

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

**Doc Type: Working Group Document****Title: Proposal for encoding the Adlam script in the SMP of the UCS****Source: Michael Everson****Status: Liaison Contribution****Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC****Replaces: N4488****Date: 2014-09-23**

**1. Introduction.** An alphabetic script for the Fulani language initially devised in 1989 by brothers Abdoulaye Barry and Ibrahima Barry, when they were children, 14 and 10 years of age respectively, in Guinea. One of them asked their father why they could not write their language, and when their father wrote a few words in Fulani in Arabic script, he said “That’s not our script. We should have our own.” Some time later the boys proved to their father that they had devised by engaging in blind testing—similar to the way in which Sequoyah proved the efficacy of the Cherokee syllabary to his colleagues. One wrote a text and left the room; his brother came in and read it aloud, and then wrote down something else that he was told to write. Then he left the room and his sister, who had learned the script, came in to read what he had written. Over the next few years the Adlam script continued development. It is currently in use in Guinea and in other countries, and its use is increasing.

The Fulani people represent one of the larger linguistic groups in Africa, the language being spoken by more than 40 million Fulani and non-Fulani people and spread across the band of the Sahel from Senegal to Eritrea. A widespread ethnic group, Fulani speakers can be found in all of the major cities of Sub-Saharan Africa as well as throughout the Western world. The Fulani are called by a variety of names in different areas: Fulani, Fula, Peul, Pul, Fut, Fellata, Tekruri, Toucouleur, Peulh, Wasolonka, Kourte, and so on. They refer to themselves as *Pullo* (singular) and *Fulbhe* or *Fulbe* (plural). Their language is called *Pular* in the western part of West Africa (Senegal, Guinea, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone); it is called *Fulfulde* on the Eastern side of the West African region and Central and Eastern Africa in countries such as Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, and Niger. Despite this large geographical dispersion of the language, the different dialects are mutually intelligible for the most part.

The name Adlam is an anagram; the first four letters of the alphabet ʼ A, ʼ D, ʼ L, and ʼ M, representing 𞤀𞤁𞤂𞤃 𞤄𞤅𞤆 𞤇𞤈𞤉𞤊𞤋 𞤌𞤍𞤎𞤏𞤐 *Alkule Dandaydhe Leñol Mulugol* (‘the alphabet which protects the peoples from vanishing’).

**2. Structure.** Adlam is a casing script with right-to-left directionality. Its letters can be written separately or can be joined together cursively. Cursive joining is optional not obligatory; it is a question of font style (see §9 below).

**3. Diacritical marks.** A range of diacritical marks is used.

**3.1. The ADLAM ALIF LENGTHENER** is used only on the letter ALIF; it is typically drawn higher when used with the capital ALIF than when it is used with the small ALIF: compare 𞤀  $\bar{A}$  and 𞤁  $\bar{a}$ . Alif is a very frequent



**5. Character names.** The usual UCS conventions are used, with the following conventions: BH is used for *ḥ*, B for *b*, DH for *ḏ*, D for *d*, YH for *y*, and Y for *y*. Long vowels and geminate consonants are doubled.

**6. Linebreaking.** Letters behave as in N’Ko.

**7. Digits.** Ten digits are used in Adlam; their directionality is also right-to-left, like the digits in N’Ko.

**8. Punctuation.** Adlam makes use of European punctuation, alongside U+061F ARABIC QUESTION MARK, U+2E41 REVERSED COMMA, and U+204F REVERSED SEMICOLON. While ARABIC QUESTION MARK and U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK are used at the ends of sentences, two script specific characters, ḩ ADLAM QUESTION MARK and ḩ̄ ADLAM EXCLAMATION MARK, are used at the beginnings of those sentences (similar to the use of ¿ and ¡ in Spanish orthography). One might write ḩ̄ ḩ̄ ḩ̄ ḩ̄ ḩ̄ *ḩ̄ alā?* ‘no?’ ! ḩ̄ ḩ̄ ḩ̄ ḩ̄ ḩ̄ *ḩ̄ alā!* ‘no!’

**9. Script connections.** In some contexts, such as in translations of the Qur’ān, fonts with script connections between letters are used. For most letters, the script connections are similar to those in Arabic, where letters may have a base form, an left-joining form, a dual-joining form, and a right-joining form. This is *analogous* to Arabic, but the intrinsic encoding model for Adlam is alphabetic, and script connections in Adlam fonts are of the same sort as script connections in Latin fonts, where a part of the font glyph is simply extended to overlap part of the next glyph. Script fonts for Adlam can be complex or simple. Note that letters with diacritics connect; the diacritics do not break the script connectivity. A few letters have special contextual forms, however. Here is a chart of the forms.

ḩ	ḩ	ḩ	ḩ	<i>k</i>	ḩ	ḩ	ḩ	ḩ	<i>K</i>	ḩ	ḩ	ḩ	ḩ	<i>a</i>	ḩ	ḩ	ḩ	ḩ	<i>A</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>y</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>Y</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>d</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>D</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>u</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>U</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>l</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>L</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>j</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>J</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>m</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>M</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>č</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>Č</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>b</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>B</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>h</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>H</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>s</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>S</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>q</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>Q</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>p</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>P</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>g</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>G</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>ḩ̄</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>B</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>ñ</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>Ñ</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>r</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>R</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>t</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>T</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>e</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>E</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>ḩ̄</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>ḩ̄</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>f</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>F</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>v</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>V</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>i</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>I</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>x</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>X</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>o</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>O</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>gb</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>Gb</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>ḩ̄</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>D</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>z</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>Z</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>y</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>Y</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>kp</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>Kp</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>w</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>W</i>
ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>š</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>Š</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>n</i>	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	ḩ̄	<i>N</i>

