**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646[1]
Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.**
Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html for
guidelines and details before filling this form.
Please ensure you are using the latest Form from http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.
See also http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest *Roadmaps*.

L2/04-372R

A. Administrative

1. **Title:**   Revised Proposal to Encode Additional Latin Orthographic Characters
2. Requester's name: UTC, Lorna A. Priest
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):   Individual contribution
4. Submission date: 31 October 2004 (revised 9 December 2004)
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):   L2/04-372R
6. Choose one of the following:
This is a complete proposal: Yes
or,   More information will be provided later: No

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:
    a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):   No
        Proposed name of script:
    b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: Yes
        Name of the existing block: Latin Extended
2. Number of characters in proposal: 5
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
   A-Contemporary   x   B.1-Specialized (small collection)   B.2-Specialized (large collection)
   C-Major extinct   D-Attested extinct   E-Minor extinct
   F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic   G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols
4. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see Annex K in P&P document):   1
    Is a rationale provided for the choice?   No
        If Yes, reference:
5. Is a repertoire including character names provided?   Yes
    a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines"   Yes
        in Annex L of P&P document?
    b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?   Yes
6. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for
    publishing the standard?   SIL International
    If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools
    used:
7. References:
    a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?   Yes
    b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources)
        of proposed characters attached?   Yes
8. Special encoding issues:
    Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input,
    presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?
    Yes, suggested character properties are included, as are lower case representations (see section D)
9. Additional Information:
Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct
understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing
information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour,
Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other
Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at http://www.unicode.org for such information on other scripts. Also
see http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration
by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

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[1] Form number: N2652-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? No
   If YES explain _____

2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, Yes
   user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?
   If YES, with whom?   linguists
   If YES, available relevant documents: Email correspondence. See also References.

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: Yes
   size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?
   Reference: See comments in Section E

4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Common
   Reference: Orthographic characters are used in literacy materials, liturgical books and general
   literature.

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? Yes
   If YES, where? Reference: See comments in Section E

6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely
   in the BMP? Preferably
   If YES, is a rationale provided? _____
   If YES, reference: If possible, should be kept with other related blocks in the BMP.

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous   Preferably together with other related blocks
   range (rather than being scattered)?

8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing No
   character or character sequence?
   If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? _____
   If YES, reference: _____

9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either
   existing characters or other proposed characters?   Yes
   If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?   Characters with stroke or bar might be
   construed as precomposed forms of sequences
   with combining overlay marks.
   If YES, reference: (Cf. §F.1 of L2/04-047.)

10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) Yes
    to an existing character?
    If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? Yes
    If YES, reference: See comments in Section E

11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? No
    If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? _____
    If YES, reference: _____
    Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols)
    provided? _____
    If YES, reference: _____

12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as No
    control function or similar semantics?
    If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary) _____

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)? No
    If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified? _____
    If YES, reference: _____

D. Proposed Characters

A code chart and list of character names are shown on a new page.

D.1. Proposed Characters

	2C6
0	Ⱡ
1	ł
2	Ⱡ
3	Ᵽ
4	Ɽ
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	

D.1. Character Names

U+2C60	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L
U+2C61	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L
U+2C62	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE • lowercase is U+026B ɫ
U+2C63	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE • lowercase is in the pipeline (proposed codepoint is U+1D7D) ᵽ
U+2C64	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL • lowercase is U+027D ɽ

D.3. Unicode Character Properties

U+2C61 should have a general category of Ll. Other properties for this character should match those of similar characters, such as U+0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A.

Other characters should have a general category of Lu. Other properties for these remaining characters should match those of similar characters, such as U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A.

E. Other Information

E.1 Latin Extended

LATIN SMALL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L are used orthographically in the Melpa and Nii languages of Papua New Guinea. They represent a velar fricative lateral. The Nii originally used one bar (Ł), but have more recently (since the early 90s) used the double-barred l (Ƚ).
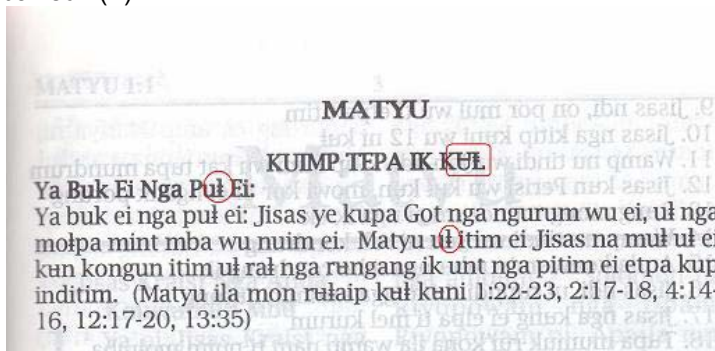

