Proposal for a Malayalam Script Root Zone Label Generation Ruleset (LGR)

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# General Information

The purpose of this document is to give an overview of the proposed Malayalam LGR in the XML format and the rationale behind the design decisions taken. It includes a discussion of relevant features of the script, the communities or languages using it, the process and methodology used, the repertoire of code points included, variant code point(s), whole label evaluation rules and information on the contributors. The formal specification of the LGR can be found in the accompanying XML document: proposed-lgr-mlym-20180925.xml. Labels for testing can be found in the accompanying text document: malayalam-test-labels-20180925.txt

# Script for Which the LGR Is Proposed

ISO 15924 Code: Mlym

ISO 15924 Key N°: 347

ISO 15924 English Name: Malayalam

Latin transliteration of native script name: malayāḷaṁ

Native name of the script: മലയാളം

Maximal Starting Repertoire (MSR) version: MSR-3

# Background on Script and Principal Languages Using It

Malayalam is a Dravidian language with about 38 million speakers spoken mainly in the south west of India, particularly in Kerala, the Lakshadweep Islands and neighbouring states, and also in Bahrain, Fiji, Israel, Malaysia, Qatar, Singapore, UAE and the UK.

Malayalam was first written with the Vatteluttu alphabet (വട്ടെഴുത്ത് Vaṭṭeḻuttŭ), which means 'round writing' and developed from the Brahmi script. The oldest known written text in Malayalam is known as the Vazhappalli or Vazhappally inscription, is in the Vatteluttu alphabet and dates from about 830 AD.

A version of the Grantha alphabet originally used in the Chola kingdom was brought to the southwest of India in the 8th or 9th century and was adapted to write the Malayalam and Tulu languages. By the early 13th century it is thought that a systematized Malayalam alphabet had emerged. Some changes were made to the alphabet over the following centuries, and by the middle of the 19th century the Malayalam alphabet had attained its current form.

As a result of the difficulties of printing Malayalam, a simplified or reformed version of the script was introduced during the 1970s and 1980s. The main change involved writing consonants and diacritics separately rather than as complex characters. These changes are not applied consistently so the modern script is often a mixture of traditional and simplified letters.

The script has the following notable features:

* Malayalam script is written left to right in horizontal lines using a syllabic alphabet in which all consonants have an inherent vowel. Diacritics, which can appear above, below, before or after a consonant, are used to change the inherent vowel.
* When they appear at the beginning of a syllable, vowels are written as independent letters.
* Chillaksharam is another feature of Malayalam. A chillu is a pure consonant without the use of a virama, which kills the inherent vowel of a consonant.
* When certain consonants occur together, special conjunct symbols are used which combine the essential parts of each letter.

## The Evolution of Malayalam Script

Malayalam was first written in the Vatteluttu alphabet, an ancient script of Tamil. However, the modern Malayalam script evolved from the Grantha alphabet, which was originally used to write Sanskrit. Both Vatteluttu and Grantha evolved from the Brahmi script, but independently.

## Vatteluttu alphabet

Vatteluttu (Malayalam: വട്ടെഴുത്ത്, Vaṭṭeḻuttŭ, “round writing”) is a script that had evolved from Tamil-Brahmi and was once used extensively in the southern part of present-day Tamil Nadu and in Kerala.

Malayalam was first written in Vatteluttu. The Vazhappally inscription issued by Rajashekhara Varman is the earliest example, dating from about 830 CE. In the Tamil country, the modern Tamil script had supplanted Vatteluttu by the 15th century, but in the Malabar region, Vatteluttu remained in general use up to the 17th century, or the 18th century. A variant form of this script, Kolezhuthu, was used until about the 19th century mainly in the Kochi area and in the Malabar area. Another variant form, Malayanma, was used in the south of Thiruvananthapuram.

## Grantha, Tigalari and Malayalam scripts

According to Arthur Coke Burnell, one form of the Grantha alphabet, originally used in the Chola dynasty, was imported into the southwest coast of India in the 8th or 9th century, which was then modified in course of time in this secluded area, where communication with the east coast was very limited. It later evolved into the Tigalari-Malayalam script used by the Malayali, Havyaka Brahmins and Tulu Brahmin people, but was originally only applied to write Sanskrit. This script split into two scripts: Tigalari and Malayalam. While Malayalam script was extended and modified to write the vernacular Malayalam language, Tigalari was used for Sanskrit only. In Malabar, this writing system was termed Arya-eluttu (ആര്യ എഴുത്ത്, Ārya eḻuttŭ), meaning “Arya writing”. (Sanskrit is an Indo-Aryan language while Malayalam is a Dravidian language).

Vatteluttu was in general use, but was not suitable for literature in which many Sanskrit words were used. Like Tamil-Brahmi, it was originally used to write Tamil, and as such, did not have letters for the voiced or aspirated consonants used in Sanskrit but not used in Tamil. For this reason, Vatteluttu and the Grantha alphabet were sometimes mixed, as in the Manipravalam literature (a literary style used in medieval liturgical texts in [South India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_India)). One of the oldest examples of this, Vaishikatantram (വൈശികതന്ത്രം, Vaiśikatantram), dates back to the 12th century, where the earliest form of the Malayalam script was used, but it seems to have been systematized to some extent by the first half of the 13th century.

Thunchaththu Ezhuthachan, a poet from around the 17th century, used Arya-eluttu to write his Malayalam poems based on Classical Sanskrit literature. For a few letters missing in Arya-eluttu (ḷa, ḻa, ṟa), he used Vatteluttu. His works became unprecedentedly popular to the point that the Malayali people eventually started to call him the father of the Malayalam language, which also popularized Arya-eluttu as a script to write Malayalam. However, Grantha did not have distinctions between e and ē, and between o and ō, as it was only used to write the Sanskrit language. The Malayalam script as it is today was modified in the middle of the 19th century when Hermann Gundert invented the new vowel signs to distinguish them.

By the 19th century, old scripts like Kolezhuthu had been supplanted by Arya-eluttu – that is the current Malayalam script. Nowadays, it is widely used in the press of the Malayali population in Kerala.

Malayalam and Tigalari are sister scripts descended from the Grantha alphabet. Both share similar glyphic and orthographic characteristics.

## Orthography reform

In 1971, the Government of Kerala reformed the orthography of Malayalam by passing a government order to the education department. The objective was to simplify the use of print and typewriting technology of that time, by reducing the number of glyphs required. In 1967, the government appointed a committee headed by Sooranad Kunjan Pillai the editor of the Malayalam Lexicon project. It reduced the number of glyphs required for Malayalam printing from around 1000 to around 250. The above committee's recommendations were further modified by another committee in 1969 [105].

None of the major newspapers implemented it completely. But every newspaper took its own subset from the proposal. The reformed script came into effect on 15 April 1971 (the Kerala New Year), by a government order released on 23 March 1971.

## Languages using the Malayalam script

The script is also used to write several other languages such as Paniya, Betta Kurumba, and Ravula (all at EGIDS 5). The Malayalam language itself was historically written in several different scripts.

NBGP considered languages with EGIDS scale 1 to 4 for inclusion. Malayalam is one of the two languages written in Malayalam script (viz Malayalam & Sanskrit) meeting this criterion. Malayalam is placed among the 22 scheduled languages of India. Sanskrit, although it falls under EGIDS 4, is not considered in Malayalam script LGR because Malayalam is rarely used to write Sanskrit.

## ZWJ/ZWNJ

Apart from the existing Unicode character codepoints in Malayalam [110], Zero Width Joiner (ZWJ, U+200D) and Zero Width Non-Joiner (ZWNJ, U+200C) are widely used to control how ligatures are formed. Being invisible characters, they are often removed while doing normalization, particularly before doing a string comparison, or collation. ICANN's Maximal Starting Repertoire (MSR) for IDN LGR is does not include ZWJ and ZWNJ. [101]

**Impact of excluding them from domain name system:** Although IDNA2008 allows the use of ZWJ and ZWNJ in domain names, they are not allowed in the root zone labels, due to exclusion from MSR.

Hence it is not possible to register Malayalam gTLDs with words that contain zwj/zwnj.

There are three cases:

* Missing **ZWNJ** is considered as a spelling mistake. Example: Tamil Nadu (***tamiɭ nadu***) is written as:

തമിഴ്‌നാട് [‎0D24 ‎0D2E 0D3F 0D34 0D4D **200C** 0D28 0D3E 0D1F ‎0D4D] (correct), 

[ 0D24 ‎0D2E ‎0D3F 0D34 0D4D ‎0D28 0D3E 0D1F ‎0D4D] (incorrect).