## 10. Unicode Character Properties.

1E900;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER ALIF;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E922;;1E922  
1E901;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER DAALI;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E923;;1E923  
1E902;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER LAAM;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E924;;1E924  
1E903;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER MIIM;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E925;;1E925  
1E904;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER BA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E926;;1E926  
1E905;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER SINNYIYHE;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E927;;1E927  
1E906;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER PE;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E928;;1E928  
1E907;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER BHE;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E929;;1E929  
1E908;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER RA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E92A;;1E92A  
1E909;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER E;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E92B;;1E92B  
1E90A;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER FA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E92C;;1E92C  
1E90B;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER I;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E92D;;1E92D  
1E90C;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER O;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E92E;;1E92E  
1E90D;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER DHA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E92F;;1E92F  
1E90E;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER YHE;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E930;;1E930  
1E90F;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER WAW;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E931;;1E931  
1E910;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NUN;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E932;;1E932  
1E911;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KAF;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E933;;1E933  
1E912;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER YA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E934;;1E934  
1E913;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER U;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E935;;1E935  
1E914;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER JIIM;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E936;;1E936  
1E915;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER CHI;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E937;;1E937  
1E916;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER HA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E938;;1E938  
1E917;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER QAAF;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E939;;1E939  
1E918;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER GA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E93A;;1E93A  
1E919;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NYA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E93B;;1E93B  
1E91A;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER TU;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E93C;;1E93C  
1E91B;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NHA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E93D;;1E93D  
1E91C;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER VA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E93E;;1E93E  
1E91D;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KHA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E93F;;1E93F  
1E91E;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER GBE;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E940;;1E940  
1E91F;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER ZAL;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E941;;1E941  
1E920;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KPO;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E942;;1E942  
1E921;ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER SHA;Lu;0;R;;;N;;;1E943;;1E943  
1E922;ADLAM SMALL LETTER ALIF;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E900;  
1E923;ADLAM SMALL LETTER DAALI;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E901;  
1E924;ADLAM SMALL LETTER LAAM;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E902;  
1E925;ADLAM SMALL LETTER MIIM;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E903;  
1E926;ADLAM SMALL LETTER BA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E904;  
1E927;ADLAM SMALL LETTER SINNYIYHE;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E905;  
1E928;ADLAM SMALL LETTER PE;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E906;  
1E929;ADLAM SMALL LETTER BHE;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E907;  
1E92A;ADLAM SMALL LETTER RA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E908;  
1E92B;ADLAM SMALL LETTER E;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E909;  
1E92C;ADLAM SMALL LETTER FA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E90A;  
1E92D;ADLAM SMALL LETTER I;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E90B;  
1E92E;ADLAM SMALL LETTER O;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E90C;  
1E92F;ADLAM SMALL LETTER DHA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E90D;  
1E930;ADLAM SMALL LETTER YHE;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E90E;  
1E931;ADLAM SMALL LETTER WAW;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E90F;  
1E932;ADLAM SMALL LETTER NUN;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E910;  
1E933;ADLAM SMALL LETTER KAF;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E911;  
1E934;ADLAM SMALL LETTER YA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E912;  
1E935;ADLAM SMALL LETTER U;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E913;  
1E936;ADLAM SMALL LETTER JIIM;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E914;  
1E937;ADLAM SMALL LETTER TEHI;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E915;  
1E938;ADLAM SMALL LETTER HA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E916;  
1E939;ADLAM SMALL LETTER QAAF;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E917;  
1E93A;ADLAM SMALL LETTER GA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E918;  
1E93B;ADLAM SMALL LETTER NYA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E919;  
1E93C;ADLAM SMALL LETTER TU;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E91A;  
1E93D;ADLAM SMALL LETTER NHA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E91B;  
1E93E;ADLAM SMALL LETTER VA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E91C;  
1E93F;ADLAM SMALL LETTER KHA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E91D;  
1E940;ADLAM SMALL LETTER GBE;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E91E;  
1E941;ADLAM SMALL LETTER ZAL;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E91F;  
1E942;ADLAM SMALL LETTER KPO;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E920;  
1E943;ADLAM SMALL LETTER SHA;Ll;0;R;;;N;;;1E921;  
1E944;ADLAM SIGN ALIF LENGTHENER;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;  
1E945;ADLAM SIGN VOWEL LENGTHENER;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;  
1E946;ADLAM SIGN GEMINATION;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;  
1E947;ADLAM SIGN HAMZA;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;  
1E948;ADLAM SIGN CONSONANT MODIFIER;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;  
1E949;ADLAM SIGN GEMINATE CONSONANT MODIFIER;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;  
1E94A;ADLAM SIGN HOORTOBBHERE;Mn;230;NSM;;;N;;;;  
1E94B;ADLAM SIGN LESTOBBHERE;Mn;220;NSM;;;N;;;;  
1E950;ADLAM DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;R;;0;0;0;N;;;;  
1E951;ADLAM DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;R;;1;1;1;N;;;;  
1E952;ADLAM DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;R;;2;2;2;N;;;;  
1E953;ADLAM DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;R;;3;3;3;N;;;;  
1E954;ADLAM DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;R;;4;4;4;N;;;;

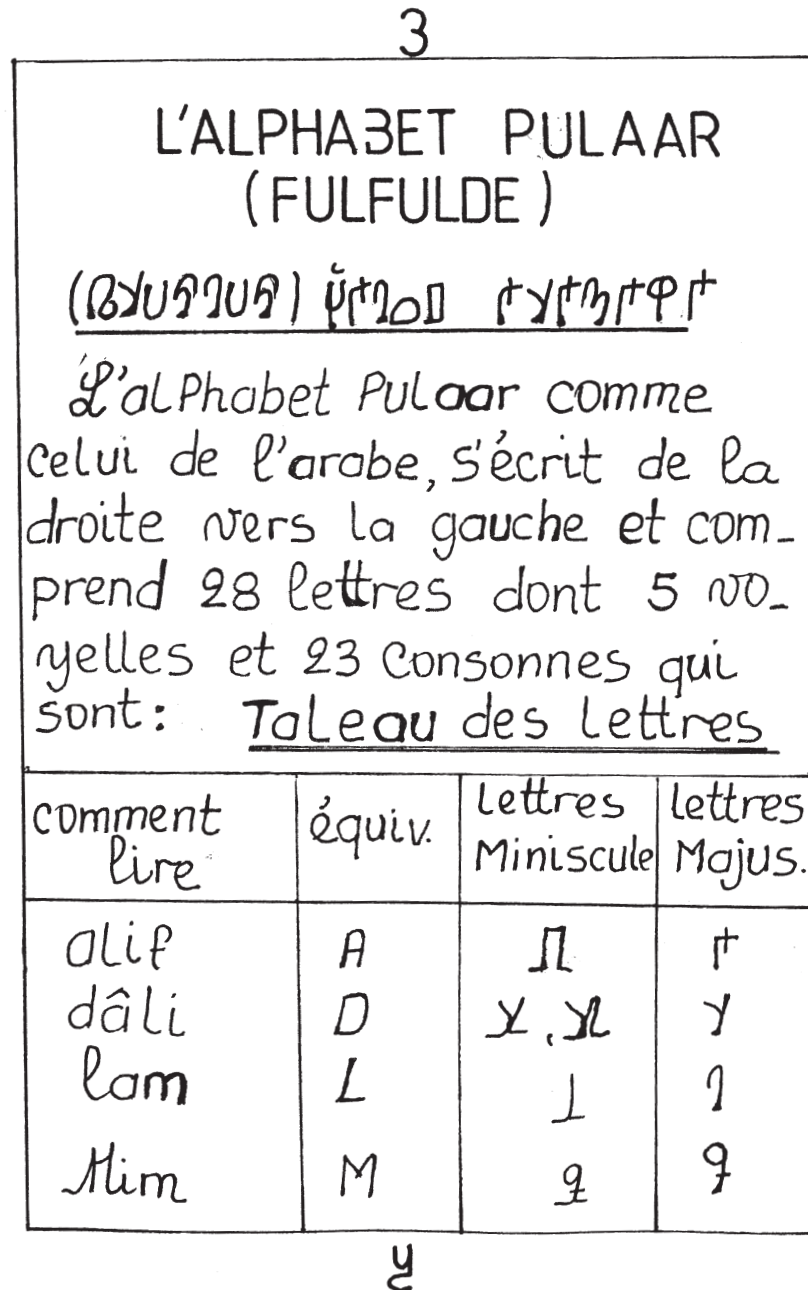
1E955;ADLAM DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;R;;5;5;5;N;;;;;  
1E956;ADLAM DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;R;;6;6;6;N;;;;;  
1E957;ADLAM DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;R;;7;7;7;N;;;;;  
1E958;ADLAM DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;R;;8;8;8;N;;;;;  
1E959;ADLAM DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;R;;9;9;9;N;;;;;  
1E95E;ADLAM INITIAL EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;  
1E95F;ADLAM INITIAL QUESTION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;

