

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



LINGUISTIC REPORT

1961

Mogadiscio,
15th May, 1961.

T H E R E P O R T
O F
T H E S O M A L I L A N G U A G E C O M M I T T E E.
1 9 6 1.

To

C O N T E N T S .

| | |
|---|------------|
| COVERING LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN, | Page 1-6 . |
| INTRODUCTORY REPORT, | " 7-19 . |
| TECHNICAL REPORT, | " 20-76 . |
| (x) APPENDIXES, | " 77-79 . |

- (x) Appendix 1, shows the 18 scripts submitted for consideration, relatively; Appendix 2, shows a proposed code system for the recommended script; And appendix 3, shows the organs of speech.

... ..

appointment of this Committee dated :
8th December, 1960 and 1st January,
1961.

Under the above rulings a technical Committee of 9 Somalis was appointed at the end of October, 1960 to begin work on 1st November, 1960, to conduct an advisory Commission on the urgent problem of written

/ Somali

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15th May, 1961.

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T H E S O M A L I L A N G U A G E C O M M I T T E E.
1 9 6 1.

To

His Excellency the Prime Minister,
Dr. Abdulrashid Ali Sharmaarkeh.

Through:

His Excellency The Minister
of Education,
Mr. Ali Garad Jama.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to place before you this forwarding letter with the report of our Commission. Our work was the direct outcome of:

1. The Motion passed in the National Assembly on 16th September, 1960,
2. The consequent Motion passed in the Council of Ministers on 18th October, 1960.
3. The Minister of Education's letters of appointment of this Committee dated 8th December, 1960 and 1st January, 1961.

Under the above rulings a technical Committee of 9 Somalis was appointed at the end of October, 1960 to begin work on 1st November, 1960, to conduct an advisory Commission on the urgent problem of written

/ Somali

Somali, under the auspices of the Minister of Education. We were given the following instruction:-

" You will investigate the best way of writing Somali, considering all the aspects of the language, with special eye on the technical side, and submit a report to the Government by March, 1961, showing the merits of all the scripts submitted to you for consideration; and if possible will recommend the best one for adoption in Somali. "

The men appointed for this mission at the start were:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Musa H. Ismail Galaal, | Chairman |
| 2. Yassin Isman Yusuf, | Member |
| 3. Mohamoud Saleh (Ladaneh), | " |
| 4. Dr. Ibrahim Hashi, | " |
| 5. Khalif Sudi, | " |
| 6. Mustaf Sheikh Hassan | " |
| 7. Shirreh Jama | " |
| 8. Hussein Sheikh Ahmed (Kaddareh)" | |
| 9. Yusuf Meigag Samafer | Secretary |

The appointment of these men was based on the following criterion:

1. Previous association of members with the problem of written Somali.
2. Knowledge of the structure of the Somali language and appreciation of its literature.

3. Distribution of the members among the various dialects of the language.

4. Consent of the various groups and associations supporting the scripts represented by the members appointed.

The fact whether all these members had family ties or came from the same department of the Civil Service was considered immaterial.

As soon as the work was started in November, the following serious administrative difficulties presented themselves to the committee:-

1. Yusuf Meigag who was appointed as the secretary of the committee could not be brought from Hargeisa owing to lack of funds.

2. Two very important members of the committee were transferred to outstations by their own Departments. These were:-

A) Mohamoud Saleh (Ladaneh), to Bosaso.

B) Mustaf Sh. Hassan of the Department of the General Affairs, to Ballad as D.C.

3. The generally retarding system of administration in Mogadiscio has caused an unnecessary delay in the work of the committee. On two occasions the committee had to fall into recess of two or three weeks each time as a result of delays of correspondence, upon which progress of our work depended.

4. Appeals made to the Ministries under which those two men were serving asking for the return of the men to Mogadiscio received no result.

5. Khalif Sudi of the Ministry of works and communication could not attend meetings regularly enough as a result of pressure from his work. An attempt to release him for the sole service of the commission has also failed. As a result, (1) Mohamoud Jama, (2) Ali Sh. Abdillah¹, (3) Abukar Sh. Mohamed Fodaddeh, & (4) Addow Sh. Ali, were appointed as replacement, with your Excellency's kind consent.

6. Due to the fact that no financial provision was made for this scheme in the Council of Ministers'

meeting in October last year, the committee's work could not run smoothly. Committee members who were offered some payment when they were appointed could not remain silent for 5 months without any pay. They had to raise their financial problem in every meeting. Answer given to them that it was not the practice for the Government here to give pay to people who conducted commissions of this kind and that they would be considered for remuneration at the end of their work would not satisfy them, specially when some of them had actually got pay in previous commissions they were in recently.

7. The committee was affected by the generally acute housing problem of Mogadiscio nowadays, and we could not find a proper office even in the first two months of our mission.

We staggered through all these and many other difficulties however, and thanks God, achieved some result.

Our committee was appointed as a technical committee with an advisory power. Our job was only to investigate this problem from the technical aspects, and then to propose an alphabet to the Government, which is technically acceptable. The political the religious and the social aspects of the problem have been left for the Government, the Parliament and the public to decide. If at all this committee had any other consideration in mind during its commission beside its technical investigation for a satisfactory orthography, it was the desire to recommend an alphabet which was, beside being technically acceptable was also both economical and progressive. We were conscious that :-

- (a) We were a very poor nation which could not afford even £1 million to buy a new printing facilities.
- (b) We were living in an age of missile, when all developments and reforms should either be in

the form of revolution or no reform at all.

Our judgement was based on these above criterion; i.e. technicality, economy and progressiveness, and with these guiding principles in mind we recommended the sort of script which according to our sincere judgement possessed all these qualities. In addition this committee does not believe that by adopting an alphabet of one kind or another a country can change into a residence of infidels. A person could be Moslem using Chinese Ideograph or be a Christian although using Arabic. What counts is the belief and manner of worship. This is the unanimous feeling of this Moslem committee. We could, acting under the influence of public emotion and the personal ambition of individual members of our committee, have adorned and recommended a hollow impractical orthography, and yet got both the morale and the material support of powerful groups of the public, etc. We preferred to follow our own consciences and recommended the most progressive script submitted for our consideration.

The bar critics of Mogadiscio have made acute criticisms, at first on the composition of the Committee and later on the quality of the members. They could not appreciate the inevitability of appointing into the same commission, people with such acture opposing views to discuss a topic of such national importance. It is true that the Committee consisted of men who for various reasons, acutely opposed one another on the choice of a national script, e.g. two were supporters of Osmania, two were supporters of Arabic, two Latin and two supported the other miscellaneous Somali orthographies. But who else should have been appointed, since these were the only people who had any academic knowledge of written Somali. It is the opinion of this Committee that

although the task was hard and unpleasant the Government did the right thing when it put the problem into the hands of the very people who themselves created it by inventing all those conflicting scripts. If they succeeded well and good, but if they failed it was a sign that no one else might be able to do it. Again, we feel that the reference of this problem to foreign experts of say the U.N.O. would only cause more suspicion and possibly ultimate failure. It was a Somali problem and Somalis alone should solve it.

Towards the end of our investigation two of our members have resigned on grounds of disagreement with the other members on points of choice between the scripts. They were, (1) Mr. Ibrahim Hashi, (2) Mr. Mohamoud Jama Afballad. This was rather unfortunate. However, it does not mean that we failed. It is only a matter of 2 men against 6. Actually, still 68% of us are united to complete the mission. Besides, small revolts like this are only understandable in discussing issues of this importance. The rumour that Mr. Yassin Isman had also resigned was unfounded. He asked for leave which was granted.

Finally, we beg to record here, a motion of gratitude to:-

1. The Minister of Education & his Assistant, for their kind assistance in administering the commission.
2. The Director of the University of Mogadiscio, Mr. Michael Perone, and his Secretary Mr. Mohamed Jama, for their kind assistance without which progress would have been difficult for us.

I am,

Sir,

Your Obedient Chairman,

.. *M.H.I. Galaal* ...
(M.H.I. Galaal)
C H A I R M A N,
THE SOMALI LANGUAGE COMMITTEE

THE TECHNICAL REPORT.

Part: 2.

Before we show the technical analysis which lead us to our conclusion in this report, we should like to give a concise account of the history of this problem of written Somali:-

Early in this century, several people Somalis and Europeans alike, tried to introduce an alphabet for Somali. Among them were:

1. Our great National hero, Sayid Mohamed Abdillah Hassan.
2. Mohamed Abdilleh Mayal of Berbera.
3. Isman Yusuf Kenadid.
4. Sheikh Abdulrahman Kadi of Borama.
5. Captain J.S. King of Britain.

All these people tried the Arabic characters first, and all failed in various stages, and for the same reason.

The chief technical difficulty met by those early orthographers was the inadequacy of the Arabic vowel letters for writing Somali.

Arabic, owing to its structure, can be written with the omission of all the short vowels represented by the Harakas. In Somali if the harakas were omitted, the reader would have to guess the meaning from the context all the time, and this might not be possible in many cases. To use the harakas throughout, on the otherhand, would be impractical in every day use, as the Arabic Harakas would have to be supplemented at least by two additional new signs.

One of the orthographers, Mohamed Abdilleh Mayal went as far as producing primers using the Arabic characters, but the method was rejected by the people outright.

Sayid Mohamed Abdilleh Hassan too, abandoned the idea and depended on the memory of his disciples for the preservation of his literature, on grounds of difficulty to transcribe the 10 Somali Vowel sounds with the 6 Arabic vowel letters.

Isman Yusuf Kenadid tapped a completely different source. In 1920 he introduced an alphabet of his own, which, no matter what modern experts of orthographies may have to say against it, was certainly a great step forward in the exploration for a satisfactory form of script for Somali. In this script the right number of vowel sounds of any Somali dialect were represented phonetically for / the first time, and by comparing the two systems together, the Somalis realised fully why they always failed to use Arabic.

The technical quality of this script was the subject of a long chapter in this report but this Committee should here, like to record a unanimous vote of respect to Isman Yusuf for his initiative and zeal in the history of this problem of written Somali. It is not surprising that in subsequent years many more Somalis should have followed his footsteps and evolved

a cluster of over 20 scripts for their own language, all based on the same principle and some of which might be better than Isman's own device.

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION.

As will be seen in the report our investigation was divided into 5 different steps, 1,2,3,4, & 5. In the first stage we confined our activities to the framing of a procedure to guide us in our work. This was an essential step, specially, as our committee consisted of men who had never worked together before and who held sharply opposed views as to the best script to be recommended. For such a committee a clear set of rules was necessary before any other step was taken into the technical study of the problem. As a result these rules were drafted :-

1. A register file to be opened for all the scripts presented for the language.
2. Any Somali wishing to submit a script to the committee for consideration should do so within 15 days from the day of announcement in the press.
3. The committee should consider only those scripts registered with the committee before the above date according to announcement.
4. Every member of the committee must maintain strict sense of impartiality in his consideration of all the scripts presented as long as he is in the committee, and refrain from any kind of discrimination of these scripts on grounds religion, geography, emotion, etc, but base his consideration only on the pure merits of each script.
5. No member should carryout any activity subversive to the good name of the committee or relationship between its members directly or indirectly.
- 6.

6. The committee must make decision by means of majority vote, and by show of hand.

7. Half of the committee members including the Chairman or the Vice Chairman or both can meet and make decisions.

8. A Chairman must be elected once a month.

9. Decisions concerning the scripts should be made after the merits of all scripts have been studied.

10. The Governing body of the committee should consist of Chairman, a Vice Chairman and two secretaries.

11. Information concerning the scripts under consideration must be secret and should be released to the public only under the kind consent of the Minister of Education, after discussion and agreement by the committee in session.

12. The following responsibilities will be left to the discretion of the chairman : -

- a) Control of meetings,
- b) Actions to be taken against a member on grounds of illdiscipline.

