Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

Doc Type: Working Group Document<br>Title: Proposal for encoding the Ol Cemet' script in the BMP of the UCS<br>Source: Michael Everson, EGT (IE)<br>Status: Expert Contribution<br>Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC<br>Date: 1999-01-29

This is a revision of an exploratory proposal by James Kass, and contains the proposal summary form.

## A. Administrative

## 1. Title

Proposal for encoding the Ol Cemet' script in the BMP of the UCS.
2. Requester's name

Michael Everson, EGT (WG2 member for Ireland).
3. Requester type

Expert contribution.
4. Submission date

1999-01-29.
5. Requester's reference

6a. Completion
This is a complete proposal.
6b. More information to be provided?
No.

## B. Technical -- General

1a. New script? Name?
Yes. Ol Cemet'.
1b. Addition of characters to existing block? Name?
No.
2. Number of characters

43
3. Proposed category

Category A.
4. Proposed level of implementation and rationale

Level 2 as it uses diacritics in the Brahmic style.
5a. Character names included in proposal?
Yes.
5b. Character names in accordance with guidelines?
Yes.
5c. Character shapes reviewable?
Yes (see below).

6a. Who will provide computerized font?
James Kass via Michael Everson.
6b. Font currently available?
Yes.
6c. Font format?
TrueType.
7a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts, etc.) provided?
Yes, see bibliography below.
7b. Are published examples (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of use of proposed characters attached?
No.
8. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing?

Yes, see Unicode properties below.

## C. Technical -- Justification

1. Contact with the user community?

No. We need to contact Norman Zide and get his opinion of this proposal.
2. Information on the user community?

Speakers of the Santali language, whose population is 5,800,000, with $25 \%-50 \%$ literacy, according to the SIL Ethnologue.
3a. The context of use for the proposed characters?
To write the Santali language. Latin, Devanagari, Bengali, and Oriya scripts have also been used to write Santali.
3b. Reference
See bibliography.
4a. Proposed characters in current use?
Yes.
4b. Where?
In primary and adult education (general use)
5a. Characters should be encoded entirely in BMP?
Yes.
5b. Rationale
Contemporary use.
6. Should characters be kept in a continuous range?

Yes.
7a. Can the characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?
No.
7b. Where?
7c. Reference
8a. Can any of the characters be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?
No.
8b. Where?
8c. Reference
9a. Combining characters or use of composite sequences included?
Yes.
9b. List of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images provided?
10. Characters with any special properties such as control function, etc. included?

No. They freely combine as in Brahmic scripts.

## E. Proposal

The Ol Cemet' script, also called Ol or Ol Ciki, was invented by Pandit Raghunath Murmu in the first half of the 20th century CE. Ol Cemet' is alphabetic, sharing none of the syllabic properties of the other Indic scripts. Members of several linguistic groups in India apparently felt that a unique script was necessary for their cultural identities. As a result, more than a dozen scripts were devised. Most of these scripts are forgotten now, but the Ol Cemet' script has received some official recognition and Raghunath has been honoured by the Orissan government.

Languages using the Ol Cemet' script: Santali (a Munda language of India). According to Ethnologue, Santali's various dialects are spoken by 5.8 million people with $25 \%$ to $50 \%$ literacy, mostly in India with a few in Nepal and Bangladesh. The Ol Cemet' script is used for the southern dialect of Santali as spoken in the Orissan Mayurbhañj district. While this dialect has only six vowels, the Santal Parganas dialect has eight or nine vowels. The extra Santal Parganas vowels are reportedly made by combining existing vowels with diacritics. There is room in the table for 2 or 3 diacritics.

Ol Cemet' has recently been promoted by some Santal organizations, with uncertain success, for use in certain other Munda languages in the Chota Nagpur area as well as the Dravidian Kuḍux language.

Zide 1996 says: "One ingenious - "scientific" - and unique feature of Ol Cemet' that certainly increases the efficiency of writing Santali is the deglotallizing ohot' diacritic. This neatly preserves the morphophonemic relationships between the glottalized and voiced equivalents: the former occurs wordfinally and at certain word-internal preconsonantal junctures, the latter prevocalically, but never morpheme-initially in these alternations. Thus, $\rho k^{\prime}$ is the name of a letter that represents both $\left[\mathrm{k}^{\prime}\right]$ and $[\mathrm{g}]$. Two further diacritics include a horizontal loop added at the top right of the character for the aspiration of consonants, and a raised dot for vowel nasalization." Unfortunately Zide does not indicate the glyph of the ohot' character.

