Title: Preliminary Proposal to Encode Indic Siyaq Numbers in the UCS
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## 1 Introduction

This is a proposal to encode Indic Siyaq Numbers in the Universal Character Set (ISO/IEC 10646). This document draws upon information originally presented in "Raqm Numerals: A Model for Encoding the Siyaq System of South Asia" (N4117 L2/09-148). Please refer to N4117 for more information on the origins of the characters, the notation system, and specimens.

This proposal is to be reviewed in conjunction with the following documents:

- N4122 L2/11-269: Preliminary Proposal to Encode Diwani Siyaq Numbers in the UCS
- N4124 L2/11-271: Preliminary Proposal to Encode Ottoman Siyaq Numbers in the UCS
- N4125 L2/11-272: Preliminary Proposal to Encode Persian Siyaq Numbers in the UCS


## 2 Proposal Details

### 2.1 Name and Allocation

The proposed characters belong to a block to be named 'Indic Siyaq Numbers'. It was previously referred to as 'Raqm Numerals'. The characters are to be encoded in the SMP at U+1ED00..1ED4F, which is allocated for left-to-right scripts.

### 2.2 Encoding Model

The most practical model for Indic Siyaq Numbers is to encode characters for each number of the primary, tens, hundreds, thousands, and ten-thousands units, as well as combining number forms, unit-multipliers, and unit-specific marks (see N 4117 for discussion of alternate models).

### 2.3 Characters Proposed

The following characters are proposed for encoding:

- Primary numbers 9 characters:

| INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ع | INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO |
| $\sim$ | INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THREE |
| INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR |  |


| $\sim$ | INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\sim$ | INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIX |
| $\sim$ | INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN |
| $\sim$ | INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT |
|  |  |
| INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINE |  |

- Tens 9 characters:
C. INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TEN

INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY
eu INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY
ed INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY

- INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY
- INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY
en INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY
-. INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY
e. INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY
- Hundreds 9 characters:
l INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE HUNDRED
$\Omega$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO HUNDRED F INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THREE HUNDRED
(5) INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED

60 INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED
$\sim$ Indic siyaQ number six hundred
$\downarrow$ Indic siyaQ number seven hundred
$\downarrow$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED
INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINE HUNDRED

- Thousands 9 characters:
-l INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE THOUSAND
- Indic SIYAQ NUMBER TWO THOUSAND
- Indic siyaq number three thousand
_工 Indic sIYaQ number four thousand
Indic siyaQ number five thousand
INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIX THOUSAND
- Indic SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN THOUSAND
- INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT THOUSAND

Indic SIYAQ NUMBER NINE THOUSAND

- Tens Thousands 9 characters:

ــــــ) INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TEN THOUSAND
INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND
INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY THOUSAND
INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY THOUSAND

- INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY THOUSAND
- INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY THOUSAND

