

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646¹

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*.

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** Revised Proposal for Additional Latin Phonetic and Orthographic Characters
2. Requester's name: Lorna A. Priest
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Individual contribution
4. Submission date: 11 June 2004 (revised 23 Aug 2004)
5. Requester's reference (if applicable): L2/04-246R
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: Combining Diacritical Marks, Latin Extended, Phonetic Extensions
2. Number of characters in proposal: 21
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): 3 (some combining marks)
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.

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? If YES explain _____ | <u>No</u> |
| 2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? If YES, with whom? <u>linguists</u> If YES, available relevant documents: <u>Email correspondence. See also References.</u> | <u>Yes</u> |
| 3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference: <u>See comments in Section E</u> | <u>Yes</u> |
| 4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference: <u>Phonetic symbols are in current use in linguistic journals and books; orthographic characters are used in literacy materials, liturgical books and general literature.</u> | <u>Common</u> |
| 5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference: <u>See comments in Section E</u> | <u>Yes</u> |
| 6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference: <u>If possible, should be kept with other related blocks in the BMP.</u> | <u>Preferably</u> |
| 7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)? | <u>Preferably together with other related blocks</u> |
| 8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference: _____ | <u>No</u> |
| 9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference: <u>(Cf. §F.1 of L2/04-047.)</u> | <u>Yes</u> <u>Characters with stroke or bar might be construed as precomposed forms of sequences with combining overlay marks.</u> |
| 10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference: _____ | <u>No</u> |
| 11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? 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: _____ | <u>No</u> |
| 12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary) _____ | <u>No</u> |
| 13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)? If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified? If YES, reference: _____ | <u>No</u> |

D. Proposed Characters

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

D.1. Proposed Characters

| | 1DC | 024 |
|---|-----|-----|
| 0 | | |
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | Ɓ |
| 3 | | Ɔ |
| 4 | ◌̃ | Λ |
| 5 | ◌̄ | Ǝ |
| 6 | ◌̅ | Ɛ |
| 7 | ◌̆ | Ɔ |
| 8 | ◌̇ | ƶ |
| 9 | ◌̈ | Ɔ |
| A | ◌̉ | Ɔ |
| B | | Ɔ |
| C | | Ɔ |
| D | | Ɔ |
| E | | Ɔ |
| F | | Ɔ |

D.1. Character Names

- 1DC4 COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE
- 1DC5 COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON
- 1DC6 COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE
- 1DC7 COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON
- 1DC8 COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE
- 1DC9 COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE
- 1DCA COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW
- 0242 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE
 - lowercase is 0180 ƃ
- 0243 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR
 - lowercase is 0289 ƭ
- 0244 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V
 - lowercase is 028C Ƶ
- 0245 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE
- 0246 LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH STROKE
- 0247 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE
- 0248 LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE
- 0249 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL
- 024A LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL
- 024B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH STROKE
- 024C LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE
- 024D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH STROKE
- 024E LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE
- 024F LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL

D.3. Unicode Character Properties

1DC4..1DC9 should have a general category of Mn, and a canonical combining class of 230. Other properties should match those of similar characters, such as U+0300 COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT.

1DCA should have a general category of Mn, and a canonical combining class of 220. Other properties should match those of similar characters, such as U+0300 COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT.

0242..0245, 0247, 0249, 024A, 024B, and 024D should have a general category of Lu. Other properties for these characters should match those of similar characters, such as U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A.

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

E. Other Information

E.1 Combining Diacritical Marks

The characters COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE, COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON, COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE, COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON are phonetic symbols which represent contour tone.

COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON are attested in the IPA Handbook. The other four contour-tone diacritics are not cited in the IPA handbook, but are widely used by linguists.