But there are no identified cases where a missing ZWNJ forms another valid word with different meaning.

* Missing **ZWJ** means, the word is a different word with different meaning. This is very rare – ***vaNyavanika*** (meaning: large curtain) വന്യവനിക ***vanyaVanika*** (meaning: wild garden) pair is often cited as an example for this. But many people argue this is not a valid case. [102] [103]
* Missing ZWJ never means a spelling mistake, but just a writing style. There are many examples for this. - നന്മ (meaning: goodness) is one obvious one.

Historically, ZWJ was used to render chillu in certain fonts but later Unicode included chillu characters as standalone code points and MSR-3 also includes these standalone chillu characters.

Pre-Unicode 5.0, Chillu letters were encoded as a sequence using Joiners. The older encoding is still prevalent in data, such as corpora and may even be in current use.

But this legacy representation of Chillu using Virama and ZWJ is ruled out because the root does not allow joiners, so there is no issue with the duplicate encoding of Chillu. Hence, it is to be noted that although atomic encoding of Chillu letters is not universally used, Root Zone only allows the atomic encoding.

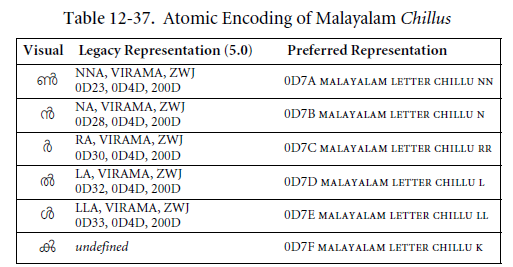


Figure 1: Atomic Encoding Malayalam Chillus [107]

ZWNJ, is used to prevent the formation of conjunct ligatures and it is required to avoid spelling mistakes and unnecessary conjuncts. For example, in a 2-word label, the first word ending in virama can form conjunct with the second word starting in a consonant. This causes a spelling mistake.

## The Structure of Malayalam Script

The Malayalam Aksharam or grapheme cluster is based on the Malayalam phonological system, with the following basic phonological template.

**Phonology**  
Vowels: Malayalam has five short and five long vowels. Vowels occur in all positions in a word, except for **o,** which is not permitted at the end of it.  It also has two diphthongs, **ai**, **au**.

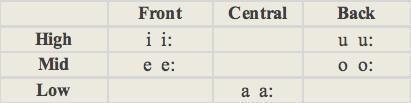


Figure 2: Malayalam Vowel Phonology [109]

Consonants: Besides a Dravidian consonantal inventory, Malayalam has aspirated stops and supplementary sibilants borrowed from Indo-Aryan. [f] occurs mostly in European borrowings. Voiceless unaspirated stops, nasals and laterals [l], [ɭ] can be germinated. The distinction between single and geminated consonants is phonemic. Only six consonants, [m], [n], [ɳ], [r], [l], and [ɭ], can occur word finally.

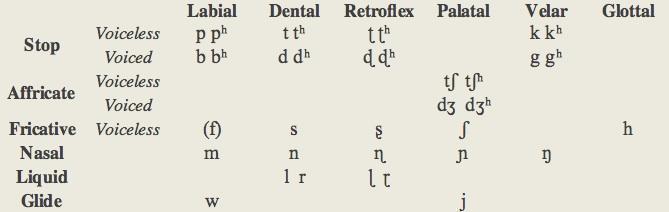


Figure 3: Malayalam Consonant Phonology [109]

Sandhi: internal and external sandhi are commonplace. They result in vowel and consonant deletion, assimilation of consonants and fusion.

Stress: it falls always on the first syllable of a word

**Script and Orthography**

Malayalam is written in an abugida script derived ultimately from Brāhmī in which every consonant carries an inherent a. The alphabetic order is based on phonological principles: it begins with the simple vowels and diphthongs followed by 25 stops and nasals arranged in five groups according to their place of articulation. It continues with semivowels (liquids and glides) and fricatives to end in two retroflex liquids which don't exist in Sanskrit and, thus, were not represented in Brāhmī.

Geminated consonants and other consonant clusters are written side by side or one above the other. Below each Malayalam sign appears the standard transliteration in the Latin alphabet, and between square brackets its equivalent in the International Phonetic Alphabet.

The following sections provide details of the Malayalam sounds and how these are written in Malayalam.

**Monophthongs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Short** | | | **Long** | | |
| **Independent** | **Dependent** | | **Independent** | **Dependent** | |
| **Vowel sign** | **Example** | **Vowel sign** | **Example** |
| ***a*** | അ **a**  /a/ | *(none)* | പ **pa**  /pa/ | ആ **ā**  /aː/ | ാ | പാ **pā**  /paː/ |
| ***i*** | ഇ **i**  /i/ | ി | പി **pi**  /pi/ | ഈ **ī**  /iː/ | ീ | പീ **pī**  /piː/ |
| ***u*** | ഉ **u**  /u/ | ു | പു **pu**  /pu/ | ഊ **ū**  /uː/ | ൂ | പൂ **pū**  /puː/ |
| ***r̥*** | ഋ **r̥**  /rɨ/ | ൃ | പൃ **pr̥**  /prɨ/ |  |  |  |
| ***e*** | എ **e**  /e/ | െ | പെ **pe**  /pe/ | ഏ **ē**  /eː/ | േ | പേ **pē**  /peː/ |
| ***o*** | ഒ **o**  /o/ | ൊ | പൊ **po**  /po/ | ഓ **ō**  /oː/ | ോ | പോ **pō**  /poː/ |

**Diphthongs**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Independent** | **Dependent** | |
| **Vowel sign** | **Example** |
| ***ai*** | ഐ **ai**  /ai̯/ | ൈ | പൈ **pai**  /pai̯/ |
| ***au*** | ഔ **au**  /au̯/ | ൌ  *(archaic)* | പൌ **pau**  /pau̯/ |
| ൗ  *(modern)* | പൗ **pau**  /pau̯/ |

**Anusvaram**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***aṁ*** | അം **aṁ**  /am/ | ം **ṁ**  /m/ | പം **paṁ**  /pam/ |

**Visargam**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***aḥ*** | അഃ **aḥ**  /ah/ | ഃ **ḥ**  /h/ | പഃ **paḥ**  /pah/ |

**Consonants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Voiceless** | | **Voiced** | | |
| **Unaspirated** | **Aspirated** | **Unaspirated** | **Aspirated** | **Nasal** |
| **Velar** | ക **ka**  /ka/ KA | ഖ **kha**  /kʰa/ KHA | ഗ **ga**  /ɡa/ GA | ഘ **gha**  /ɡʱa/ GHA | ങ **ṅa**  /ŋa/ NGA |
| **Palatal**  **or**  **Postalveolar** | ച **ca**  /t͡ʃa/ CA  *cha* | ഛ **cha**  /t͡ʃʰa/ CHA  *chha* | ജ **ja**  /ɟa/ JA  '"jha"' | ഝ **jha**  /ɟʱa/ JHA  '"jhha"' | ഞ **ña**  /ɲa/ NYA  *nha* (nja) |
| **Retroflex** | ട **ṭa**  /ʈa/ TTA  *ta* (hard ta) | ഠ **ṭha**  /ʈʰa/ TTHA  *tta* (hard tha) | ഡ **ḍa**  /ɖa/ DDA  *da* (hard da) | ഢ **ḍha**  /ɖʱa/ DDHA  *dda* (hard dha) | ണ **ṇa**  /ɳa/ NNA  *hard na* |
| **Dental** | ത **ta**  /t̪a/ TA  *tha* (soft ta) | ഥ **tha**  /t̪ʰa/ THA  *ttha* (soft tha) | ദ **da**  /d̪a/ DA  *dha* (soft da) | ധ **dha**  /d̪ʱa/ DHA  *ddha* (soft dha) | ന **na**  /n̪a, na/NA  *soft na* |
| **Labial** | പ **pa**  /pa/ PA | ഫ **pha**  /pʰa/ PHA | ബ **ba**  /ba/ BA | ഭ **bha**  /bʱa/ BHA | മ **ma**  /ma/ MA |

**Other consonants**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| യ **ya**  /ja/ YA | ര **ra**  /ɾa/ RA | ല **la**  /la/LA | വ **va**  /ʋa/ VA |
| Dental nasal or alveolar nasal, depending on the word | Alveolar tap | The tip of the tongue almost touches the teeth ([l̪]), forward than the English l |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ശ **śa**  /ʃa/SHA  *soft sha* (sha) | ഷ **ṣa**  /ʂa/ SSA  *sha* (hard sha) | സ **sa**  /sa/ SA | ഹ **ha**  /ɦa/ HA |
|  | Voiceless apico-palatal approximant | Dental sibilant fricative |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ള **ḷa**  /ɭa/ LLA  *hard la* | ഴ **ḻa**  /ɻa/LLLA/ṛ /ɽ/  *zha*(retroflexed ra) | റ **ṟa, ṯa**  /ra, ta/ RRA  (hard ra) |
| Apico-palatal | Voiced apico-palatal approximant [ʐ̺̠˕].This consonant is usually described as /ɻ/, but also can be approximated by /ɹ/ | alveolar trill (apical) |

[f] is found mostly in Urdu and English loanwords and doesn't have a specific sign; it is represented with ph that also serves for [pʰ].

