## UC Berkeley

Proposals from the Script Encoding Initiative

## Title

Proposal for encoding the Sora Sompeng script in the UCS

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

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1. Introduction. The Sora Sompeng script is used to write the Sora language. Sora is a member of the Munda family of languages, which, together with the Mon-Khmer languages, makes up Austro-Asiatic. The Sora people live between the Oriya- and Telugu-speaking populations in what is now the OrissaAndhra border area. Sora Sompeng was devised on 1936-06-18 by Mangei Gomango, son-in-law of charismatic community leader Malia Gomango, on the inspiration of a vision of the 24 letters he had. The story is retold in translation in a document by Khageswar Mahapatra written in 1978-1979.


#### Abstract

The Savara people used to worship "Daru-Bramha" (Wooden Image of God). But when Lalitha (The Savara Princes) falling in love with a Bramhin revealed to him the secrets of the worship, the Brahmin won over the Lord. The Lord vanished and no more responded to the prayers of the Savara people. Then the Savara said, "Wonderful! You don't listen to me; you don't respond to me. But you listen to the Brahmin, who is an outsider! All right, I say, from today I will offer you only blood and liquor. When you come back again to us and teach us to be wise and good, we will worship you then only with due sanctity." The Savara people took a resolution like that and since then they were sacrificing cocks, goats, buffaloes, and human beings too at the rituals. They worship, pay obeisance, and then pour down blood and liquor on the deity's head. However, after many days, at the end of the Age of Kali, the Lord come back and said, "Now I have come to you, not as Daru-Bramha, but as Akshara-Bramha (Alphabetic Image of God). You worship me in this form. I will be visible on the matter bnom vijnan 'hills'. The Savara then went and saw. The twenty-four letters appeared in his vision. Then a shrine was built on that site and the worship of the Akshara-Bramha commenced from that day.


The script was promulgated as part of a comprehensive cultural program, and was offered as an improvement over IPA-based scripts used by linguists and missionaries, and the Telugu and Oriya scripts used by Hindus. Sora Sompeng is used in religious contexts, and is published in a variety of printed materials, tracts, almanacs, invitation cards, and similar ephemera. Its use is somewhat analogous to the use made of the Cherokee script.
2. Structure. Sora Sompeng is of the Brahmic type: the consonant letters contain an inherent vowel. Consonant clusters are written not with conjunct characters, and there is no visible vowel killer to show the deletion of the inherent vowel; the reader must determine the presence or absence of the inherent schwa word by word. The character repertoire does not match the phonemic repertoire of Sora very well; letter I is used for both [i] and [i], and letter o is used for both [o] and [ 0 ], for instance. The glottal stop is written with Letter hah, and the sequence of letter rah and letter dah is used to write retroflex [ r$]$. There is also an additional "auxiliary" Letter mae used to transcribe foreign sounds. Mahapatra says:

The auxiliary letter imaE' is used for transcription of sounds foreign to Sora; e.g. Oriya /a, t, n, d, l, s/ are transcribed as /ox, tx, nx, dx, lx, sx/. But Oriya /s/ and aspirite stops are to be transcribed by names [leg. means] of adding Sora $/ \mathrm{j} /$ after its /s/ and non- aspirate stops.

This description is not very precise, but it is a matter of orthography, not of character identity.
3. Collating order. The letters get their names from 24 gods in the Sora pantheon, e.g. $s$ for Sundañ, $t$ for Tənod; no rationale is apparent for the relative ordering, but collation order is as in the code chart. Mahapatra gives the following names (the spellings may be slightly suspect and are under review):

| $p$ | saPa | Sundan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | tapa | Tnod |
| 7 | bapa | Babu |
| q | capa | Candi |
| b | daPa | Dañki |
| 3 | gapa | Gada |
| 8 | mapa | Mundaxra |
| $p$ | ṅapa | Nal |
| อ | lapa | Ləbo |
| - | napa | Naa |
| ¢ | vaPa | Varox |
| 3 | paPa | Patta |
| y | yaPa | Yuyu |
| b | rapa | Rngi |
| \% | hapa | Haro |
| 3 | kaPa | Ketun |
| G | jaPa | Janñlo |
| ${ }^{p}$ | ñapa | Narana |
| 6 | apa | Ange |
| $\gamma$ | ere | Elda |
| \% | iPi | Ida |
| V | upu | Uyun |
| 2 | opo | Onal |
| 1 | $\varepsilon$ ¢ $\varepsilon$ | Emañda |
| 6 | mas | Almrae |

4. Character names. Consonant letter names are derived by adding [aPa] (written $a h$ ) to the consonant. (Sora free-standing nouns must have two syllables, and this is often achieved by breaking the vowel of a word into two with a glottal stop. The glottal stop appears only between like vowels, so it's sufficient just to write $a h, e h$, etc.)
5. Punctuation. Sora Sompeng has no script-specific punctuation. Punctuation common to Latin, Telugu, and Oriya may be used. Mahapatra indicates that the following international characters are in use: FULL STOP, COMMA, HYPHEN, EXCLAMATION MARK, PLUS SIGN, EQUALS SIGN, MULTIPLICATION SIGN, SEMICOLON, LEFT PARENTHESIS, RIGHT PARENTHESIS.
6. Linebreaking. Letters and digits behave as in Latin and other alphabetic scripts.

