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Proposals from the Script Encoding Initiative

Title

Proposal for encoding the Mandaic script in the BMP of the UCS

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Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
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Doc Type: Working Group Document**Title: Proposal for encoding the Mandaic script in the BMP of the UCS****Source: UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)****Authors: Michael Everson****Status: Individual Contribution****Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC****Date: 2008-08-04**

1. Introduction. The Mandaic script is used to write a dialect of Eastern Aramaic, which, in its classical form, is currently used as the liturgical language of the Mandaean religion. A living language descended from Classical Mandaic is spoken by a small number of people living in and around Ahvaz, Khūzestān, in southwestern Iran; speakers are also found in emigrant communities in Sweden, Australia, and the United States. There is a considerable amount of Iranian influence on the lexicon of Classical Mandaic, and Arabic and Persian influence on the grammar and lexicon of the contemporary dialect. The script itself is likely derived from the Parthian chancery script.

2. Structure. Mandaic is a right-to-left script. It is a true alphabet, using letters regularly for vowels rather than as the *matres lectionis* from which they derived. The three diacritical marks are used in teaching materials to differentiate vowel quality. At present, at least, the rule is that they may be omitted from ordinary text. In this regard they are very like the Arabic *fatha*, *kasra*, and *damma* or the Hebrew vowel points.

- The AFFRICATION MARK ◌◌̣ is used to extend the character set for foreign sounds (whether affrication, lenition, or another sound). See figures 8 and 9. Compare:

𐤀	G	<i>g</i>	𐤁̣	G̣	<i>γ</i>
𐤂	D	<i>d</i>	𐤂̣	Ḍ	<i>δ</i>
𐤃	H	<i>h</i>	𐤃̣	Ḥ	<i>ħ</i>
𐤄	Ṭ	<i>ṭ</i>	𐤄̣	Ṭ̣	<i>ṭ</i>
𐤅	K	<i>k</i>	𐤅̣	Ḳ	<i>χ</i>
𐤆	P	<i>p</i>	𐤆̣	P̣	<i>f</i>
𐤇	Ṣ	<i>ṣ</i>	𐤇̣	Ṣ̣	<i>ʒ?</i>
𐤈	Š	<i>š</i>	𐤈̣	Ṣ̌	<i>č, ĵ</i>
𐤉	T	<i>t</i>	𐤉̣	Ṭ̣	<i>θ</i>

- The VOCALIZATION MARK ◌◌̣ is used to distinguish vowel quality of *halqa*, *ušenna*, and *aksa* (Hebrew *alef*, *waw*, *yod*):

𐤁̣̣	BA	<i>bā</i>	𐤁̣̣̣	BẠ	<i>ba</i>
𐤂̣̣	BU	<i>bu</i>	𐤂̣̣̣	BỤ	<i>bo</i>
𐤃̣̣	BI	<i>bi</i>	𐤃̣̣̣	BỊ	<i>be</i>

- The GEMINATION MARK ◌◌̣̣ is used to indicate what native writers call a “hard” pronunciation:

𐤀̣̣	AQA	<i>ekka</i>	‘there is’	𐤀̣̣̣	ŠINA	<i>šenna</i>	‘tooth’,
𐤁̣̣	LIBA	<i>lebba</i>	‘heart’	𐤁̣̣̣	RBH	<i>rabba</i>	‘great’

3. Joining behaviour. Mandaic has fully-developed joining behaviour. The table below shows the joining forms.

Dual-joining Mandaic Characters

Character	X _n	X _r	X _m	X _l
AB	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AG	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AD	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AH	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
USHENNA	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
IT	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
ATT	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AK	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AL	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AM	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AN	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AS	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AP	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
ASZ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AQ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AR	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ
AT	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ	ⲁ

Right-joining Mandaic Characters

Character	X _n	X _r
HALQA	ⲁ	ⲁ
AZ	ⲁ	ⲁ
IN	ⲁ	ⲁ
AKSA	ⲁ	ⲁ
ASH	ⲁ	ⲁ

Non-joining Mandaic Characters

Character	X _n
DUSHENNA	ⲁ
KAD	ⲁ
AIN	ⲁ

U+0856 ⲁ MANDAIC LETTER DUSHENNA (also called *adu*), transliterated *d*, is derived from an old ligature of U+0843 ⲁ MANDAIC LETTER AD *d* and U+0849 ⲁ MANDAIC LETTER AKSA *i*, used in Aramaic to write the relative pronoun and the genitive exponent *di*. It is used as an undecomposable letter in its own right (like Danish *æ*), usually written proclitically as the first letter of a word, or written alone. Note that AD and AKSA ligate normally: ⲁ *di* = ⲁ *i* + ⲁ *d* ← (reading right to left).

