

Proposal to encode the Leke script into the Unicode Standard

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1 Introduction

The Leke (ꠘꠞꠞꠞ *leke*) script, also known as the Chicken Scratch script (ꠘꠞꠞꠞꠞꠞꠞꠞ *laicangwee*) is used to write the Pwo Eastern Karen (ꠘꠞꠞꠞ *hploung*) language [kjp] spoken by just over a million people in Myanmar and some 50 000 people in Thailand. It was invented in the early 19th century and seems to have been influenced by the Ancient Mon and Myanmar writing systems.

This document is an expansion of the earlier proposal by Fickle and Hosken (2013) L2/13-116.

2 Usage

The Leke script is mainly used by members of the Ariya millenarian buddhist sect, but is also used by other Eastern Pwo peoples. There are currently three other competing writing systems in use for Pwo Eastern Karen: two based on the Myanmar writing system and one using the Thai script. The buddhist monastic Myanmar script is most commonly used for Eastern Pwo. The Christian missionary Myanmar script has some limited usage, but is mostly associated with Western Pwo and the Thai script is only used by refugees in Thailand.

The script has been in continuous use since it's invention and is currently being taught throughout the region.

3 Writing System

The Leke script is an abugida, like many other scripts in the region. It creates all the vowel sounds and tones necessary for the language by combining

different vowel signs, final consonant signs and tone marks to any given consonant. Leke also possesses four dedicated medial consonant signs for glides between the initial consonant and the vowel.

3.1 Consonants

Each consonant sound of the Eastern Pwo language is represented by a unique consonant sign. Some consonants can occur at the end of a syllable, in which case they lose their consonantal quality and are used as vowel signs. These will be treated below.

3.1.1 Initial Consonants

The following consonants are used for the onset:

Name	Glyph	IPA	Name	Glyph	IPA
LETTER KA	ᵛ	k	LETTER YA	ᵛ	j
LETTER HKA	/	k ^h	LETTER RA	ᵛ	r
LETTER NGA	ᵛ	ŋ	LETTER LA	ᵛ	l
LETTER CA	ᵛ	tɕ / s	LETTER WA	ᵛ	w
LETTER HCA	ᵛ	tɕ ^h / s ^h	LETTER THA	ᵛ	θ
LETTER NYA	ᵛ	ɲ	LETTER GHA	ᵛ	ɣ
LETTER TA	ᵛ	t	LETTER HA	ᵛ	h
LETTER HTA	ᵛ	t ^h	LETTER KHA	ᵛ	x
LETTER NA	ᵛ	n	LETTER HWA	ᵛ	ɰ
LETTER SA	ᵛ	ɕ	LETTER A	ᵛ	ʔ
LETTER PA	ᵛ	p	LETTER BA	ᵛ	ɓ
LETTER HPA	//	p ^h	LETTER DA	ᵛ	ɗ
LETTER MA	ᵛ	m			

Table 1: Leke consonants

One letter, U+11B95 LEKE LETTER HWA, has a variant with dots inside the character ᵛ vs. ᵛ, but this is merely a stylistic choice and does not require separate encoding.

3.1.2 Medial Consonants

Leke has a set of four medial consonants used for glides. These signs should be encoded anatomically as they have been in the Myanmar script and other similar writing systems. It would not make sense to add a virama-like character.

Glyph	Leke Name	Unicode Name	IPA
◌့	ဒုလ္လိ	PA YA	-j-
◌့	ဒုလ္လိ	PA LA	-l-
◌့	ဒုလ္လိ	PA WA	-w-
◌့	ဒုလ္လိ	RAI YA	-r-

Table 2: Leke medial consonants

A base consonant can, in some cases, carry up to two medial consonant signs. They are then placed next to each other, as in:

◌့ = ◌ U+11B80 + ◌ U+11BA9 + ◌ U+11BAB

◌့ = ◌ U+11B80 + ◌ U+11BAC + ◌ U+11BAB

3.2 Vowels

The Leke script uses a set of nine vowel signs and four tone marks, which are combined to create all the vowel and tone phonemes of the language. The vowel signs are:

Glyph	Leke Name	Unicode Name
ဝါ	သွိုင်သွိုင်	DWAI THA
ံ	ဝံသွိုင်	TANG DWAI
ိ	ဝံသွိုင်	TANG KANG LI
ု	သွိုင်သွိုင်	SEUNG NU CEU
ွ	သွိုင်သွိုင်	THAE WEE KLEU
ေ	သွိုင်သွိုင်	DWAI THAE WEE
့	သွိုင်သွိုင်	CEE CANG
း	သွိုင်သွိုင်	DWAI THA HPA HTU
်	ဝံသွိုင်	TANG PI HPA HTU

3.2.1 Vowels with Zero Initial

3.2.2 Vowel Placement

When a vowel and tone co-occur above a consonant, the tone is placed to the left of the vowel, but when they co-occur below a consonant, the tone is placed to the right:

In combination with medial consonants, vowels and tones usually come below to the right:

In case of double medial consonants, they are placed in the middle below:

LANG HPU is pronounced /kaŋ/, but ɔꞵ KA + NGA + LANG HPU is pronounced /kaɪŋ/.

The final glides <y> and <w> are used to create front and back vowels, respectively. Examples can be found in table 7.

The tone diacritic THA LANG is placed below LANG HPU, but inside LANG DU: 𑜀 and 𑜁.

3.2.4 Tones

The Easter Pwo language has four tones: high, mid, low and falling. These are marked with three different tone marks in Leke, the mid tone being left unmarked. The high tone can be indicated with two different signs, with one being used in combination with vowel signs above the consonant and the other on signs after the consonant. These are not seen as two variants of the same tone mark, however, and should be encoded separately.

Glyph	Leke Name	Unicode Name
◌̈́	𑜀𑜂𑜆	TANG PI
◌̈́̈́	𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆	THA LANG
◌̈́̈́̈́	𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆	THA PI
◌̈́̈́̈́̈́	𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆	THA SOO

Table 5: Leke tones

3.2.5 List of Vowels and Tones

Below is a list of all the vowel combinations found in the Leke script. ɔ U+11B80 LEKE LETTER KA is used in place of the initial consonant. The first table gives only vowel signs, the second table gives vowel-final consonant combinations.

⌘ U+11BA6 DWAI THA HPA HTU and 𑜀̈́ U+11BA7 TANG PI HPA HTU can optionally form a ligature 𑜀̈́̈́̈́̈́, where TANG PI HPA HTU replaces the upper circle of DWAI THA HPA HTU.

Please be aware that the exact correspondences between sound and spelling in Leke are still being researched. The IPA values in the following tables are based on current understanding and may be subject to change.

transl.	IPA		◌̊	◌̋	◌̌
A	a		၁		၁း
A	a	◌ိ	၁ိ	၁ိ	၁ိး
II	i	◌ီ	၁ီ		
II	i	◌ီ	၁ီ	၁ီ	၁ီး
EU	u	◌ု	၁ု		
EU	u	◌ု	၁ု	၁ု	၁ုး
EE	e	◌ဲ	၁ဲ	၁ဲ	၁ဲး
E	ε	◌့	၁့		
U	u	◌ိ	၁ိ		၁ိး
U	u	◌း	၁း		
U	u	◌း	၁း		
U	u	◌း	၁း		
ANG	aŋ	◌ံ	၁ံ	၁ံ	၁ံး

Table 6: Leke vowel combinations

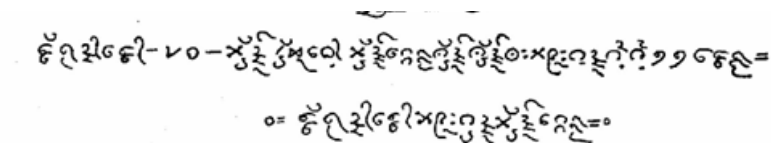
၁	၁	KA
၁	၁ + ၁ (+ ၁/၁/၁)	KA + DWAI THA (+ TANG PI / THA LANG / THA PI)
၁	၁ + ၁	KA + TANG DWAI
၁	၁ + ၁ (+ ၁/၁/၁)	KA + TANG KANG LI (+ TANG PI / THA LANG / THA PI)
၁	၁ + ၁	KA + SEUNG NU CEU
၁	၁ + ၁ + ၁ (+ ၁/၁/၁)	KA + TANG PI HPA HTU + THAE WEE KLEU (+ TANG PI / THA LANG / THA PI)
၁	၁ + ၁ + ၁ (+ ၁/၁/၁)	KA + DWAI THAE WEE + TANG PI HPA HTU (+ TANG PI / THA LANG / THA PI)
၁	၁ + ၁ (+ ၁)	KA + CEE CANG (+ THA LANG)
၁	၁ + ၁ + ၁ (+ ၁)	KA + DWAI THAE WEE + DWAI THA (+ THA LANG)
၁	၁ + ၁ + ၁ (+ ၁ / ၁)	KA + DWAI THAE WEE + DWAI THA HPA HTU (+ THA SOO / TANG PI HPA HTU)
၁	၁ + ၁ (+ ၁/၁/၁)	KA + TANG PI HPA HTU (+ TANG PI / THA LANG / THA PI)
၁	၁ + ၁	KA + THA PI