13. As a preliminary step to ascertain the pure merit of each script presented for the language, the committee must do the following studies as a class:-

- (a) The elementary phonetics of Somali.
- (b) " " grammar " " .
- (c) Making and study of charts and forms made to clarify the pure merit of each script, considering its deep potentialities as a modern script.

etc.

14. These above rules must be effective from the day they are signed by the committee and approved by the Minister of Education.

The next step was to frame a second set of rules to be adopted as guiding principles in our search for a satisfactory orthography for Somali. This was the most important step taken during the whole of our commission. The following 17 guiding principles were agreed upon by the committee in advance before any study was made on the scripts. These 17 principles show the ideal qualities our future orthography should have and we had to agree upon them at this stage. It was thought that it would be difficult for the committee to agree upon such principles if the studies of the scripts were made first, as supporters of various scripts in the committee would have known, then, the weaknesses of the script they supported. We had no difficulty to approve them then, as no member knew whether the script he supported would fail or pass when related to these conditions. All members were present and participated in what was unanimously agreed to be the basic requirements. These were the following principles:-

"Our future national orthography must, among other things, have the following qualities:-

1. It must be phonetic.
2. It must be simple in setting.
3. It must not have any diacritics except those which were approved by the committee, i.e., one for accent and one to modify sounds.
4. It must not have any sign which have more than one function.
5. It must not have signs which are differentiated only by means of diacritics.
6. It must not have diacritics which are representing basic sounds of the language themselves.
7. It must have printing machines available in the country.

8. It must conform to the International Telegraphic Notations.
9. It must be standardised.
10. It must be based on alphabetic system.
11. It must be economical in all aspects.
12. It must have cursive as well as printing forms.
13. It must be susceptible to further modification without altering its basic foundation.
14. It must be applicable for all the Somali dialects.
15. It must be taught in schools.
16. " " " unique, i.e. it must not be composed of letters normally known to belong to other scripts.
17. It should not cause any confusion to its readers.

Our judgement of the scripts was to be based on these 17 factors. Items concerning religion and customs were at first included but were amended later on when the jurisdiction of our work was clarified. This committee also felt that this problem can be tackled best by breaking it into steps and that this being the first, should be confined to the technical side of searching for a satisfactory alphabet, only.

STEP 3.

In order to make every member of the committee more qualified for the mission which was by nature technical, lessons on the principle of orthographies, elementary phonetics and the basic structure of the Somali language and sounds, etc, were arranged within the committee. The following are some of the notes prepared for the members as refreshers for them during the investigation:-

A CONCISE NOTE ON TELEGRAPHY.

Morse code is an acoustic telegraphy with two gongs of different notes. One note is called "dot" and the other, "dash" the dash being 3 times the duration of the dot. There are intervals between the letters and the longer intervals between words. These dots and dashes are transmitted from a wireless set with electromagnetic system despatched through the air by means of wire. They could also be despatched by means of waving a flag or by flashes of light.

Each gong has a basic sound equivalence recognized by all countries. Each language in the world, however has some sounds peculiar to it, for which special code signs have to be devised locally. In Somali for instance, the sounds, (*Ā*), (*B̄*), (*E*) etc. which are peculiar to us are not represented in the international Morse Code, and should therefore have special signs devised for them.

The following diagram shows the basic Latin alphabet and their value in the International Morse Code system:

| | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| A .- | N --. | Ch ---- |
| B -...- | O --- | 1 .---- |
| C -.-.- | P -..- | 2 ..-.- |
| D -..- | Q --.- | 3 .-.-.- |
| E . | R .-.- | 4 -.-.- |
| F ..-.- | S ...- | 5 -.-.- |
| G -.- | T - | 6 -.-.- |
| H - | U ..- | 7 -.-.- |
| I .. | V ...- | 8 -.-.- |
| J .-.-.- | W -.- | 9 -.-.- |
| K -.- | X -.-.- | 0 ---- |
| L -.-. | Y -.-.- | |
| M -- | Z --.. | |

(A system proposed for Somali form within the above is shown at the end of the report.)

PHONETICS.

Phonetics is the branch of linguistic science that deals with spoken language and the investigation and analysis of the organs of speech used in producing the sounds and their sequences occurring in spoken utterances.

In its elementary stage, phonetic classifies the basic movements or articulations of the speech according to the state and direction of the air stream, and the degree of stricture of the air passage. On this basic categories notions are established which include plosives, affricates, nasals, laterals, rolls, fricatives, frictionless continuants and vowels. These are further subdivided according to the parts of the vocal apparatus involved in the articulation:

Active articulators are the lips, the tongue and the vocal cords, and passive articulators include the upper front teeth and the roof of the mouth. A part of the roof of the mouth called "soft palate", also functions as an active articulator against the pharynx.

Consideration as to which active or passive articulators are involved lead to the establishment of another set of categories of articulations which include Bilabial, Labiodental, Dental, Alveolar, Palatal, Velar, Uvular, and Glottal. Any given consonant articulation may be broadly defined in terms of the two foregoing categories, by selecting an appropriate label one from each category. Vowels are classified according to the positions the tongue can occupy without constricting the air passage at any point so much as to produce friction in the articulation. These positions are defined by stating

which part of the tongue is raised, and how much.

A system of notation is essential for handling the above the best and the most widely known is the, " International Phonetic Alphabet, or I.P.A ". This is based on the ordinary roman letters, supplemented by modified form of these and by letters imported from other alphabets, as well as some invented letter shapes, designed so as to harmonise as far as possible with the others. There are also other modifiers in the form of accents and other diacritics. EACH SYMBOL IS ALLOTTED IN PRINCIPLE TO A CERTAIN TYPE OF ARTICULATIONS, AND IT STANDS FOR IT EVER BY CONVENTION.

One of the fundamental requirements for practical phonetic work is system of notation/is /which essential.

A CONCISE NOTE ON WRITING IN GENERAL.

Writing is the graphic counterpart of speech, and also, the most important method of record-keeping and of communicating ideas or sounds of the human voice by convenient marks or symbols, painted or drawn, traced or incised on paper, stone, metal or any other material, as a conventional devise.

There are various kinds of writing, e.g. Logographic system in which each conventionalized character represents an object with a word value. The Chinese system of writing is a good example of this.

There is also the syllabic system by which each sign represents a single syllable. The Japanese script is an example of this.

And finally there is the most highly developed form, the Alphabetical form, in which each symbol used has a single sound value.

H I S T O R Y.

Before he learned to write man invented other ingenious way of doing this, by using everyday objects as tokens of symbols of what he wanted to say. For example, the Scythians, who inhabited southern Russia, once sent a letter to the Persians consisting of a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows. It meant, " Persians, can you fly like a bird, hide yourselves in the ground like mouse, leap through swamps like a frog? If you cannot, then do not try to go to war with us: We shall overwhelm you with arrows. "

Similar kinds of methods are found among various primitive peoples in other parts of the world.

The first real writing was primitive pictures drawn on animal bones, etc. It is not certain, however, to what extent these drawings were the beginning of art, or attempts to record events. In this kind of picture writing the written symbol represented an object or the idea behind an object, and had no connection with the spoken words as in later the phonetic writing was where the written symbol represented a sound of the voice.

About 3500 years ago, the alphabetic system which was much more convenient than the picture writings was developed, most probably from the SEMITES alphabet used some 3000 years ago. No one is certain how the semite alphabet itself came into being. It may have originated in Egyptian Hieroglyphics, or in another kind of picture writing such as that used in ancient

Crete or in some other ancient Asian countries.

C O N C L U S I O N .

An ideal writing system should be in agreement with the actual system of sounds, recognizing that some languages make distinction of sounds that pass, as it were, unnoticed in other languages. A writing system to be easily learned and used must provide a clear means of distinguishing the phonemes of the language. The ideal thing is to have one sign for each phoneme. (To make the meaning of the word ' Phoneme ', clear, let us take the Somali sign 'B'. Calling this 'A sound', we must realize that it has different pronunciation in the following three words, Bar - Hub - Laba. Nevertheless we use the same sign because the different pronunciations of this same sign do not indicate any contrast of meaning. Therefore it would be extravagance to use three different signs.

The evolution of many traditional orthographies date back to the time when the only important technique of graphic representation was handwriting. The number of separate character was not too important and they could be interlaced with each other in complicated ways. Modern machine writing including the typewriter and various typesetting machines for printing work best with simple writing system, using a limited number of characters which can be arranged in a single line. In addition, for the sake of ready recognition and ease of writing the use of 'Diacritics' should be avoided except to indicate accented syllables or tones.

In the case where the schools use a foreign language as the means of instruction and communication and later on had to change to the mother tongue of the

students, it is most advantageous to use same script for both languages. This means that the students do not have to learn to read and write a second time for the second language, but make a more or less direct transfer of their previously acquired abilities.

S U M M A R Y.

In considering the reduction of a language into a written form for the first time, the following criterion must be taken as guidance:-

1. As far as possible, each symbol of the writing must stand for a single sound of the language all the time; in other word the writing must be ' Phonetic '.
2. When considering the devise of a script, the importance of its printing and commercial aspect must never be ignored.
3. The script must be based on a pure alphabetic system and not on a backward form.
4. If there is a satisfactory world wide script or any other script with which the people are already acquainted, it is always more advantageous to adopt these than to plunge into a new script. This agrees with the principle, " A bird in the hand is worth ten in the bush ". Of course any part of an old script could easily be modified with less hazzard than the invention of a new script.
5. If the opinion of the people is deeply divided between two or more scripts, solution can be reached easily by means of compromise.

If the above criterion are adopted then there is no reason for failure.

(An elaborate note on the structure of the Somali language and sounds is summarised in the report)

STEP No 4.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT.

As will be seen in the report 18 different forms of script have been submitted for consideration by various Somalis. Eleven of these, although their forms are based on the same principle, were Somali scripts originated by Somalis themselves. Of the remaining seven four were various form of Arabic characters modified by Somalis for our language, and three were various forms of Latin characters also modified by Somalis for our language.

When these 18 scripts were received and the necessary administrative arrangements were made for the smooth running of the final investigation, two things were done about each script:

1. Every script was registered into a dia-graphic form.
2. Every script was studied thoroughly in a formal meeting of the Committee when
 - a) The script was written on a black board
 - b) Every member present, having copied it for himself was given a short while to study it, (about 15 minutes).
 - c) Discussion was open on the script when every member was allowed to give his free opinion about it and its merits recorded, good or bad.

STEP No 5,

Judgement was passed on the merits of each script by majority vote. (We did not record the minority view).

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Part: 3.

INVESTIGATION.

Committee Members.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Musa Haji Ismail Galaal, | Chairman |
| 2. Shirreh Jama, | Vice Chairman |
| 3. Husein Sheikh Ahmed (Kaddareh), | Secretary |
| 4. Ali Sheikh Abdillahi Qutbi, | Member |
| 5. Doctor Ibrahim Hashi, | Member |
| 6. Mohamed Jama (Afballad), | Member |
| 7. Abukar Sheikh Mohamed (Fodaddeh), | Member |
| 8. Addow Sheikh Ali, | Member. |

F U N C T I O N .

" To investigate the best way of writing Somali and having considered all the aspects of the problem, submit a report to the Government by March, 1961, showing the merits of all the scripts presented for the language, and if possible to recommend one of them for adoption in Somali, paying special attention to the technical side of the problem ".

2. As a prelude to a successful achievement of its aim, the Committee has first studied the basic structure of the language. As a result the following observations have been passed for record in a unanimous vote:-

1. The Somali Language.

The Somali language is classed as a member of the Cushitic group of languages. Some of its member languages are dead; i.e. not spoken in any country nowadays; e.g. the Ancient Egyptian languages. Others like the various dialects of the Gallas, are still flourishing.