Similarly, U+0857 ⲁ MANDAIC LETTER KAD is derived from an old ligature of U+084A ⲁ MANDAIC LETTER AK *k* and U+0856 ⲁ MANDAIC LETTER DUSHENNA *di*, used in Aramaic to write the word *kd* ‘when, as, like’; compare Hebrew כָּדִי *kədi*. It is also used as an undecomposable letter in its own right, usually written alone. While AK is dual joining, KAD never joins with a preceding character; the joining behaviour is different between the two despite the origin of KAD in AK + DUSHENNA. Compare ⲁⲛⲁⲓⲛ *pkd* = ⲁ *d* + ⲛ *k* + ⲛⲁ *p* ← (where AP and AK join as normal and AK and DUSHENNA do not join) with ⲁⲛⲁⲓⲛ *pkd* = ⲁⲛ *kd* + ⲛⲁ *p* ← (where AP and KAD do not join). Note also the similarity of KAD and the syllable *ki*: ⲁⲛⲁⲓ *ki* = ⲁ *i* + ⲛⲁ *k* ← (reading right to left).

U+0858 ܐ MANDAIC LETTER AIN is a borrowing from U+0639 ܐ ARABIC LETTER AIN and as noted above does not combine with other characters.

4. Punctuation. Sentence punctuation is used, rather sparsely. Two script-specific marks are used; U+085D ܘ MANDAIC SMALL PUNCTUATION represents a minor break (analogous to a comma), and U+085E ܘ MANDAIC LARGE PUNCTUATION represents a major break (analogous to a full stop). In legacy fonts these are encoded on COMMA and FULL STOP respectively.

5. Collating order. The order of the letters in the code chart is their alphabetical order. The diacritical marks do not affect primary weights but are taken into consideration in tie-breaking.

6. Character names. The transliteration in the character names follows the usual UCS naming conventions, although ASZ has been preferred to what might have been written with ASS.

7. Linebreaking. Line-breaking properties for Mandaic are the same as those for Syriac. To justify text, U+085F – MANDAIC KASHIDA is quite often used. In legacy fonts this is encoded on LOW LINE. The characters U+ 0640 ARABIC TATWEEL, U+180A MONGOLIAN NIRUGU, and U+ 07FA NKO LAJANYALAN suggest to us that script-specific encoding is appropriate for scripts which use extenders of this kind. Accordingly, the N’Ko, Mongolian, or Arabic characters (which have N’Ko, Mongolian, and Arabic script properties) should not be used for Mandaic (or for Manichaean, or for Psalter Pahlavi).

8. Unicode Character Properties.

































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0840;MANDAIC LETTER HALQA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0841;MANDAIC LETTER AB;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0842;MANDAIC LETTER AG;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0843;MANDAIC LETTER AD;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0844;MANDAIC LETTER AH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0845;MANDAIC LETTER USHENNA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0846;MANDAIC LETTER AZ;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0847;MANDAIC LETTER IT;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0848;MANDAIC LETTER ATT;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0849;MANDAIC LETTER AKSA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084A;MANDAIC LETTER AK;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084B;MANDAIC LETTER AL;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084C;MANDAIC LETTER AM;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084D;MANDAIC LETTER AN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084E;MANDAIC LETTER AS;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
084F;MANDAIC LETTER IN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0850;MANDAIC LETTER AP;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0851;MANDAIC LETTER ASZ;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0852;MANDAIC LETTER AQ;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0853;MANDAIC LETTER AR;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0854;MANDAIC LETTER ASH;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0855;MANDAIC LETTER AT;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0856;MANDAIC LETTER DUSHENNA;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0857;MANDAIC LETTER KAD;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0858;MANDAIC LETTER AIN;Lo;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
0859;MANDAIC AFFRICATION MARK;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
085A;MANDAIC VOCALIZATION MARK;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
085B;MANDAIC GEMINATION MARK;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
085D;MANDAIC SMALL PUNCTUATION;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
085E;MANDAIC LARGE PUNCTUATION;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
085F;MANDAIC KASHIDA;Lm;0;R;;;;N;;;;;
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9. Bibliography.


