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~a INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY THOUSAND
| INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND
| INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY THOUSAND
```

- Hundred Thousands 3 characters:

| 0 | Indic SIYaQ NUMBER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND |
| :---: | :---: |
| كاك | INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND |
| ك | INDIC SIYAQ HUNDRED THOUSANDS MARK |

- Ten Millions 2 characters:

Indic SIYAQ TEN milLIons mark
INDIC SIYAQ NUMbER TWENTY MILLION

- Combining Numbers 9 characters:
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER ONE
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER TWO
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER THREE
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER FOUR
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER FIVE
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER SIX
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER SEVEN
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER EIGHT
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER NINE
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER TWENTY
INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER EIGHTY
- Fractions 3 characters:
- INDIC SIYAQ FRACTION ONE QUARTER
- indic siyaQ fraction one half
$=$ INDIC SIYAQ FRACTION THREE QUARTERS
- Currency signs 1 character:
, INDIC SIYAQ RUPEE MARK


### 2.4 Character Names

Names for the Indic Siyaq Numbers are assigned to reflect numeric values.

## 3 The Notation System

### 3.1 Structure

Indic Siyaq Numbers represent units of a decimal positional system. The notation system is additive; the value of a numerical sequence is the sum of the values of the numbers that constitute it. There is no character for zero, which is inherent in the independent numbers for each decimal order.

### 3.2 Directionality

The numbers are written right-to-left in the regular manner of the Arabic script, which differs from the left-to-right directionality of the Arabic-Indic digits.

### 3.3 Orthography

Indic Siyaq Numbers are written according to the rules for expressing numbers in Arabic, as well as in Urdu.

- Independent Numbers The primary, tens, hundreds, thousands, and ten-thousands orders are written using independent numbers. Higher decimal orders are represented using either independent numbers or sequences of numbers:

1. Hundred thousands Expressed as 'one .. nine lakhs'. There are distinct characters for or one hUNDRED THOUSAND and كهك Two hundred thousand. The remaining numbers are written using regular THREE .. NINE followed by كـ HUNDRED THOUSANDS MARK, eg. 300,000
2. Primary millions Expressed as 'ten .. ninety lakhs'. The primary millions are written using the combining form of the primary numbers, and the combining forms of twenty and Eighty, followed by $ك$ HUNDRED thousands mark, eg. 3,000,000
3. Ten millions Expressed as 'one .. nine karor'. 10,000,000 is written using the sequence < $\mathcal{J}$ combining number one + كرور ten millions mark>, eg. $20,000,000$ is written using the distinct character كرورا twenty million. All other values are indicated using the regular


- Composite Numbers Composite numbers are written in two ways:

1. The combining forms of the primary numbers, and certain tens (TWENTY and EIGHTY), are used in composite numbers of the same decimal order. The numbers are transposed, with the primary number written before the larger numeral. This rule governs the writing of numbers such as 11

2. The independent form of the primary number is used in composite numbers of different decimal orders. The numbers are written in the regular order with the larger number preceding the primary number. This rule governs the writing of numbers such as 101 eall, 102 lecl, 103, ᄃ6 ..., 1,001


- Fractions There are three signs for representing fractions: - one quarter, - one half, - three Quarters. The fraction signs are written after numbers: $13 / 4$.
- Placeholder Mark The ${ }^{\omega}$ placeholder mark indicates the absence of numbers. It is written with the thousands and ten thousands when they appear in isolation, eg. 5,000 $\quad$.
- Currency Sign The / rupee mark is used for currency notation. It represents the rupee and its sub-
 written using Arabic-Indic digits: As. $5, \Delta$. The pā̄ $\bar{l}$ is written using fractions: Ps. 1 ,-.


### 3.4 Rendering

Certain sequences of Indic Siyaq Numbers have special rendering requirements:

1. Combining Forms Combining forms are positioned below the following number. The location is dependent upon the shape of the combining number, eg. 11 . 11 , 15 . 16 .
2. Hundreds When hundreds are written with thousands, the character for the hundreds is placed within the bowl of the thousands: 1,500 عـع

### 3.5 Notes on Proposed Characters

The Indic Siyaq system has combining forms for the primary units and tens. Combining forms of the primary units are used for writing composite numbers:


The combining forms of tens are used in writing millions, which are expressed as 'tens of lakhs':


Several combining forms for the tens are graphically identical to that of the corresponding primary unit:


Distinct combining forms for the primary and tens exist for multiples of $1,2,8$. Compare 11 and ' 10
 graphically identical to, COMBINING NUMBER Two.