It is an accepted fact that no language in the world is pure. Every language has some foreign words in it. This

/ is due to

is due to the un-avoidable historical, cultural and social contacts etc. which are going on all the time among the various peoples of the world. As a result we have a large number of foreign words in our language. The following is an estimated composition of our vocabulary:-

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Words of Galla origin | ... 75 % |
| Words of Arabic origin | ... 20 % |
| Words of Indian origin | ... 3 % |
| Words of European origin | ... 2 % |

The Somali language is considered to be as rich in vocabulary and poetry etc. as any other language in the world. It is also believed that it has a difficult but well patterned phonetic, grammar and tonal rules.

The basic sounds of our language which should be represented in our future orthography are 34, excluding the numerals. 24 of these are consonantal sounds and 10 are vowels. The following categorical notes show the composition of our basic sounds, expressed in the International Phonetic Notations:-

Consonants.

Plosives : b, t, d, g, k, q (q̣)

Fricatives: h : (h̥), x : (x̥), s, q : (s̥) f : (f̥),

f, h, c (ç)

Africates: tʃ : (tʃ̥) ʒ : special sound in southern most dialects

Nasals: n, m, ŋ : Special Rahanwein sound.

Laterals: . l

Glottals: ʔ : (Alif hamza)

Rolled : . r

Frictionless continuants : w, y.

Total consonantal sounds : 24.

V o w e l s.

Short : a i u e o

Long : aa ii uu ee oo

Total vowel sounds : 10Total number of basic sounds in Somali 34

As a result of its detailed studies in the language the Committee has also recorded the following observations and made following rulings, as well.

1. The above 34 sounds are only to be represented in a " Broad Transcription ". In a " Narrow Transcription " many more signs would be needed. Broad Transcription shows the basic sounds or primary articulations only, and ignores the detailed movements of the organs of speech in sound making (see appendix No 3.) In a Narrow Transcription, however, one has to show the secondary articulations, etc. and therefore many more letters would be required.
2. Due to the fact that the Committee had to consider all the Somali dialects in its attempt to evolve a satisfactory alphabet for our language, two special sounds of the Upper Jubba dialects unknown to the other Somalis in the North as basic Phonemes had to be accepted. These are "ɟ", a palatal "n", and "ŋ" a rather strong palatal "y" with a small amount of implosion.
3. The Glottal stop, which is a rather uncommon vocal sound, should be represented in the form of a longish accent, " / ", just before the vocal sound marking it. This system was practiced by

several of the devisors of the scripts submitted.

4. The Committee considered the inevitable need in our daily life of writing foreign words or names containing non-Somali sounds, in our future orthography. A circumflex " ^ ", used by one of the progressive devisors, Husein Sheikh Ahmed was therefore considered and accepted. It will have the power of turning a Somali sound into its correlated foreign sound, e.g. "B" bearing this sign on top will be read as "P", "S" as "Z", "t" as "th" etc.

As a result of its detailed study of the basic sounds of the language, the Committee framed and passed the following signs as an ideal basis for their future investigation:-

C O N S O N A N T S.

b t j ch kh c d r s sh q
 g f q k l m n w h y
 ny jy

V O W E L S.

Short: a i u e o
Long: aa ii uu ee oo

D i a c r i t i c s.

Accent, " ˈ " for glottal stop, (Alif Hamza)
 Circumflex " ^ " Modifier of Somali sounds.

Total signs : 35

Before launching the big job of investigating the merits of the 18 scripts submitted for consideration the Committee had to frame and pass a set of principles with which the value of each script may be detected. This happened to be one of the most difficult jobs we came across during our commission, but we succeeded to overcome it. This contains the following seventeen main principles set as the standard factors for any scripts to fill in order to be considered as a potential script for our language in the future.


It was agreed that among other things
every script,

1. Must be phonetic
2. Must be simple in its lettering
3. Must not have many diacritics .
4. Must not have signs which have more than one function.
5. Must not have two or more signs differentiated by means of diacritics only.
6. Must not have diacritis representing basic sounds themselves.
7. Must have printing machines available in the country now.
8. Must conform to the International telegraphic notations.
9. Must be standardised.
10. Must be based on alphabetic system.
11. Must be economical in all aspects.
12. Must have a good cursive value.
13. Must be unique.
14. Must be applicable for all the Somali dialects.
15. Must be susceptible to modification.
16. Must be taught in schools.
17. Its letters must have consistant sound value.

/the The dangers guarded ^{against} by/above 17 factors are explained hereunder, categorically:



1. A modern orthography must be phonetic, i.e., each letter in the alphabet must stand for a single sound unit permanently. This has the following advantages:

- a) If an orthography is phonetic its number of letters will be small and as a result the cost of printing of its language will be much cheaper than if the script was not phonetic.
- b) A phonetic alphabet is much easier to read and write. People learn to associate the characters with the sound once for all. There would not be any spelling mistake. *

2. The letters of an alphabet must be simple in their settings, i.e. there must not be unnecessary lines and loopings in the letters. A character like this "  " is impractical and therefore unacceptable.

3. Diacritics mean tiny signs over, under or through a letter of the alphabet. They have the following technical disadvantages:

- a) All readers do not have the same good eye sight to see such tiny signs equally well.
- b) People often forget to insert them and this omission causes a great deal of confusion and misrepresentations
- c) They increase the cost of the orthography.

4. Any sign which has more than one function in the orthography is very inconvenient. Take the letter () in the Osmania orthography or the Arab () These two signs have the quality of long pure vowels at one time and consonantal quality at another. When they should be read as consonants or as vowels is governed by a complicated grammatical rule. In fact, as a result of the existence in the

Arabic and the Osmania orthographies of several signs each having more than one function, it was not possible to use those two scripts for all the Somali dialects, without altering the face of the two scripts.

5. The (ع) and the (ع) in Arabic are differentiated by the tiny dot over the (ع). If this tiny dot is omitted by chance when one was using the Arabic alphabet for Somali one would cause the confusion of the two words, (ع) and (ع). The result would be (ع) (ع). Therefore diacritics are bad for modern use and must be avoided except on rare occasions when other methods fail.

6. (See above)

7. Handwriting is only of secondary importance in the use of orthographies. The most important need in the use of orthography is the printing. We need books, news papers, etc, printed cheaply. If an orthography for which printing machines are either unavailable or costly is adopted, then there will not be much chance for a successful national orthography.

8. One of the most important uses of orthography is in telegraphy. An independent telegraphic communication is most necessary for a young independent country. An orthography which cannot be used in our telegraphic communication, in fact fails to fulfil half of our need and is therefore useless. Either we must have an orthography which covers all our Governmental needs or use foreign language altogether.

9. Standardization of script is necessary for the sake of eligibility.

10. (See phonetic).

11. An orthography can be uneconomical in two ways:-

a) IF IT HAS A DELAYING EFFECT, THEN IT IS

UNECONOMICAL.

b) If it

- b) If it is a difficult orthography like the Chinese or the Amharic, it will then be accessible only to the rich people. As a result literacy will be scarce and anything that is scarce is expensive.
- c) If the printing machinery is costly or unobtainable then the orthography will be uneconomical. The ideal orthography is therefore the one that is easy to learn, to print and HAS A QUICK RESULT.

12. An alphabet must have both cursive and printing forms for the sake of total practicality.

13. An alphabet must be unique in order to have its own character. If it is composed of letters which are transposed from other orthographies it will not only lose prestige but may also cause confusion, especially if some of its letters belong to a foreign script already taught in the country, in which they have different sound value.

14. No language in the world is yet mastered by its people. New science, sounds and grammar, etc, are discovered continuously. For this reason no orthography must be rigid. It must be possible to change its face without hazard to its basic foundation. It must be devised in such a way that any new sounds discovered may be represented in it without the addition of new signs to the script.

15. We have only one language but our language contains several different dialects, and it would be uneconomical as well as illogical to have a different alphabet for each dialect. The cheapest thing is to have only one script which is so devised that the basic sounds of all the dialects may be represented with ease.

16. In Somali two orthographies are taught in Government Schools. These are Arabic and Latin. Several of the locally devised orthographies are also taught in private evening classes. The most convenient thing to do for us then, is to adopt one of those scripts which are already taught in our schools. It will be waste of time and money to adopt a type of alphabet unknown to our schools. The result will be, too many orthographies in our schools. (A head-ache).

17. If we use Arabic script, for example, the value we /one give to each character must be same as the/it had when used for Arabic.

Having framed these ~~seventeen~~ principles to be used as main factors with which the merits of each script could be detected the Committee started its analysis of the 18 scripts submitted to them.

THE SOMALI SCRIPTS, FORM 1 (I

1. Name of the script,Somali Script No.1
2. Name of its devisor.....Husein Sheikh Ahmed (Kaddareh)
3. Year devised 1952
4. Number of letters it has... 41
5. Direction it is written ... From Left to Right
6. Number of forms it is written ... Four, i. e.
two cursive & two printing.

A L P H A B E T.

Consonants :

ʔ ɔ ɔ̄ ɛ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄
 ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄

Vowels, (Short), ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄
 " (Long), ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄

(Printing Form)

Consonants
 ʔ ɔ ɔ̄ ɛ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄
 ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄
Vowels(Short), ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄
 " (Long), ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄ ɛ̄

Numerals,

As a result of their detailed study on this script the committee agreed to record the following facts

/ in relation to the

in relation to the 17 principles passed as the detecting principles, as answers:-

FORM 1 (B).

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 1. | Is it phonetic ? | NO |
| 2. | Is it simple in its lettering? Yes | |
| 3. | Have its letters any diacritics, if so how many have ? | Yes - 3. |
| 4. | Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many ? | No |
| 5. | Has it any letters which are difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs ? | NO |
| 6. | Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many ? | NO |
| 7. | Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give | |
| | a) the approximate number of typewriters | NO - NIL |
| | b) the approximate number of printing machines | NIL |
| | c) The approximate cost of its typewriter | NIL |
| 8. | Could it be used in telegraphy immediately ? | NO |
| 9. | Is it based on alphabetic system ? | YES |
| 10. | Is it economical ? | NO |
| 11. | Has it a good cursive value ? | YES |
| 12. | Is it unique ? | YES |
| 13. | Could it be modified into amore acceptable form without changing its basic foundation ? | YES |
| 14. | Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects ? | YES |
| 15. | Is it taught in schools ? | YES |
| 16. | Is it standardised ? | NO |
| 17. | Is it used for another language, if so is/likely to cause any confusion ? | NO |
- /it

Advantages ... 9

Disadvantages ... 8

Therefore, it is considered as a satisfactory script and is submitted for further modification.

FORM 2 (A).

- 1. Name of the script ... SOMALI SCRIPT NO.2
- 2. Name of its devisor ... ABDULKADIR ADDE MUNYEH
- 3. Year devised ... 1961
- 4. Number of letters it has .. 35
- 5. Direction it is written .. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
- 6. Number of forms it is written .. ONE

A L P H A B E T.

(Cursive form)

Consonants)
)
 Vowels (Short)) THIS SCRIPT HAS NO
) CURSIVE FORM.
 Vowels (Long))

(Printing form)

Consonants: 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 . 13 . 14 . 15 . 16 . 17 . 18 . 19 . 20 . 21 . 22 . 23 . 24 . 25 . 26 . 27 . 28 . 29 . 30 . 31 . 32 . 33 . 34 . 35 .

 Vowels (Short) . 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 . 13 . 14 . 15 . 16 . 17 . 18 . 19 . 20 . 21 . 22 . 23 . 24 . 25 . 26 . 27 . 28 . 29 . 30 . 31 . 32 . 33 . 34 . 35 .

Vowels (Long) NIL

Numerals: 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 0 .

