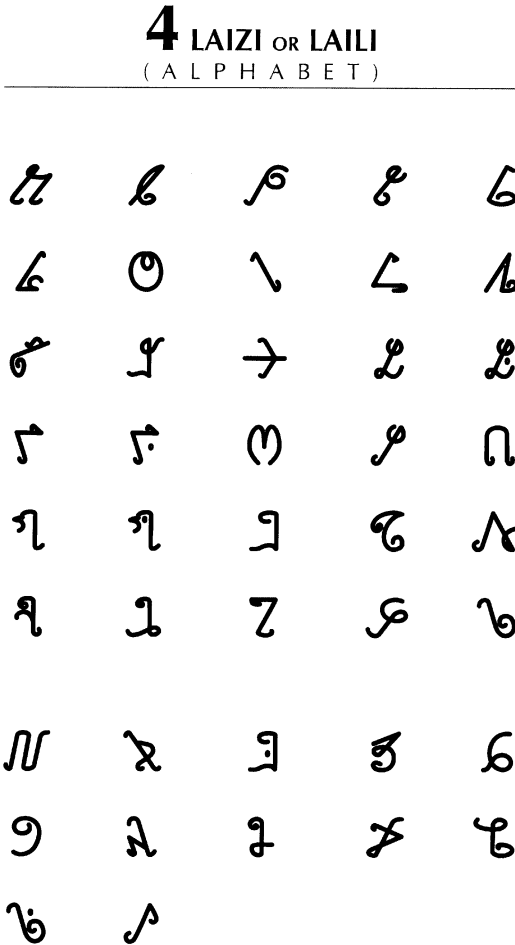


Figure 1. Chart of the Wancho alphabet. The gap appears between the letters which are used for sounds common to other languages of India, and sounds which are considered unique to Wancho. From Losu 2013:31.

11 SIMILARITIES

(Similar in sound, different in meaning)

(Short Vowel Sounds)			(Long Vowel Sounds)			
Wancho	English	=	Wancho	English		
ᱠᱤ	Ba	Gap	=	ᱠᱤᱤ	Baa	Teeth/Axe
ᱠᱤ	Ban	Fire	=	ᱠᱤᱤᱤ	Bann	10(Ten)
ᱠᱤ	Bea	Group	=	ᱠᱤᱤᱤ	Bea*	Pull
ᱠᱤᱞ	Bu	Hot(Chilli)	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞ	Boo	Itching/Scabies
ᱠᱤᱞ	Bo*	Scrotum	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞ	Bo*	Song
ᱠᱤᱞ	Cha	One	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Chaa	Remainder
ᱠᱤᱞ	Cho	Chest	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Cho	Summer
ᱠᱤᱞ	Cham	What	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Cham	Food
ᱠᱤᱞ	Chi	Water	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Chee	Penis
ᱠᱤᱞ	Da	Slave	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Daa	Rough surface
ᱠᱤᱞ	Dam	Bamboo mat	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Damm	Careless
ᱠᱤᱞ	Di	Shield	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Dee	Die
ᱠᱤᱞ	Ga	Useless	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Gaa	Afraid/Fear
ᱠᱤᱞ	Gan	Fence	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Gann	Shame
ᱠᱤᱞ	Gi	Cane	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Gee	Thread
ᱠᱤᱞ	Gong	Horn	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Gonng	Strong
ᱠᱤᱞ	Go*	Bamboo	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Go:*	Discussion/ Meeting

* symbol shows incomplete pronunciation
Glottal Stops, IPA symbol 'ʔ' is used in English and Colon [:] is used in Hindi