Table 8: Visual reordering of characters in a syllable

3.3 Punctuation

The Leke script doesn't originally use punctuation. Spaces are used between phrases in a way similar to Latin commas and periods. A traditional 'end of section' mark ၵ U+11BBA LEKE END OF SECTION is used. Examples can be found in figures 9 and 10 on pages 25 and 26.

In some educational material, a line, a double line and a small circle are used. For these U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS, U+2E30 RING DOT ° and U+2E40 DOUBLE HYPHEN = can be used. An annotation could be added to these characters. The figure below shows these characters in use.



Three consecutive rings °°° can be used as a paragraph separator.

In modern texts, Latin punctuation marks, such as question marks, brackets, quotation marks and dashes are used. These will usually follow the Myanmar style with open circles.

3.4 Numerals

Leke has its own set of decimal digits: ၀ ၁ ၂ ၃ ၄ ၅ ၆ ၇ ၈ ၉.

4 Rendering

4.1 Stacking and Placement

In traditional, handwritten documents, the consonant letters NA and SA both extend below the base line. For SA this means that vowels and tones are placed a bit to the right, next to the descender. For NA this means that vowels and tones can often be placed inside the character. When the space inside the character is taken up by a medial consonant, the vowel and tone will be written underneath.

NYA is the only consonant letter that traditionally extends above x-height. In this case, vowels and tones are also often placed inside the character. In cases where this would create overlap, the top line of NYA is shortened to accommodate for the vowel.

Modern fonts have, due to technical constraints, simplified these cases by making SA, NA and NYA fit x-height. The table below highlights some of the differences.

The table below shows some of the differences between the traditional and modern font styles.

	U+11B89 LEKE LETTER SA									
trad.	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂
mod.	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂

	U+11B88 LEKE LETTER NA																
trad.	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	etc.
mod.	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	etc.

	U+11B85 LEKE LETTER NYA												
trad.	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	etc.
mod.	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	etc.

Table 9: Differences between traditional and modern font styles

It is important to note that the modern style is not the preferred style. It is used in modern documents due to the technical constraints of ASCII-based fonts, but the more traditional style is still used in handwriting.

4.2 Line Breaking and Space

Similar to Myanmar, spacing is not used between words, but rather between phrases. Line breaking can occur after a phonetic syllable, meaning that consonants appended with ၂ LANG DU or ၂ LANG HPU can never start a new line, e.g. နှစ်နှစ် = နှစ် | နှစ် | or နှစ်နှစ် = နှစ် | နှစ် |, where each | represents a line breaking opportunity.

Closing punctuation marks, such as],), ', " and ၂ cannot start a new line.

4.3 Encoding model

Leke will be encoded as an indic script according to the Brahmi model. It does not contain any obligatory ligatures, but does have two pre-base dependent signs, as well as several combining marks that interact when combined. Especially in the traditional representation, several letters require some shaping behavior. The ccc values of all combining marks must be 0, since their placement depends on the preceding letter or sign.