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## 12. Bibliography

Barry, Ibrahima Ishagha. 2006. *Hè'lma wallifandè fin èkkitago'l bèbèrè Pular: Guide pratique pour apprendre l'alphabet Pulaar*. Conakry.

12. Figures.



**Figure 1a.** Table of Adlam syllables from Barry 2006. Some of the glyphs were different in 2006 than they are now, but note that the script has been designed as casing: capital and small letters are given in the right two columns.

4

Ba	B	ⲃ, Ⲅ, ⲅ	Ⲇ
Singniyhè	S	Ⲉ	ⲉ
Pè	P	Ⲋ	ⲋ
bhè	-	Ⲍ	ⲍ
ka	R	ⲏ	Ⲑ
è	è	Ⲓ	ⲓ
fa	F	Ⲕ	ⲕ
i	I	Ⲗ	ⲗ
ö	ô	Ⲙ	ⲙ
dha	-	Ⲛ	ⲛ
yhè	-	Ⲝ	ⲝ
wâwou	w	Ⲟ	ⲟ
poûn	N	Ⲡ	ⲡ
kaf	K	Ⲣ	ⲣ
ya	y	Ⲥ	ⲥ
ou	-	ⲧ	Ⲩ
djim	-	ⲩ	Ⲫ

5

**Figure 1b.** Table of Adlam syllables from Barry 2006.

5

tchi	-	ᵛ	ɔ
ha	H	ɔ	ɔ
ghaf	-	ʃ	ʃ
ga	G	ɣ, ɣ	ɣ
gna	-	ʒ	ʒ
tou	T	ʔ	ʔ
pha	-	ɗ, ɗ	ɗ

Les cinq voyelles  
uɔɔɔ ɔɔɔ ɔɔɔɔ

ɔ    ɔ    u    ɔ    ɔ  
ou   ô   i   è   alif

Les 23 consonnes  
ɣ ʃ ʔ ɣ

ɣ            ʃ            ʔ            ɣ  
Singniyhé    ba            lam            dâli

ᵛ

Figure 1c. Table of Adlam syllables from Barry 2006.



ԴԵՆԿՈՄԻԹՅԱՆ  
 ԵՅՅԻՆԵՆԿԱՆ  
 ԲՆԱԿԱՆԻՆԻ

**Figure 2.** Sample of handwritten calligraphic Adlam capital letters. This is the most recent, and final, development in terms of character design, having been informed by courses in calligraphy.

ԴԵՆԿՈՄԻՏՅԱՆ  
 ԵՅՅԻՆԵՆԿԱՆ  
 ԲՆԱԿԱՆԻՆԻ

**Figure 3.** Sample of handwritten calligraphic Adlam small letters.

Ը Ծ Զ Կ Ը Լ Խ Կ Թ  
 ( ) “ ” ‘ ’ ! Ի Դ Ե  
 & ( )  
 ‘ ^ v - օ և ’ ր

**Figure 4.** Sample of handwritten calligraphic Adlam digits, punctuation, and diacritical marks.

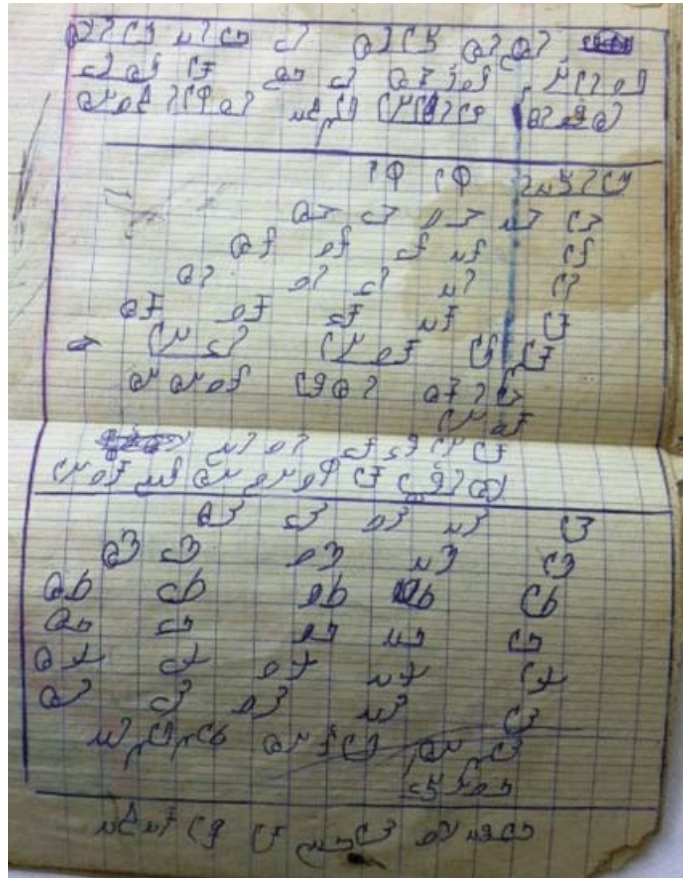


Figure 5. Page from one of the first books written in Adlam script, written by Aissata Barry, sister of Ibrahima and Abdoulaye.