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10. 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 Mandaic encoding.

	084	085
0	0840 	0850 
1	0841 	0851 
2	0842 	0852 
3	0843 	0853 
4	0844 	0854 
5	0845 	0855 
6	0846 	0856 
7	0847 	0857 
8	0848 	0858 
9	0849 	0859 
A	084A 	085A 
B	084B 	085B 
C	084C 	
D	084D 	085D 
E	084E 	085E 
F	084F 	085F 

Letters

0840		MANDAIC LETTER HALQA
	a	
0841		MANDAIC LETTER AB
0842		MANDAIC LETTER AG
0843		MANDAIC LETTER AD
0844		MANDAIC LETTER AH
0845		MANDAIC LETTER USHENNA
	u	
0846		MANDAIC LETTER AZ
0847		MANDAIC LETTER IT
0848		MANDAIC LETTER ATT
0849		MANDAIC LETTER AKSA
	i	
084A		MANDAIC LETTER AK
084B		MANDAIC LETTER AL
084C		MANDAIC LETTER AM
084D		MANDAIC LETTER AN
084E		MANDAIC LETTER AS
084F		MANDAIC LETTER IN
0850		MANDAIC LETTER AP
0851		MANDAIC LETTER ASZ
0852		MANDAIC LETTER AQ
0853		MANDAIC LETTER AR
0854		MANDAIC LETTER ASH
0855		MANDAIC LETTER AT
0856		MANDAIC LETTER DUSHENNA
	di	
0857		MANDAIC LETTER KAD
0858		MANDAIC LETTER AIN

Diacritics

0859		MANDAIC AFFRICATION MARK
085A		MANDAIC VOCALIZATION MARK
085B		MANDAIC GEMINATION MARK

Punctuation

085D		MANDAIC SMALL PUNCTUATION
085E		MANDAIC LARGE PUNCTUATION

Letter extender

085F		MANDAIC KASHIDA
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Figures

MANDAEAN ALPHABET WITH LATIN AND HEBREW TRANSLITERATIONS

MANDAEAN LATIN HEBREW

Ⲁ	a	א
Ⲃ	b	ב
Ⲅ	g	ג
Ⲇ	d	ד
Ⲉ	h	ה
Ⲋ	u	ו
Ⲍ	z	ז
Ⲏ	ḥ	ח
Ⲑ	ṭ	ט
Ⲓ	i	י
Ⲕ	k	כ
Ⲗ	l	ל
Ⲙ	m	מ
Ⲛ	n	נ
Ⲝ	s	ס
Ⲟ	c	ע
Ⲡ	p	פ
Ⲣ	ḡ	צ
Ⲥ	q	ק
ⲧ	r	ר
ⲩ	š	ש
ⲫ	t	ת
ⲭ	d-	ד-

(as procl.,
in ⲛⲩ as kd)

Figure 1. Chart with transliterations into Latin and Hebrew from Macuch 1963. DUSHENNA and KAD are given at the end.

§ 1. The Mandaic alphabet is called *abagāda*, the letters being called *ā*, *bā*, *gā*, *dā* and not *alef*, *bēth*, *gimel*, *daleth* etc. The original number of letters of the Semitic alphabet, 22, was extended to the full number of day-hours by adding *ḡ* and repeating the first letter *a* at the end of the alphabet. Without this repetition the alphabet would not be considered as complete for magical purposes. The number 24 was not reached by counting the supplementary Arabic 'ayn, as Nöldeke supposed¹.

§ 2. Alphabet.

Form	With vowels	Transliteration		Pronunciation
		Latin	Hebrew	
Ⲁ	(<i>halqa</i>)	a	א	a, ā, ā
Ⲃ	bā	bī	ב	b, β
Ⲅ	gā	gī	ג	g, γ
Ⲇ	dā	dī	ד	d, δ
Ⲉ	hā	hī	ה	h
Ⲋ	(<i>-āšenna</i>)	u	ו	o, u, ū
Ⲍ	wā	wī	ו	w, v
Ⲏ	zā	zī	ז	z
Ⲑ	ṭā	ṭī	ח	ṭ
Ⲓ	(<i>akša</i>)	i	י	e, i, ī
Ⲕ	yā	yī	י	y
Ⲗ	kā	kī	כ	k, χ
Ⲙ	lā	lī	ל	l
Ⲛ	mā	mī	מ	m
Ⲝ	nā	nī	נ	n
Ⲟ	sā	sī	ס	s
Ⲡ	pā	pī	פ	p, f
Ⲣ	ḡā	ḡī	צ	ḡ
Ⲥ	qā	qī	ק	q
ⲧ	rā	rī	ר	r
ⲩ	šā	šī	ש	š
ⲫ	tā	tī	ת	t, ṭ
ⲭ	(<i>adu, or dušenna</i>)	ḡ-	ד-	(a) d
Ⲭ		a	א	a