Figure 1. LATIN SMALL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L (BSPNG, 1995, p. 1) [Melpa language of Papua New Guinea]
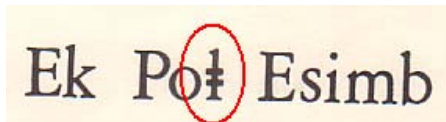

Figure 2. LATIN SMALL LETTER DOUBLE-BARRED L (Meiwu, 1981, title page) [Nii language of Papua New Guinea]

The Kobon language of Papua New Guinea uses LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L (alveolar lateral), LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH BAR (retroflexed flapped lateral) **and** LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE (alveopalatal lateral) in its orthography. This orthography has been in use for over 30 years. There are approximately 5,000 speakers of the Kobon language.

The lowercase counterpart to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE is U+026B.
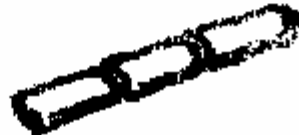
Figure 3. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH TILDE (Manö Kamɨŋ Mission Schools, 2003, p. 41) [Kobon language of Papua New Guinea]

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE is used orthographically by both the Letuama and Tanimuka (two distinct ethnic groups that speak the same language) of Colombia, South America. It represents a bilabial fricative. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE has been used in publications since 1987. The lowercase to this is already in the pipeline (proposed codepoint is U+1D7D). If this character is accepted, the upper and lower case should be placed contiguously.
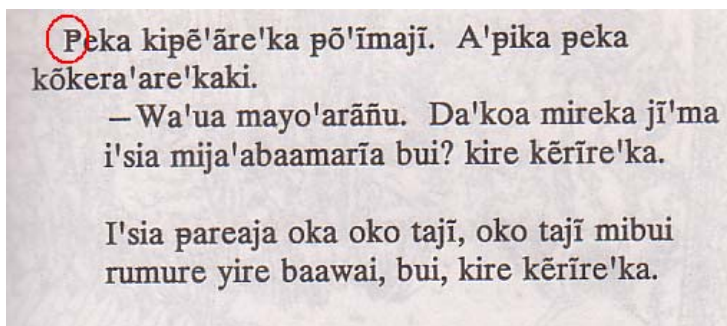

Figure 4. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE (Letuama, 1993, p. 15)

Īparĩmarã naboebaarika. Tũparã makimarĩka kĭme
ãrĩwaꞌri nayiꞌriberika. Pa꞉erapuñua (la Biblia) narikaeꞌka
Tũpãrã makire iꞌtarãñu sãrĩroyika pa꞉erapuñuarã.
Nayiꞌriberikajika rupu. Nipamaki nare jãꞌmeꞌkaki Jesure
neꞌewaꞌrirã Pi꞉ato poꞋirã. Romano ĩpamaki kĩmaeꞌka.

Figure 5. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE (Editorial Townsend, 1987, p. 5)

Adivinanzas

1. Kũpajĩka yiñika. Īpato koꞌrojĩeka ñupua īmawai. Waꞌiroꞌsia
   īmarī potojĩjĩ poꞌimajãre yipoꞌimabiyawai. Dakoa?
2. Ñoaka ñime. Waꞌiroꞌsia najããriyapaika potojĩ yire
   neꞌewaꞌyawai. Dakoa?

Ejercicio de puntuación — el punto

(El profesor lo escribe en el tablero así y los alumnos lo escriben en sus
cuadernos, colocando el punto donde falta.)

   Wiꞌiareka kirĩrãka pakiaki wãsare īmaroyireka Maẽ
kirĩrãre kẽrĩreka, "Waꞌiroꞌsia maroꞌsi moꞌarĩ yaꞌyu õtomajã," nare
kẽrĩreka Pakiaki wãsare aꞌririjarireka waꞌiroꞌsia õꞌõmatorã
moꞌarĩ keꞌrireka Torã ruku maẽ maꞌajeebarõꞌõrã ruku pakiaki
wãsare sataꞌareka weje ñamajasirika

Práctica

(Llene el espacio con la palabra correcta según el cuento. El profesor escribe
las frases en el tablero así:)

Nota: Los alumnos deben leer el cuento otra vez antes de hacer éste ejercicio.

1. Wiꞌiareka _____ pakiaki wãsare īmaroyireka.
2. Pakiaki wãsare aꞌririjarireka waꞌiroꞌsia _____
   moꞌari keꞌrireka.

Figure 6. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE (Camargo, 1998, p. 15)

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL is used orthographically in a number of Sudanese languages. There is confirmed orthographic usage in Heiban, Koalib, Moro and Otoro. Two different forms have been in use but ꞗ is the preferred form (over ɽ). The lowercase counterpart is U+027D.