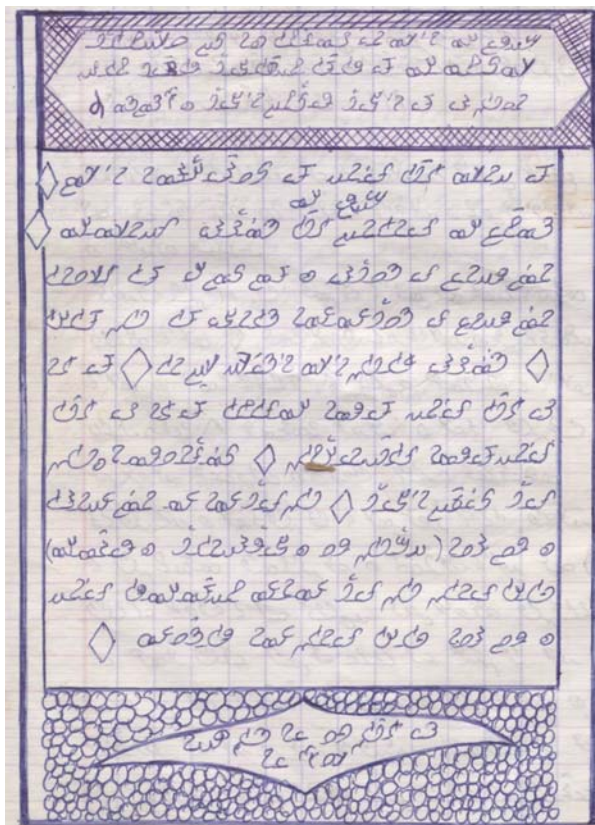


Figure 6. Page from a hand-written book. ስዊህ፡፡ ህይወት ልብረት ልብረት Ngurdan Annabi Yūsuf 'The life of the Prophet Joseph'.



**Figure 7.** Masthead and interior of the periodical ᠊ᠲᠠᠪᠠᠯᠳᠡ *Tabalde* ‘Drum’, published in Lagos, Nigeria. Here and in Figures 8 and 9 case pairs are not found, but the reason for this was the use of Arabic code points to get right-to-left text processing behaviour via a font hack.

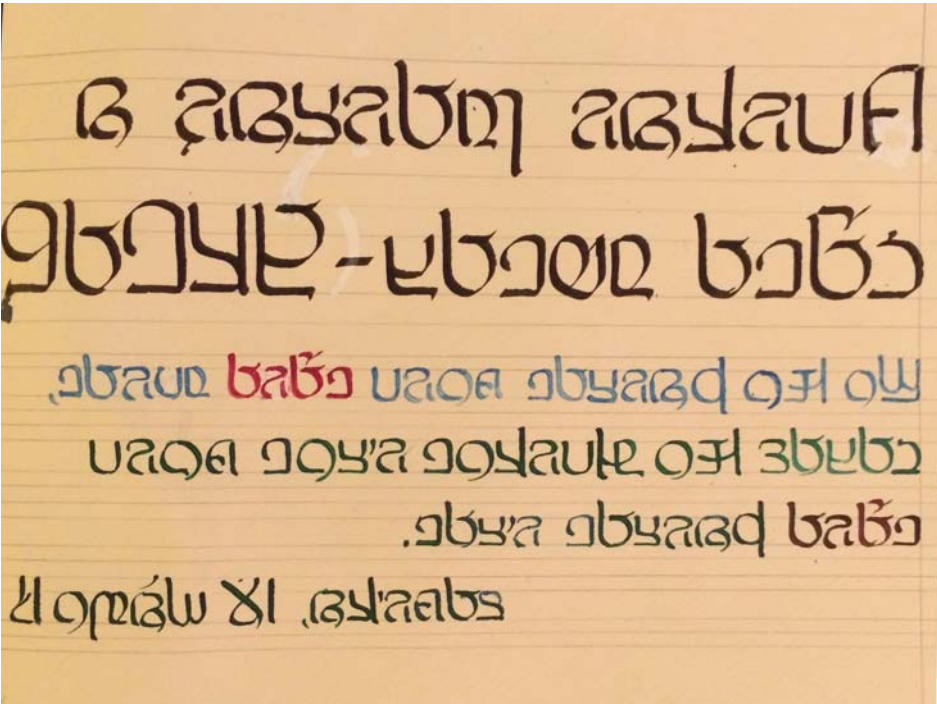


**Figure 8.** Text from a booklet in Fulani discussing democracy, entitled ᠊ᠳᠡᠮᠠᠵᠤᠷᠠᠴᠤ *Demokaraku*. The text is written in an older-style font which used Arabic code points to get right-to-left processing behaviour. The unsightly tatweels here are an artifact of that font hack; it is not to be considered normal in Adlam, in particular because in a non-cursive font such spacing would make the text illegible. Non-cursive text is used in the header.