Wancho	English	=	Wancho	English		
ᱠᱤᱞ	No*	Basket	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	No*	Turning
ᱠᱤᱞ	Ni	Smile	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Nee	Cloths
ᱠᱤᱞ	Pan	Tree	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Pann	Rule
ᱠᱤᱞ	Pi	Fly	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Pee	Bend
ᱠᱤᱞ	Tu	Not sharp	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Too	See
ᱠᱤᱞ	Than	Face	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Thann	Target
ᱠᱤᱞ	Ki	Quarrel	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Kee	Chick comes out of egg
ᱠ	O	Noise	=	ᱠᱤᱞ	O	Bird
ᱠᱤᱞ	Man	No	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Mann	Name
ᱠᱤᱞ	Khan	Yam	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Khann	Buried
ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Mai	Good	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞᱞ	Maie	Animals/Meat
ᱠᱤᱞ	Ja*	Water	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Ja*	Bone
ᱠᱤᱞ	Nga	Tire	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Ngaa	Mithun
ᱠᱤᱞ	Khi	Red	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Khee	Keen
ᱠᱤᱞ	Kan	To carry	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Kann	Hug
ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Kom	They	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞᱞ	Komm	We
ᱠᱤᱞ	Ju	Beg	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Joo	Wine
ᱠᱤᱞ	Pong	Meet	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Pongn	Join
ᱠᱤᱞ	Lam	Way	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Lamm	seek/search
ᱠᱤᱞ	Shan	Face	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Shann	Praise
ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Chuu	Bite	=	ᱠᱤᱞᱞᱞ	Chu	Melt

Figure 2. Some minimal pairs in Wancho. From Losu 2013:86–87.

SUBTRACTION

Examples:

(a) . 6 - 2 = 4

(b) . 8 - 9 = -1

(c) . 12 - 97 = -85

(d) . 10 - 94 = -84

(i)
$$\begin{array}{r} 67245 \\ - 2890 \\ \hline 64355 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 49777 \\ - 2891 \\ \hline 46886 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7198 \\ - 776 \\ \hline 6422 \end{array}$$

(ii)
$$\begin{array}{r} 46727 \\ - 2746 \\ \hline 43981 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 66440 \\ - 9227 \\ \hline 57213 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 66666 \\ - 7087 \\ \hline 59579 \end{array}$$

MULTIPLICATION

Examples:

(a) 9 × 8 = 72

(b) 7 × 6 = 42

(c) 4 × -2 = -8

(d) 7 × 7 = 49

(e) 1 × 0 = 0

(i) (-8 × -6) = 48

(ii) 6 × 2 × 7 = 84

(iii) 7 × (-9) = -63

(iv)
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline 720 \\ + 00 \\ \hline 720 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 19 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 114 \\ + 108 \\ \hline 1140 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 279 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 2511 \\ + 1710 \\ \hline 25110 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ \times 999 \\ \hline 999 \\ + 9990 \\ \hline 99900 \\ + 999000 \\ \hline 999999 \end{array}$$

Figure 3. Examples of arithmetical operations in Wancho. From Losu 2013:96–97.

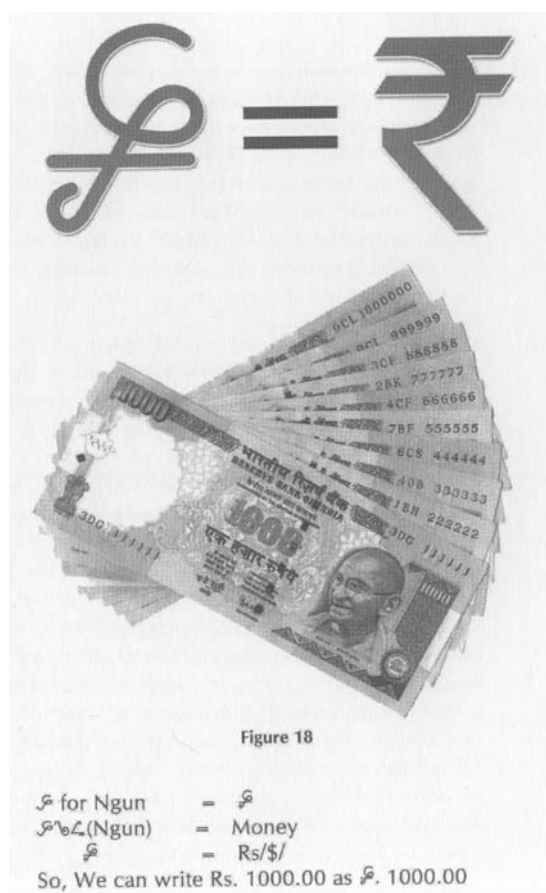


Figure 4. Example of the Wancho ngun sign, used to indicate rupees. From Losu 2013:119.