As a result of their study on this script the Committee agreed to record the following facts about it, as answers to these 17 guiding principles:-

FORM 2 (B).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Is it phonetic ? ... | NO |
| 2. Is it simple in setting ? | NO |
| 3. Have any of its letters any diacritics, if so how many | NO |
| 4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many ? | NO |
| 5. Has it any letters which are difficult to distinguish if so how many pairs ? | YES 12 PAIRS |
| 6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many ? | NO |
| 7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give: | |
| a) The approx. number of typewriters | NO |
| b) The approx. cost of each typewriter | NIL |
| c) The approx. number of printing machines | NIL |
| 8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately ? | NO |
| 9. Is it an alphabetic system ? | YES |
| 10. Is it economical ? | NO |
| 11. Has it a good cursive value ? | NO |
| 12. Is it unique ? | NO (It is based on the modern stenography) |
| 13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without changing its basic foundation ? | NO |
| 14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects ? | NO |
| 15. Is it taught in schools ? | NO |
| 16. Is it standardised ? | NO |
| 17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so is it likely to cause confusion ? | NO |

Advantages 4

Disadvantages ... 13

As a result it is considered an unsatisfactory script.

FORM 3 (A).

1. Name of the script ... SOMALI SCRIPT NO.3
2. Name of the devisor .. SHEIKH ABDULRAHMAN KADI OF BORAMA.
3. Year devised ... 1930
4. Number of letters it has ? .. 28
5. Direction it is written .. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
6. Number of form it is written.. ONE

ALPHABET.

(Cursive forms)

Consonants .. (IT HAS NO CURSIVE FORM)

Vowels (Short).. -do-

Vowels (Long) .. -do-

(Printing Form)

Consonants ʃ . ʒ . ɟ . ʒ . ʒ . T . ʒ . ʒ . 6 . ʒ
. ʒ . ʒ . I . T . ʒ . U . ɟ . ʒ . ʒ

Vowels (Short) Nil ʒ . . ɟ . . T . . ʒ

Vowels (Long) . ʒ . . T . . C . . ʒ

Numerals . (NO NUMERALS OF ITS OWN.)

As a result of their study of this script, the Committee has agreed to record the following facts about it, in answer to the 17 guiding principles passed :-

FORM 3 (B).

1. Is it Phonetic ... NO
2. Is it simple in setting .. YES

3. Have any of its letters diacritics, if so how many ? YES 2 i.e. 1. and 2.
 4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many ? NO
 5. Has it any letters which are difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs ? YES 5 PAIRS.
 6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many ? NO
 7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give ... NO
 - a) The approx. number of typewriters NIL
 - b) The approx. cost of each typewriter NIL
 - c) The approx. number of printing machines NIL
 8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately ? NO
 9. Is it on alphabetic system ? YES
 10. Is it economical ? NO
 11. Has it a good cursive value ? NO
 12. Is it unique ? YES
 13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without changing its basic foundation ? NO
 14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects ? NO
 15. Is it taught in schools ? NO
 16. Is it standardised ? NO
 17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, is it likely to cause confusion ? NO
- Advantages 5
- Disadvantages ... 12

As a result this script is considered to be unsatisfactory.

FORM 4 (A).

- 1. The name of the script .. SOMALI SCRIPT NO.4
- 2. The name of the devisor.. ISMAN YUSUF KENADID
- 3. Year devised ... 1920
- 4. Number of letters it has .. 41
- 5. Direction it is written .. LEFT TO RIGHT
- 6. Number of forms it is written ONE

ALPHABET.

(Cursive form)

Consonants

Vowels (Short) THIS SCRIPT HAS NO CURSIVE FORM

Vowels (Long)

(Printing form)

Consonants: .. ʃ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ...
 ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ...
 ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ...
 Vowels (Short) .. ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ...
 ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ...
 Numerals: .. ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ... ʒ...

As a result of its detailed study on this script, the Committee has agreed to record the following facts answering those 17 guiding principles:

FORM 4 (B).

- 1. Is this script phonetic ? NO
- 2. Is it simple in setting ? YES
- 3. Have any of its letters diacritics, if so how many ? NO
- 4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many ? YES 4, i.e. ʒ...ʒ...ʒ...ʒ...
- 5. Has it any letters which are difficult to distinguish, if so how many ? NO
- 6. Has it any letters used as diacritics themselves, if so how many ? NO

FORM 4 (B) Continued

- 7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give
 - a) The approx. number of typewriters available YES - 26
 - b) The approx. cost of each typewriter Som.900.00
 - c) The approx. number of printing machines available NIL
- 8. Could it be used for telegraphy immediately ? NO
- 9. Is it on alphabetic system ? YES
- 10. Is it economical ? NO
- 11. Has it a good cursive value ? NO
- 12. Is it unique ? NO. AT LEAST ELEVEN OF ITS LETTERS LOOK LIKE ONE OR OTHER OF THE LATIN LETTERS
- 13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without changing its basic foundation ? NO
- 14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects ? NO
- 15. Is it taught in schools ? YES
- 16. Is it standardised ? NO
- 17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, is it likely to cause confusion ? NO

Advantages 7

Disadvantages ... 10

Disadvantages overweigh advantages, therefore it is considered unsatisfactory.

FORM No 5 (A)

- 1. Name of the script, SOMALI SCRIPT No, 5.
- 2. Name of ^{of} its devisor, Mustaf Sheikh Hassan
- 3. year devised, 1951.
- 4. Number of letters it has, 42.
- 5. Direction it is written, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
- 6. Number of forms it is written, ONE

A L P H A B E T.

(Cursive form)

(THIS SCRIPT HAS NO CURSIVE FORM)

(Printing form)

Consonants, *Q. U. Y. Z. K. R. J. O. X.*
l. h. t. g. n. f. p. v. s. g.
h. all. j.

Vowels (Short) *y. i. u. a. o.*

" (Long) *yh. id. ih. oa.*

Numerals, *1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.*

As a result of their detailed studies on this script the Committee has agreed to record the following facts about it in answer to these 17 guiding principles framed to show the merits of the scripts.

FORM No 5 (B)

- 1. Is this script phonetic? NO.
- 2. Is it simple in setting? YES,
- 3. Have any of its letters diacritics, if so how many? YES, 3, i.e., *i h h*

FORM 5 (B) Con't.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 4. | Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many? | YES 2, i.e. THE TWO SHORT WOELS, h h |
| 5. | Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs? | NO. |
| 6. | Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many? | NO. |
| 7. | Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give, | |
| | a) The approx number of typewriters | NO, NIL |
| | b) The approx, cost each typewriter | NO, NIL |
| | c) Approx, number of printing machines | NIL |
| 8. | Could it be used in telegraphy immediately? | NO |
| 9. | Is it on alphabetic system? | NO |
| 10. | Is it economical? | NO |
| 11. | Is it unique? | YES |
| 12. | Has it a good cursive value? | YES, BUT HAS NO PRINTING FORM. |
| 13. | Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation | YES. |
| 14. | Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects? | NO. |
| 15. | Is it taught in schools? | YES. |
| 16. | Is it standardised? | NO. |
| 17. | Is it used for another language in the country, if so, is it likely to cause confusion | NO, NOT USED FOR ANOTHER LANGUAGE IN THE COUNTRY. |

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| ADVANTAGES | 7 |
| DIS " | 10. |

Disadvantages overweigh advantages, therefore it is considered to be an unsatisfactory.

-39-
FORM 6 (A).

1. Name of the script .. SOMALI SCRIPT NO.6
2. Name of its devisor.. DAUD MOHAMED
3. Year devised 1928
4. Number of letters it has .. 26
5. Direction it is written .. From LEFT TO RIGHT
6. Number of forms it is written.. ONE

ALPHABET.

(Cursive form)

Consonants

Vowels (Short) IT HAS NO CURSIVE FORM

Vowels (Long)

(Printing form)

Consonants *A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.*

Vowels (Short) *1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.*

Vowels (Long) *NIL*

Numerals NO NUMERALS

As a result of their study on this script, the Committee has agreed to record the following facts about it in answer to these 17 guiding principles framed to show the merits of the scripts:

FORM 6 (B).

1. Is this script phonetic ? NO
2. Is it simple in setting ? YES
3. Have any of its letters diacritics? If so how many ? NO
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function ? If so. how many ? NO
5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many ? NO
6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many ? NO

FORM NO.6 (B) Cont.

7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give:
- a) The approx. number of typewriters NO
 - b) The approx. cost of each typewriter NIL
 - c) Approx. number of printing machines NIL
8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately ? NO
9. Is it on alphabetic system ? YES
10. Is it economical ? NO
11. Has it a good cursive value ? NO
12. Is it unique ? NO. IT IS BELIEVED TO BE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH AMHARIC.
13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation ? NO
14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects ? NO
15. Is it taught in school ? NO
16. Is it standardised ? NO
17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, is it likely to cause confusion ? NO

Advantages 5

Disadvantages .. 12

Disadvantages overweigh advantages, therefore it is considered a bad script.

1. Name of the script, SOMALI SCRIPT No 7.
2. Name of its deviser, Ali Sh. Abdillahi Qutbi.
3. Year devised, 1952.
4. Number of letters it has, 41.
5. Direction it is written, From left to right.
6. Number of forms it is written, One.

ALPHABET.

(Cursive form.)

Consonants, *1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12... 13... 14... 15... 16... 17... 18... 19... 20... 21... 22... 23... 24... 25... 26... 27... 28... 29... 30... 31... 32... 33... 34... 35... 36... 37... 38... 39... 40... 41...*

Vowels, (Short) *1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12... 13... 14... 15... 16... 17... 18... 19... 20... 21... 22... 23... 24... 25... 26... 27... 28... 29... 30... 31... 32... 33... 34... 35... 36... 37... 38... 39... 40... 41...*

" (Long) *1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12... 13... 14... 15... 16... 17... 18... 19... 20... 21... 22... 23... 24... 25... 26... 27... 28... 29... 30... 31... 32... 33... 34... 35... 36... 37... 38... 39... 40... 41...*

(Printing form)

(This script has no printing form)

Numerals, (It uses the same figure as the Latin script)

As a result of its study on this script the committee has agreed to record the following facts about it in answer to these 17 guiding principles framed to show the merits of the scripts:-

FORM 7 (B)

1. Is this script phonetic? NO.
2. Is it simple in setting? YES.
3. Have any of its letter diacritic, if so how many? YES, 5 letters.
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many pairs? YES, eg,
5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many? NO.
6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many? NO
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give,
 - (a) The approx number of typewriters, NO.
 - (b) The approx cost each typewriter, NO.
 - (c) Approx number of printing machines, Nil
8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately? NO.
9. Is it on alphabetic system? YES.
10. Is it economical? NO.

-42-
FORM 7 (B) Con't

11. Has it a good cursive value? YES.
12. Is it unique? NO, It has many latin letters in it. e.g, b,H,l,h,j,v,e,c, etc.
13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation, NO.
14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects? NO.
15. Is it taught in schools? NO.
16. Is it standardised? NO.
17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, is likely to cause confusion? NO.

ADVANTAGES : 5.

DIS " : 12.

Disadvantages overweigh advantages; as a result it is classed as an unsatisfactory script.

FORM 8 (A)

1. Name of the script, Somali script No, 8.
2. Name of its deviser, Husein Hashi Halak.
3. Year devised, 1960.
4. Number of letters it has, 35.
5. Direction it is written, From left to right.
6. Number of forms it is written, One.

A L P H A B E T .

(Cursive form).