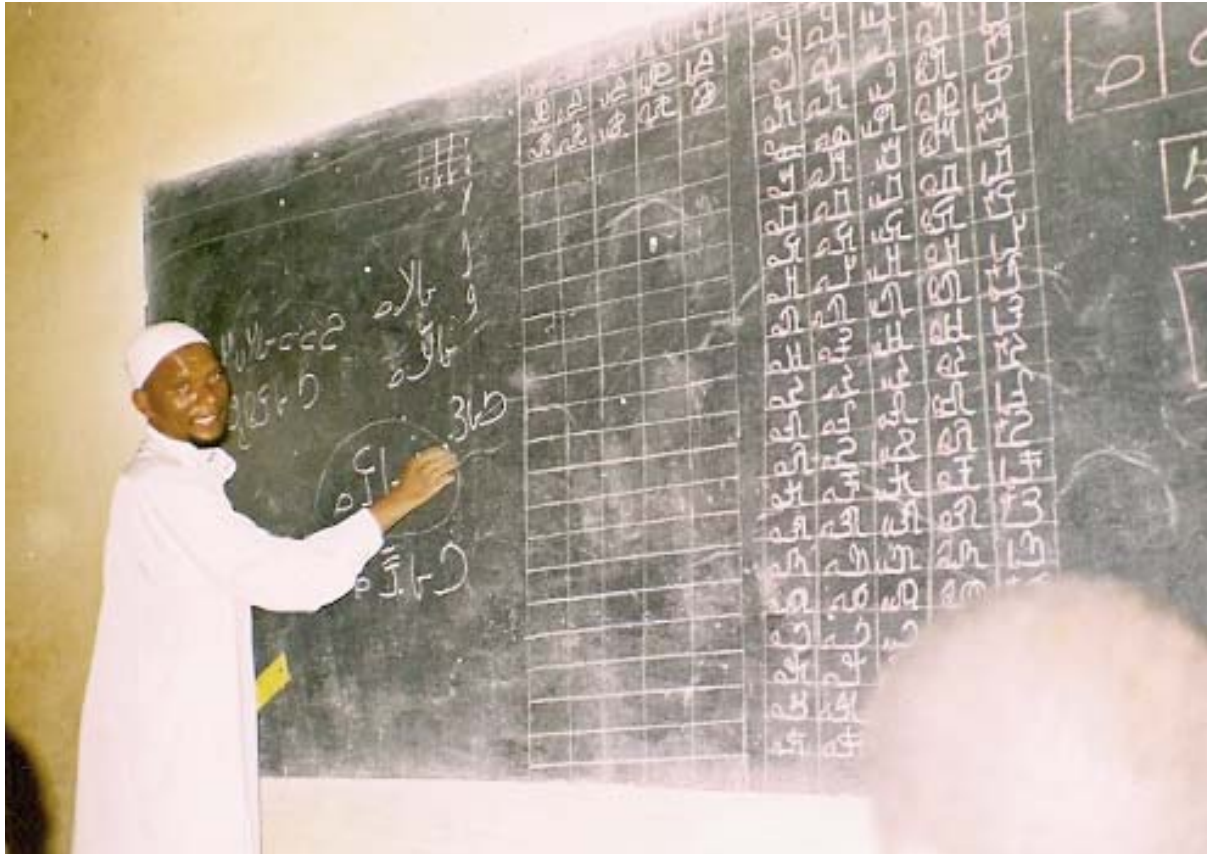


وَيَجِبُ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَلْتَمِسَ حِفْظَ لِمَا رَمَى  
 لِسَانِهِ لِمَا رَمَى وَيَتَى ع'ك'ل'l'

**Figure 9.** Text from a booklet in Fulani discussing Arabic terminology. The booklet is called *Deftere Laklariyi Nden* ‘the Book of Laklari’.



**Figure 10.** Adlam calligraphy by Ibrahima Barry. Capital and small letters are used.



**Figure 11.** Adlam being taught in a school in Conakry.



**Figure 12.** A classroom in Nigeria where children are taught Adlam.





**Figure 13.** A classroom in Nigeria where children are taught Adlam.



**Figure 14.** Some teachers of Adlam in Guinea.

# ᐱᐃᐅᐱᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐃᐅᐱᐅᐅᐅ

## ᑭᐅᑭᑭᑭ

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-ᐅᐅ ᐅᐅ ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ, ᑲᑲᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᑲᑲᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ  
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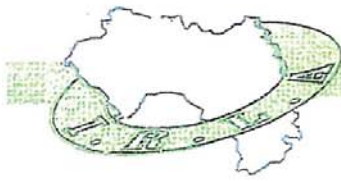
# ᐱᐃᐅᐱᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐃᐅᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅ

## ᑭᐅᑭᑭᑭ

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! ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᑲᑲᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ

**Figure 15.** Hand-written text in the modern unjoined form of the script (above) and in the modern cursive form of the script (below), written by Ibrahima Barry. In addition to the text of the two samples not being identical, there are some differences in orthographic conventions between the two. Compare, for instance, ᑲᑲᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ *Kubiyā* above and ᑲᑲᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ *Kubiyā* below.





# IRLA

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE LINGUISTIQUE APPLIQUEE

## TEMOIGNAGE

Le conseil scientifique de l'IRLA (Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée) après avoir examiné l'alphabet ADLAM en sa session extraordinaire du

Jeudi 20 octobre 2011 constate ce qui suit :

- L'alphabet ADLAM comporte des consonnes et des voyelles.
- Il est lisible de droite à gauche, de haut en bas et de bas en haut.
- Ses caractères ne peuvent pas être confondus quelle que soit la position dans laquelle on les lit.
- Les caractères ADLAM ne sont ni calqués ni copiés sur aucun autre système d'écriture connu du conseil scientifique de l'IRLA.
- Cet alphabet est facilement maîtrisable par les apprenants jeunes et vieux.
- Il est déjà utilisé pour produire des manuels d'alphabétisation, des manuels de vulgarisation de la science et de la religion ainsi que des journaux.
- Il est utilisé dans l'informatique (ordinateurs, tablettes numériques et internet).
- Les créateurs de cet alphabet voyagent en Guinée et à l'extérieur de la Guinée pour la promotion de leur système d'écriture dans l'alphabétisation et la recherche sur nos langues.

A ce titre l'Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée (IRLA) les considère comme des partenaires de terrain.

En foi de quoi, le conseil scientifique de l'IRLA leur délivre le présent témoignage pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Fait à Conakry le 03 Décembre 2013

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL  
Le Directeur Général  
Dr DIANE Mamady

Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée

**Figure 16.** Letter of support from IRLA, the Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée. This is the institute in charge of the national languages in Guinea. They support the fight against illiteracy. This is a branch of the government that gives authorization to teach Fulani in Adlam script.





MINISTRE DE L'ALPHABETISATION  
ET DE LA PROMOTION DES LANGUES  
NATIONALES

Direction Nationale de la Promotion  
des Langues Nationales

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

Travail-Justice-Solidarité

Conakry, le 15 Novembre 2011

LE DIRECTEUR NATIONAL

#### TEMOIGNAGE

Dans le cadre des activités de recherche linguistique menées en collaboration avec les institutions spécialisées, la Direction Nationale de la Promotion des Langues Nationales a reçu, examiné et transmis à l'Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée (IRLA), courant année 2011, les dossiers relatifs aux travaux d'expérimentation de l'alphabet ADLAM.

En raison de quoi le présent témoignage est délivré aux créateurs dudit alphabet.

Pépé Jérôme HABA



**Figure 17.** Letter of support from the Ministre de l'Alphabetisation et de la Promotion des Langues Nationales. This is the Guinean Ministry in charge of literacy.



MINISTÈRE DE L'ADMINISTRATION DU  
TERRITOIRE ET DE LA DÉCENTRALISATION

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE  
TRAVAIL-JUSTICE-SOLIDARITÉ

-----  
DIRECTION NATIONALE DES AFFAIRES POLITIQUES  
-----

## TEMOIGNAGE

La Direction Nationale des Affaires Politiques du Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation ; après avoir assisté à certaines activités de l'Association **DARUL-ILMI "ADI"** atteste ce qui suit :

L'Association a réalisé plusieurs activités notamment :

- \* la réalisation des plusieurs ouvrages
- \* la création de l'alphabet **ADLAM**
- \* La formation aussi bien en Guinée qu'à l'extérieur ; de plusieurs personnes désireuses d'apprendre l'alphabet.
- \* La décoration de plusieurs hautes personnalités ayant contribué à la vulgarisation de l'alphabet ADLAM.