5 Unicode Character Data

5.1 Collation

○ KA < / HKA < ₂ NGA < ₃ CA < ₄ HCA < ₅ NYA < ₆ TA < ₇ HTA < ₈ NA < ₉ SA < ₁₀ PA < ₁₁ HPA < ₁₂ MA < ₁₃ YA < ₁₄ RA < ₁₅ LA < ₁₆ WA < ₁₇ THA < ₁₈ GHA < ₁₉ HA < ₂₀ KHA < ₂₁ HWA < ₂₂ A < ₂₃ BA < ₂₄ DA < ₂₅ SIGN DWAI THA < ₂₆ SIGN TANG PI < ₂₇ SIGN THA LANG < ₂₈ SIGN THA PI < ₂₉ SIGN TANG DWAI < ₃₀ SIGN TANG KANG LI < ₃₁ SIGN SEUNG NU CEU < ₃₂ SIGN THAE WEE KLEU < ₃₃ SIGN DWAI THAE WEE < ₃₄ SIGN CEE CANG < ₃₅ SIGN DWAI THA HPA HTU < ₃₆ SIGN TANG PI HPA HTU < ₃₇ LEKE SIGN THA SOO < ₃₈ SIGN PA YA < ₃₉ SIGN PA LA < ₄₀ SIGN PA WA < ₄₁ SIGN RAI YA < ₄₂ SIGN LANG HPU < ₄₃ SIGN LANG DU

5.2 Character properties

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11B80;LEKE LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B81;LEKE LETTER HKA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B82;LEKE LETTER NGA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B83;LEKE LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B84;LEKE LETTER HCA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B85;LEKE LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B86;LEKE LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B87;LEKE LETTER HTA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B88;LEKE LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B89;LEKE LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B8A;LEKE LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B8B;LEKE LETTER HPA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B8C;LEKE LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B8D;LEKE LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B8E;LEKE LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B8F;LEKE LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B90;LEKE LETTER WA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B91;LEKE LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B92;LEKE LETTER GHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B93;LEKE LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B94;LEKE LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B95;LEKE LETTER HWA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B96;LEKE LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B97;LEKE LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B98;LEKE LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B9C;LEKE SIGN DWAI THA;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;
11B9D;LEKE SIGN TANG PI;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;
11B9E;LEKE SIGN THA LANG;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;
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11B9F;LEKE SIGN THA PI;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;
 11BA0;LEKE SIGN TANG DWAI;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BA1;LEKE SIGN TANG KANG LI;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BA2;LEKE SIGN SEUNG NU CEU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BA3;LEKE SIGN THAE WEE KLEU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BA4;LEKE SIGN DWAI THAE WEE;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;
 11BA5;LEKE SIGN CEE CANG;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BA6;LEKE SIGN DWAI THA HPA HTU;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;
 11BA7;LEKE SIGN TANG PI HPA HTU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BA8;LEKE SIGN THA SOO;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BA9;LEKE SIGN PA YA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BAA;LEKE SIGN PA LA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BAB;LEKE SIGN PA WA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BAC;LEKE SIGN RAI YA;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;
 11BAD;LEKE SIGN LANG HPU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BAE;LEKE SIGN LANG DU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;
 11BB0;LEKE DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L;;0;0;0;N;;;;;
 11BB1;LEKE DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;L;;1;1;1;N;;;;;
 11BB2;LEKE DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;L;;2;2;2;N;;;;;
 11BB3;LEKE DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L;;3;3;3;N;;;;;
 11BB4;LEKE DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L;;4;4;4;N;;;;;
 11BB5;LEKE DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;L;;5;5;5;N;;;;;
 11BB6;LEKE DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;L;;6;6;6;N;;;;;
 11BB7;LEKE DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;L;;7;7;7;N;;;;;
 11BB8;LEKE DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;L;;8;8;8;N;;;;;
 11BB9;LEKE DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;L;;9;9;9;N;;;;;
 11BBA;LEKE END OF SECTION;Po;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