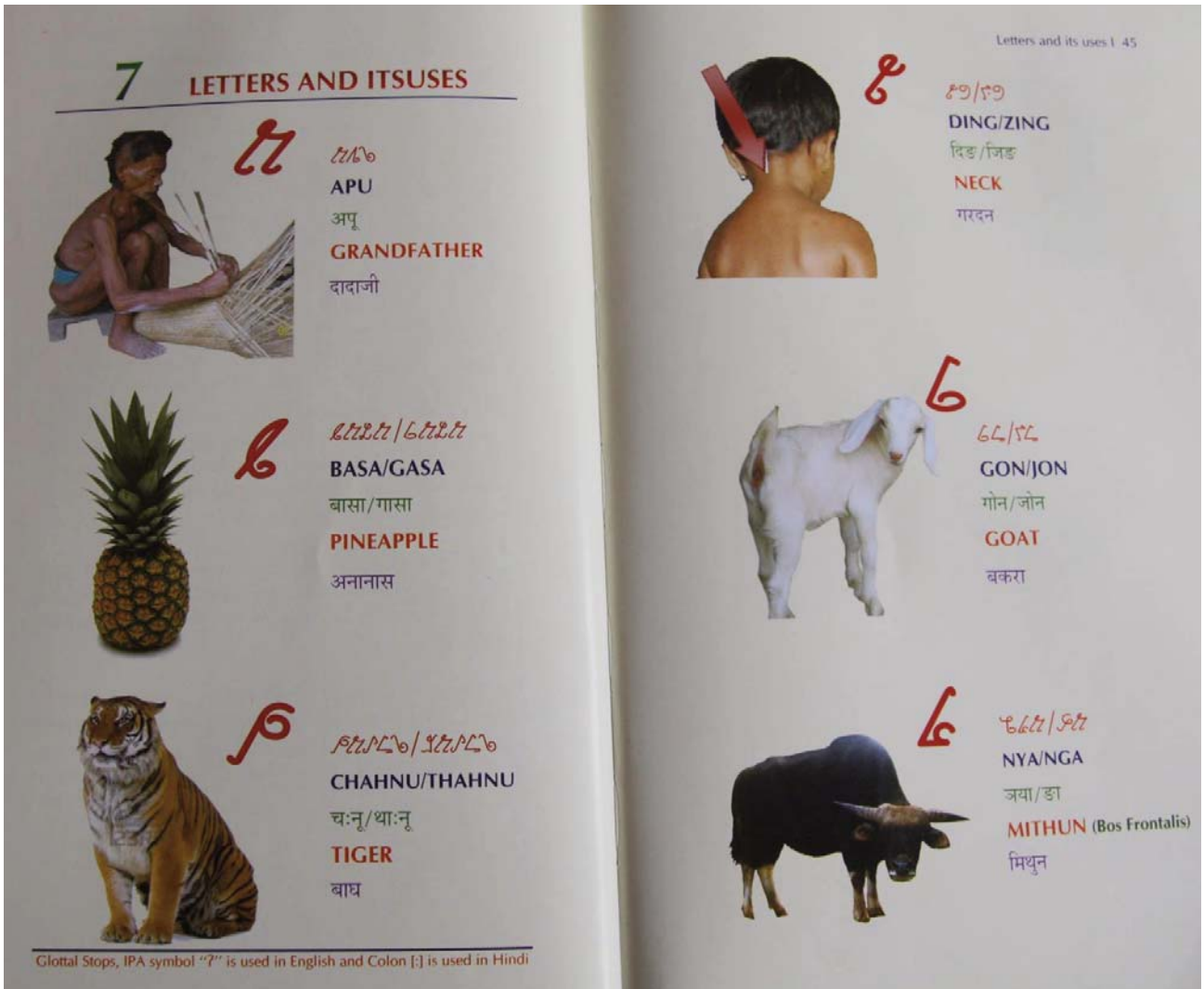


Figure 5. Examples of words beginning the alphabet in Wancho script, Latin script, Devanagari script, with English and Hindi translations. Variant readings like ꠘꠕꠕꠕꠕꠕ *chahnu* [tʃaʔnù] / ꠘꠕꠕꠕꠕꠕꠕ *thahnu* [θaʔnù] indicate dialect variation. From Losu 2013:44–45.