En foi de quoi, La Direction Nationale des Affaires Politiques lui délivre le présent acte pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Fait à Conakry le 27 Décembre 2013

P / LE DIRECTEUR NATIONAL P.O.  
LA DIRECTRICE NATIONALE ADJOINTE



  
**HADJA MAFERIN SOUMAH**

**Figure 18.** Letter of support from the Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation. This is the Guinean equivalent to the Ministry for the Interior.



MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE  
ET DU PATRIMOINE HISTORIQUE

BP : 2129

N° 000037 MCPH/CAB/2014

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE  
Travail – Justice – Solidarité

20 FEV. 2014  
Conakry, le .....2014

*Le Ministre*

A Monsieur le Président de l'Association  
DARUL-ILMI  
BP1798 – Tel : 622.06.47.58  
CONAKRY

Objet : Encouragements

**Monsieur le Président,**

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre courrier S/N du 05/02/2014 relatif à la création de l'alphabet ADLAM.

Je voudrais avant tout vous féliciter et encourager votre initiative qui vise à promouvoir la culture guinéenne.

Les témoignages des services techniques compétents des différents Ministères de l'enseignement prouvent à suffisance la pertinence de votre noble entreprise dans le développement culturel.

A ce titre, je tiens à vous exprimer toute ma disponibilité.

Me réjouissant d'avance de cette collaboration, veuillez agréer, **Monsieur le Président**, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

**Ahmed Tidiani CISSE**

**Figure 19.** Letter of support from the Ministère de la Culture et du Patrimoine Historique. This is the Gunean Ministry of Culture.



REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

P. O. BOX 10 - 9012  
1000 MONROVIA 10, LIBERIA  
WEST AFRICA



November 11, 2013

**Letter of Attestation**

This is to inform the Foundation Literacy School, Fish Market, Monrovia, Liberia that after inspection of your school facilities, you are permitted to operate as a Literacy School for One Year pending the lifting of the Moratorium placed on the Operational Permit.

We therefore, request that the school be accorded all privileges befitting its status as a recognized School by the Ministry of Education.

Authorized Signature

Tokunboh E. Lawrence  
Assistant Minister  
Bureau of Basic and Secondary Education

Cell: +231-0886365332

Email: [tlawrence@moe.gov.lr](mailto:tlawrence@moe.gov.lr)

**Figure 20.** Letter of support from the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Liberia.



**Commission Nationale Guinéenne  
pour l'UNESCO**

N°...006...../SP/CNU/...14...

RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE

*Travail- Justice- Solidarité*

Conakry, le ...21/01/.....2014

***Le Secrétaire Général***

**TEMOIGNAGE**

Suite au témoignage de l'IRLA (Institut de Recherche Linguistique Appliquée) par son Directeur Général sur l'Alphabet ADLAM, j'adresse aussi mon témoignage aux créateurs en reconnaissance des efforts louables fournis.

Toutefois, pour leur application sur le terrain, les initiateurs prendront attache avec les différents ministères techniques concernés.

En foi de quoi, je leur délivre le présent témoignage pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

**Ibrahima Solo CONDE**

**Figure 21.** Letter of support from the Guinean National Commission for UNESCO.





## REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

Travail-Justice-Solidarité

COORDINATION NATIONALE HAALI-PULAR-CONAKRY

Réf. 024/CNHP-G/2013

Conakry, le 20 Novembre 2013

Cher Monsieur Michael Everson,  
Everttype Publishing/ Consortium Unicode

Au nom de la Coordination Nationale Haali pular, nous vous adressons cette lettre en appui à la proposition de codage de l'alphabet ADLAM.

La Coordination Nationale Haali Pular est une Association Guineen représentant les intérêts de tous les Peuls et des locuteurs de la langue Pular de Guinéens. Notre Association représente de ce fait plus de 5 millions de Guinéens.

Nous soutenons pleinement cette proposition et ne pouvons insister assez sur l'importance de ce projet pour nos communautés. ADLAM est devenu un outil très important dans la lutte contre l'analphabétisme au sein de la population peule. Cet alphabet est à l'étude dans toutes la Guinée et dans certains pays voisins. A Conakry, nous avons plus de 200 centres d'apprentissage de l'ADLAM et nous pouvons affirmer sans aucun doute que l'ADLAM est l'alphabet le plus étudié à Conakry, la capitale de la Guinée.

Nous comprenons que le codage ADLAM ouvrira de nombreuses portes technologiques qui permettront à notre communauté de profiter des progrès de la communication et de l'éducation. Nous croyons que cet alphabet est l'une des clés pour libérer le potentiel insuffisamment exploité de nos communautés, en particulier les paysans et les Femmes qui ont moins de possibilités d'accès à l'éducation formelle.

Dans la ville de Pita Timbi-Madina par exemple, l'ADLAM est largement utilisé par les Femmes et les habitants pour la comptabilisation de leurs activités commerciales et les échanges entre eux.

Nous croyons donc que l'encodage de l'ADLAM aura dans nos communautés un impact important dont l'ampleur ne peut pas être surestimée.

Nous soutenons pleinement ce projet et si nous pouvions être d'une utilité quelconque, n'hésitez pas de nous contacter.

Cordialement,

Le Président de la Coordination Nationale Haali Pular



Elhadj Saikou Yaya BARRY  
Compagnon de l'Indépendance

Siège Touguiwondy Commune de Matam-Conakry : Tél : (+224) 622 318 069 ;E-mail :jeunessehaalipular@yahoo.fr

**Figure 22a.** Letter of support from the Coordination Nationale Haali Pular. This is the largest Fulani organization in the word, which co-ordinates the ethnic group relations across borders. Their headquarters are based in Guinea.



## REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Labor-Justice-Solidarity

THE HAALI-PULAR NATIONAL COORDINATION OF CONAKRY

Réf *Elhadj*/CNHP-G/2013

Dear M. Michael Everson,

Evertime Publishing/ Consortium Unicode

Conakry, 20 November 2013

On behalf of the Haali Pular National Coordination, we are writing this in support of the proposal to encode the ADLAM script.

The Haali Pular National Coordination is a Guinean Association representing the interests of all Fulani and pular speakers of Guinea. Our Association therefore represents more than 5million Guineans.

We fully support this proposal and couldn't to stress enough how important this project is to our communities. ADLAM has become a very important tool in fighting illiteracy among the Fulani population. This alphabet is being studied throughout Guinea and in some neighboring countries. In Conakry alone, we have more than 200 ADLAM learning centers and we can state without a doubt that ADLAM is the most learned and studied alphabet in Conakry, the of Guinea.

We understand that encoding ADLAM will open many technological doors that will enable our community to take advantage of advances in communication and education. We believe that this alphabet is one of the keys to unlocking the underutilized potential of our communities especially peasants and women who have less access to formal education.