**Vowels**

Vowels are written in this form when they are independently used.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| അ U+0D05  A | ആ  U+0D06  AA | ഇ  U+0D07  I | ഈ  U+0D08  II | ഉ  U+0D09  U | ഊ  U+0D0A  UU | ഋ  U+0D0B  R |
| എ  U+0D0E  E | ഏ  U+0D0F  EE | ഐ  U+0D10  AI | ഒ  U+0D12  O | ഓ  U+0D13  OO | ഔ  U+0D14  AU |

Table 1: Malayalam Vowels

**Vowel diacritics**

Vowels can also be written as diacritics referred to as Matras, when these follow consonants. Their forms are given below, illustrated with the letter ക (U+0D15) MALAYALAM LETTER KA.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ക U+0D15  KA | കാ  U+0D15  U+0D3E  KAA | കി  U+0D15  U+0D3F  KI | കീ  U+0D15  U+0D40  KII | കു  U+0D15  U+0D41  KU | കൂ  U+0D15  U+0D42  KUU | കൃ  U+0D15  U+0D43  KR |
| കെ  U+0D15  U+0D46  KE | കേ  U+0D15  U+0D47  KEE | കൈ  U+0D15  U+0D48  KAI | കൊ  U+0D15  U+0D4A  KO | കോ  U+0D15  U+0D4B  KOO | കൗ  U+0D15  U+0D57  KAU |

Table 2: Malayalam Vowel Diacritics

**Consonants**

Malayalam has the following consonants, generally arranged my manner and place of articulation.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ക  U+0D15  KA | ഖ  U+0D16  KHA | ഗ  U+0D17  GA | ഘ  U+0D18  GHA | ങ  U+0D19  NGA |
| ച  U+0D1A  CA | ഛ  U+0D1B  CHA | ജ  U+0D1C  JA | ഝ  U+0D1D  JHA | ഞ  U+0D1E  NYA |
| ട  U+0D1F  TTA | ഠ  U+0D20  TTHA | ഡ  U+0D21  DDA | ഢ  U+0D22  DDHA | ണ  U+0D23  NNA |
| ത  U+0D24  TA | ഥ  U+0D25  THA | ദ  U+0D26  DA | ധ  U+0D27  DHA | ന  U+0D28  NA |
| പ  U+0D2A  PA | ഫ  U+0D2B  PHA | ബ  U+0D2C  BA | ഭ  U+0D2D  BHA | മ  U+0D2E  MA |
| യ  U+0D2F  YA | ര  U+0D30  RA | റ  U+0D31  RRA | ല  U+0D32  LA | ള  U+0D33  LLA |
| ഴ  U+0D34  LLLA | വ  U+0D35  VA | ശ  U+0D36  SHA | ഷ  U+0D37  SSA | സ  U+0D38  SA |
| ഹ  U+0D39  HA |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Malayalam Consonants

**Anusvaram and Visargam**

**Anusvaram**: An anusvaram (അനുസ്വാരം anusvāram), or an anusvara, originally denoted the nasalization where the preceding vowel was changed into a nasalized vowel, and hence is traditionally treated as a kind of vowel sign. In Malayalam, anusvara represented as ം (0D02) however, simply represents a consonant /m/ after a vowel, though this /m/ may be assimilated to another nasal consonant. It is a special consonant letter, different from a "normal" consonant letter, in that it is never followed by an inherent vowel or another vowel. In general, an anusvara at the end of a word in an Indian language is transliterated as ṁ in ISO 15919, but a Malayalam anusvara at the end of a word is transliterated as m without a dot.

**Visargam**: A visargam (വിസർഗം, visargam), or visarga, represents a consonant /h/ after a vowel, and is transliterated as ḥ. Like the anusvara, it is a special symbol, and is never followed by an inherent vowel or another vowel. In Malayalam, ഃ (0D03) is the visarga symbol.

**Chillu letters (Chillaksharam) and Samvruthokarams**

In the Indo-European family of languages like Sanskrit, a large number of words end in consonants. But in Dravidian languages like Malayalam the majority of words end in vowels. But, the chillaksharams of Malayalam are exceptions to this general feature. Chillaksharams are pure consonants, without any vowel sound. [111]

Chillaksharam is an original feature of Malayalam used only with 6 consonants at present. The consonants are ന (na), ണ (ṇa), ര (ra), ല (la) ള (ḷa) and ക (ka) and their corresponding chillus are ൻ (ṉ), ൺ (ṇ), ർ (r), ൽ (l) ൾ (ḷ) and ൿ (ḳ) in certain contexts, occurring at the end of the word without the implicit vowel. The Chillu 0D7F even though is rare, is still in use predominantly in religious literature and in proper nouns such as names and place names. Hence it is included in the LGR to treat Chillu characters consistently.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ൺ  U+0D7A  NN | ൻ  U+0D7B  N | ർ  U+0D7C  RR | ൽ  U+0D7D  L | ൾ  U+0D7E  LL | ൿ  U+0D7F  K |

Table 4: Malayalam Chillu letters

Samvruthokaram is a soft ending virama (chandrakkala). Any consonant can be followed by consonant + ു (0D41) + ◌് (0D4D), creating the samvruthokaram form of that consonant. In southern Kerala, the U matra ു (0D41) and chandrakkala (virama) ◌് (0D4D) together form the grapheme for samvruthokaram. However, in northern Kerala, just chandrakkala (visible virama) standing alone is used. In that case, chandrakkala alone at the end of a word is treated as Samvruthokaram.

Chandrakkala coming within a word (followed by other character(s) of the word) denotes a conjunct letter formed by the character(s) preceding and following the chandrakkala. Traditional Orthography fonts is used below, since it discusses display forms such as samvruthokaram, which does not exist in Modern Orthography.

Examples of Samvruthokaram:

/ഏതു്

(***ethu*** meaning **which**) , code points - U+0D0F U+0D24 U+0D41 U+0D4D

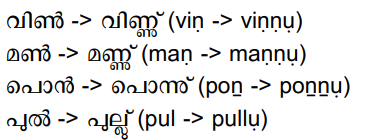
 /അതു്

(***athu*** meaning **that**) code points - U+0D05 U+0D24 U+0D41 U+0D4D

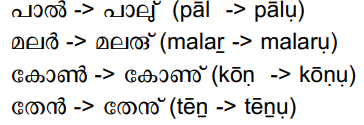
For the words that end in chillu, Samvruthokaram is used to make the pronunciation clearer. Either samvruthokaram is added directly to the word-ending chillaksharam, or the word-ending chillaksharam is geminated and Samvruthokaram is added to it.

The following are the main phonological transformations of chillaksharam. [113]

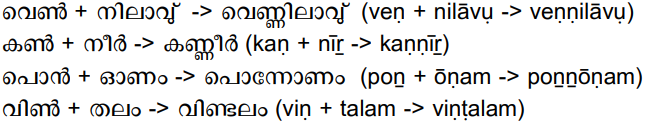
1. The word-ending consonant written as chillaksharam, is geminated and a samvrukthokaram is attached:



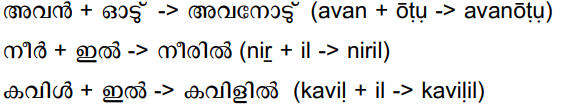
2. To the word-ending consonant written as chillaksharam, a samvrukthokaram is attached:



3. The chillaksharam undergoes the same phonological changes (in progressive/ regressive assimilation, gemination, etc.) as in the case of other consonants in the context of combination of syllables:



4. In sandhi, when a vowel follows a chillaksharam, they join in the same way as when vowels follow other consonants:



Even though Samvruthokaram may be seen as derived from the vowels അ (a) or ഉ (u), in fact, it has an independent identity as a vowel. This feature is seen only in Malayalam. [111]