5.3 Indic categories

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Vowel_Dependent			
11B9C	; Vowel_Dependent	# Mc	LEKE SIGN DWAI THA
11BA0..11BA3	; Vowel_Dependent	# Mn [4]	LEKE SIGN TONG DWAI
			..LEKE SIGN THAE
			WEE KLEU
11BA4	; Vowel_Dependent	# Mc	LEKE SIGN DWAI THAE
			WEE
11BA5	; Vowel_Dependent	# Mn	LEKE SIGN CEE CANG
11BA6	; Vowel_Dependent	# Mc	LEKE SIGN DWAI THA
			HPA HTU
11BA7	; Vowel_Dependent	# Mn	LEKE SIGN TONG PI
			HPA HTU

```

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Consonant
11B80..11B98 ; Consonant # Lo [25] LEKE LETTER KA..
LEKE LETTER DA

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Consonant_Medial
11BA9..11BAB ; Consonant_Medial # Mn [3] LEKE SIGN PA YA..
LEKE SIGN PA WA
11BAC ; Consonant_Medial # Mc LEKE SIGN RAI YA

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Tone_Mark
11B9D..11B9E ; Tone_Mark # Mn [2] LEKE SIGN TANG PI..
LEKE SIGN THA LANG
11B9F ; Tone_Mark # Mc LEKE SIGN THA PI
11BA8 ; Tone_Mark # Mn LEKE SIGN THA SOO

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Pure_Killer
11BAD..11BAE ; Pure_Killer # Mn [2] LEKE SIGN LANG HPU
..LEKE SIGN LANG DU

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Number
11BB0..11BB9 ; Number # Nd [10] LEKE DIGIT ZERO..
LEKE DIGIT NINE

```

5.4 Positional categories

Notes:

The following character is assigned the positional category Top, but may have different positions in some cases:

* U+11B9D LEKE SIGN TANG PI has contextually variable placement in Leke.

The following characters are all assigned the positional category Bottom, but may have different positions in some cases:

* U+11B9E LEKE SIGN THA LANG, 11BA2 LEKE SIGN SEUNG NU CEU and 11BA3 LEKE SIGN THAE WEE KLEU have contextually variable placement in Leke.

```

# Indic_Positional_Category=Top
11B9D ; Top # Mn LEKE SIGN TANG PI
11BA0..11BA1 ; Top # Mn [2] LEKE SIGN TANG DWAI..LEKE SIGN
TANG KANG LI
11BA5 ; Top # Mn LEKE SIGN CEE CANG
11BA7..11BA8 ; Top # Mn [2] LEKE LEKE SIGN TANG PI HPA
HTU..LEKE SIGN THA SOO

# Indic_Positional_Category=Bottom

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11B9E      ; Bottom # Mn      LEKE SIGN THA LANG
11BA2..11BA3 ; Bottom # Mn [2] LEKE SIGN SEUNG NU CEU..LEKE SIGN
                                THAE WEE KLEU
11BA9..11BAB ; Bottom # Mn [3] LEKE SIGN PA YA..LEKE SIGN PA WA
11BAD..11BAE ; Bottom # Mn [2] LEKE SIGN LANG HPU..LEKE SIGN LANG
                                DU

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# Indic_Positional_Category=Right
11B9C      ; Right  # Mc      LEKE SIGN DWAI THA
11B9F      ; Right  # Mc      LEKE SIGN THA PI
11BA6      ; Right  # Mc      LEKE SIGN DWAI THA HPA HTU

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# Indic_Positional_Category=Left
11BA4      ; Left   # Mc      LEKE SIGN DWAI THAE WEE
11BAC      ; Left   # Mc      LEKE SIGN RAI YA

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5.5 Linebreaking properties

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11B80..11B98 ; AL # Lo [25] LEKE LETTER KA..LEKE LETTER DA
11B9C        ; CM # Mc      LEKE SIGN DWAI THA
11B9D..11B9E ; CM # Mn [2]  LEKE SIGN TANG PI..LEKE SIGN THA
                                LANG
11B9F        ; CM # Mc      LEKE SIGN THA PI
11BA0..11BA3 ; CM # Mn [4]  LEKE SIGN TANG DWAI..SIGN THAE WEE
                                KLEU
11BA4        ; CM # Mc      LEKE SIGN DWAI THAE WEE
11BA5        ; CM # Mn      LEKE SIGN CEE CANG
11BA6        ; CM # Mc      LEKE SIGN DWAI THA HPA HTU
11BA7..11BAB ; CM # Mn [5]  LEKE SIGN TANG PI HPA HTU..LEKE
                                SIGN PA WA
11BAC        ; CM # Mc      LEKE SIGN RAI YA
11BAD..11BAE ; SA # Mn [2]  LEKE SIGN LONG HPU..LEKE SIGN LONG
                                DU
11BB0..11BB9 ; NU # Nd [10] LEKE DIGIT ZERO..LEKE DIGIT NINE
11BBA        ; BA # Po      LEKE END OF SECTION