In the town of Pita Timbi-Madina for example, ADLAM is widely used by women and locals to keep track of their commercial activities and to exchange among themselves.

We therefore believe that encoding ADLAM will have a significant impact in our communities the extent of which cannot be overstated.

We fully support this project and if we could be of any assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely,

The President of the Haali Pular National Coordination



Elhadj Saïkou Yaya BARRY  
The independence followers

Siège Touguiwondy Commune de Matam-Conakry ; Tél : (+224) 622 318 069 ;E-mail :jeunessehaalipular@yahoo.fr

**Figure 22b.** English translation of the preceding.

December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**UNION FOUTA NY**  
3393 3rd Avenue  
Bronx ,NY 10456  
Tel: 718 414-6597  
Fax: 718 213-4388

Mr Michael Everson  
Evertyp Publishing/Unicode Consortium

Dear Mr. Everson,

On behalf of the Union Fouta NY, we are writing this letter in support of the proposal to encode the ADLaM script.

The Union Fouta NY is an organization representing the interests of all Fulani and Pulaar speakers in the **USA**. Our organization therefore represents more than 20,000 fulanis living in the **USA**.

We fully support this proposal and couldn't stress enough how important this project is to our communities. ADLaM has become a very important tool in fighting illiteracy among the Fulani population. This alphabet is being studied throughout Guinea and in New York City. In NY alone, we have lots of ADLaM students taking classes weekly and in other states on the web .

We understand that encoding ADLaM will open many technological doors that will enable our community to take advantage of advances in communication and education. We believe that this alphabet is one of the keys to unlocking the under-utilized potential of our communities especially peasants and women who have less access to formal education.

We therefore believe that encoding ADLaM will have a significant impact in our communities the extent of which cannot be overstated.

We fully support this project and if we could be of any assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely,

**Dr Thierno Mombeya Diallo**



President

**UNION FOUTA NY, NJ, CT.**  
**FOUTA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION.**  
**3393 3RD AVE @ 166 ST.**  
**BRONX NY 10456**

**Figure 23.** Letter of support from the Union Fouta NY. This is the co-ordinating body for Fulani people in North American (the US and Canada). It is based in New York.



REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

- - - - - solidarité

Organisation Académique de  
L'Alphabet N'KO

(N'KO - DOUMBOU)

BP : 1119, Conakry

Tel : (224) 622 31 81 78 / 628 55 72 73 /  
664 31 79 84 / 622 87 33 08



علم - تدفق - طلاب



Justice – Savoir -  
Recherche

كۆلتۇمۇ تېلپۇمۇ

- - - - -

ئۆگەن ئىشلىرى ئىنسانچىسى

(شۇنداق سېلىم)

9111:8.9.9

| 44 12 13 224 (222):8.8  
42 44 13 14 244 | 44 24 24 244

N°036/NKO DOUMBOU/2013

Conakry, le 23/Décembre 2013

**LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ACADEMIE N'KO**

A

**Monsieur le Président de ADALAMA**

**Objet : Invitation**

**Monsieur le Président,**

J'ai l'honneur de venir par la présente, solliciter d'honorer de votre présence la commémoration du 26<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire de la mort de Souleymane Kanté, Inventeur de l'Alphabet N'ko, ce Dimanche 29 Décembre 2013 à l'Université Koffi Annan de Guinée à partir de 12h00. C'est une journée consacrée à rendre hommage au Savant KANTE.

Placé sous le haut patronage de Madame la Première Dame de la République, cet événement trouve sa particularité dans les points inscrits à l'ordre du jour dont entre autres : l'exposé sur les avancées scientifiques, techniques et technologiques de l'écriture N'ko occupe une place de choix, la dédicace de deux nouveaux ouvrages en N'ko.

Sachant d'avance votre engagement habituel en faveur du rayonnement de la culture Guinéenne et du développement du N'ko, je vous prie Monsieur le Président, de recevoir l'expression de ma haute considération.

**Le Secrétaire Général**

**Haya Mady SYLLA**

**Figure 24.** Letter of support from the Secretary General of the Academie N'Ko. This is a sister organization supporting the Fulani language and its script. Fulani is in a different language family but Manden people using the N'Ko script support it and work together jointly on literacy projects.

	1E90	1E91	1E92	1E93	1E94	1E95
0	Რ 1E900	Ს 1E910	Ტ 1E920	Უ 1E930	Ფ 1E940	Ქ 1E950
1	Ღ 1E901	Ყ 1E911	Შ 1E921	Ჩ 1E931	Ც 1E941	Ძ 1E951
2	Წ 1E902	Ჭ 1E912	Ხ 1E922	Ჯ 1E932	Ჰ 1E942	Ჱ 1E952
3	Ჲ 1E903	Ჳ 1E913	Ჴ 1E923	Ჵ 1E933	Ჶ 1E943	Ჷ 1E953
4	Ჹ 1E904	Ჺ 1E914	᲻ 1E924	᲼ 1E934	Ჽ 1E944	Ჾ 1E954
5	Ჿ 1E905	᳀ 1E915	᳁ 1E925	᳂ 1E935	᳃ 1E945	᳄ 1E955
6	᳅ 1E906	᳆ 1E916	᳇ 1E926	᳈ 1E936	᳉ 1E946	᳊ 1E956
7	᳋ 1E907	᳌ 1E917	᳍ 1E927	᳎ 1E937	᳏ 1E947	᳐ 1E957
8	᳒ 1E908	᳓ 1E918	᳔ 1E928	᳕ 1E938	᳖ 1E948	᳗ 1E958
9	᳙ 1E909	᳚ 1E919	᳛ 1E929	᳜ 1E939	᳝ 1E949	᳞ 1E959
A	᳟ 1E90A	᳠ 1E91A	᳡ 1E92A	᳢ 1E93A	᳣ 1E94A	
B	᳤ 1E90B	᳥ 1E91B	᳦ 1E92B	᳧ 1E93B	᳨ 1E94B	
C	ᳩ 1E90C	ᳪ 1E91C	ᳫ 1E92C	ᳬ 1E93C		
D	᳭ 1E90D	ᳮ 1E91D	ᳯ 1E92D	ᳰ 1E93D		
E	ᳲ 1E90E	ᳳ 1E91E	᳴ 1E92E	ᳵ 1E93E		ᳶ 1E95E
F	᳷ 1E90F	᳸ 1E91F	᳹ 1E92F	ᳺ 1E93F		᳻ 1E95F