4 Raŋr ŋopia ñəŋgi iduniya,
  Igidi yoɽəbədia taltal,
  Eda gero iduniya gelǝŋeto loman,
  Walla ëdəñinia walla asana,
  Illi Bapa gonto.

5 Yesu dəbia da-Daud didi aŋiruwa,
  Rrəmwa elo, dibərinṭia rlde,
  Ltol lebara almalaiyəka yabəɽu.
  Lorldaiñ aduniya dagəra.

Figure 7. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (SLC, 2000, p. 100) [Moro language]

14. Seṯan yëbədia ṯau dəñidi?

Seṯan yëbədia leda ŋadəna, na yëbədia isi yəleda irəmiṯu ŋen ŋanṯa alerṯe lwondaṯa deṯəm đ-Almasiya na ṯaiyərəndeicu leda Ɍ-Rəmwa ṯa lënəŋulu alidi ŋen ŋeicia ləgeiyo Rəmwa, na yesəkilo Rəmwa nano ëdəñëdəñin na uləŋgələŋ.

Margus 4:15

Ŋəlwa iŋi ŋịṛəṯu edad ŋarno leda ildi əlna ŋen, orn Seṯan nəyela taltal niyemaṯe leda ŋəlwa iŋi ŋënəjənu enare enen.

Figure 8. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (SLC, 1999, p. 27) [Moro language]
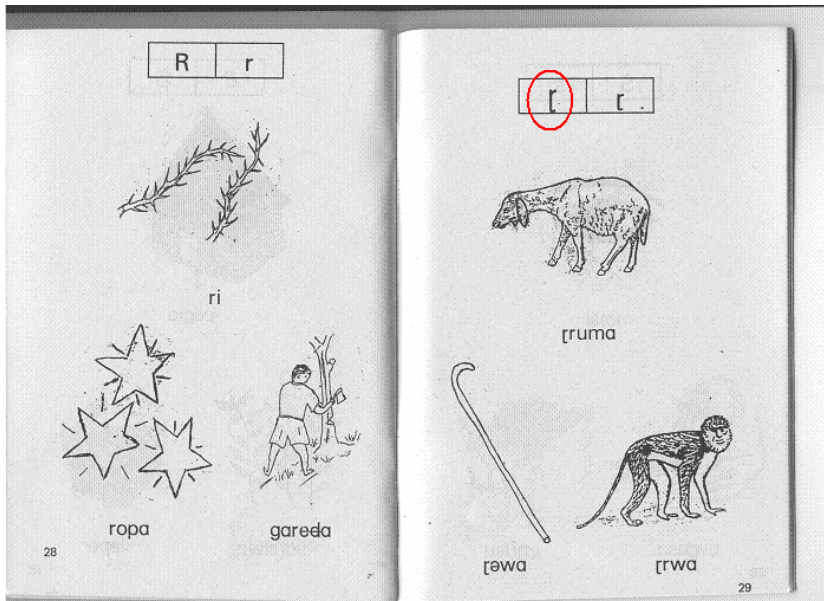

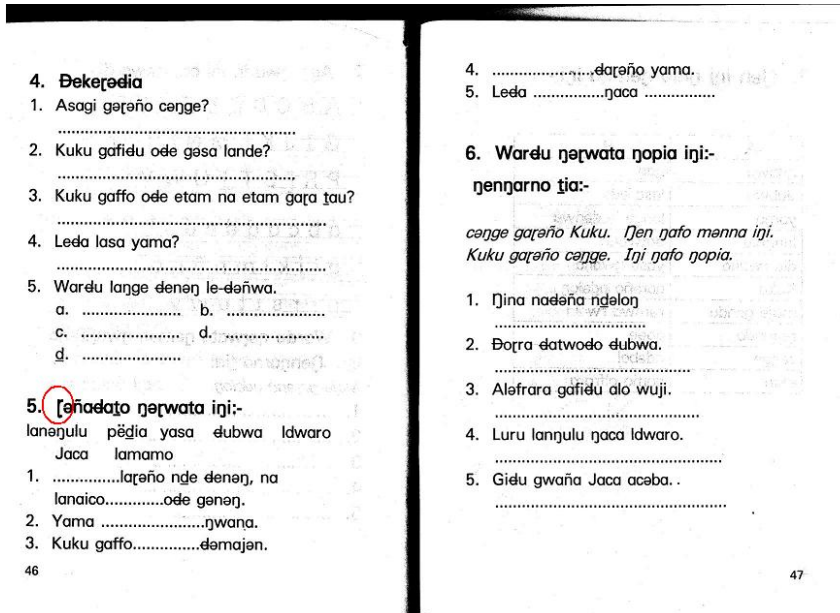Figure 9. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (Annggaico, 2000, p. 29) [Moro language]