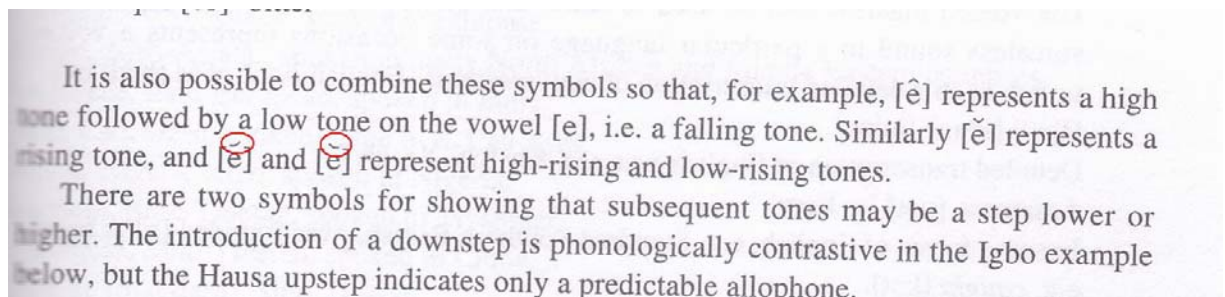


Figure 1. COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON (IPA, 1999, p. 23).

| | | | |
|------|-----|---------------|-------------------------------|
| (96) | H | <i>bák</i> | 'garden' |
| | M | <i>bā̄n</i> | 'cow with drooping horns' |
| | L | <i>bàk</i> | 'guess!' |
| | H̄L | <i>b̄à̄n</i> | 'servant' |
| | M̄L | <i>b̄w̄̄c</i> | 'barren person' |
| | M̄H | <i>b̄ā̄</i> | 'arm' |
| | L̄H | <i>b̄ȳ̄c</i> | 'cow with horns straight out' |

Figure 2. COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE (Gilley, 1992, p. 51).

| abbreviations | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----|---------------|
| V | vowel | σ | syllable |
| V | verb | o | node |
| v.i | intransitive verb | ` | low tone |
| v.r | reflexive verb | - | mid tone |
| v.tr | transitive verb | ˘ | high tone |
| VOC | vocative | ◌̂ | low-mid tone |
| VRT | verb root | ◌̃ | low-high tone |
| VSX | verb suffix | ◌̄ | mid-high tone |
| 1 | first person | ◌̅ | high-mid tone |
| 2 | second person | i | [i] |
| 3 | third person | u | [u] |

Figure 3. COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON, COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON (Kutsch Lojenga, 1993, p. xii).

| | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Inzá àmbò nàpfo | tùna | mà. |
| inzá àmbò ní -apfo | tù -na | mà |
| NEG dove | RSM-open:NAR | voice-3SG.LOG.POS even |
| <i>Dove didn't even make a sound.</i> | | |
| Tdítò idre adyifò-sisì | kúbhingánga | tó 'ò, ka nángò: |
| tdítò idre adyifò-sisì | kúbhingá-nga | tó 'ò ka ní -angò |
| again ten sun | -shadow at.night | -NOM POS in 3SG RSM-crow:NAR |
| <i>Again, at four o'clock in the morning, Cock crowed:</i> | | |

Figure 4. COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON and COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON (Kutsch Lojenga, 1993, p. 408).

| | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------------------|
| (103) | HH̄LH | átùd̄ | 'duck' |
| | HH̄LL | átê:gò | 'goat' |
| | HH̄MM | álwê:d̄ | 'crab' |
| | HLL | ácùṅò | 'black mound termite' |
| | HH̄ML | ágà:k̄ | 'ravens' |
| | ML | ādù:l | 'circular things' |
| | LMH | àbā:rò | 'fencing grass' |
| | LH̄LL | àbùrò | 'reedbuck' |
| | LLL | àdùd̄ | 'large sieve' |
| | LH | jìbò:w | 'white calves' (R) |
| | LL̄H | dìdũ:k | 'dark grey bulls' |

Figure 5. COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON (Gilley, 1992, p. 53).

In addition to being used phonetically, COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON and COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE are also used orthographically in the Bette language of Nigeria.