Only the graphically distinct combining forms have been proposed for encoding. This consists of the full set of combining forms for the primary units, but only two combining forms for the tens: COMBINING number twenty and combining number eighty. With this model combining number three .. COMbining number seven and combining number nine are used for representing both primary units and tens, COMBINING NUMBER TWENTY and COMBINING NUMBER EIGHTY are used distinctively, and COMBINING nUMBER Two is used for combining ten.

The drawback to using combining forms of the primary units for also representing tens is that the identity of the number is known only through context and not through character semantics. For instance, the $\Omega_{8}$ combining number two in the number שكَ represents ' 10 ' visually, but has the decimal value ' 2 ' as specified in its properties.

### 3.6 Character Properties

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1EDO1;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE;NO;0;AN;;;;1;N;;;;;
1ED02;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO;NO;O;AN;;;;2;N;;;;;
1ED03;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THREE;NO;0;AN;;;;3;N;;;;;
1EDO4;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR;NO;0;AN;;;;4;N;;;;;
1ED05;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE;NO;0;AN;;;;5;N;;;;;
1ED06;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIX;NO;0;AN;;;;6;N;;;;;
1ED07;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN;NO;0;AN;;;;7;N;;;;;
1ED08;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT;NO;0;AN;;;;8;N; ; ; ; ;
1ED09;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINE;NO;0;AN;;;;9;N;;;;;
1EDOA;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TEN;NO;0;AN;;;;10;N;;;;;
1EDOB;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY;NO;0;AN;;;;20;N;;;;;
1EDOC;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY;NO;0;AN; ; ; 30;N; ; ; ; ;
1EDOD;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY;NO;0;AN;;;;40;N;;;;;
1EDOE;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY;NO;0;AN;;;;50;N;;;;;
1EDOF;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY;NO;0;AN;;;;60;N;;;;;
1ED10;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY;NO;0;AN;;;;70;N;;;;;
1ED11;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY;NO;0;AN; ; ; 80;N;;;;;
1ED12;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY;NO;0;AN;;;;90;N;;;;;
1ED13;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE HUNDRED;NO;0;AN;;;;100;N;;;;;
1ED14;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO HUNDRED;NO;0;AN;;;;200;N;;;;;
1ED15;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THREE HUNDRED;NO;0;AN;;;;300;N;;;;;
1ED16;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED;NO;0;AN;;;;400;N;;;;;
1ED17;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED;NO;0;AN;;;;500;N;;;;;
1ED18;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIX HUNDRED;NO;0;AN;;;;600;N;;;;;
1ED19;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED;NO;0;AN;;;;700;N;;;;;
1ED1A;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED;NO;0;AN;;;;800;N;;;;;
1ED1B;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINE HUNDRED;NO;0;AN;;;;900;N;;;;;
1ED1C;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;1000;N;;;;;
1ED1D;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;2000;N;;;;;
1ED1E;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THREE THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;3000;N;;;;;
1ED1F;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;4000;N;;;;;
1ED20;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;5000;N;;;;;
1ED21;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIX THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;6000;N;;;;;
1ED22;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;7000;N;;;;;
1ED23;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;8000;N;;;;;
1ED24;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINE THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;9000;N;;;;;
1ED25;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TEN THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;10000;N;;;;;
1ED26;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;20000;N;;;;;
1ED27;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;30000;N;;;;;
1ED28;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;40000;N;;;;;
1ED29;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;50000;N;;;;;
1ED2A;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;60000;N;;;;;
1ED2B;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;70000;N;;;;;
1ED2C;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;80000;N;;;;;
1ED2D;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;90000;N;;;;;
1ED2E;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;100000;N;;;;;
1ED2F;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND;NO;0;AN;;;;200000;N;;;;;
1ED30;INDIC SIYAQ HUNDRED THOUSANDS MARK;NO;0;AN;;;;100000;N;;;;;
1ED31;INDIC SIYAQ TEN MILLIONS MARK;NO;0;AN;;;;1000000;N;;;;;
1ED32;INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY MILLION;NO;0;AN;;;;20000000;N;;;;;
1ED33;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER ONE;NO;0;AN;;;;1;N;;;;;
1ED34;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER TWO;NO;0;AN;;;;2;N;;;;;
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1ED35;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER THREE;NO;0;AN;;;;3;N;;;;;
1ED36;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER FOUR;NO;0;AN;;;;4;N;;;;;
1ED37;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER FIVE;NO;0;AN;;;;5;N;;;;;
1ED38;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER SIX;NO;0;AN;;;;6;N;;;;;