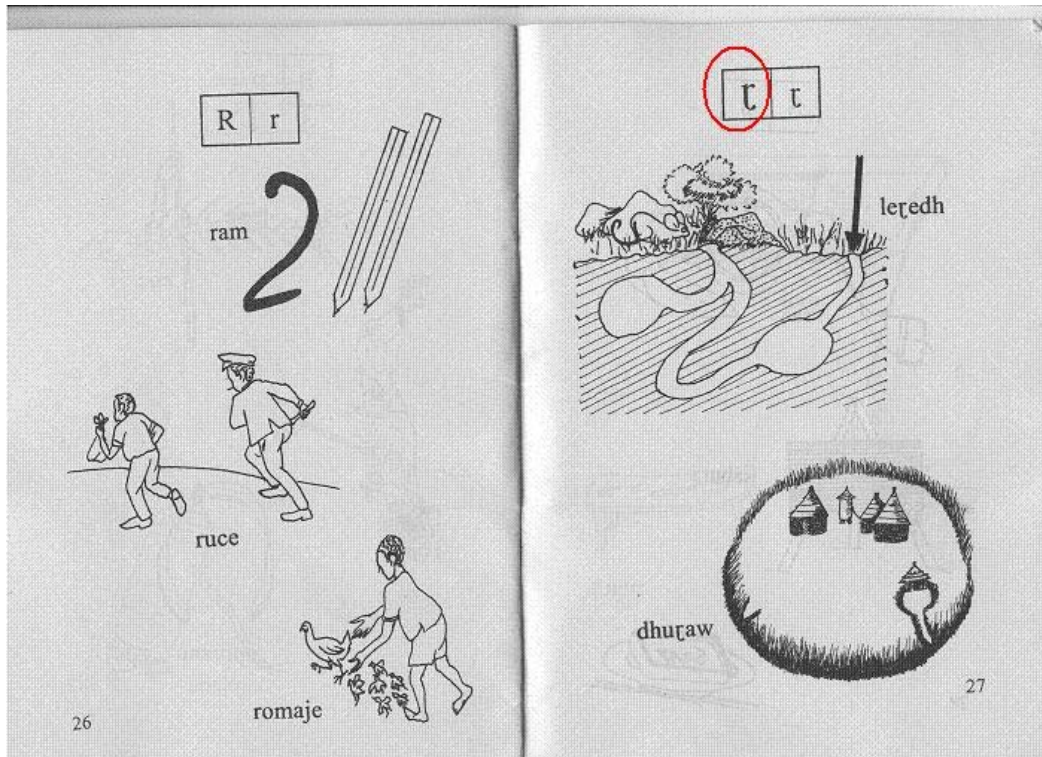Figure 10. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (MLC, 2002, p. 46) [Moro language]

Figure 11. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (Kafi, 1996, p. 27) [Heiban language]

Figure 12. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL (Kodi, 2002, p. 29) [Otoro language]

F. References

Annggaico, Isak Kuku, et. al. 2000. *Moro Alphabet Book, Second Edition*. Khartoum, Sudan: Khartoum Workshop Programme.

The Bible Society of Papua New Guinea. 1995. *Got Nga Nombuła Rung Ik Kai*. Port Moresby-Lae, Papua New Guinea: The Bible Society of Papua New Guinea.

Camargo, Alberto Lleras (ed.). 1998. *Mawãrũrijarirã II: Cartilla para Segundo grado wejeñememajã oka / ũpairã oka.* Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia: Editorial Buena Semilla.

Editorial Townsend. 1987. *Jesucristore najããe'ka p̃õtojĩkaka majaroka*. Meta, República de Colombia: Editorial Townsend.

Kafi, Adam Kuku, et. al. 1996. *Heiban Alphabet Book, 1st Edition*. Khartoum, Sudan: Khartoum Workshop Programme.

Kodi, Musa, et. al. 2002. *Otoro Alphabet Story Book*. Sudan: Sudan Workshop Programme.

Letuama, Miguel Antonio. 1993. *Ñamamajaroka*. Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia: Editorial Alberto Lleras Camargo.

Manö Kamɨŋ Mission Schools. 2003, revised. *Kobon Consonants: A Consonant Primer for use in Kobon Language Manö Kamɨŋ Mission Schools in the Kobon-Huruai School District.* Madang Province, Papua New Guinea: Manö Kamɨŋ Mission Schools.

Meiwu, Kondii (transl and ed.). 1981. *Ek Poł Esimb*. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Moro Language Committee. 2002. *Moro Primer, Third Edition*. Khartoum, Sudan: Khartoum Workshop Programme.

Sudan Literature Centre. 1999 (reprinted from 1990). *Moro Catechism*. Nairobi, Kenya: Sudan Literature Centre.

___. 2000 (reprinted from 1991, 1996, 1997, 1998). *Moro Hymnal*. Nairobi, Kenya: Sudan Literature Centre.