```

5.6 Character table

	11B8	11B9	11BA	11BB
0	୮ 11B80	୧୧ 11B90	୦ 11BA0	୦ 11BB0
1	/ 11B81	୩ 11B91	୦ ^୨ 11BA1	✓ 11BB1
2	୨ 11B82	୭ 11B92	୦ _୨ 11BA2	୪ 11BB2
3	୮ 11B83	୯ 11B93	୦ _୨ 11BA3	୪ 11BB3
4	୭ 11B84	୧୧ 11B94	୦ ^୨ 11BA4	୪ 11BB4
5	୧୧ 11B85	୩ 11B95	୦ ^୨ 11BA5	୪ 11BB5
6	୧୧ 11B86	୩ 11B96	୦ ^୨ 11BA6	୪ 11BB6
7	୯ 11B87	୦ 11B97	୦ ^୨ 11BA7	୪ 11BB7
8	୧୧ 11B88	୯ 11B98	୦ ^୨ 11BA8	୪ 11BB8
9	୭ 11B89		୦ ^୨ 11BA9	୪ 11BB9
A	୩ 11B8A		୦ ^୨ 11BAA	୪ 11BBA
B	// 11B8B		୦ ^୨ 11BAB	
C	୩ 11B8C	୦ ^୨ 11B9C	୦ ^୨ 11BAC	
D	୩ 11B8D	୦ ^୨ 11B9D	୦ ^୨ 11BAD	
E	୩ 11B8E	୦ ^୨ 11B9E	୦ ^୨ 11BAE	
F	୧୧ 11B8F	୦ ^୨ 11B9F		

5.7 Character list

Letters

11B80	○	LEKE LETTER KA
11B81	/	LEKE LETTER HKA
11B82	ㄷ	LEKE LETTER NGA
11B83	ㄹ	LEKE LETTER CA
11B84	ㅍ	LEKE LETTER HCA
11B85	ㄱ	LEKE LETTER NYA
11B86	ㄴ	LEKE LETTER TA
11B87	ㅇ	LEKE LETTER HTA
11B88	ㅊ	LEKE LETTER NA
11B89	ㅌ	LEKE LETTER SA
11B8A	ㅍ	LEKE LETTER PA
11B8B	//	LEKE LETTER HPA
11B8C	ㅈ	LEKE LETTER MA
11B8D	ㅊ	LEKE LETTER YA
11B8E	ㅌ	LEKE LETTER RA
11B8F	ㅈ	LEKE LETTER LA
11B90	ㅊ	LEKE LETTER WA
11B91	ㅌ	LEKE LETTER THA
11B92	ㅊ	LEKE LETTER GHA
11B93	ㅇ	LEKE LETTER HA
11B94	ㅈ	LEKE LETTER KHA
11B95	ㅌ	LEKE LETTER HWA
11B96	ㅌ	LEKE LETTER QA
11B97	ㅇ	LEKE LETTER BA
11B98	ㅇ	LEKE LETTER DA
11B99		<reserved>
11B9A		<reserved>
11B9B		<reserved>

Vowels and Tones

11B9C	○	LEKE SIGN DWAI THA
11B9D	○	LEKE SIGN TANG PI
11B9E	○	LEKE SIGN THA LANG
11B9F	○	LEKE SIGN THA PI
11BA0	○	LEKE SIGN TANG DWAI
11BA1	○	LEKE SIGN TANG KANG LI
11BA2	○	LEKE SIGN SEUNG NU CEU
11BA3	○	LEKE SIGN THAE WEE KLEU
11BA4	○	LEKE SIGN DWAI THAE WEE
11BA5	○	LEKE SIGN CEE CANG

11BA6	○	LEKE SIGN DWAI THA HPA HTU
11BA7	○	LEKE SIGN TANG PI HPA HTU
11BA8	○	LEKE SIGN THA SOO
11BA9	○	LEKE SIGN PA YA
11BAA	○	LEKE SIGN PA LA
11BAB	○	LEKE SIGN PA WA
11BAC	○	LEKE SIGN RAI YA
11BAD	○	LEKE SIGN LONG HPU
11BAE	○	LEKE SIGN LONG DU
11BAF		<reserved>