Consonants, *h k l m n p q r s t u v w x y z*

Vowels (Short) *a i u e o*

" (Long)

(Printing form)

(This script has no printing form)

Numerals, *1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0*

As a result of their study on this script the committee has agreed to record the following facts about it in answer to these 17 guiding principles set for the detection of the merits of the scripts:-

FORM B (B)

1. Is this script phonetic? NO.
2. Is it simple in setting? NO.
3. Have any of its letters diacritics, if so how many?.....YES,6,
e.g, The 5 long vowels have diacritics on top & one of the figures
has a dash underneath.
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how
many? NO.
5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so
how many? NO.
6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many?
..... NO.
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give,
(a) The approx number of typewriters,NIL.
(b) The approx cost each typewriter,NIL.
(c) Approx number of printing machines,NIL.
8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately? NO.
9. Is it on alphabetic system? YES.
10. Is it economical? NO.
11. Has it a good cursive value? NO.
12. Is it unique? NO, IT IS
BELIEVED THAT HAS ^{it} CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH AMHARIC.
13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering
its basic foundation, NO.
14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects? NO.
15. Is it taught in schools? NO.
16. Is it standardised? NO.
17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, will it
cause confusion? NO.

ADVANTAGES : 4.

DIS " : 13.

Disadvantages overweigh advantages. Therefore, it is a bad script.

-14-

F O R M 9 (A)

1. Name of the script, SOMALI No 9.
2. Name of its deviser, MOHAMED JAMA SALAD.
3. Year devised, 1960.
4. Number of letters it has, 40.
5. Direction it is written, From left to right.
6. Number of forms it is written, ONE.

A L P H A B E T .

(Cursive Form,)

Consonants, *ṣ.....c.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḍ.....ḍ.....ḍ.....ḍ.....*
ṣ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḍ.....ḍ.....ḍ.....ḍ.....
.....

Vowels, (Short) *ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....*
" (Long), *ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....*

(Printing Form)

(THIS SCRIPT HAS NO PRINTING FORM.)

Numerals, *ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....*

As a result of their study on this script the committee agreed to record the following facts about it on the attached sheet, in answer to the 17 principles passed to detect the merits of the scripts:-

F O R M 9 (B)

1. Is this script phonetic? NO.
2. Is it simple in setting? YES.
3. Have any of its letters diacritic, if so how many? YES, 6,
e.g., *ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....ḥ.....*
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many? YES, e.g., THE 10 VOWELS ARE ONLY 5, AND THE VOWEL, "i" IS ALSO "y", and the "u" is also "w".
5. Has it any letters which are difficult to distinguish, if so, how many pairs? YES, " " " " ALSO THE 10 VOWELS HAVE NO MEAN OF DIFFERENTIATION AT ALL.
6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many? YES, FULL STOP MEANS ZERO AS WELL.
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give, (a) The approx number of typewriters, NO.
(b) The approx cost each typewriter, NO.
(c) Approx number of printing machines, NO.

FORM 9 (B) Con't

- 8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately? NO.
- 9. Is it on alphabetic system? YES.
- 10. Is it economical? NO.
- 11. Has it a good cursive form? YES.
- 12. Is it unique? ..NO..... IT HAS MANY LATIN LETTERS,
E.G. S M O E Y V X H J T N, etc.
- 13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation, NO.
- 14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects? NO.
- 15. Is it taught in schools? NO.
- 16. Is it standardised? NO.
- 17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so is it likely to cause confusion? NO.

ADVANTAGES : 3
DIS " : 14.

Disadvantages outweigh advantages; as a result this script is considered as an unsatisfactory.

FORM 10 (A)

- 1. Name of the script, SOMALI No. 10.
- 2. Name of its deviser, KASSIM HILLOWLEH.
- 3. Year devised, 1960.
- 4. Number of letters it has, 41.
- 5. Direction it is writtern, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
- 6. Number of forms it is written, ONE.

ALPHABET.

(Cursive Form.)

Consonants, *P*.....*S*.....*Q*.....*B*.....*G*.....*L*.....*T*.....*K*.....*D*
X.....*H*.....*Z*.....*R*.....*N*.....*F*.....*M*.....*J*.....*N*
H.....*F*.....

Vowels, (Short) *i*.....*e*.....*o*.....*u*.....*u*.....*u*
 " , (Long) *i*.....*e*.....*o*.....*u*.....*u*.....*u*

(Printing Form.)

(THIS SCRIPT HAS NO PRINTING FORM)

F O R M 11 (B) Con't.

- 8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately? ... NO.
- 9. Is it on alphabetic system? YES.
- 10. Is it economical?, NO.
- 11. Has it a good cursive value? YES.
- 12. Is it unique? NO, IT HAS A NUMBER OF LATIN LETTERS,
Y,M,7,E,C, etc.
- 13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without
altering its basic foundation, YES.
- 14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects? .. NO.
- 15. Is it taught in schools? NO.
- 16. Is it standardised? NO.
- 17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, will
it cause confusion? NO. IT IS NOT TAUGHT.

ADVANTAGES 5.

DIS " 12.

Disadvantages overweigh advantages; and as a result this
script was considered to be unsatisfactory.

-48-
F O R M 11 (A)

1. Name of the script, SOMLI SCRIPT No 11.
2. Name of its devisor, MOHAMOUD AHMED MOHAMED.
3. YEAR DEvised? 1961.
4. Number of letters it has, 41.
5. Direction it is written, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
6. Number of forms it is written, ONE.

A L P H A B E T .

(Cursive Form,)

Consonants, *ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ*.....
ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ.....
ʔ ʔ.....

Vowels, (Short) *ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ*.....
 " , (Long) *ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ*.....

(Printing Form)

(THIS SCRIPT HAS NO PRINTING FORM).

Numerals, *1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10*

As a result of their study on this script the committee has agreed to record the following facts shown, answering the 17 guiding principles passed to show the merits of the scripts.

F O R M 11 (B)

1. Is this script phonetic?,..... NO.
2. Is it simple in setting?,.....YES.
3. Have any of its letters diacritic, if so how many?
 YES, the 5 long vowels which have dash on top.
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many?,..... NO.
5. Has it any letter which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs? YES, "ʔ" "ʔ" "ʔ" "ʔ" —
6. Has it any diacritics used as letter themselves, if so how many?,..... NO.
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give, (a) The approx number of typewriters, NIL
 (b) The approx cost each typewriter, NIL
 (c) Approx number of printing machines, NIL

FORM 12 (A).

1. Name of the script.. ARABIC SCRIPT NO.1
2. Name of its devisor..MUSA H.ISMAIL GALAAL
3. Year devised .. 1952
4. Number of letters it has.. 41
5. Direction it is written .. FROM RIGHT TO LEFT
6. Number of forms it is written.. 3,
INITIAL, MEDIAL AND FINAL

ALPHABET.

(Cursive form)

Consonants . ب . ت . ج . ح . خ . د . ر .
 س . ش . ط . ع . ف . ق . ك .
 ل . م . ن . ه . و . ز .
 Vowels (Short) ا . ي . ؤ . ة .
 Vowels (Long) ا . ي . ؤ . ة .

(Printing Form)

Consonants

Vowels (Short) ITS PRINTING AND CURSIVE
 Vowels (Short) FORMS ARE THE SAME.

Numerals ١ . ٢ . ٣ . ٤ . ٥ . ٦ . ٧ . ٨ . ٩ .

As a result of their study on this script the Committee has agreed to record the following facts about it as answer to the 17 guiding principles framed to show the merits of the scripts:

FORM NO. 12 (B).

1. Is this script phonetic ?.. NO
2. Is it simple in setting ?.. NO
3. Have any of its letters
 diacritic, if so how many? YES, 10

ب . ت . ج . ح . خ . د . ر .
 س . ش . ط . ع . ف . ق . ك .

FORM NO.12 (B) Cont.

- 4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many ? YES **ي و**.....
ARE BOTH VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.
- 5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish if so how many pairs ? YES **بب جج حح خ**
سوس شش ببح قق
- 6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many ? NO
- 7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give
 - a) The approx.number of typewriters NO
 - b) The approx.cost each typewriter NO
 - c) Approx.number of printing machines NO
- 8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately ? NO
- 9. Is it on alphabetic system ? YES
- 10. Is it economical ? NO
- 11. Has it a good cursive value ? YES
- 12. Is it unique ? YES
- 13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation ? NO
- 14. Could it fit all the Somali dialects ? NO
- 15. Is it taught in schools ? NO
- 16. Is it standardised ? NO
- 17. Is it used for another language in the country if so, will it cause confusion ? NO

Advantages 5

Disadvantages ... 12

Its disadvantages overweigh its advantages. As a result this script is considered as unsatisfactory.

F O R M NO. 13 (A).

1. Name of the script.. ARABIC SCRIPT NO.2
2. Name of its devisor.. SHEIKH AHMED ISMAN
3. Year devised 1960
4. Number of letters it has 42
5. Direction it is written FROM RIGHT TO LEFT
6. Number of forms it is .. 3, eg. INITIAL, MEDIAL and FINAL written

A L P H A B E T.

(Cursive form)

Consonants .. ذ . د . ج . ح . ط . ت . ب . س . ش . ظ . ع . غ . ف . ق . ك . ل . م . ن . ه . و . ي .

Vowels (Short) .. ة . ا . ب . ج . د . ه . و . ي .

Vowels (Long) .. ا . ب . ج . د . ه . و . ي .

(Printing form)

Consonants

Vowels (Short) ITS PRINTING AND CURSIVE
 Vowels (Long) FORMS ARE THE SAME

Numerals ١ . ٢ . ٣ . ٤ . ٥ . ٦ . ٧ . ٨ . ٩ .

As a result of their study on this script the Committee has agreed to record the following facts about it as answer to the 17 guiding principles framed to show the merits of the scripts:

F O R M NO. 13 (B).

1. Is this script phonetic ? NO
2. Is it simple in setting ? NO
3. Have any of its letters diacritic ? If so how many ? YES, 13

ب ب ت ج ح س ع
 ق ف ي ن م ل ك
 etc ..

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many ? | YES, the <i>ج</i> THE <i>ب</i> WHICH ARE BOTH WOVELS AND CONSONATS. |
| 5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs ? | YES <i>ب ب ت ج ج خ ح ح ش</i> etc..... <i>ك ك ق ق</i> |
| 6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many ? | YES, full-stop MEANS ZERO. |
| 7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give | |
| a) The approx.number of typewriters | YES, 200 |
| b) The approx. cost each typewriter | So.900/- |
| c) Approx.number of printing machines | 6 |
| 8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately ? | NO |
| 9. Is it on alphabetic system ? | YES |
| 10. Is it economical ? | NO. A HUGE SUPPLY OF PRINTING MACHINES WILL BE NEEDED. |
| 11. Has it a cursive value ? | NO |
| 12. Is it unique ? | YES |
| 13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation ? | NO |
| 14. Could it fit all the Somali dialects ? | NO |
| 15. Is it taught in schools ? | YES |
| 16. Is it standardised ? | YES |
| 17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, will it cause confusion ? | YES, IT IS CONFUSING |

Advantages 6

Disadvantages 11

Its disadvantages overweigh/its advantages. As a result, this script is considered as technically unsatisfactory.

F O R M NO.14 (A).

1. Name of the script .. ARABIC SCRIPT NO.3
2. Name of its devisor.. IBRAHIM HAS AND FRIENDS
3. Year devised 1960
4. Number of letters it has... 41
5. Direction it is written .. FROM RIGHT TO LEFT
6. Number of forms it is written.. 3, i.e. INITIAL, MEDIAL AND FINAL.

A L P H A B E T.

(Cursive form)

Consonants ب ب ت ج ح خ د ر ز س ش ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ه ء

Vowels (Short) ا . ئ . ي . ة . ؓ

Vowels (Long) آ . اى . اة . ام . او

(Printing form)

Consonants


Vowels (Short) . ITS CURSIVE AND PRINTING. . .

Vowels (Long) FORMS ARE THE SAME

Numerals ١ . ٢ . ٣ . ٤ . ٥ . ٦ . ٧ . ٨ . ٩ . . .

As a result of their study on this script, the committee has agreed to record the facts shown hereafter answering the 17 guiding principles framed to show the merits of the script:

F O R M NO. 14 (B).