## Names and ordering

Characters are arranged in a 5 by 6 matrix, named in a conventional way as shown in the names list. The first characters in each row (LO, LA, LI, LU, LE, LOO) are vowels. xx2D has been named VISARGA, but it indicates consonant aspiration, and a better name should be sought. xx2E has been named ANUSVARA, and it does indicate vowel nazalization, but a better name should be sought.

## Unicode Character Properties

Spacing letters, category "Lo", bidi category "L" (strong left to right) xx00-xx1D
Numbers, decimal digits, category "Nd", bidi category "L" (strong left to right) xx20-xx29
Non-spacing marks, category "Mc", bidi category "ON" (other neutral); combining priorities in parentheses: xx2D (232)
Non-spacing marks, category "Mn", bidi category "ON" (other neutral); combining priorities in parentheses:
$\mathrm{xx} 2 \mathrm{E}-\mathrm{xx} 2 \mathrm{~F}$ (230) [xx2F is conjectural]

## Bibliography

Zide, Norman. 1996. "Scripts for Munda languages", in Peter T. Daniels and William Bright, eds. The world's writing systems. New York; Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-507993-0

Zide gives other sources in his bibliography, none of which I have seen.

TABLE XXX - Row xx: OL CEMET

| $\checkmark$ | ש | $\bigcirc$ | $\varepsilon$ | $\checkmark$ | $\pm$ | C | ᄃ | て | $\sigma$ | Q | \% | $\omega$ | ค | $\bigcirc$ | $\otimes$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 5 | ب | e | $\checkmark$ | Q | A | $\checkmark$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\Leftrightarrow$ | $\sim$ | จ | 3 | $\leftrightarrow$ | $\infty$ |
| O | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc_{0}$ |  |  |  | ๑ | 8 | $\sim$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | の | ¢ | $\bigcirc$ | 2 | $\bigcirc$ |

TABLE XXX - Row xx: OL CEMET

| dec | hex | Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 00 <br> 01 <br> 02 <br> 03 <br> 04 <br> 05 <br> 06 <br> 06 <br> 07 <br> 08 <br> 09 <br> $0 A$ <br> $0 B$ <br> $0 C$ <br> $0 D$ <br> $0 E$ <br> $0 F$ <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 13 <br> 14 <br> 15 <br> 16 <br> 17 <br> 18 <br> 19 <br> $1 A$ <br> $1 B$ <br> $1 C$ <br> $1 D$ <br> $1 E$ <br> $1 F$ <br> $1 F$ <br> 20 <br> 21 <br> 22 <br> 23 <br> 24 <br> 25 <br> 26 <br> 27 <br> 28 <br> 29 <br> $2 A$ <br> $2 B$ <br> $2 C$ <br> $2 D$ <br> $2 E$ <br> $2 F$ | OL CEMET LETTER LO <br> OL CEMET LETTER OT <br> OL CEMET LETTER OKH <br> OL CEMET LETTER ONG <br> OL CEMET LETTER OL <br> OL CEMET LETTER LA <br> OL CEMET LETTER AK <br> OL CEMET LETTER ACH <br> OL CEMET LETTER AM <br> OL CEMET LETTER AW <br> OL CEMET LETTER LI <br> OL CEMET LETTER IS <br> OL CEMET LETTER IH <br> OL CEMET LETTER INY <br> OL CEMET LETTER IR <br> OL CEMET LETTER LU <br> OL CEMET LETTER UC <br> OL CEMET LETTER UTH <br> OL CEMET LETTER UNN <br> OL CEMET LETTER UY <br> OL CEMET LETTER LE <br> OL CEMET LETTER EP <br> OL CEMET LETTER EDD <br> OL CEMET LETTER EN <br> OL CEMET LETTER ERR <br> OL CEMET LETTER LOO <br> OL CEMET LETTER OOTT <br> OL CEMET LETTER OOPH <br> OL CEMET LETTER OOWW <br> OL CEMET LETTER OOHH <br> (This position shall not be used) <br> (This position shall not be used) <br> OL CEMET DIGIT ZERO <br> OL CEMET DIGIT ONE <br> OL CEMET DIGIT TWO <br> OL CEMET DIGIT THREE <br> OL CEMET DIGIT FOUR <br> OL CEMET DIGIT FIVE <br> OL CEMET DIGIT SIX <br> OL CEMET DIGIT SEVEN <br> OL CEMET DIGIT EIGHT <br> OL CEMET DIGIT NINE <br> (This position shall not be used) <br> (This position shall not be used) <br> (This position shall not be used) <br> OL CEMET VISARGA <br> OL CEMET ANUSVARA <br> OL CEMET OHOTT |