Digits

11BB0	○	LEKE DIGIT ZERO
11BB1	✓	LEKE DIGIT ONE
11BB2	✕	LEKE DIGIT TWO
11BB3	ㄷ	LEKE DIGIT THREE
11BB4	ㄹ	LEKE DIGIT FOUR
11BB5	ㅍ	LEKE DIGIT FIVE
11BB6	ㅊ	LEKE DIGIT SIX
11BB7	ㅌ	LEKE DIGIT SEVEN
11BB8	ㅈ	LEKE DIGIT EIGHT
11BB9	ㅊ	LEKE DIGIT NINE

Punctuation

11BBA	ㄷ	LEKE END OF SECTION
11BBB		<reserved>
11BBC		<reserved>
11BBD		<reserved>
11BBE		<reserved>
11BBF		<reserved>

References

References

- ## 7 Acknowledgements

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8 Materials

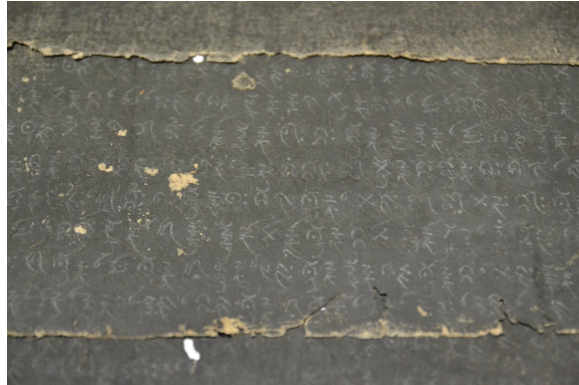


Figure 1: Old Leke black bark paper text. One of the earliest examples of Leke writing.

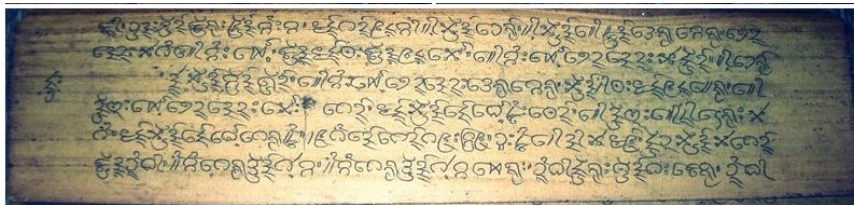


Figure 2: Excerpt from an old Leke leaf paper book.

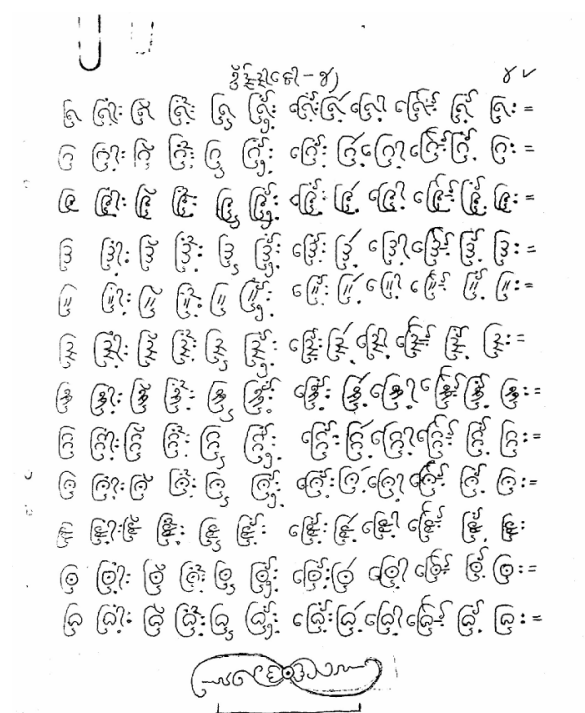


Figure 4: Page from a Leke copybook showing several consonant-vowel combinations with medial RAI YA. *Eastern Pwo Karen Literature and Culture group*