1. Is this script phonetic ? NO
2. Is it simple in setting ? NO
3. Have any of its letters diacritic ? If so how many ? YES, 15 e.g. 
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many ? YES, e.g. the .. AND THE WHICH ARE BOTH VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

F O R M NO 14 (B) Con't

5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs? ... YES, (فغخ) (ببت) (شوسر)
6. Has it any diacritics used as letter themselves, if so how many? ... YES, THE FULL STOP IS ALSO ZERO.
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give, (a) The approx number of typewriters....YES, 200.
(b) The approx cost each typewriter,....900/-
(c) Approx number of printing machines,..6.
8. Could it be used^{for} telegraphy immediately? ... NO.
9. Is it on alphabetic system? ... YES.
10. Is it economical? NO, A HUGE SUPPLY OF PRINTING MACHINES WILL BE NEEDED FROM OUTSIDE.
11. Has it a good cursive value? ... YES.
12. Is it unique? ... YES.
13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation,NO.
14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects? ... NO.
15. Is it taught in schools? YES.
16. Is it standardised? YES.
17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, will it cause confusion? YES, THE LONG ARABIC VOWELS WILL BE READ AS SHORT VOWELS.

ADVANTAGES : 6.

DIS " : 11.

The disadvantages of this script overweigh its advantages; Therefore it is considered as technically unsatisfactory for adoption in Somali

FORM No 15 (A)

1. Name of the script, ARABIC SCRIPT No 4.
2. Name of its devisor, MOHAMED ABDI KHAIREH.
3. Year devised, 1960.
4. Number of letters it has, 41.
5. Direction it is written, ... FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
6. Number of forms it is written, 3 i.e, Medial, Initial and Final.

A L P H A B E T .

(Cursive form,)

Consonants, ط ذ ر س ش ت ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ي ;

Vowels (Short) ا إ ي ع ب
 " (Long) آ إ ي ع ب

ITS CURSIVE & PRINTING FORMS ARE THE SAME.

Numerals, ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩

As a result of their study on this script the committee has agreed to record the following facts about it as answer to the 17 guiding principles framed to show the merits of the scripts :-

FORM No 15 (B)

1. Is this script phonetic? NO.
2. Is it simple in setting? NO.
3. Have any of its letters diacritic, if so how many? ...YES,
 15, e.g, (ب) (ت) (ج) (ح) (خ) (ش) (غ) (ف) (ق) (ن) (ي))
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many? ... YES, e.g, (ر) & (و), which are both vowels and consonants.
5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs?.... YES, (س) (ش) (ب) (ت) (ج) (ح) (خ) (س) (ش) (ع) (غ), etc.
6. Has it any diacritics used as letter themselves, if so how many? ... YES, ONE, THE FULL STOP IS ALSO THE ZERO.
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so

8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately? NO.
9. Is it on alphabetic system? YES.
10. Is it economical? ... NO, A HUGE SUPPLY OF PRINTING MACHINES WILL BE NEEDED.
11. Has it a good cursive value? YES.
12. Is it unique? YES.
13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering ~~mm~~ its basic foundation, NO.
14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects? ... NO.
15. Is it taught in schools? YES.
16. Is it standardised? YES.
17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, will it cause confusion? YES, ARABIC CONSONANTAL SIGNS ARE USED AS VOWELS, AND ALSO AN ARABIC LONG VOWEL AS A SOMALI SHORT VOWEL.

ADVANTAGES : 6.

DIS " : 11.

The advantages of this script overweigh it disadvantages; Therefore, it is considered as an unsatisfactory script for use in the Somali language.

FORM No 16 (A)

1. Name of the script, ... LATIN SCRIPT No 1.
2. Name of its devisor, ... SHIRREH JAMA.
3. Year devised, 1960.
4. Number of letters it has, 41.
5. Direction it is written, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
6. Number of forms it is written, ... 3, CURSIVE, PRINTING AND TELEGRAPHIC FORMS.

A L P H A B E T .

(Cursive form)

Consonants, *b t f ch x d r s sh . . .*
dh z g j q k l m n w . . .
h y ny xy

Vowels (Short) *a i u o e*
 " (Long) *ā ī ū ō ē*

(Printing form)

Consonants, b t j ch x d r s sh dh c g f q k l m
n w h y .

Vowels, (Short) a i u e o

" (Long) `a `i `u `e `o

Numerals, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

As a result of their study on this script, the committee has agreed to record the following facts about it on the following form as answer to the 17 guiding principles framed to show the merits of the scripts:-

FORM No 16 (B)

1. Is this script phonetic? NO.
2. Is it simple in setting? YES.
3. Have any of its letters diacritic, if so how many? ... YES,
/e.g.,
3, t , i , j .
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many? NO.
5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs? NO.
6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many? NO.
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give, (a) The approx number of typewriter, ... 5000.
(b) The approx cost each typewriter, 700/-
(c) Approx number of printing machines, ... 12.
8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately? YES.
9. Is it on alphabetic system? YES.
10. Is it economical? YES.
11. Has it a good cursive value? YES.
12. Is it unique? YES.
13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation? YES.
14. Could it fit all the Somali dialects? ... YES.
15. Is it taught in schools? YES.

FORM No 16 (B) Con't.

- 16. Is it standardised? YES.
- 17. Is it used for another language in the contry, if so will it cause confusion? YES, SOME OF THE CHARACTERS ARE GIVEN DIFFERENT VALUE.

ADVANTAGES : 15

DIS " : 2

Advantages overweigh disadvantages; As a result this script was considered as a satisfactory script.

FORM No 17 (A)

- 1. Name of the script, LATIN No 2.
- 2. Name of its devisor, ABDI KHAIREH AWALEH.
- 3. Year devised, 1960.
- 4. Number of letter it has, 41.
- 5. Direction it is written, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
- 6. Number of forms it is written, ... 3, CURSIVE,Printing AND TELEGRAPHIC FORMS.

A L P H A B E T .

(Cursive Form)

Consonants, .. *h* .. *t* .. *z* .. *h* .. *z* .. *d* .. *n* .. *h* ..
 .. *z* .. *x* .. *f* .. *c* .. *f* .. *v* .. *h* .. *h* ..
 .. *m* .. *n* .. *w* .. *p* .. *h* ..

Vowels, (Short) , *a* .. *i* .. *u* .. *o* .. *e* ..

" (Long) , *aa* .. *ii* .. *uu* .. *oo* .. *ee* ..

(Printing Form)

Consonants, b t g h q d r s z x j c v k l m
 n w p y .

Vowel, (Ehort) a i u e o

" (Long) aa ii uu ee oo

Numerals, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

As a result of their study on this script, the committee has agreed to record the following facts about it on the following form in answer to the 17 guiding principles, framed to show the merits of the scripts:-

FORM No 17 (B)

1. Is this script phonetic? NO.
2. Is it simple in setting? YES.
3. Have any of its letters diacritics if so how many? .. Yes, 3,
e.g. t, i, j.
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so
how many? NO.
5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if
so how many pairs? NO.
6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so
how many? NO.
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so
give, (a) The approx number of typewriters ... 5000.
(b) The approx cost each typewriter, ... 700/-
(c) Approx number of printing machines, 12.
8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately?.... YES.
9. Is it on alphabetic system? YES.
10. Is it economical? YES.
11. Has it a good cursive value? YES.
12. Is it unique? YES.
13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without
altering its basic foundation, YES.
14. Could it fit all the Somali dialects? NO.
15. Is it taught in schools? YES.
16. Is it standardised? YES.
17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so will
it cause confusion? YES, SOME CHARACTERS ARE
GIVEN different values.

ADVANTAGES : 14.

DIS " : 3.

Advantages overweigh disadvantages; As a result this script
is considered as a satisfactory script.

FORM No 18 (A)

1. Name of the script, LATIN No 3.
2. Name of its deviser, HALIMO MOHAMED ALI.
3. Year devised, 1960.
4. Number of letter it has, 36.
5. Direction it is written, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
6. Number of forms it is written, 3, Cursive, Printing and Telegraphic forms.

A L P H A B E T .

(Cursive form).

Consonants, *b t g y d r s j z*
f k r l m n v

Vowels, (Short) *a i u o e*
 " , (Long) NIL

(Printing form)

Consonants, b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, r, s, t, y,
 j, k, q, v,
 Vowels, (Short) a i u e o

Numerals, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

As a result of their study on this script the committee has agreed to record the following facts about it on anser to the 17 guiding principles framed to show the merits of the scripts:

FORM No 18 (B)

1. Is this script phonetic? NO.
2. Is it simple in setting? YES.
3. Have any of its letters diacritics, if so how many? .. YES, 3, e.g. j, i and t.
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many? NO.
5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs? NO.
6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many? NO.

FORM No 18 (B)

- 7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give, (a) The approx number of typewriters, ... YES, 5000.
 (b) The approx cost^{of}/each typewriter, ... 700/-
 (c) Approx number of printing machines, 12.
- 8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately? YES.
- 9. Is it on alphabetic system? YES.
- 10. Is it economical? YES.
- 11. Has it a good cursive value? YES.
- 12. Is it unique? YES.
- 13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation, YES.
- 14. Could it fit all Somali dialects? NO.
- 15. Is it taught in schools? YES.
- 16. Is it standardised? YES.
- 17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, will it cause confusion? YES, SOME CHARACTERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN DIFFERENT VALUES.

ADVANTAGES : 13.
 DIS " : 4.

Advantages overweigh disadvantages; As a result this script is considered as a satisfactory script.

Having studied the merits of all the scripts presented for consideration the committee agrees to record the following facts about their general characteristics :-

- 1. All the Somali scripts are written in the same direction as the Latin, i.e. from left to write, and none of them is written from right to left as Arabic, and this can mean a true gesture that Somalis prefer some characters based on the principle of the Latin script.
- 2. All the Somali scripts are based on the same system of letterings as the Latin.
- 3. Over a quarter of the total letters in the eleven Somali scripts are Latin characters.
- 4. All the eleven Somali scripts will be uneconomical.

5. Out of these eleven Somali scripts only two could be further modified into more acceptable forms without hazzard to their basic foundation. These are:-

- a) The Somali script No, 1, devised by Husein Sh. Ahmed (Kaddareh)
- b) The Somali script No, 11, devised by Mohamoud Ahmed.

6. Eight of the eleven Somali scripts combine the following 3 major technical defects:-

- (1) Not being phonetic,
- (2) Uneconomical to the country,
- (3) Insusceptible for further modification.

These are : -

- a) The script No, 2, by Abdulkadir Addeh Munyeh,
- b) " " " , 3, " Sh. Abdulrahman Kadi,
- c) " " " , 4, " Isman Yusuf Kenadid,
- d) " " " , 5, " Mustaf Sh. Hassan,
- e) " " " , 6, " Daud Mohamed,
- f) " " " , 7, " Ali Sh. Abdillahi Qutbi,
- g) " " " , 8, " Husein Hashi Halak,
- h) " " " , 10, " Kassim Hillowleh.

As a result of the above technical defects combined by each of them the committee agrees to declare the above eight Somali scripts as unacceptable for use in our language as our future orthographies.

The Somali script No, 10,

- A) Has no printing form,
- B) Has a very difficult & confusing setting,
- C) Could not be further modified.

The Somali script No, 11,

- 1) Has a difficult & a confusing setting,
- 2) Has no printing form.

As a result they are considered unacceptable for adoption in Somali.

As a result of long discussions on the merits of the Somali

script No,

script No, 1, the committee passed the following modification in it :-

1. The letter, (~~Ḫ~~) for the very light (b) and the letter, (~~Ḫ~~) for the very light (d) are deleted as the two sounds they represent could be covered by the ordinary (b) and (d).