**A selection of conjunct consonants**

A consonant can be combined with another consonant or conjunct using Virama. Conjuncts with more than four consonants are rare. The conjunct ഗ്ദ്ധ്ര്യ is formed by five consonants.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | kka | ṅka | ṅṅa | cca | ñca | ñña | ṭṭa | ṇṭa | ṇṇa | tta | nta | nna |
| NLF | ക്‌ക | ങ്‌ക | ങ്‌ങ | ച്‌ച | ഞ്‌ച | ഞ്‌ഞ | ട്‌ട | ണ്‌ട | ണ്‌ണ | ത്‌ത | ന്‌ത | ന്‌ന |
| LF | ക്ക | ങ്ക | ങ്ങ | ച്ച | ഞ്ച | ഞ്ഞ | ട്ട | ണ്ട | ണ്ണ | ത്ത | ന്ത | ന്ന |

Table 5: Malayalam Conjunct Consonants

NLF - Non-ligated form has a visible virama (chandrakkala)

LF- Ligated form in which consonants are conjoined fully or partially (as rendered by fonts)

**Conjuncts with diacritics using യ (U+0D2F), ര (U+0D30), ല (U+0D32), വ (U+0D35)**

Conjunct consonants formed with യ (0D2F), ര (0D30), ല (0D32) and വ (0D35) are rendered with diacritic marks/signs in the glyph. Examples of these in combination with ക (0D15) and പ (0D2A) are given below. Other consonants can be combined in similar fashion.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Consonant + യ | Consonant + ര | Consonant + ല | Consonant + വ |
| ക്യ  (0D15 0D4D 0D2F) | ക്ര  (0D15 0D4D 0D30) | ക്ല  (0D15 0D4D0D32) | ക്വ  (0D15 0D4D 0D35) |
| പ്യ  (0D2A 0D4D 0D2F) | പ്ര  (0D2A 0D4D 0D30) | പ്ല  (0D2A 0D4D0D32) | പ്വ  (0D2A 0D4D 0D35) |

Table 6: Malayalam Conjuncts with diacritics   
using യ (U+0D2F), ര (U+0D30), ല (U+0D32), വ (U+0D35)

# Overall Development Process and Methodology

The Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel (NBGP) has been formed from members having experience in linguistics and computational linguistics. Under the Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel, there are nine scripts belonging to separate Unicode blocks. Each of these scripts is assigned a separate LGR; however Neo-Brahmi GP ensures that the fundamental philosophy behind building those LGRs are all in sync with all other Brahmi-derived scripts.

## 4.1 Guiding Principles

The NBGP adopts the following broad principles for the selection of code-points in the code-point repertoire across the board for all the scripts within its ambit.

### 4.1.1 Inclusion principles:

#### 4.1.1.1 Modern usage:

Every character proposed should be in the everyday usage of a particular linguistic community. Characters which have been encoded in Unicode for transcription purposes only or for archival purposes will not be considered for inclusion in the code-point repertoire.

#### 4.1.1.2 Unambiguous use:

Every character proposed should have unambiguous understanding among the linguistic community about its usage in the language.

### 4.1.2 Exclusion principles:

The main exclusion principle is that of External Limits on Scope. These comprise protocols or standards which are prerequisites to the Label Generation Rulesets. All further principles are in fact subsumed under these limitations but have been spelt out separately for the sake of clarity.

#### 4.1.2.1 External Limits on Scope:

The code point repertoire for root zone being a very special case, at the top of the protocol hierarchies, the range of available characters for selection as a part of the Root Zone code point repertoire is already constrained by various protocol layers beneath it. The following three main protocols/standards act as successive filters:

*i. The Unicode Chart:*

Out of all the characters that are needed by the given script, if the character in question is not encoded in Unicode, it cannot be incorporated in the code point repertoire. Such cases are quite rare, given the elaborate and exhaustive character inclusion efforts made by the Unicode Consortium.

*ii. IDNA Protocol:*

Unicode being the character encoding standard for providing the maximum possible representation of a given script/language, it has encoded as far as possible all the possible characters needed by the script. However, the Domain name being a specialized case, it is governed by an additional protocol known as IDNA (Internationalized Domain Names in Applications). The IDNA protocol introduces exclusion of some characters out of Unicode repertoire from being part of the domain names.

*iii. Maximal Starting Repertoire:*

The Root-zone LGR being a repertoire of the characters which are going to be used for creation of the root zone TLDs, which in turn are an even more specialized case of domain names, the ROOT LGR procedure introduces additional exclusions on IDNA allowed set of characters.

Example: MALAYALAM SIGN AVAGRAHA "ഽ " (U+ 0D3D) even if allowed by IDNA protocol, is not permitted in the Root Zone Repertoire as per the [MSR].

To sum up, the restrictions start off by admitting only such characters as are part of the code-block of the given script/language. This is further narrowed down by the IDNA 2008 Protocol and finally an additional filter in the form of Maximal Starting Repertoire restricts the character set associated with the given language even more.

#### 4.1.2.2 No Rare and Obsolete Characters:

There are characters which have been added to Unicode to accommodate rare forms like MALAYALAM LETTER VOCALIC L "ഌ" (U+0D0C), which is an obsolete vowel used to write Sanskrit words and is not considered as part of the modern Malayalam orthography. All such characters will not be included. This is in consonance with the Conservatism principle as laid down in the Root Zone LGR procedure.

# Repertoire

Based on the LGR Procedure for the Root Zone and the MSR, NBGP conducted the code point analysis of the Malayalam script. The analysis is presented in this section, including the list of code points recommended for inclusion and exclusion from the repertoire.

## Malayalam section of Maximal Starting Repertoire [MSR] Version 3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 4: Malayalam Code Page from [MSR] | **Color convention[[1]](#footnote-0):**  All characters that are included in the [MSR] - Yellow background  PVALID in IDNA2008 but excluded from the [MSR] - Pinkish background  Not PVALID in IDNA2008 - White background |