## 7. Unicode Character Properties.

110DO;SORA SOMPENG LETTER SAH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;; 110D1;SORA SOMPENG LETTER TAH;LO;0;L;;;;;N;;;; 110D2;SORA SOMPENG LETTER BAH;LO;O;L;;;;;N;;;; 110D3;SORA SOMPENG LETTER CAH;LO;0;L;;;;;N;;;; 110D4;SORA SOMPENG LETTER DAH;LO;0;L;;;;iN;;;; 110D5;SORA SOMPENG LETTER GAH;LO;0;L;;;;;N;;;; 110D6;SORA SOMPENG LETTER MAH;LO;0;L;;;;;N;;;; 110D7;SORA SOMPENG LETTER NGAH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ; 110D8;SORA SOMPENG LETTER LAH;LO;0;L;;;;;N;;;; 110D9;SORA SOMPENG LETTER NAH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; ; $;$; ; ; ; 110DA;SORA SOMPENG LETTER VAH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; ; $;$; ; ; ; ; 110DB;SORA SOMPENG LETTER PAH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ; 110DC;SORA SOMPENG LETTER YAH;LO;0;L;;;;iN;;;; 110DD;SORA SOMPENG LETTER RAH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; ; $;$; ; ; ; 110DE;SORA SOMPENG LETTER HAH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; ; $;$; ; ; ; 110DF;SORA SOMPENG LETTER KAH;LO;0;L;;;;;N;;;; 110E0;SORA SOMPENG LETTER JAH;LO;O;L; ; ; ; ; $;$; ; ; ; 110E1;SORA SOMPENG LETTER NYAH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ; 110E2;SORA SOMPENG LETTER AH;LO;O;L; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ; 110E3;SORA SOMPENG LETTER EEH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ; 110E4;SORA SOMPENG LETTER IH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ; 110E5;SORA SOMPENG LETTER UH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ; 110E6;SORA SOMPENG LETTER OH;LO;0;L; ; ; ; $\mathrm{N} ; \boldsymbol{i} ; \boldsymbol{;} ;$ 110E7;SORA SOMPENG LETTER EH;LO;O;L; ; ; ; $N ; ; ; ;$ 110E8;SORA SOMPENG LETTER MAE;LO;0;L;;;;iN; ; ; ; 110FO;SORA SOMPENG DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L; $; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ; N ; ; ; ;$ 110F1;SORA SOMPENG DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;L; $1 ; 1 ; 1 ; N ; ; ; ;$ 110F2;SORA SOMPENG DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;L; $2 ; 2 ; 2 ; N ; ; ; ;$ 110F3;SORA SOMPENG DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L; $3 ; 3 ; 3 ; N ; ; ;$; 110F4;SORA SOMPENG DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L; $4 ; 4 ; 4 ; N ; ; ; ;$ 110F5;SORA SOMPENG DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;L; 5 ;5;5;N; $;$; ; 110F6;SORA SOMPENG DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;L; $6 ; 6 ; 6 ; N ; ; ;$; 110F7;SORA SOMPENG DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;L; 7 ;7;7;N; ; ; ; 110F8;SORA SOMPENG DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;L; $8 ; 8 ; 8 ; N ; ; ; ;$


## 8. Bibliography.

Mahapatra, Khagehwar. 1978-1979. "'Soran Sompen’: A Sora Script". Unpublished conference paper. Delhi, Mysore.
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, Norman. 1999. "Three Munda scripts", in Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area. Vol. 22.2-Fall 1999.
9. Acknowledgements. This project was made possible in part by a grant from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded the which funded the Universal Scripts Project (part of the Script Encoding Initiative at UC Berkeley) in respect of the Sora Sompeng encoding. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the National Endowment of the Humanities.



## A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal for encoding the Sora Sompeng 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

2009-06-08
5. Requester's reference (if applicable)
6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal
No.
6b. More information will be provided later
Yes.

## 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

## Sora Sompeng.

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
35.
3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; B.1-Specialized (small collection); B.2-Specialized (large collection); C-Major extinct; DAttested 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.
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. 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/Public/UNIDATA/ UnicodeCharacterDatabase.html and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.
See above.

## C. Technical - Justification

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

Yes, in N1957 and N3410.
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?
David Stampe and Piers Vitebsky..
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?

## People living at the Orissa-Andhra borderin India.

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

## Restricted to religious use.

4b. Reference
5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?
Yes.
5b. If YES, where?

## In India.

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the $\mathrm{P} \& \mathrm{P}$ 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.
8 b . 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.
$9 b$. 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
11 a . 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.
11 b . If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?
11 c . If YES, reference
11 d . 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)
13 a . Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?
No.
13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?


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