2. One of its written forms has been omitted.

3. The following letters have been altered:-

OLD FORM : (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~)

NEW " : (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~) (~~Ḫ~~)

4. The system of numbering has been abandoned and the Latin system has been adopted.

5. The two diagraph, (~~ḪḪ~~) and (~~ḪḪ~~) are to represent the two upper Jubba special sounds, (ny) and (jy).

As a result of the above modification the following form of the Somali script No, 1. has been accepted to go into the semi final stage :-

FORM No. 19 (A)

1. Name of the script, SOMALI SCRIPT NO, 1.
2. Name of its deviser, FIRST DEVISED BY HUSEIN SH. AHME, (KADDAREH) & THEN MODIFIED BY THE COMMITTEE.
3. Year devised, 1952.
4. Number of letters it has, 43, & 2 modifiers.
5. Direction it is written, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
6. Number of forms it is written, TWO, A PRINTING AND A HANDWRITING FORMS.

ALPHABET.

ALPHABET.

(Cursive Form)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Consonants, | Q | Q | z | k | fe | ra | A | d |
| | u | g | H | n | t | p | ly | f |
| | u | z | g | ly | M | SM | SM | |
| Vowels, (Short) | u | | z | | z | l | f | |
| " , (Long) | uu | | zz | | ll | ll | ff | |

(Printing form)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|---|---|-------|
| Consonants | Q | Q | z | z | I | C | Q | Q | | | |
| | W | g | H | Q | L | I | H | Q | | | |
| | W | Q | Q | Q | X | QX | QX | | | | |
| Vowels (Short) | u | | z | | z | l | l | Q | | | |
| Vowels (Long) | uu | | zz | | ll | ll | ll | QQ | | | |
| Numerals | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | |

As a result of the above modification the Committee has agreed to record the following facts about this script, in relation to the 17 guiding principles set to show the merits of the scripts:

FORM NO. 19 (B)

1. Is this script phonetic ? YES
2. Is it simple in setting ? YES
3. Have any of its letters diacritic ? if so how many ? YES, 3 *fe H z*
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many ? YES *z z M*
5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs ? NO
6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many ? NO
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give

/ a)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| a) The approx number of type-writers | NO |
| b) The approx. cost/ ^{of} each type-writer | NO |
| c) Approx number of printing machines | NO |
| 8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately ? | NO |
| 9. Is it on alphabetic system ? | YES |
| 10. Is it economical ? | NO |
| 11. Has it a good cursive value ? | YES |
| 12. Is it unique ? | YES |
| 13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation ? | YES |
| 14. Could it fit all Somali dialects ? | YES |
| 15. Is it taught in schools ? | YES |
| 16. Is it standardised ? | NO |
| 17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so, will it cause any confusion ? | NO. NOT USED FOR ANOTHER LANGUAGE. |

Advantages 10

Disadvantages .. 7

Its advantages outweigh its disadvantages.

Therefore it is considered satisfactory.

THE ARABIC SCRIPTS.

The Arabic orthography as used for the Arabic language consists of the following 35 signs :-

(ا) (ب) (ت) (ث) (ج) (ح) (خ) (د) (ذ) (ر) (ز) (س) (ش) (ص) (ض) (ط) (ظ) (ع) (غ) (ف) (ق) (ك) (ل) (م) (ن) (و) (هـ) (و) (ي) (ك) (حـ)
(عـ) (سـ) (سـ) (عـ)

These 35 signs are divided into 3 different groups, each doing a special function in the language. The most important group is the consonants, numbering 28, i.e, from the "ا" to the "ي", which were devised to deal with the meaning of the word only; Cf, (معلم) (مكتبة) (مخرج) (علم).

The second group are the vowel points or the HARKAS, which are 4 in number. They are, (ـَ) (ـِ) (ـُ) (ـِ), and the letters, (ا) (ي) (و), which, in addition to their consonantal value, are also the respective long vowels of the vowel points. Their function is to indicate the grammar only, e.g. (كنت) (كنت) (كنت) (etc).

The last group are the Shadda, (ّ), the Madda, (◌◌) and the Alif hamza, (ء), which are special modifiers. The Shadda shows the doubling of consonants in the pronunciation and the Madda is used to show the melodic emphasis of the long vowels. The Alif hamza does two functions :-

1. It is used in place of the two vowel points i.e, the fatha and the kisra with the letter, "Alif", in the initial position; e.g, (أحسان) (أمانة).
2. It is fundamentally the sign for the glottal stop, eg, (صوت منون), when it is often conducted by the (هـ).

The two functions of the long vowels are governed by grammatical rule, i.e, next to vowel points they have consonantal value and next to consonants they themselves have the function of pure long vowels. This is the system which was later on adopted by Isman Yusuf Kenadid in the use of his two signs, (عـ) and (وـ), which correspond to the Arabic (ع) and (و).

This system of giving the (ع) and the (و) in Arabic and the (عـ) and (وـ) in Ismania double functions has made both scripts very difficult for covering all the Somali dialects.

For example, in order to cover the Upper Jubba dialects one has to accept the inclusion of two new special sounds of those dialects into the orthography, and the best way of representing these two sounds is by giving these four signs of the two respective scripts double functions. This is impossible here because the signs already had double function and they cannot bear a third. What now remains is either to alter the shape of two of the other letters of the respective scripts or to invent new signs. Neither of these two ideas is acceptable either as there will either be a huge burden of new expenditure or confusion to the students of Arabic. In short neither Osmania nor Arabic are acceptable because they fail to cover all the Somali dialects.

A NOTE OF COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ARABIC & THE SOMALI LANGUAGES.

The Arabic language, as a member of the Semetic group of languages, has that special feature that the meaning of a word is contained in the consonants, usually 3 letters, and the vowels are only a grammatical function. As a result we see that the vowel signs are omitted in writing. Anyone who knows the Arabic grammar will have no difficulty to know whether the word, say, (ktb), in a context, means, kataba, kutiba or kutub. But to a man who does not know Arabic grammar, this is head-ache.

The fundamental structure of Somali is quite different. The vowels and the consonants are inseparable. If you want to write a word you have to show the vowel sounds as well as the consonants. Otherwise no one will be able to make head or tail of what was meant; e.g, if you write the word, (سار) "sar", omitting the vowel, the reader will not be able to know whether you meant, sar, sir or sur, in Arabic, (سِر) (سَر) (سُور), which are completely three different words. This means that if one has to use the Arabic script for Somali, one must, first of all, alter the Arabic vowel system completely, and one cannot do this either unless one is prepared to sacrifice one's own fluency in Arabic and at the same time incur a heavy cost.

As a result of their observation on Arabic and their detailed studies on the merits of the 4 Arabic scripts presented for consideration, the committee has agreed to record the following facts concerning the possible use of Arabic for Somali :-

1. Although Arabic generally has a good printing facilities, the number of machines available in the Somali Republic are far inadequate for use in the Government machinery and in business, and to attempt to import sufficient supply will render unbearable cost and delay, making the adoption of Arabic totally uneconomical.

2. Excessive use of diacritics makes Arabic legibility generally doubtful.

3. Fundamentally Arabic has a very difficult setting. It contains 9 different group of letters each differentiated only by tinny dots inserted over or under the letters.

4. Arabic has basically only 6 vowels while Somali has 10.

5. The attempt by some devisers to express the 10 Somali vowel sounds within the frame work of the 3 long Arabic vowels, the (ا)(ى)(و), is just like putting a square peg in a round hole. Mr. Ibrahim Hashi's form of Arabic script which is considered to be the best of its kind has the following rules in its vowel system :-

LONG, (ا)(ى)(و)(أ)(ؤ)

SHORT? (آ)(ي)(و)(أ)(ؤ)

The outcome was the following confusion :-

| <u>SOMALI WORD</u> | <u>ITS MEANING</u> | <u>ITS MEANING IN ARABIC.</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (سار) | to make incision | to become. |
| 2. (طار) | clothes | to fly. |
| 3. (أول) | to stay or refrain from | first. |
| 4. (قول) | a lizard | to say. |
| 5. (محين) | mischief | The time when |
| 6. (كوت) | 100. | to compose. |

From these above examples we get the following information:-

1. The 3 Arabic letters, (ا)(ى) and (و), have long value when they are used as vowels. Here, when they were used for Somali they were given a short value, and the result is confusion. It is certainly unfair to expect a Somali youth who first became

literate in Somali through this system of Arabic script to remember to change the quality of several of the Arabic letters every time he reads the Quran.

6. None of the Arabic scripts submitted could cover hole the Somali dialects.

7. None of the Arabic scripts could be further modified into a more acceptable form without changing its basic foundation.

As a result the committee decides, most disappointedly, that the Arabic script should not be adopted for writing Somali.

THE LATIN SCRIPTS.

In spite of their religious and other national emotions, the committee, having studied the set of Latin scripts submitted for consideration, discovered that :-

1. They are all economical.
2. They could all be used for commercial purposes and for telegraphic communication immediately, i.e. one could use them in telegraphy straight away.
3. They could all accept further modifications without changes in their foundation.
4. They all have very simple letterings.
5. Their fundamental structure as shown in No 5, of our guiding principles is less confusing than both the Somali as well as the Arabic groups of scripts.
6. Their general advantages outweigh their disadvantages.

As a result the committee agrees to submit them for further modification, and assort one more satisfactory single alphabet from them, to go into the semi final stage.

As a result of further study on the cluster of Latin scripts submitted for consideration the committee approves the following modified form to go into the semi final stage :-

FORM No 20. (A)

1. Name of the script, LATIN SCRIPT No 1
2. Name of its deviser, ... SHIRREH JAMA.
3. Year devised, 1961.
4. Number of letters it has, 45 signs including numerals

5. Direction it is written, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
6. Number of forms it is written, ... 3, i.e. CURSIVE, PRINTING AND TELEGRAPHIC FORMS.

A L P H A B E T .

(Cursive form)

Consonants, . b . . t . . j . . ch . . kh . . d . . r . . s .
 . . sh . . dh . . c . . g . . f . . q . . h .
 . . l . . m . . n . . w . . h . . y . . ny . . jy

Vowels (Short) . a . . i . . u . . e . . o .
 " (Long) . aa . . ii . . uu . . ee . . oo

(Printing form)

Consonants, . b . . t . . j . . ch . . kh . . d . . r . . s . . sh . . dh . . c .
 . . g . . f . . q . . k . . l . . m . . n . . w . . h . . y . . ny . . jy
 / . . ^

Vowels (Short) . a i u e o .
 " (Long) . aa ii uu ee oo .

Numerals, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

The merits of this script are shown in the following form :-

FORM No 20 (B)

1. Is this script phonetic? YES
2. Is it simple in setting? YES.
3. Have any of its letters diacritics, if so how many? ... YES, 3, i.e. i, j, t.
4. Has it any signs which have more than one function, if so how many? ... NO.
5. Has it any letters which are too difficult to distinguish, if so how many pairs? NO.
6. Has it any diacritics used as letters themselves, if so how many? NO.
7. Has it any printing machines available in the country, if so give, (a) The approx number of typewriters, YES, 5000.
 (b) The approx cost^{of} each typewriter, ... 700/-
 (c) Approx number of printing machines, ... 12.
8. Could it be used in telegraphy immediately? YES.

9. Is it on alphabetic system? YES.
10. Is it economical? YES.
11. Has it a good cursive value? YES.
12. Is it unique? YES.
13. Could it be modified into a more acceptable form without altering its basic foundation, YES.
14. Could it be applied for all the Somali dialects? ... YES.
15. Is it taught in schools? YES.
16. Is it standardised? YES.
17. Is it used for another language in the country, if so will it cause confusion? YES, IT ^{is} USED FOR ANOTHER

LANGUAGE IN WHICH THREE OF ITS SIGNS HAVE DIFFERENT VALUES

ADVANTAGES : 15.
DIS " : 2.

Advantages overweigh disadvantages; As a result this script is considered as a satisfactory script.

