

[^0]| 1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? <br> If YES explain $\qquad$ | No |
| :---: | :---: |
| 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? linguists |  |
| If YES, available relevant documents: Email correspondence. See also Re | ces. |
| 3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? | Yes |
| Reference: See comments in Section E |  |
| 4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) | Common |
| Reference: Orthographic characters are used in literacy materials, liturgical books and literature. | neral |
| 5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? | Yes |
| If YES, where? Reference: See comments in Section E |  |
| 6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the $\mathrm{P} \& \mathrm{P}$ document must the proposed cha in the BMP? | ers be entirely Preferably |
| If YES, is a rationale provided? |  |
| If YES, reference: If possible, should be kept with other related block | in the BMP. |
| 7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous Preferably together with range (rather than being scattered)? | related blocks |
| 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 eith existing characters or other proposed characters? |  |
| If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? <br> Characters with stroke or ba construed as precomposed with combining overlay mark | ight be ms of sequences |
| If YES, reference: (Cf. §F. 1 of L2/04-047.) |  |
| 10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character? |  |
| If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? | Yes |
| If YES, reference: See comments in Section E |  |
| 11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? | No |
| If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? |  |
| If YES, reference: |  |
| Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic provided? | mbols) |
| If YES, reference: |  |
| 12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? |  |
| 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) identifie If YES, reference: |  |

## D. Proposed Characters

A code chart and list of character names are shown on a new page.


## D.3. Unicode Character Properties

U+2C61 should have a general category of LI. Other properties for this character should match those of similar characters, such as U+0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A.

Other characters should have a general category of Lu. Other properties for these remaining characters should match those of similar characters, such as U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A.

## E. Other Information

## E. 1 Latin Extended

LATIN SMALL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L are used orthographically in the Melpa and Nii languages of Papua New Guinea. They represent a velar fricative lateral. The Nii originally used one bar ( L ), but have more recently (since the early 90 s) used the double-barred I (乇).

## MATYU

## KUIMP TEPA IK K甘E

Ya Buk Ei Nga Pulizi:
Ya buk ei nga puł ei: Jisas ye kupa Got nga ngurum wu ei, uł nga molpa mint mba wu nuim ei. Matyu ulitim ei Jisas na muł uł ei kun kongun itim uł rał nga rungang ik unt nga pitim ei etpa kup inditim. (Matyu ila mon rułaip kuł kuni 1:22-23, 2:17-18, 4:14$16,12: 17-20,13: 35)$

Figure 1. LATIN SMALL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L (BSPNG, 1995, p. 1) [Melpa language of Papua New Guinea]

## Ek P@f:Esimb

Figure 2. LATIN SMALL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L (Meiwu, 1981, title page) [Nii language of Papua New Guinea]
The Kobon language of Papua New Guinea uses LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L (alveolar lateral) , LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH BAR (retroflexed flapped lateral) and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE (alveopalatal lateral) in its orthography. This orthography has been in use for over 30 years. There are approximately 5,000 speakers of the Kobon language.

The lowercase counterpart to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE is U+026B.

## 三Hag Ñeb $21 \geq=0$

## Han mai adip adip midöp?



## bit



Figure 3. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH TILDE (Manö Kamin Mission Schools, 2003, p. 41) [Kobon language of Papua New Guinea]

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE is used orthographically by both the Letuama and Tanimuka (two distinct ethnic groups that speak the same language) of Colombia, South America. It represents a bilabial fricative. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE has been used in publications since 1987. The lowercase to this is already in the pipeline (proposed codepoint is U+1D7D). If this character is accepted, the upper and lower case should be placed contiguously.

Peka kipẽ'ãre'ka põ'ĩmajĩ. A'pika peka kōkera'are'kaki.

- Wa'ua mayo'arãñu. Da'koa mireka jī'ma i'sia mija'abaamarĩa bui? kire kẽrĩre 'ka.

I'sia pareaja oka oko tajĩ, oko tajĩ mibui rumure yire baawai, bui, kire kẽrĩre'ka.