## Unicode Code Points Inclusion

The following code points are included in the repertoire.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Unicode Code Point** | **Glyph** | **Character Name** | **Indic Syllabic Category** | **Refs.** |
| 1 | 0D02 | ം | MALAYALAM SIGN ANUSVARA | Anusvaram | [106] |
| 2 | 0D03 | ഃ | MALAYALAM SIGN VISARGA | Visargam | [106] |
| 3 | 0D05 | അ | MALAYALAM LETTER A | Vowel | [106] |
| 4 | 0D06 | ആ | MALAYALAM LETTER AA | Vowel | [106] |
| 5 | 0D07 | ഇ | MALAYALAM LETTER I | Vowel | [106] |
| 6 | 0D08 | ഈ | MALAYALAM LETTER II | Vowel | [106] |
| 7 | 0D09 | ഉ | MALAYALAM LETTER U | Vowel | [106] |
| 8 | 0D0A | ഊ | MALAYALAM LETTER UU | Vowel | [106] |
| 9 | 0D0B | ഋ | MALAYALAM LETTER VOCALIC R | Vowel | [106] |
| 10 | 0D0E | എ | MALAYALAM LETTER E | Vowel | [106] |
| 11 | 0D0F | ഏ | MALAYALAM LETTER EE | Vowel | [106] |
| 12 | 0D10 | ഐ | MALAYALAM LETTER AI | Vowel | [106] |
| 13 | 0D12 | ഒ | MALAYALAM LETTER O | Vowel | [106] |
| 14 | 0D13 | ഓ | MALAYALAM LETTER OO | Vowel | [106] |
| 15 | 0D14 | ഔ | MALAYALAM LETTER AU | Vowel | [106] |
| 16 | 0D15 | ക | MALAYALAM LETTER KA | Consonant | [106] |
| 17 | 0D16 | ഖ | MALAYALAM LETTER KHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 18 | 0D17 | ഗ | MALAYALAM LETTER GA | Consonant | [106] |
| 19 | 0D18 | ഘ | MALAYALAM LETTER GHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 20 | 0D19 | ങ | MALAYALAM LETTER NGA | Consonant | [106] |
| 21 | 0D1A | ച | MALAYALAM LETTER CA | Consonant | [106] |
| 22 | 0D1B | ഛ | MALAYALAM LETTER CHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 23 | 0D1C | ജ | MALAYALAM LETTER JA | Consonant | [106] |
| 24 | 0D1D | ഝ | MALAYALAM LETTER JHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 25 | 0D1E | ഞ | MALAYALAM LETTER NYA | Consonant | [106] |
| 26 | 0D1F | ട | MALAYALAM LETTER TTA | Consonant | [106] |
| 27 | 0D20 | ഠ | MALAYALAM LETTER TTHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 28 | 0D21 | ഡ | MALAYALAM LETTER DDA | Consonant | [106] |
| 29 | 0D22 | ഢ | MALAYALAM LETTER DDHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 30 | 0D23 | ണ | MALAYALAM LETTER NNA | Consonant | [106] |
| 31 | 0D24 | ത | MALAYALAM LETTER TA | Consonant | [106] |
| 32 | 0D25 | ഥ | MALAYALAM LETTER THA | Consonant | [106] |
| 33 | 0D26 | ദ | MALAYALAM LETTER DA | Consonant | [106] |
| 34 | 0D27 | ധ | MALAYALAM LETTER DHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 35 | 0D28 | ന | MALAYALAM LETTER NA | Consonant | [106] |
| 36 | 0D2A | പ | MALAYALAM LETTER PA | Consonant | [106] |
| 37 | 0D2B | ഫ | MALAYALAM LETTER PHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 38 | 0D2C | ബ | MALAYALAM LETTER BA | Consonant | [106] |
| 39 | 0D2D | ഭ | MALAYALAM LETTER BHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 40 | 0D2E | മ | MALAYALAM LETTER MA | Consonant | [106] |
| 41 | 0D2F | യ | MALAYALAM LETTER YA | Consonant | [106] |
| 42 | 0D30 | ര | MALAYALAM LETTER RA | Consonant | [106] |
| 43 | 0D31 | റ | MALAYALAM LETTER RRA | Consonant | [106] |
| 44 | 0D32 | ല | MALAYALAM LETTER LA | Consonant | [106] |
| 45 | 0D33 | ള | MALAYALAM LETTER LLA | Consonant | [106] |
| 46 | 0D34 | ഴ | MALAYALAM LETTER LLLA | Consonant | [106] |
| 47 | 0D35 | വ | MALAYALAM LETTER VA | Consonant | [106] |
| 48 | 0D36 | ശ | MALAYALAM LETTER SHA | Consonant | [106] |
| 49 | 0D37 | ഷ | MALAYALAM LETTER SSA | Consonant | [106] |
| 50 | 0D38 | സ | MALAYALAM LETTER SA | Consonant | [106] |
| 51 | 0D39 | ഹ | MALAYALAM LETTER HA | Consonant | [106] |
| 52 | 0D3E | ാ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN AA | Matra | [106] |
| 53 | 0D3F | ി | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN I | Matra | [106] |
| 54 | 0D40 | ീ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN II | Matra | [106] |
| 55 | 0D41 | ു | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN U | Matra | [106] |
| 56 | 0D42 | ൂ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN UU | Matra | [106] |
| 57 | 0D43 | ൃ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R | Matra | [106] |
| 58 | 0D46 | െ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN E | Matra | [106] |
| 59 | 0D47 | േ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN EE | Matra | [106] |
| 60 | 0D48 | ൈ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN AI | Matra | [106] |
| 61 | 0D4A | ൊ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN O | Matra | [106] |
| 62 | 0D4B | ോ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN OO | Matra | [106] |
| 63 | 0D4D | ് | MALAYALAM SIGN VIRAMA | Chandrakkala / Virama | [106] |
| 64 | 0D57 | ൗ | MALAYALAM AU LENGTH MARK | Matra | [106] |
| 65 | 0D7A | ൺ | MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU NN | Chillu Letters | [106] |
| 66 | 0D7B | ൻ | MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU N | Chillu Letters | [106] |
| 67 | 0D7C | ർ | MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU RR | Chillu Letters | [106] |
| 68 | 0D7D | ൽ | MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU L | Chillu Letters | [106] |
| 69 | 0D7E | ൾ | MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU LL | Chillu Letters | [106] |
| 70. | 0D7F | ൿ | MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU K | Chillu Letters | [106] |

Table 7: Malayalam Code Point Repertoire

## Code Point Sequence

The following sequences have been defined for the purpose of variant definitions and WLE rules (see section 6.1).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | U+0D28 U+0D4D U+0D31 | ന ് റ [ന്റ] | MALAYALAM LETTER NA  MALAYALAM SIGN VIRAMA MALAYALAM LETTER RRA |
| 2 | U+0D33 U+0D4D U+0D33 | ള ് ള  [ള്ള] | MALAYALAM LETTER LLA  MALAYALAM SIGN VIRAMA  MALAYALAM LETTER LLA |
| 3 | U+0D7B U+0D31 | ൻ റ [ൻറ] | MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU N MALAYALAM LETTER RRA |
| 4. | U+0D31 U+0D4D U+0D31 | റ ് റ  [റ്റ] | MALAYALAM LETTER RRA  MALAYALAM SIGN VIRAMA  MALAYALAM LETTER RRA |

Table 7a: Malayalam Code Point Sequences

## Unicode Code Point Exclusion

The following code points are excluded because they are archaic or obsolete in current Malayalam orthography.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Unicode Code Point** | **Glyph** | **Character Name** | **Indic Syllabic Category** | **Reason** |
| 1. | 0D0C | ഌ | MALAYALAM LETTER VOCALIC L | Vowel | ഌ (0D0C) an obsolete vowel used to write Sanskrit words. The letter ഌ is very rare, and are not considered as part of the modern Malayalam orthography. |
| 2. | 0D44 | ൄ | MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR | Matra | ൄ (0D44) is the matra sign of obsolete vowel VOCALIC RR ൠ (0D60) which is not among the approved codepoints in MSR-3. It is no longer used in Malayalam orthography. |
| 3. | 0D29 | ഩ | MALAYALAM LETTER NNNA | Consonant | ഩ (0D29) corresponds to Tamil ṉa ன. Used rarely in scholarly texts to represent the alveolar nasal, as opposed to the dental nasal. [108]. In ordinary texts both are represented by na ന (0D28). |

Table 8: Malayalam Excluded Code Point

# Variants

This section discusses the variant code points found in Malayalam within script and with other related scripts.

## In-script variants

This section lists sequences that should be considered variants of one another.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Set #** |  | **Characters** | **Code Points** | **Glyph** |
|
| 1. | a) | ന്‌ + റ | 0D28 +0D4D +0D31 | or |
| b) | ൻ + ് + റ | 0D7B + 0D4D + 0D31 |  |
| c) | ൻ + റ | 0D7B + 0D31 | ൻറ |
| 2. | a) | ള് + ള | 0D33 + 0D4D + 0D33 | ള്ള |
| b) | ള + ള | 0D33 + 0D33 | ളള |
| 3. | a) | റ + റ | 0D31 + 0D31 | ററ |
| b) | റ + ് + റ | 0D31 + 0D4D + 0D31 | റ്റ or |

Table 9: In-script Variant Analysis

Set 1: These are various ways to write the conjunct “***nta***” in Malayalam. 1 a) Here ***nta*** is encoded as a combination of 0D28 +0D4D +0D31 and it is rendered as in most of the Malayalam Unicode fonts and a few of the Microsoft fonts render it as ന്റ. 

1 b) is how some Microsoft fonts have encoded ***nta*** 0D7B + 0D4D + 0D31 and it is rendered as in those fonts and as in other fonts. However, as per Unicode (Standard Version 11.0.0 §12.9 page 506 table 12-38) <chillu-n, virama, rra> is the prescribed sequence for the form {chillu-n base, rra below-base}. Because of this conflict with Unicode, the sequence 1 b) should not be disallowed.

Although 1. c) has also been used historically to write ***nta*** and such sequential style of writing is still in use, that combination can also be used to write ***nra*** in words like ഹെൻറി (Henry) or എൻറിക്ക (Enrica). [112] Hence the sequence of 1. c) is allowed. The variants in set 1 contain all three sequences. And the disposition is “blocked”.

Set 2: The consonant ള (0D33) rarely follows another ള in Malayalam, except in the case of some place names. The double conjunct of ള (0D33) formed by code points 0D33 + 0D4D + 0D33 is rendered as the glyph ള്ള which looks visually very similar to a ള following another ള. This can result in spoofed labels. For example, in Malayalam we write “***vellam***” as “വെള്ളം” - 0D35 0D46 0D33 0D4D 0D33 0D02 (meaning: water), a spoofed label can write it as “വെളളം” - 0D35 0D46 0D33 0D33 0D02. This should be blocked.

However, this pattern gives rise to some complications because it effectively makes the Halant (0D4D) a variant of a "null position", in this case, whenever it occurs between two instances of 0D33 ള LLA. Variant definitions of that nature can lead to unexpected results because a label: 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 can be analyzed two ways:

{0D33 **0D4D** 0D33} {**0D4D**} {0D33} and {0D33} {**0D4D**} {0D33 **0D4D** 0D33}

NBGP takes into account the data provided by the IP on occurrence of these sequences in certain labels where a consonant ള (0D33) follows another ള: IP had found that the frequency is small. However, the community feedback shows an increase in usage due to foreign-language-borrowed words language. The detailed analysis and supporting data can be found in Appendix C.