FORM No 21 (A)

THE TWO SCRIPTS NOW IN THE SEMI FINAL STAGE:-

1. Name of the scripts, (1) LATIN SCRIPT No 1,
(2) SOMALI SCRIPT No 1.
2. Name of its devisers; SHIRREH JAMA & HUSEIN SH. AHMED
3. Year devised, (1) LATIN SCRIPT : 1961,
(2) SOMALI " : 1952.
4. Number of letters they have, (1) LATIN : 45 SIGNS.
(2) SOMALI : 45 SIGNS.
5. Direction they are written, BOTH FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
6. Number of forms they are written, (1) LATIN : 3
(2) SOMALI : 2.

ALPHABETS

C O N S O N A N T S .

(Cursive forms)

LATIN, b. t. j. ch. kh. d. x. s. sh. dh. c. g. f. j. k. l. m. n. w. r. y. . . .
SOMALI, b. t. j. k. f. m. d. dh. u. g. h. r. l. s. p. y. ta. q. g. y. u. . . .

V O W E L S .

LATIN (Short) a. e. i. o. u (Long) aa. ee. ii. oo. uu. . . .
SOMALI (") a. e. i. o. u (") aa. ee. ii. oo. uu. . . .

SPECIAL MODIFIERS

- 1. (')
- 2. (^)

THE PRINTING FORMS OF THE TWO ALPHABETS

RECOMMENDED

LTN, b,t,j,ch,kh,d,r,s,sh,dh,c,g,f,q,k,l,m,n,w,h,y,a,i,u,e,o.
 SOM, Q D C E I C C F W G H E B I E N O T O U X U 7 Q Z A.

What ever our religious, nationalistic or even tribal sentiments might be in this problem of written Somali, there is no doubt that from the technical points of view, these two above scripts are by far the best of the 17 scripts submitted. From the economical point of view, however, something can be said against Husein Sh. Ahmed's Somali script, but it is certainly better than all the other Somali scripts in most other aspects.

It will be seen in this report that preference was made to one script which had no printing machines against another which had. For instance we recommended the Somali script No 1, by Husein Sh. Ahmed Kaddareh which was not yet printed and rejected the Osmania and the Arabic scripts which had. The reason was that neither of the latter scripts:-

- 1. Could cover all the Somali dialects as it was;
- 2. Was susceptible to further modification without hazzard to its basic foundation.

C O N C L U S I O N .

According to the answers shown against the queries set in the 17 point guiding principles the most advantageous script has made itself crystal clear. It is the form of Latin script finalised in page 76. This script was submitted by Shirreh Jama and later on improved by the committee. It has the following favourable merits:-

- 1. It is economical.
- 2. It is phonetically accurate.
- 3. It is suitable for all our dialects.
- 4. It could be used for Telegraphic communication hence-forth.

5. It is very easy to read and write .

This script has only one small technical disadvantage, and that is the confusion which might arise from the use of the letters, (c) and the diagraph, (ch), which are used here to represent our (ع) and (ح), respectively. In English the sign (c), has two values. Some times it is read as (s), and some time as (k). The diagraph, (ch)also has two functions in English. Some times it is (k) and some times (j); Cf. (cat, cycle, chest, technic). The reason for using them for different sounds in Somali is pure economical. In fact their use in English and in Italian as well, the use of these signs is already confusing ~~mm~~ and additional value given to them in Somali will not make them any worst.

In short, it is the script that offers the best prospects to us, as a growing nation, and as a committee of men who, not only know about their language, but who understand the difference between their emotion and personal pride from their real needs, we recommend it for adoption as a matter of first choice, and the Somali script devised by Husein Sh. Ahmed and modified by the committee as No 2 in the list. This committee could not recommend any other of the scripts.

The two script recommended are given in the following forms as script No 1, and No 2.

SCRIPT No 1 : THE LATIN ALPHABET RECOMMENDED FOR
ADOPTION IN SOMALI.

1. The name of the script ... LATIN SCRIPT No 1
2. Name of its deviser, SHIRREH JAMA.
3. Year devised, 1961.
4. Number of letters it has 43.
5. Direction it is written, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
6. Number of forms it written, ... 3, i.e, Cursive, Printing & Telegraphic forms.

A L P H A B E T.

(Cursive Form)

Consonants, . . . *b t j ch kh d r s*
sh dh c f g k
l m n w h y ny jy

Vowels (Short) . . . *a i u e o*

" (Long) . . . *aa ii uu ee oo*

(Printing Form)

Consonants, b, t, j, ch, kh, d, r, s, sh, dh, c, g, f, q,
 k, l, m, n, w, h, y, jy, jy,

Vowels (Short) a i u e o

" (Long) aa ii uu ee oo

Special diacritics, (/) (^)

THE SCRIPT IN A CONTEXT OF SEVEN DILECTAL PROVERBS.

1. Ayach tag eel na reeb.
2. Intaad wach falin fiirso.
3. La ma huraan waa cows jiilaal.
4. Haddaan fari jirin fehmo ma jirto.
5. Ilko wada jir beey wach ku gooyaan.
6. Talo la diidaa tagoog jab beey leedahay.
7. Hashu laac-ca aragtay ee lun-ka hoose ma og tahay?

SCRIPT No 2. THE SOMALI SCRIPT RECOMMENDED FOR

ADOPTION IN SOMALI.

1. The name of the script, SOMALI SCRIPT No. 1.
2. Nme of its deviser, HUSEIN SH. AHMED (KADDAREH)
3. Year devised, 1952.
4. Number of letters it has 43.
5. Direction it is written, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
6. Number of forms it written, ... 2, i.e, Cursive & Printing Fs.

A L P H A B E T .

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | (Cursive form) | | | | | | | |
| Consonants, | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ |
| | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ |
| | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ |
| Vowels (Short) | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ |
| " (Long) | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | (Printing form) | | | | | | | |
| Consonants, | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ |
| | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ |
| | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ |
| Vowels, (Short) | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ | Ḍ |
| " (Long) | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ | ḌḌ |

Special modifiers, (i) (^)

Numerals, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

THE SCRIPT IN THE CONTEXT OF SEVEN DIALECTAL PROVERBS.

- 1, ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌ ḌḌḌ ḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ.
- 2, ḌḌḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌḌ.
- 3, ḌḌ ḌḌ ḌḌḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌ ḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌḌḌ.
- 4, ḌḌḌḌḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌḌ ḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ.
- 5, ḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌ ḌḌḌ ḌḌḌ ḌḌ ḌḌḌḌḌḌ.
- 6, ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌ ḌḌḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌ ḌḌḌ ḌḌḌ.
- 7, ḌḌḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ ḌḌ ḌḌḌḌ.

ILAAHAYOW OQOON-NA HA NAGU CADAABIN BECHONA HA
NOOGA TEGIN "AAMMIIN".

We are,

Sir,

Your Obedient Committee,

1. Musa H. Ismail Galaal, Chairman, *M. H. Galaal*.....
3. Shirreh Jama, Vice Chairman, *S. J. Jama*.....
4. Husein Sh. Ahmed, Art Secretary, *Husein Sh.*.....
5. Ali Sh. Abdillahi Qutbi, Art Secretary, *Ali Sh. Qutbi*.....
6. Abukar Fodaddeh, Member, *Abukar Fodaddeh*.....
7. Addow Sh. Ali, Member, *Addow Sh. Ali*.....

XXXX-----XXXX-----XXXX-----XXXX-----XXXX-----

C O N S O N A N T S

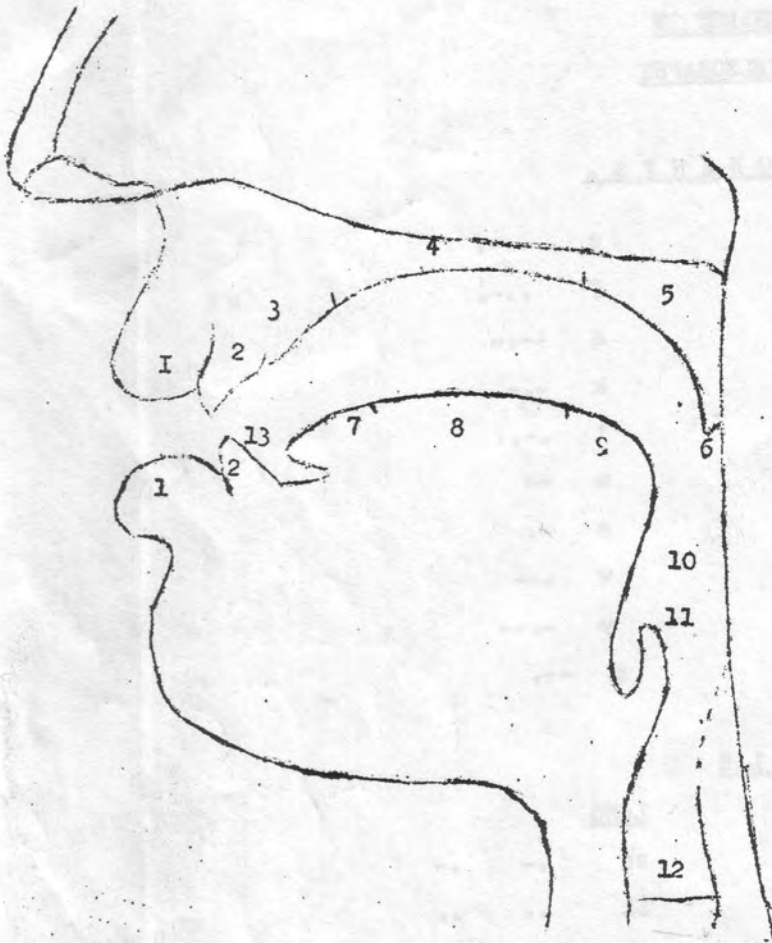
V O W E L S

GHALI

| No. | SHORT | | | | | | | | | | | LONG | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|----|----|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 2 | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | هـ | و | حـ | ط | ظ | ع | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 3 | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | هـ | و | حـ | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 4 | ط | ظ | ع | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 5 | حـ | ط | ظ | ع | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ن | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 6 | ع | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | هـ | و | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 7 | هـ | و | حـ | ط | ظ | ع | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 8 | و | حـ | ط | ظ | ع | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 9 | حـ | ط | ظ | ع | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ن | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 10 | ع | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | هـ | و | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 11 | هـ | و | حـ | ط | ظ | ع | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| ARABIC | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 1 | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 2 | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | هـ | و | حـ | ط | ظ | ع | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 3 | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | هـ | و | حـ | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 4 | ط | ظ | ع | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| ATIN | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 1 | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 2 | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | هـ | و | حـ | ط | ظ | ع | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| 3 | ف | ق | ي | ك | ل | م | ن | ي | هـ | و | حـ | ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر | ز |

A P P E N D I X N O 3.

ORGANS OF SPEECH.



1. Lips.
2. Teeth.
3. Teeth-ridge.
4. Hard palate. (Velum).
5. Soft palate (Velum).
6. Uvula.
7. Blade of tongue.
8. Front of tongue.
9. Back of tongue.
10. Pharynx.
11. Epiglottis.
12. Position of vocal cords.
13. Tip of tongue.

APPENDIX No. 2.

THE FOLLOWING CHART SHOWS A PROPOSED^{-B} CODE SIGNS
TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH
THE RECOMMENDED
ALPHABET IN
TELEGRAPHY

CONSONANTS.

| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|------|
| B | | c | |
| t | - | f | ...- |
| j | | q | ..-. |
| ch | ...- | k | -.- |
| kh | ...- | l | ...- |
| d | ...- | m | -- |
| r | ..- | n | -. |
| s | ... | w | ...- |
| sh | | y | ...- |
| dh | | g | --- |

VOWELS

SHORT

a .-
i ..
u ..-
e .
o ---

LONG

aa .. .-
ii
uu ...- ...-
ee . .
oo --- ---

NUMERALS

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0

LINGUISTIC REPORT

1961