Figure 4. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE (Letuama, 1993, p. 15)

İparïmarã naboebaarika. Tũparã makimarîka kïme ãrïwarri nayirriberika. Pģperapuñua (la Biblia) narikaèka
Tũpãrã makire itarãñu sãrĩroyika paperapuñuarã.
Nayirriberikajika rupu. Nipamaki nare jãrme'kaki Jesure
ne'ewarrir Pijato poirã. Romano ïpamaki kïmae'ka.
Figure 5. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE (Editorial Townsend, 1987, p. 5)

## Adivinanzas

1. Kũpajīka yiñika. Ĩpato ko'rojĩeka ñupua ĩmawai. Wa'iro'sia ĩmarĩ potojĩjĩ po'imajãre yipo'imabiyawai. Dakoa?
2. Noaka ñime. Wa'iro'sia najããriyapaika potojĩ yire ne'ewa'yawai. Dakoa?

Ejercicio de puntuación - el punto
(El profesor lo escribe en el tablero así y los alumnos lo escriben en sus cuadernos, colocando el punto donde falta.)

Wi'iareka kirīrãka pakiaki wãsare ĩmaroyireka Maẽ kirĩrãre kẽrĩreka, "Wa'iro'sia maro'si mo'arĩ ya'yu õtomajã," nare kẽrĩreka Pakiaki wãsare a'ririjarireka wa'iro'sia õ'õmatorã mo'arī ke'rireka Torã ruku maẽ ma'ajeebarõ'õrã ruku pakiaki wãsare sata'areka weje ñamajasirika

## Práctica

(Llene el espacio con la palabra correcta según el cuento. El profesor escribe las frases en el tablero así:)
Nota: Los alumnos deben leer el cuento otra vez antes de hacer éste ejercicio.

1. Wi'iareka $\qquad$ pakiaki wãsare ĩmaroyireka.
2. Pgkiaki wãsare a'ririjarireka wa'iro'sia $\qquad$ mo'ari ke'rireka.

Figure 6. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE (Camargo, 1998, p. 15)

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL is used orthographically in a number of Sudanese languages. There is confirmed orthographic usage in Heiban, Koalib, Moro and Otoro. Two different forms have been in use but $R$ is the preferred form (over $\mathfrak{l}$ ). The lowercase counterpart is U+027D.

4 Ranr пopia ñəngi iduniya, Igidi yorəbədia taltal, Eda gero iduniya geləŋeto loman, Walla ëđəñinia walla asana, Illi Bapa gonto.
5 Yesu dəbia da-Daud didi aniruwa, Rromwa elo, dibərintia rlde, Ltol lebara almalaiyzka yabətu. Lorldaiñ aduniya đagəra.

Figure 7. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (SLC, 2000, p. 100) [Moro language]

## 14. Sețan yëbədia tau dəñidi?

Setan yëbədia leda gadəna, na yëbədia isi yaleda irrmitu yen nanta alerte lwondata detam d-Almasiya na taiyərəndeicu leda $R$-Remwa ta lënopulu alidi nen neicia lageiyo Rəmwa, na yesakilo Rəmwa nano ëสəñëdəñin na uləŋgələŋ.

## Margus 4:15

Dolwa ini ritgtu edad yarno leda ildi alna gen, orn Sețan noyela taltal niyemate leda jolwa ini ŋృënəjənu enare enen.

Figure 8. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (SLC, 1999, p. 27) [Moro language]


Figure 9. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (Annggaico, 2000, p. 29) [Moro language]


Figure 10. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (MLC, 2002, p. 46) [Moro language]


Figure 11. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (Kafi, 1996, p. 27) [Heiban language]


Figure 12. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (Kodi, 2002, p. 29) [Otoro language]

## F. References

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__. 2000 (reprinted from 1991, 1996, 1997, 1998). Moro Hymnal. Nairobi, Kenya: Sudan Literature Centre.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Form number: N2652-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 200311)