Therefore, NBGP has decided not to define Set 2 as variants, but to handle this case by using a WLE rule. The rule will not allow a first consonant ള (0D33) in a label to be immediately followed by a second 0D33, but requires an H (0D4D) (or any other eligible code point) to intervene.

A sequence 0D33 0D4D 0D33 has been defined in the repertoire section. Adding such a sequence would have the effect of allowing the case “ള്ളള” (0D33 0D4D 0D33 0D33) while continuing to disallow 0D33 0D33 everywhere else, including in “ളള്ള” (0D33 0D33 0D4D 0D33).

Set 3: The case of റ്റ is similar to ള്ള. A font that does not stack the റ + ് + റ can render it in horizontal format. So a word like മീറററ് can be spoofed by applying virama to the last two റ. It is rare to see a font that does not stack റ്റ, but instead of depending on that weak assumption, a WLE rule has been added. (This is also mentioned in Appendix part of the document as community feedback.)

## Cross-Script Variants

The Malayalam characters in tables below are considered variant code points with some characters in Oriya and Tamil as they could be considered visually same for the users. See Appendix A for additional code points for other scripts which are visually similar but not considered as variant code points for the reasons listed.

## Cross-script variants for Tamil and Malayalam

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variant Set** | **Tamil** | | **Malayalam** | |
| **CP** | **Glyph** | **CP** | **Glyph** |
| 1. | 0B9C | ஜ | 0D1C | ജ |
| 2. | 0BB5 | வ | 0D16 | ഖ |
| 3. | 0BAE | ம | 0D25 | ഥ |
| 4. | 0BBF | ி | 0D3F | ി |
| 5. | 0BC6 | ெ | 0D46 | െ |
| 6. | 0BC7 | ே | 0D47 | േ |

Table 10: Tamil – Malayalam Cross Script Variants

## Cross-script variants for Oriya and Malayalam

**Case of Malayalam and Odia (Oriya) TTHA Consonant:**  
This is the case of "Consonant Ttha" which happened to retain the same shape despite being part of different scripts, i.e., Malayalam and Odia. These characters are:

ഠ - MALAYALAM LETTER TTHA (U+0D20)  
ଠ - ORIYA LETTER TTHA (U+0B20)

Both characters look exactly alike and belong to a "Consonant" category. As they are consonants, each of them, even in the simplest form i.e. the characters themselves, are valid labels. As per the NBGP cross-script variant inclusion policy (Appendix D), this is a valid case for inclusion. Also, even if they are single characters, when the same character combines, theoretically they can form an infinite[[2]](#footnote-1) number of cross-script variant labels between the scripts involved. Here are samples of some of those labels:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Malayalam** | **Oriya** |
| ഠഠഠ U+0D20 U+0D20 U+0D20 | ଠଠଠ U+0B20 U+0B20 U+0B20 |
| ഠഠഠഠ U+0D20 U+0D20 U+0D20 U+0D20 | ଠଠଠଠ U+0B20 U+0B20 U+0B20 U+0B20 |
| ഠഠഠഠഠ U+0D20 U+0D20 U+0D20 U+0D20 U+0D20 | ଠଠଠଠଠ U+0B20 U+0B20 U+0B20 U+0B20 U+0B20 |

Since, having such labels is a realistic possibility and the corresponding labels look almost exactly alike, NBGP has proposed them (together with similar combining marks) as blocked variants.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variant Set** | **Oriya** | | **Malayalam** | |
| **CP** | **Glyph** | **CP** | **Glyph** |
| 1. | 0B20 | ଠ | 0D20 | ഠ |

Table 11: Oriya – Malayalam Cross Script Variants

## 6.2.3 Cross-script variants for Myanmar and Malayalam

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variant Set** | **Mayanmar** | | **Malayalam** | |
| **CP** | **Glyph** | **CP** | **Glyph** |
| 1. | 1002 | ဂ | 0D31 | റ |
| 2. | 101D | ဝ | 0D20 | ഠ |

# Whole Label Evaluation (WLE) Rules

This section provides the WLE rules that are required by all the languages mentioned in Section 4 when written in Malayalam Script. The rules have been drafted in such a way that they can be easily translated into the LGR specifications.

Below are the symbols used in the WLE rules, for each of the "Indic Syllabic Category" as mentioned in the table provided for code point repertoire in Section 5.

## Variables or definitions

**V** → Vowel

**M** → Matra (Vowel Sign)

**C** → Consonant

**L** → Chillu

**H** → Chandrakkala/Halant/Virama (◌് U+0D4D)

**B** → Anusvaram (ം U+0D02)

**X** → Visargam (ഃ U+0D03)

R → Re-Ordering Matra

R = ( െ, േ, ൈ, ൊ, ോ, ് + ര)

U+0D46 (െ) U+0D47 (േ)U+0D48 (ൈ) U+0D4A (ൊ) U+0D4B (ോ) and [U+0D4D (്) U+0D30 (ര)]

## Rules for Forming Aksharam

Rule 1: H must be preceded by C or the M ു (0D41) or the L ൻ (0D7B)

Rule 2: M must be preceded by C

Rule 3: B must be preceded by C, V or M

Rule 4: X must be preceded by C, V or M

Rule 5: L cannot be preceded by B, X or H

Rule 6: Label does not begin with L

Rule 7: The ള (0D33) cannot immediately follow ള (0D33)

Rule 8: The റ (0D31) cannot immediately follow റ (0D31)

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# Appendix A: Excluded In-Script Variants

As the following formations are not valid as per Aksharam formation rules, these cases are not proposed as variants.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | ഈ | 0D08 | ഈ |
| ഇ + ൗ | 0D07 + 0D57 | ഇൗ |
| 2. | ഊ | 0D0A | ഊ |
| ഉ + ൗ | 0D09 + 0D57 | ഉൗ |
| 3. | ഔ | 0D14 | ഔ |
| ഒ + ൗ | 0D12 + 0D57 | ഒൗ |
| 4. | ഓ | 0D13 | ഓ |
| ഒ + ാ | 0D12 + 0D3E | ഒാ |
| 5. | ഐ | 0D10 | ഐ |
| എ +  െ | 0D0E + 0D46 | എെ |

Table A-1: Excluded In-Script Variants Due to Invalid Combination

In Table A-2, Column 1: These vowel signs have glyph pieces which stand on both sides of the consonant; they follow the consonant in logical order, and should be handled as a unit for most processing. Column 2: Although, Unicode defines this canonical decomposition, the Standard recommends not to use the sequence [107], p501. Therefore, it is not advisable to use them in IDN labels; they are blocked here by akshara formation rule.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Code Point 1 + Glyph 1 | Code Point 2 + Glyph 2 |
| ൊ (0D4A) | െ (0D46) +  ാ (0D3E) |
| ോ(0D4B) | േ (0D47) +  ാ (0D3E) |
| ൗ (0D57) | െ (0D46) +  ൗ (0D57) |

Table A-2: Split Vowel Case

# Appendix B: Confusable Code Points

The code-points below are visually confusing only in smaller fonts and can be excluded from consideration as variant code points.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tamil | Malayalam |
| ஸ (0BB8) | സ (0D38) |

Table B-1: Tamil-Malayalam Confusable Code Points

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Oriya | Malayalam |
| ଂ (0B02) | ം (0D02) |
| ଃ (0B03) | ഃ (0D03) |

Table B-2: Oriya-Malayalam Confusable Code Points

At the Sri Lanka face-to-face meeting, it was decided to exclude the code points below from the variant list as these do not look alike, due to round/square structural differences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kannada | Malayalam |
| ಲ (0CB2) | ല (0D32) |

Table B-3: Kannada-Malayalam Confusable Code Points

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Telugu | Malayalam |
| ల (0C32) | ല (0D32) |

Table B-4: Telugu-Malayalam Confusable Code Points

As per comment received from Myanmar GP and on close examination, the following codepoints are considered as confusable with Malayalam.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Myanmar | Malayalam |
| က (1000) | ന (0D28) |
| ယ (101A) | ധ (0D27) |
| ကာ (1000 + 102C) | ന്ന (0D28 + 0D4D + 0D28) |

Table B-5: Myanmar-Malayalam Confusable Code Points

Code points in Table B-6, B-7, and B-8 would qualify as cross-script code point variants but there are not enough of them to form a variant labels, therefore these cases can be excluded. (If only combining marks are variants for a given script, no label can be formed without using at least one non-variant code point). In the case of Sinhala, the relevant base character is distinct.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kannada | Malayalam |
| ಂ (0C82) | ം (0D02) |
| ಃ (0C83) | ഃ (0D03) |

Table B-6: Kannada-Malayalam Too Few Identical Code Points

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Telugu | Malayalam |
| ం (0C02) | ം (0D02) |
| ః (0C03) | ഃ (0D03) |

Table B-7: Telugu-Malayalam Too Few Identical Code Points

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sinhala | Malayalam |
| ം (0D82) | ം (0D02) |
| ඃ (0D83) | ഃ (0D03) |

Table B-8: Sinhala-Malayalam Too Few Identical Code Points

NBGP also considers that 0D1F (ട) MALAYALAM LETTER TTA is similar to 0073 (s) LATIN SMALL LETTER S and 0455 (ѕ) CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE. However, Latin script and Cyrillic script are not derived from the Brahmi script. This case is out of scope of NBGP cross script variant analysis.