1ED39;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER SEVEN;NO;0;AN;;;;7;N;;;;;
1ED3A;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER EIGHT;No;0;AN;;;;8;N;;;;;
1ED3B;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER NINE;NO;0;AN;;;;9;N;;;;;
1ED3C;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER TWENTY;NO;0;AN;;;;20;N;;;;;
1ED3D;INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER EIGHTY;No;0;AN;;;;80;N;;;;;
1ED3E;INDIC SIYAQ PLACEHOLDER MARK;SO;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1ED3F;INDIC SIYAQ FRACTION ONE QUARTER;NO;0;AL;;;;1/4;N;;;;;
1ED40;INDIC SIYAQ FRACTION ONE HALF;NO;0;AL;;;;1/2;N;;;;;
1ED41;INDIC SIYAQ FRACTION THREE QUARTERS;NO;0;L;;;;3/4;N;;;;;
1ED42;INDIC SIYAQ RUPEE MARK;Sc;0;AL;;;;;N;;;;;
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### 3.7 Confusion Data

Given below are Arabic sequences that may mimic Indic Siyaq Numbers:

| NUMBER ONE | ; AIN, DOTLESS BEH, SAD |
| :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER TWO | ; AIN, DOTLESS BEH, SAD, ALEF |
| NUMBER THREE | ; DOTLESS BEH, DOTLESS BEH, YEH BARREE |
| NUMBER FOUR | ; LAM, LAM, AIN |
| NUMBER FIVE | ; SAD, HEH GOAL |
| NUMBER SIX | ; LAM, YEH BARREE |
| NUMBER SEVEN | ; HEH GOAL, AIN |
| NUMBER EIGHT | ; HEH GOAL, YEH BARREE |
| NUMBER NINE | ; LAM, AIN |
| NUMBER TEN | ; AIN, NOON GHUNNA |
| NUMBER TWENTY | ; AIN, DOTLESS BEH, NOON GHUNNA |
| NUMBER THIRTY | ; DOTLESS BEH, DOTLESS BEH, NOON GHUNNA |
| NUMBER FORTY | ; LAM, LAM, AIN, NOON GHUNNA |
| NUMBER FIFTY | ; SAD, NOON GHUNNA |
| NUMBER SIXTY | ; TATWEEL, NOON GHUNNA |
| NUMBER SEVENTY | ; HEH GOAL, AIN, NOON GHUNNA |
| NUMBER EIGHTY | ; LAM, NOON GHUNNA |
| NUMBER NINETY | ; LAM, AIN, NOON GHUNNA |
| NUMBER ONE HUNDRED | ; MEEM, ALEF |
| NUMBER TWO HUNDRED | ; MEEM, ALEF, LAM, HEH GOAL |
| NUMBER THREE HUNDRED | ; SEEN, MEEM, ALEF |
| NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED | ; ALEF, AIN, MEEM, ALEF |
| NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED | ; SAD, MEEM, ALEF |
| NUMBER SIX HUNDRED | ; SEEN, TATWEEL, MEEM, ALEF |
| NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED | ; LAM, MEEM, ALEF |
| NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED | ; LAM, MEEM, ALEF |
| NUMBER NINE HUNDRED | ; LAAM, AIN, MEEM, ALEF |
| NUMBER ONE THOUSAND | ; ALEF, LAM, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER TWO THOUSAND | ; AIN, DOTLESS BEH, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER THREE THOUSAND | ; DOTLESS BEH, DOTLESS BEH, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND | ; LAM, LAM, AIN, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER FIVE THOUSAND | ; SAD, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER SIX THOUSAND | ; SEEN, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER SEVEN THOUSAND | ; HEH GOAL, AIN, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER EIGHT THOUSAND | ; HEH GOAL, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER NINE THOUSAND | ; LAM, AIN, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER TEN THOUSAND | ; AIN, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND | ; AIN, DOTLESS BEH, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER THIRTY THOUSAND | ; DOTLESS BEH, DOTLESS BEH, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER FORTY THOUSAND | ; LAM, LAM, AIN, TATWEEL |
| NUMBER FIFTY THOUSAND | ; SAD, TATWEEL |

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NUMBER SIXTY THOUSAND ; SEEN, TATWEEL
NUMBER SEVENTY THOUSAND ; HEH GOAL, AIN, TATWEEI
NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND ; HEH GOAL, TATWEEL
NUMBER NINETY THOUSAND ; LAM, AIN, TATWEEL
NUMBER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ; LAM, KEHEH, HEH GOAL
NUMBER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND ; LAM, KEHEH, HEH GOAL, ALEF, NOON
HUNDRED THOUSANDS MARK ; LAM, KEHEH
TEN MILLIONS MARK ; KEHEH, REH, WAW, REH
NUMBER TWENTY MILLION ; KEHEH, REH, WAW, REH, ALEF, NOON
COMBINING NUMBER ONE ; LAM, HEH GOAL
COMBINING NUMBER TWO ; AIN, TATWEEL
COMBINING NUMBER THREE ; DOTLESS BEH, DOTLESS BEH, TATWEEL
COMBINING NUMBER FOUR ; LAM, LAM, AIN, TATWEEL
COMBINING NUMBER FIVE ; SAD, TATWEEL
COMBINING NUMBER SIX ; SEEN, TATWEEL
COMBINING NUMBER SEVEN ; HEH GOAL, AIN, TATWEEI
COMBINING NUMBER EIGHT ; HEH GOAL, TATWEEL
COMBINING NUMBER NINE ; LAM, AIN, TATWEEL
COMBINING NUMBER TWENTY ; AIN, DOTLESS BEH, TATWEEL
COMBINING NUMBER EIGHTY ; LAM, TATWEEL
PLACEHOLDER MARK ; SHADDA
FRACTION ONE QUARTER ; FULL STOP
FRACTION ONE HALF ; EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT ZERO
FRACTION THREE QUARTERS ; FULL STOP, EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT ZERO
RUPEE MARK ; DATE SEPARATOR
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## 4 References

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Wikimedia. 2010. "1940 Bank of Hyderabad 10 Rupees" http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1940
Bank_of_Hyderabad_10_Rupees.jpg

## 5 Acknowledgments

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Figure 1: Proposed code chart for Indic Siyaq Numbers.

The Indic Siyaq Numbers are also known in South Asia as 'Raqm' or 'Rakam' numbers.

## Primary Units

1ED01 שan INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE
1ED02 lev INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO
1ED03 ~ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THREE
1ED04 INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR
1ED05 ~ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE
1ED06 ~ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIX
1ED07 $\leadsto$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN
1ED08 $\sim$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT
1ED09 INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINE
Tens
1EDOA © INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TEN
1EDOB
1EDOC U INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY
1EDOD INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY
1EDOE ~ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY
1EDOF ~ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY
1ED10 $\sim$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY
1ED11 © INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY
1ED12

## Hundreds

1ED13 । INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE HUNDRED
1ED14 $\Omega$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO HUNDRED
1ED15 $\leftarrow$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THREE HUNDRED
1ED16 INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR HUNDRED
1ED17 to INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED
$1 E D 18 \mathfrak{\sim}$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIX HUNDRED
1ED19 $u$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED
1ED1A $\downarrow$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED
1ED1B Lar $^{2}$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINE HUNDRED

## Thousands

1ED1C $-\boldsymbol{I}$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER ONE THOUSAND
1EDID - INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO THOUSAND
1ED1E $\sim$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THREE THOUSAND
1ED1F $\rightarrow \sim$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND
1ED20 ~ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIVE THOUSAND
1ED21 ~~ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIX THOUSAND
1ED22 $\rightarrow$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVEN THOUSAND
1ED23 $\sim$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHT THOUSAND
1ED24 $\sim$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINE THOUSAND
1ED25 $\quad$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TEN THOUSAND
1ED26 26 INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND
1ED27 $\leftrightharpoons$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER THIRTY THOUSAND
1ED28 INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FORTY THOUSAND
1ED29 — INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER FIFTY THOUSAND
1ED2A - INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SIXTY THOUSAND
1ED2B $\leadsto$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER SEVENTY THOUSAND
1ED2C - INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND
1ED2D $\smile$ INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER NINETY THOUSAND
1ED2E = one lakh
1ED2F كس INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND = two lakhs
1ED30 INDIC SIYAQ HUNDRED THOUSANDS MARK = lakh multiplier

- written with combining forms of primary units


## Millions

1--9 million is written using primary units and the hundredthousands mark
1ED31 كرور INDIC SIYAQ TEN MILLIONS MARK
= karor; 100 lakhs

- written with primary units to express 30--90 million
1ED32 كرول INDIC SIYAQ NUMBER TWENTY MILLION = two karor; 200 lakhs


## Combining Forms

1ED33 』 INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER ONE 1ED34 $\underset{\sim}{c}$ INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER TWO - represents 10 when writing lakhs
$1 E D 35$, INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER THREE - represents 30 when writing lakhs

1ED36 . INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER FOUR - represents 40 when writing lakhs

1ED37 o INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER FIVE - represents 50 when writing lakhs
$1 E D 38$ - INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER SIX - represents 60 when writing lakhs

1ED39 $\Omega_{\text {INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER SEVEN }}$ - represents 70 when writing lakhs

1ED3A $)_{n}$ INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER EIGHT
1ED3B , INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER NINE - represents 90 when writing lakhs

1ED3C INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER TWENTY
1ED3D INDIC SIYAQ COMBINING NUMBER EIGHTY

## Placeholder Mark

1ED3E ~ INDIC SIYAQ PLACEHOLDER MARK
Fractions
1ED3F - INDIC SIYAQ FRACTION ONE QUARTER
1ED40 . INDIC SIYAQ FRACTION ONE HALF
1ED41 - INDIC SIYAQ FRACTION THREE QUARTERS

## Currency Sign

1ED42 , INDIC SIYAQ RUPEE SIGN

Figure 2: Proposed names list for Indic Siyaq Numbers.


Figure 3: A one-rupee note from Hyderabad State showing text written in Indic Siyaq, Telugu, Kannada, Devanagari, Arabic, and Latin. The number one is shown in the upper right-hand corner of the reverse. Image courtesy of Rezwan Rezack.


Figure 4: A ten-rupee note from Hyderabad State showing text written in Indic Siyaq, Telugu, Kannada, Devanagari, Arabic, and Latin (from Wikimedia 2010). The number © TEN is shown in the center of the reverse.


Figure 5: Revenue record from Bengal containing Indic Siyaq Numbers (from Gladwin 1790: 46). Note the ascending vertical manner of writing the Siyaq numbers and the placement of small currency values beneath the numbers.


Figure 6: Another revenue record from Bengal containing Indic Siyaq Numbers (from Gladwin 1790: 63). Note the ascending vertical manner of writing the Siyaq numbers and the placement of small currency values beneath the numbers.