**Capital letters**

1E900	ᲀ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER ALIF
1E901	ᲁ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER DAALI
1E902	ᲂ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER LAAM
1E903	ᲃ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER MIIM
1E904	ᲄ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER BA
1E905	ᲅ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER SINNYIYHE
1E906	ᲆ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER PE
1E907	ᲇ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER BHE
1E908	ᲈ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER RA
1E909	Ᲊ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER E
1E90A	ᲊ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER FA
1E90B	᲋	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER I
1E90C	᲌	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER O
1E90D	᲍	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER DHA
1E90E	᲎	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER YHE
1E90F	᲏	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER WAW
1E910	Ა	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NUN
1E911	Ბ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KAF
1E912	Გ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER YA
1E913	Დ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER U
1E914	Ე	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER JIIM
1E915	Ვ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER CHI
1E916	Ზ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER HA
1E917	Თ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER QAAF
1E918	Ი	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER GA
1E919	Კ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NYA
1E91A	Ლ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER TU
1E91B	Მ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER NHA

**Supplementary capital letters**

1E91C	Ნ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER VA
1E91D	Ო	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KHA
1E91E	Პ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER GBE
1E91F	Ჟ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER ZAL
1E920	Რ	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER KPO
1E921	Ს	ADLAM CAPITAL LETTER SHA

**Small letters**

1E922	Ტ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER ALIF
1E923	Უ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER DAALI
1E924	Ფ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER LAAM
1E925	Ქ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER MIIM
1E926	Ღ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER BA
1E927	Ყ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER SINNYIYHE
1E928	Შ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER PE
1E929	Ჩ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER BHE
1E92A	Ც	ADLAM SMALL LETTER RA
1E92B	Ძ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER E
1E92C	Წ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER FA
1E92D	Ჭ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER I
1E92E	Ხ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER O
1E92F	Ჯ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER DHA
1E930	Ჰ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER YHE
1E931	Ჱ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER WAW
1E932	Ჲ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER NUN
1E933	Ჳ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER KAF
1E934	Ჴ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER YA
1E935	Ჵ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER U
1E936	Ჶ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER JIIM
1E937	Ჷ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER CHI
1E938	Ჸ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER HA
1E939	Ჹ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER QAAF
1E93A	Ჺ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER GA
1E93B	᲻	ADLAM SMALL LETTER NYA
1E93C	᲼	ADLAM SMALL LETTER TU
1E93D	Ჽ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER NHA

**Supplementary small letters**

1E93E	Პ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER VA
1E93F	Ჟ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER KHA
1E940	Რ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER GBE
1E941	Ს	ADLAM SMALL LETTER ZAL
1E942	Ტ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER KPO
1E943	Უ	ADLAM SMALL LETTER SHA

**Diacritical marks**

1E944	Ფ	ADLAM ALIF LENGTHENER
1E945	Ქ	ADLAM VOWEL LENGTHENER
1E946	Ღ	ADLAM GEMINATION MARK
1E947	Ყ	ADLAM HAMZA
1E948	Შ	ADLAM CONSONANT MODIFIER
1E949	Ჩ	ADLAM GEMINATE CONSONANT MODIFIER
1E94A	Ც	ADLAM HOORTOBBHERE
1E94B	Ძ	ADLAM LESTOBBHERE

**Digits**

1E950	Წ	ADLAM DIGIT ZERO
1E951	Ჭ	ADLAM DIGIT ONE
1E952	Ხ	ADLAM DIGIT TWO
1E953	Ჯ	ADLAM DIGIT THREE
1E954	Ჰ	ADLAM DIGIT FOUR
1E955	Ჱ	ADLAM DIGIT FIVE
1E956	Ჲ	ADLAM DIGIT SIX
1E957	Ჳ	ADLAM DIGIT SEVEN
1E958	Ჴ	ADLAM DIGIT EIGHT
1E959	Ჵ	ADLAM DIGIT NINE

**Punctuation marka**

1E95E	Ჶ	ADLAM INITIAL EXCLAMATION MARK
1E95F	Ჷ	ADLAM INITIAL QUESTION MARK

## A. Administrative

1. Title

**Proposal for encoding the Adlam script in the SMP of the UCS**

2. Requester's name

**Michael Everson**

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

**Liaison contribution.**

4. Submission date

**2010-09-23**

5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal

**Yes.**

6b. More information will be provided later

**No.**

## 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

**Adlam.**

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

**88.**

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 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, FontLab.**

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, preliminary proposal in N4488.**

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?

**Ibrahima Barry, Abdoulaye Barry (script inventors); Thierno Boubacar Sow (the second student of the script, in Germany); Abdoulaye Barry (President of Winden Jangen); Ali Jallow (teacher of Adlam in New York); Boubacar Diakite (Harverd University); Randall Hanson (calligrapher), Rebecca Wild (calligrapher); Oumary Barry (writer and teacher in Guinea), Abdourahim Balde (writer and teacher in Saudi Arabia); Aboubacar Barry (teacher in Guinea), Jindé Gnass (teacher in Senegal), Mohamed Bah (teacher in Gambia), Mamadou Malal Jalloh (teacher in Nigeria), Moussa Diallo (teacher in Niger), Halidou Diallo**

(teacher in Niger), Jafarou Diallo (teacher in Guinea), Allareni Diallo (teacher in Sierra Leone), Mamadou Soto Balde (teacher in New York), Atigou Sow (teacher in the Netherlands), Mamadou Cola Diallo (teacher in Portugal), Thierno Oumar Diallo (teacher in Bangkok), Assighou Diallo (teacher in Saudi Arabia), Ibrahima Barry (teacher in Israel), Ibrahim Diallo (teacher in Guinea), Issiagha Barry (teacher in Guinea), Thierno Oury Balde (teacher in Angola), Mamadou Alpha Diallo (teacher in Angola), Thierno Baillo Diallo (teacher in Guinea), Thierno Yaghoubouba (teacher in Guinea), Fatimata Binta Barry (teacher in Guinea), Thierno Mamadou (teacher in Guinea), Mamadou Bonfi Balde (teacher in Guinea), Mahmoud Tanou Diallo, Mohamed Sire Sall, Mamadou Fajdja Diallo, Abdoulaye Kenyeko, Ibrahima Kenyeko, Mamadou Barry, Alpha I. Barry, Mamadou Aliou Sokoboli, Aboubacar Hinde Barry, Alhadj Moustapha Diallo, Hatim Barry, Fode Balde, Amadouri Diallo, Ousman Barrie, Mamadou Saliou Diallo, Oumar Bailo Sow.

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?

**40 million speakers of Fulani worldwide.**

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

**Common.**

4b. Reference

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

**Yes.**

5b. If YES, where?

**In Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, and the United States.**

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&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.**

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?