# Appendix C: Case of **ള** (0D33) + **ള** (0D33)

The consonant ള (0D33) rarely follows another ള in Malayalam, except in the case of some place names. The double conjunct of ള (0D33) formed by code points 0D33 + 0D4D + 0D33 is rendered as the glyph ള്ള which looks visually very similar to a ള following another ള. This can result in spoofed labels. For example, in Malayalam we write “vellam” as “വെള്ളം” - 0D35 0D46 0D33 0D4D 0D33 0D02 (meaning: water), a spoofed label can write it as “വെളളം” - 0D35 0D46 0D33 0D33 0D02.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Combination | Code points | Glyph |
| ള് + ള | 0D33 + 0D4D + 0D33 | ള്ള |
| ള + ള | 0D33 + 0D33 | ളള |

Table C-1: Case of **ള** (0D33) + **ള** (0D33)

This has been restricted by a WLE rule 7. It allows the combination “ള്ളള” (0D33 0D4D 0D33 0D33) which is present in words like “ഉള്ളളവ്” (meaning: inner dimension viz. volume), and blocks the combination “ളള്ള” (0D33 0D33 0D4D 0D33) which is rarely found in usage. The existence of “ളള” (0D33 0D33 ) in considerable percentage on the web can be attributed to misspelling due to extreme visual similarity.

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Proposed recommendation from the Integration Panel

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Proposed recommendation for Malayalam

DATE: 2018-06-12

# Overview

The IP recently discovered a technical issue with the proposed variants for Malayalam.

# Issue Statement

The Malayalam LGR defines the following variant

0D33 0D33 <-> 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33     (i.e.: ളള <--> ള്ള)

This pattern gives rise to some complications because it effectively makes the Halant (0D4D) a variant of a "null position", in this case, whenever it occurs between two instances of 0D33 ള LLA. Variant definitions of that nature can lead to unexpected results because a label 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 can be analyzed two ways:

{0D33 **0D4D** 0D33} {**0D4D**} {0D33} and

{0D33} {**0D4D**}{0D33 **0D4D** 0D33}

As a result of this, variant definitions of this nature, although seemingly well-defined on the ***code point*** level can lead to unexpected variant relations among ***labels.***

Therefore, such kinds of variant sequence definitions cannot be used without some further restriction. Below the IP will suggest two possible approaches and requests that the GP consider them in light of the knowledge of how the script is used.

# Background:

Looking at the Malayalam sample file the IP notes:  
  
0D33 0D33 ളള exists once (1) in sample of 60K labels  
(it's part of the longer pattern: 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 0D33 or ള്ളള)  
0D33 0D33 0D33 (ളളള) exists (0) times

0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 (ള്ള) exists 523 times, or .9% of the total;  of these:

* 1/10 or 52 are followed by an 0D4D (Halant): 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 **0D4D** (ള്ള്)
* none (0) is of the pattern 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 (or longer)

From this one can conclude:

* ള്ള is quite frequent and can be spoofed by ളള (which doesn't occur normally or at least not frequently)
* ള്ള് also occurs with some frequency and could be spoofed by ളള് (the latter again not seen in the sample)
* ള്ളള does occur, if rarely, and can be spoofed by ളള്ള or ളളള, but not by ള്ള്ള (where the code points are: 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 0D33, 0D33 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 and 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33 **0D4D** 0D33)

Under the definition in the proposed LGR ള്ളള and ളള്ള are not actually variant labels of each other, while ള്ള്ള is a variant of ള്ളള even though it shouldn't be. (The reason why the last label shouldn't be a variant label is because the second halant would be rendered visibly, making it distinct.)

Longer patterns are either rare or do not occur in standard sample; they seem quite likely to be nonsensical (at least some of them). Therefore, the cases seen so far would appear to be the total set of cases where there is a practical need for some variants or other restriction.

# Options

The IP identified two suggested options to resolve the issue.

**Option One**

*Restricting the variant so it cannot occur following an 0D33* ള *or Halant.*

If the variant can be limited to the beginning of a cluster, that is, a requirement added that it only applies when not following an 0D33 of **0D4D**, then we can take still care of the most frequent and second most frequent case, and these cases produce variant labels that are related in expected ways: longer strings of alternating 0D33 and **0D4D** pose no problems as any alternate grouping of code points into sequences does not lead to any additional variants. Only the leading {0D33 0D33} or {0D33 **0D4D** 0D33} would cause variants. In particular ള്ള്ള (with a visible Halant) would not become a variant of ള്ളള, etc. However, cases like  ള്ളള / ളള്ള / ളളള would still not fully work as intended as the first and second label would not be variants of each other, and only the first would be a variant of the last.

**Option Two**

*Restricting valid labels to exclude* ളള

Restricting labels from containing two 0D33 ള that are not joined by a Halant would robustly prevent any spoofing. However, it would also disallow a small number of potentially meaningful labels. (About 0.0015% of the words in the test file are affected - or 1 in 60K). No variant definition would be needed.

# Recommendation

The IP requests the NBGP to study these options and to consider them in determining a proposed approach to fixing the issue with the kind of variant mapping mentioned at the head of the document.

We realize that these represent a trade-off. For the Root Zone we feel comfortable that restriction of the allowed labels to avoid some problem cases is definitely appropriate, even if the process contains a String Review phase that would allow the manual weeding out of specific bad cases.

However, we feel that an option that leaves some, if rare, opportunities for spoofing may well be inappropriate for the second and other levels as well: for those levels, human oversight of the process is going to be even less available.

The IP suggests that the GP also weigh the extent to which decisions for the Root Zone affect other zones (by example).

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Feedback from community

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നീ**ളള്ള** മുടി, ***neelalla mudi***is how people say നീളമുള്ള മുടി, ***neelamulla mudi*** [meaning: long hair, lit. hair with length], locally in Valluvanad area of North Kerala. Similarly,

നല്ല താളള്ള പാട്ട്, ***nalla thaalalla paattu***, is the same as നല്ല താളമുള്ള പാട്ട്,***nalla thaalamulla paattu*** [meaning: (a) song with good rhythm]

വെള്ളള്ള കിണറ്, ***vellalla kinaru,***is വെള്ളമുള്ള കിണറ്, ***vellamulla kinaru***[meaning: (a) well with water]This label is not blocked because ള്ളള is allowed.

I don't think these need to be considered, as the **ളള്ള** part in these labels is a spokencontraction of **ഉള്ള,**ulla[meaning: having, with].

In other parts of Kerala, the spoken dialect changes the contraction to "ളൊള്ള" or ളോള്ള which are allowed as per the rule.

Then there are some place names like **മാളള്ള**. On doing a Google search, I got only a [single result [google.co.in]](https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=https-3A__www.google.co.in_search-3Fq-3D-25E0-25B4-25AE-25E0-25B4-25BE-25E0-25B4-25B3-25E0-25B4-25B3-25E0-25B5-258D-25E0-25B4-25B3-26oq-3D-25E0-25B4-25AE-25E0-25B4-25BE-25E0-25B4-25B3-25E0-25B4-25B3-25E0-25B5-258D-25E0-25B4-25B3-26aqs-3Dchrome..69i57-26sourceid-3Dchrome-26ie-3DUTF-2D8&d=DwMFaQ&c=FmY1u3PJp6wrcrwll3mSVzgfkbPSS6sJms7xcl4I5cM&r=qAs-z5lsx1qg4ORlIggZJ8rKxoygReIR_xCeVaO37qo&m=4gelD06TZoUVTdKWeVkOlCoEBWDWc3mRY9KTg3XnyeY&s=tsaKKfbhFGOWRyzM5Whs8dKj8EoGB9Eu3XiuZ5RtT5k&e=).