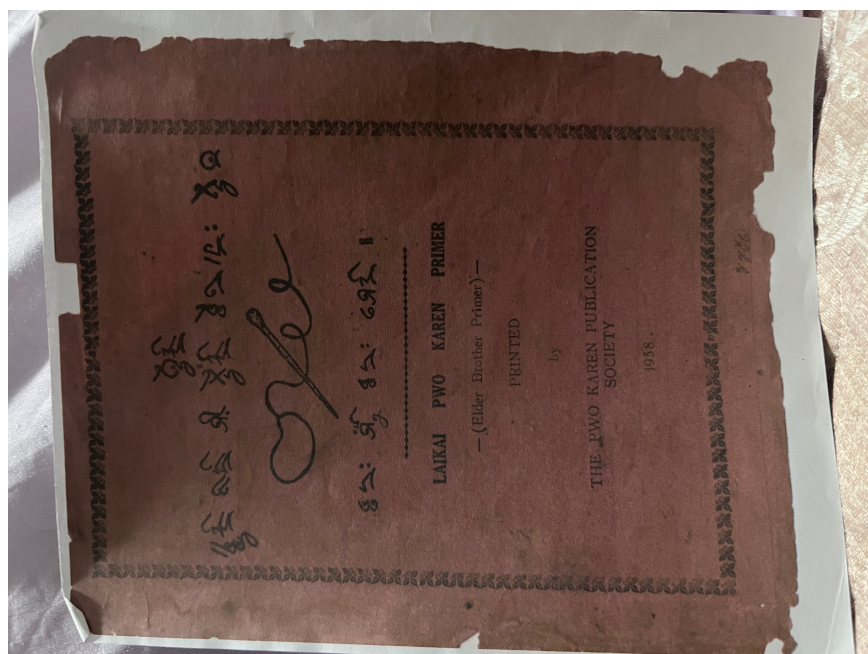


Figure 5: Cover of a Leke primer from 1958.

✓. နိမ္မိတ်ကြောင့်.

၁. $\sqrt{}$ ၂. $\sqrt{}$ ၃. $\sqrt{}$ ၄. $\sqrt{}$ ၅. $\sqrt{}$
 $\times \sqrt{}$ $\times \sqrt{}$ $\times \sqrt{}$ $\times \sqrt{}$ $\times \sqrt{}$

6. 56×87 7. 66×98 8. 85×98

[illegible]

$$\begin{array}{r}
 ၁. \sqrt{၁၈} \\
 \times ၁၈ \\
 \hline
 ၁၈၁၈ \leftarrow \sqrt{၁၈} \times ၁၈
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \sqrt{၁၈} \\
 \times ၁၈ \\
 \hline
 ၁၈၁၈ \leftarrow \sqrt{၁၈} \times ၁၈
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \sqrt{၁၈} \\
 \times ၁၈ \\
 \hline
 ၁၈၁၈ \leftarrow \sqrt{၁၈} \times ၁၈
 \end{array}$$

Figure 6: Page from a Leke maths textbook. *Done Taw Nee Education Department (2001)*

[illegible][illegible]

၈၆၀) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၆၁) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၆၂) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၆၃) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၆၄) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၆၅) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၆၆) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၆၇) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၆၈) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၆၉) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၀) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၁) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၂) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၃) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၄) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၅) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၆) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၇) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၈) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၇၉) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...
 ၈၈၀) မေးလွှဲသောအခါ...

Figure 9: Example of the section mark in an ornate style.

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://std.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://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

See also <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	<i>Proposal to encode Leke</i>
2. Requester's name:	<i>F. van de Kasteelen, Sher Nay Moo</i>
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Individual contribution</i>
4. Submission date:	<i>18-12-2024</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>Yes</i>
Proposed name of script:	<i>Leke</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>55</i>
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):	
A-Contemporary <i>A</i>	B.1-Specialized (small collection)
C-Major extinct	B.2-Specialized (large collection)
D-Attested extinct	E-Minor extinct
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic	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. Fonts related:	
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?	<i>t.b.d.</i>
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):	
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>

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 Unicode Character Database (<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/>) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

¹. Form number: N4502-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, 2012-01)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	No
If YES explain	
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? Sher Nay Moo	
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: 1. / 2.	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	Common
Reference: 2.	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	Yes
If YES, where? Reference: Myanmar, 1. / 2.	
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, or could be confused with, 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?	
If YES, reference: 3.3	
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 characters?	No
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	
If YES, reference:	