MAIZA
ᄒᄒᄒᄒ



ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ?
 ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ.
 ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ?
 ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ.
 ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ?
 ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ.
 ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ?
 ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ.
 ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ?
 ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒ.

This is moral character building poem especially for the school going children. The verse contained the prohibition of using drugs like alcohol, opium, and dirty activities in our daily life. Apart from that, good habit in every walk of life is encouraged in the last part of stanza.

Figure 6. A Wancho poem. From Losu 2013:124.

KOI GAGA በገን ልገገገ

በገን ልገገገ ገ በገን ልገገገ
 ልገገገ በገን ልገገገ ገ በገን ልገገገ
 ገ በገን ልገገገ ገ በገን ልገገገ
 ገ በገን ልገገገ ገ በገን ልገገገ
 ገ በገን ልገገገ ገ በገን ልገገገ
 ገ በገን ልገገገ ገ በገን ልገገገ
 ገ በገን ልገገገ ገ በገን ልገገገ
 ገ በገን ልገገገ ገ በገን ልገገገ
 ገ በገን ልገገገ ገ በገን ልገገገ

(Translated below)

Koi gaga O koi gaga
 Nuna kaong Pana kaong
 Humto, koi gaga O koi gaga
 Apuna phawto Apeena hungto
 Khungto, koi gaga O koi gaga
 Sampa na hatai Lamgoi na hatai
 Chingto, koi gaga O koi gaga
 Sah na hatai jing na hatai
 Maanphe, koi gaga O koi gaga.



A child is weeping, singing above song (Poem) with her toy horse (Maan) during the day at home. Her mother, father and parents went to field leaving her alone, no one was there to take care of and play with her except toy.

Figure 7. A Wancho song with transliteration. From Losu 2013:125.

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE SCHOOL KAMHUA NOKNU
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-1, QUESTION PAPER 2016-17
CLASS-V to VIII (Five-Eight) SUBJECT: THIRD LANGUAGE

Time : 3 Hours

Full marks : 100
Pass Mark : 33

General Instruction:-

- 1) Attempt all the questions.
- 2) Marks are indicated against the questions at right side.

Q.1. Write the Wancho numerals. 10 X 1 = 10

Wancho	Roman	
0	= Zero	
1	= VOTU w l, NOD(Au w l)	
2	= JODU w l, JOD(Au w l) or	
3	= JOD(Au w l), Taw	
4	= JOD(Au w l), JOD(Au w l)	
5	= JOD(Au w l), JOD(Au w l)	
6	= JOD(Au w l), JOD(Au w l)	
7	= JOD(Au w l), Seven	
8	= JOD(Au w l), Eight	
9	= JOD(Au w l), Nine	



Q.2. Write the Wancho Alphabet from *tt* to *tt*. 42 X 1 = 42

Q.3. Write the names of the following pictures in Wancho, using Wancho Alphabet. 42 X 1 = 42
























































P.T.O.











































Figure 8. A page from one of the Middle School examinations in Wancho.













Figure 9. Students taking an examination in Wancho script.