¹ MG, p. 487 and 1-13: Schriftlehrs. ² Ibid., p. 1: pacn.

Figure 2. Chart showing basic syllables in Mandaic.

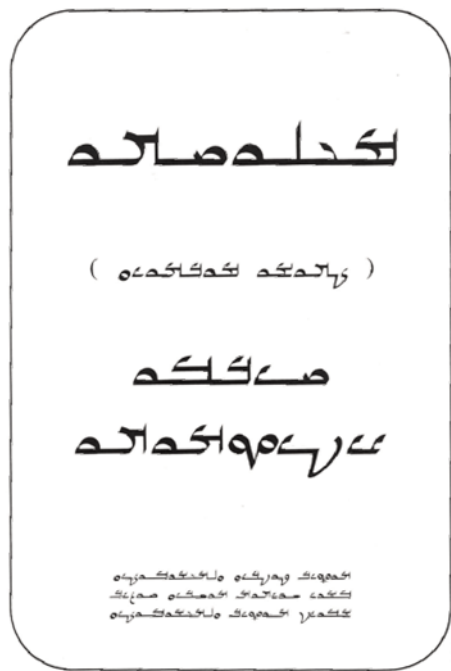


Figure 3. Sample text in Mandaic.

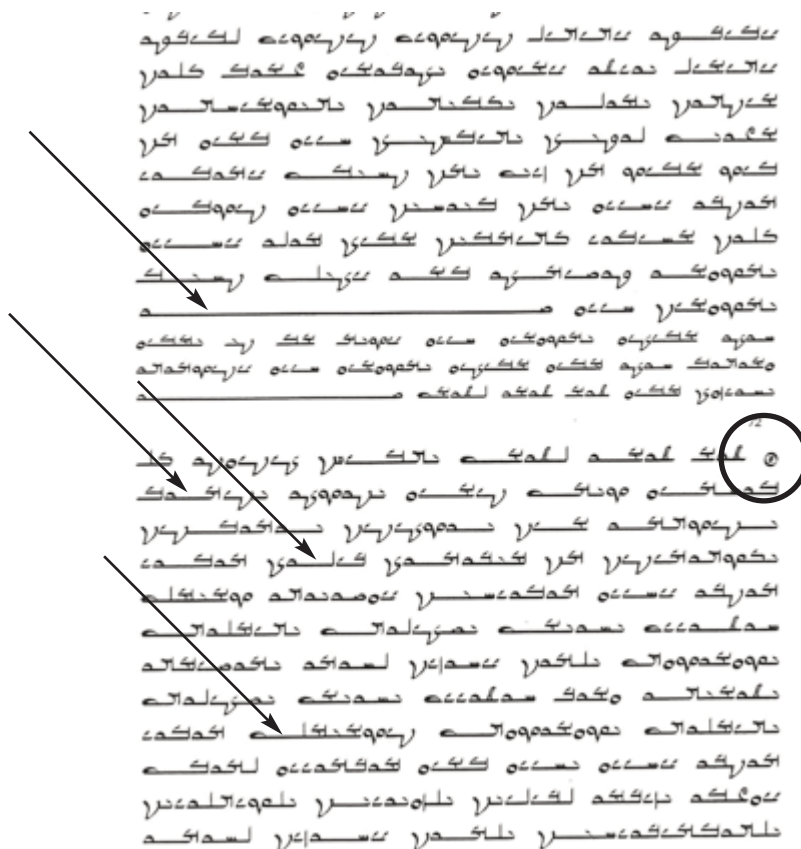


Figure 4. Sample text in Mandaic. Note the frequent use of extensions with U+085F – MANDAIC KASHIDA and the use of U+085E @ MANDAIC LARGE PUNCTUATION.

Mandaic text with English transliterations and annotations. The text is written in a modern hand on lined paper.