Feedback from the community:

I won't recommend adding such rules based on the existence of current (and popular) vocabulary of 2018. Malayalam has an active practice of borrowing words from other languages (mainly from English nowadays) rather than inventing native words. Because of this anything that is a valid conjunct can come into the language. Here is an example: You may know, I am a typeface designer too. When some of our initial fonts did not have the OpenType rules to handle സ്‌+ബ , സ്+ബു, it was because nobody could find a word that can have such a combination. Later, around 2010, Facebook became a thing. People started writing it in Malayalam. Our fonts could not handle the rendering gracefully and then we added the required ligatures and rules and released a new version. While I was working on another typeface, another conjunct ജ്+മ was not supported on the thinking that there is no Malayalam word with ജ്മ. But later a friend came and complained he wants to have an error-free rendering for അജ്മീർ.. So that is about the 'reasoning of rare occurrence in Malayalam'. Btw, there are people and places with name **മാളള്ള** (Malalla) - try a google search. We people from Valluvanad area often has this നല്ല **നീളള്ള മുടി**, **നല്ല താളള്ള പാട്ട്** , **വെള്ളള്ള കിണറ്**...

A google search for **വെള്ളള്ള**shows me that it is a place name in Idukki.

About the visual similarity, again, as a type designer, we consciously make them visually different while designing. ള്+ള -> ള്ള appear very joined with the tails fused together, While ളള appear with enough spacing between the letters and no fusing of tails.

Also, **ററ**is a similar case where people write two Ra together to get /tta/ , Almost all fonts nowadays stack them if it is for /tta/. But not guaranteed. So similar arguments can be there for that as well.

Misspelling like **മീറററ്, ലാറററൈററ്** etc. comes to my mind.

In all these cases, exclusion rules would be the least preferred choice.

രണ്ട് ള അടുപ്പിച്ചു വരുമ്പോൾ അത് ള്ള യുടെ വേരിയന്റായി കണക്കാക്കാമെന്നായിരുന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നത്. തിരിച്ചും.

പക്ഷേ രണ്ട് ളകൾക്ക് ശേഷം ഒരു െ ചിഹ്നം വന്നാൽ അത് ളളെ എന്നാവും. അത് ള്ളയുമായി ഒരു തരത്തിലും സാദൃശ്യമില്ലാത്തതുമാണ്. ളളെ എന്ന സീക്വൻസിനെ ള്ളെ എന്നെ സ്വീക്വൻസിന്റെ വേരിയന്റായി കണക്കാക്കുന്നതായിരുന്നു നേരെത്തെയുള്ള പ്രൊപ്പോസൽ. അത് അനാവശ്യമായ നിയന്ത്രണമാണെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നത്. അതിനാണ് പുതിയ ഒരു തിരുത്തൽ.

പ്രധാനമായും ള്ള , രണ്ട് ളയുടെ വാരിയന്റാവണമെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ശേഷം െ ചിഹ്നം പാടില്ല, എന്ന ഒരു constraint കൂടി വെച്ച് ളളെ എന്ന സീക്വൻസ് പ്രശ്നമൊന്നുമില്ലാതെ ലേബലിൽ അനുവദിക്കാനാണ് പുതിയറൂളുകൾ വഴിയൊരുക്കുന്നത്. പ്രശ്നമൊന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല.

െ യ്ക്കു പുറമേ, േ, ോ, ൊ, എന്നിവയ്ക്കും ഇതേ സ്വഭാവമുണ്ട് - reordering.

ളയുടെ അതേ നിയമങ്ങൾ റ്റ യുടെ കേസിലും വരും.

ള + ള്ര എന്ന ഒരു സീക്വൻസ് പക്ഷേ ഈ ഡോഖ്യുമെന്റിൽ പരമാർശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. റീഓർഡറിങ്ങ് വരുന്ന ഒരു കേസാണത് - സ്വരചിഹ്നമല്ലാതെ. ള്ര = ള + ് + ര

ള്ള്ര <-> ളള്ര എന്ന ഒരു വാരിയന്റ് ഡെഫനിഷൻ എഫക്ടീവ് ആയി വരുന്നുണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ - പുതിയ പ്രൊപ്പോസലിലും. കാരണം R എന്ന സെറ്റിൽ റീ ഓർഡർ ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്വരചിഹ്നങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളൂ.

ള്ള്ര <-> ളള്ര visually similar അല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് സ്വരചിഹ്നങ്ങളെപ്പോലെത്തന്നെ അനാവശ്യമായ constraint ആവുന്നുണ്ട്. അതേ സമയം വളരെ വളരെ അപൂർവമാണ് ഈ സീക്വൻസ് എന്നത് വാസ്തവവുമാണ്. ട്രാൻസിലിറ്ററേഷനിൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ വന്നേക്കാം.

അതുകൂടി R എന്ന സെറ്റിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നോ? അതായത് "Halant-followed-By-Ra" ?

Translation:

It was said that when two 0D33(ള) come in squence (ളള), it may be considered as a variant of 0D33 Halant 0D33 (ള്ള) and vice versa. But the problem with this is that if a Matra comes after two 0D33s, it reorders in rendering as 0D33 Matra 0D33 ( for example, ളളെ ) which is not visually similar to ളള. According to the previous proposal, the sequence ള്ളെ ( 0D33 Matra 0D33) was considered a variant of ളളെ ( 0D33 0D33 Matra). It is an unnecessary restriction and hence this correction.

First of all, in order to make 0D33 Halant 0D33 (ള്ള) a variant of two 0D33 in sequence (ളള), there shouldn't be any vowel sign (Matra) after 0D33 0D33. This constraint allows ളളെ in the label without any issues whatsoever.

Same thing is applicable to other matras as well such as േ, ോ, ൊ.

The same rule is applicable for റ (0D31) and റ്റ (0D31 Halant 0D31).

Another similar case not mentioned in the document is the sequence ള + ള്ര = ളള്ര

Reordering is applicable to this one as well even though it is not a Matra sign.

ള്ര = ള + ് + ര (0D33 0D4D 0D30)

ളള്ര is 0D33 0D33 0D4D 0D30

This makes a ള്ള്ര <-> ളള്ര definition effective because in the new propsal R set only contains the re-ordering vowel signs (Matra). But ള്ള്ര <-> ളള്ര aren't visually similar and hence an unnecessary constraint just like the vowel signs. On the other hand, this sequence is very rare and found in transliteration from time to time. Should this be added to the R set as well, that is Halant followed by Ra (0D4D 0D30)?

# Appendix D: NBGP Cross-script Variant Inclusion Policy

If, in any two given scripts, all the potential cross-script variants consist of dependent (e.g. Vowel Signs, Anusvara, Visarga, Chandrabindu etc.) characters **ONLY**, then that entire set can be ignored and no cross-script variants be proposed between those two scripts.

If, in any two given scripts, there is **AT LEAST ONE** non-dependent (e.g. Consonant, Vowel etc.) cross-script variant character/sequence present, all the potential cross-script variants be considered and proposed between the two scripts.  
  
This cross-script analysis has been restricted to the scripts that have descended from the Brahmi as most of them share similar usage patterns. By and large, all of these scripts have a common set of characters that existed in Brahmi script and bear the same identities. However, as the scripts branched out from the Brahmi, depending on various factors, the shapes of the characters changed. This change in the shape was not uniform across all the characters and the scripts. Some characters shapes did change significantly whereas some of them still retained similarity. The cross-script similarity analysis also aims to identify such cases where the same character retained almost the same shape despite being part of the different scripts. These set of characters are variants of each other in the true sense, rather than merely by co-incidental visual similarity. 

Since, having such labels is a realistic possibility and the corresponding labels look almost exactly alike, NBGP has proposed them as blocked variants.

NBGP acknowledges the concern that this shape is quite generic and may have parallels in other scripts not under its ambit.  However, as NBGP does not have any exposure about actual usage of those characters in those particular scripts, NBGP desisted from including them in the analysis.  As NBGP has already considered all the related scripts under the cross-script variant analysis, the similarity of the characters belonging to NBGP scripts with other scripts not under the NBGP ambit, may be of a mere co-incidental visual nature.

Additionally, this concern is not limited to these two characters but for all the characters in all the scripts under the scope of the Root LGR procedure. Carrying out this analysis can practically be done only with the Generation Panels that exist while the NBGP is active. This still leaves out those scripts out of the scope which may not have a Generation Panel established yet. Hence, carrying out this exercise in entirety is quite impracticable. This conundrum can be resolved if all the such cases are handled by the "String Similarity Assessment Panel" of ICANN.

1. This document needs to be printed in color for this to be read correctly. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. Though theoretically infinite, this number would be limited to the number of such labels whose equivalent punycode string would not exceed 63 characters including the ACE prefix "xn--". [↑](#footnote-ref-1)