	1E2C	1E2D	1E2E	1E2F
0	 1E2C0	 1E2D0	 1E2E0	 1E2F0
1	 1E2C1	 1E2D1	 1E2E1	 1E2F1
2	 1E2C2	 1E2D2	 1E2E2	 1E2F2
3	 1E2C3	 1E2D3	 1E2E3	 1E2F3
4	 1E2C4	 1E2D4	 1E2E4	 1E2F4
5	 1E2C5	 1E2D5	 1E2E5	 1E2F5
6	 1E2C6	 1E2D6	 1E2E6	 1E2F6
7	 1E2C7	 1E2D7	 1E2E7	 1E2F7
8	 1E2C8	 1E2D8	 1E2E8	 1E2F8
9	 1E2C9	 1E2D9	 1E2E9	 1E2F9
A	 1E2CA	 1E2DA		 1E2FA
B	 1E2CB	 1E2DB		
C	 1E2CC	 1E2DC		
D	 1E2CD	 1E2DD		
E	 1E2CE	 1E2DE		
F	 1E2CF	 1E2DF		


Letters

1E2C0		WANCHO LETTER AA
1E2C1		WANCHO LETTER BA
1E2C2		WANCHO LETTER CA
1E2C3		WANCHO LETTER DA
1E2C4		WANCHO LETTER GA
1E2C5		WANCHO LETTER YA
1E2C6		WANCHO LETTER PHA
1E2C7		WANCHO LETTER LA
1E2C8		WANCHO LETTER NA
1E2C9		WANCHO LETTER PA
1E2CA		WANCHO LETTER TA
1E2CB		WANCHO LETTER THA
1E2CC		WANCHO LETTER FA
1E2CD		WANCHO LETTER SA
1E2CE		WANCHO LETTER SHA
1E2CF		WANCHO LETTER JA
1E2D0		WANCHO LETTER ZA
1E2D1		WANCHO LETTER WA
1E2D2		WANCHO LETTER VA
1E2D3		WANCHO LETTER KA
1E2D4		WANCHO LETTER O
1E2D5		WANCHO LETTER AU
1E2D6		WANCHO LETTER RA
1E2D7		WANCHO LETTER MA
1E2D8		WANCHO LETTER KHA
1E2D9		WANCHO LETTER HA
1E2DA		WANCHO LETTER E
1E2DB		WANCHO LETTER I
1E2DC		WANCHO LETTER NGA
1E2DD		WANCHO LETTER U
1E2DE		WANCHO LETTER LLHA
1E2DF		WANCHO LETTER TSA
1E2E0		WANCHO LETTER TRA
1E2E1		WANCHO LETTER ONG
1E2E2		WANCHO LETTER ANG
1E2E3		WANCHO LETTER ING
1E2E4		WANCHO LETTER ON
1E2E5		WANCHO LETTER EN
1E2E6		WANCHO LETTER AN
1E2E7		WANCHO LETTER NYA
1E2E8		WANCHO LETTER UN
1E2E9		WANCHO LETTER YIH

Digits

1E2F0		WANCHO DIGIT ZERO
1E2F1		WANCHO DIGIT ONE
1E2F2		WANCHO DIGIT TWO
1E2F3		WANCHO DIGIT THREE
1E2F4		WANCHO DIGIT FOUR
1E2F5		WANCHO DIGIT FIVE
1E2F6		WANCHO DIGIT SIX
1E2F7		WANCHO DIGIT SEVEN
1E2F8		WANCHO DIGIT EIGHT
1E2F9		WANCHO DIGIT NINE

Symbol

1E2FA		WANCHO NGUN SIGN = rupee → 20B9 ₹ indian rupee sign
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A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal to encode the Wancho script in the UCS

2. Requester's name

UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)

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

Liaison contribution.

4. Submission date

2016-03-09

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.

1b. Proposed name of script

Wancho.

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

No.

1d. Name of the existing block

2. Number of characters in proposal

53.

3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; 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)

Category A.

4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

Yes.

4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document?

Yes.

4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

Yes.

5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

Michael Everson via Banwang Losu

5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

Michael Everson, Fontographer.

6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

Yes.

6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

7. 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)?

Yes.

8. 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.

See above.

C. Technical – Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.

Yes. N4785.

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?

Banwang Losu, Stephen Morey

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?

Contemporary use by Wancho speakers.

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

Common.

4b. Reference

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

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

In Arunachal Pradesh.

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

No.

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?

6c. If YES, reference

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?

No.

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

10c. If YES, reference

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)?

No.

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

11c. If YES, reference

11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

No.

11e. If YES, reference

12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

No.

12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

No.

13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?