Maki Gabriel
 Anika m'elikh
 to my dear Klila with a pure heart my God be praised
 Klila, Shalom is healing to him! Thy letter came
 & I was joyful I brought thee a Genza, a large
 ancient one, of a date, of a hundred years & a Genza
 & a Lilesta, & a Taster Shaga & an Amiana. In the Amiana are
 & a collection of the Judge Borka prayer (before) of nations
 the consecration of the mandi, mpawar, triana & wana gra al thy ma'a
 vanaana darafsha ma'aa plawat
 With your letter this came (I was in Helios) abhuc mat.
 & I came out & my dear Klila praised the House of
 Life I desire know of it (the date). I came Sunday to Baghdad
 at the beginning of the month with the eighth day in the month
 & I delivered the Genza to the Hypothek of Justice, Mr. Draxler
 100 writings & I went out
 Dear Klila I am not a liar you say I will give you 100 rufes
 & I am the poor man and by the House of Life
 I asked the house of the genziwri alyca for 100 + 80 rufes
 Sheikh Kunt Ram b. German

Figure 8. Sample text in Mandaic showing extended letters for foreign sounds. This is a modern letter not an old manuscript.

MANDÄISCH.

Isolirt	Verbunden	Wert	Isolirt	Verbunden	Wert	Isolirt	Verbunden	Wert
◦	◦ ◦	a	◡	◡	t	◡ ◡	◡ ◡	3
⋈	⋈ ⋈	b	◡	◡	y	◡	◡	f
⋈	⋈ ⋈	g	◡	◡	k	◡	◡	s
⋈	⋈ ⋈	d	◡	◡	l	◡	◡	q
⋈	⋈ ⋈	h, χ	◡	◡	m	◡	◡	r
⋈	⋈ ⋈	v	◡	◡	n	◡	◡	š
⋈	⋈ ⋈	z	◡	◡	s	◡	◡	t

Ligaturen.

Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
◡	di, de	◡	nd	◡	šv
◡	kd	◡	nv	◡	sl
◡	kr	◡	ny	◡	sr
◡	ky	◡	nt	◡	nq
◡	kl	◡	pv	◡	vt
◡	kv	◡	pl	◡	š
◡	kt	◡	pr		

Die Umgebungen von Wasith, Howaizah und Bassora werden noch jetzt von einem Volke bewohnt, welches sich Sabier, Nazaräer oder Mandäer nennt. Die Araber nennen sie auch Nabathäer, Galiläer oder St. Johanneschristen. Der Glaube dieses Volkes ist eine Mischung von christlichen Lehren mit den alten Landestraktionen. Ihre Sprache ist die aramäische und nähert

sich der talmudisch-babylonischen. Die Schrift unterscheidet sich von den verwandten dadurch, dass ו ו Vokale sind, die Gutturale ן und ן, sowie ן und ן nicht unterschieden werden und geschrieben, wie gesprochen wird, daher auch alle Vokale geschrieben werden; das ן dient als Konsonantenverdopplung. Die Schrift zeigt alterthümliche, an das Aramäische sich lehrende Formen.

Figure 12. Chart of Mandaic letters and ligatures from Faulmann 1880. The specific glyphs of these ligatures would be font-specific; they follow the normal shaping rules as in a standard font:

◡	dušenna	◡	nd	◡	šu
◡	kd	◡	nu	◡	sl
◡	kr	◡	ni	◡	sr
◡	ki	◡	nt	◡	nq
◡	kl	◡	pu	◡	ut
◡	ku	◡	pl	◡	š
◡	kt	◡	pr		

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal for encoding the Mandaic script in the BMP of the UCS

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2008-08-04

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

Mandaic.

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

31.

3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; B.1-Specialized (small collection); B.2-Specialized (large collection); C-Major extinct; D-Attested extinct; E-Minor extinct; F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic; G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols)

Category B.1.

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?

Brian Mubarak and 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.

No.

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?

Brian Mubarak, Charles Häberl, Jorunn Buckley, William Clocksin

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?

There are some 60,000-70,000 Mandaean worldwide.

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

Traditional and liturgical use.

4b. Reference

5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

In Iran, Iraq, and elsewhere.

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

Yes.

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?

Yes.

6c. If YES, reference

Contemporary use and accordance with the Roadmap.

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.

8b. 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.

9b. 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

11a. 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.

11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

11c. If YES, reference

11d. 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)

13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

No.

13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?