¹⁶Ujeso a kung ityang anyin bun de le: "Usu 'ingbebb ken a ma yi lè ùtiá angwu biwom bi mbu-e há kangg. ¹⁷U fel gim ugim le: 'Mì yi lè 'ipi ashi mì ndor azi agi ye. Mi hà ba ndor āngi kung a? ¹⁸Ashi mì be shi 'ì yi le mi tya abel agi anyin wa he itang, mî tye abel asuso angi a dyam kangg. Há nà mî be ndor azi agi puu. ¹⁹Mi hà kung de 'uhwo-gi le, eng-heng, mi angwu liti li ngbebb, mi fel lè biwom gbamm abi mì be zī he aze gbamm angi â be lè he 'ushu. Ki fel ashi mì sho 'unyong, zī bizizi, ngwo bingwungwo, gor igor.'

Figure 6. COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON and COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE (IBS, 1982, p. 198).

COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE and COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE are phonetic symbols which represent contour tone.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| (327) | <i>bàlóngó bǎkáé</i> | → | <i>bàlóngǎkáé</i> | 'his book' |
| | <i>bánà bǎmǒ</i> | → | <i>bánǎmǒ</i> | 'other children' |
| | <i>bǒmǒ bòtámá</i> | → | <i>bǒmǒtámá</i> | 'another tree' |
| | <i>bǎtswá là èmf</i> | → | <i>bǎtswémf</i> | 'you who lead me away' |

Figure 7. COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE and COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE (Burquest, 1998, p. 234).

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------|---------------|---|-------------------|----------------|
| (5) | (a) | <i>bàlóngó</i> | <i>bǎkáé</i> | → | <i>bàlóngǎkáé</i> | "his book" |
| | (b) | <i>bǒmǒ</i> | <i>bòmámá</i> | → | <i>bòmámámá</i> | "another tree" |

Figure 8. COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE and COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE (Goldsmith, 1995, p. 446)

COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW is used orthographically in four languages in Indonesia, namely Mongondow, Sangir, Siau and Talaud.

Buké i *Matius* muluhabaré si kité, Habaré'u Raluasé, humonéu i Yesus Kristus ko Datung Salamaté ko nipudiandingu Mawu Ruata. Bou i Yesus éé Mawu Ruata nungganapé apang ko nipudiandi-Né su ralungu Pudariandi Tebé su manga umaté-É. Maningu i Yesus nipuhana bou taumangu Yahudi, kaiso Habaré'u Raluasé éé mang balinébé ketang gunangu tau Yahudi, kaiso mang lai gunangu kase-lahé'u dunia.

Figure 9. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2002, p. 1).

Hale sēmbau kawēhakenge nēnaungang i Matius u Mawu Yesus kai Mananēntiro kasēllahenge, kŭ mañēntiro u Mawu Ruata e kai mēpēparenta kere sēngkatau Ratu. Mawu Yesus maļaing piā kawasan'E waug'u mēlahę u mangalen Torat'u Mawu Ruata. Kaļawokange wou manga tēntiron Mawu Yesus ene nipahiā tuhŭ timonane. Kŭ piā e limang kamonaēng: (1) Tēntiro su wulude kŭ mañanung kakanoā, tatuhŭ, manga pēnanaghuang, dingangu timonan pēbawiah'u manga raļohong jamaat'u Mawu (pasalę 5-7); (2) manga tatēntiro si sire mapuļo dua murit'u Mawu Yesus baugŭ pēkakoā munara (pasalę 10); (3) manga papinintu mañanung kaka-koāu tempon pēpaparentan Duata kere sēngkatau Ratu (pasalę 13); (4) tēntiro mañanun mangalen makoā murit'u Mawu Yesus (pasalę 18); ringangu (5) tēntiro mañanun pēngēsueēngu dunia ringangu mañanun darēntang Ahus'u Taumata (pasalę 24-25).

Figure 10. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2003, p. 1).

WISARA TALAANE

Wuken Pandariaddi indi mabbatti'u pandariaddi uliļin pati'uppa, panattaŗannu walahannu taumata, punnu paddarosa wuŗu asasusa su runia, see ereapa Ruata naaukka ringannu taumata. Wuken *Pandariaddi* indi wotongge tahianna sulalammu ruang kawageanganna, eteudde:

Figure 11. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2003b, p. 1).

E.2 Latin Extended

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE is an orthographic character used for at least two languages of Vietnam (Jorai and Katu). Lower case is represented in Unicode as U+0180 LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH STROKE.

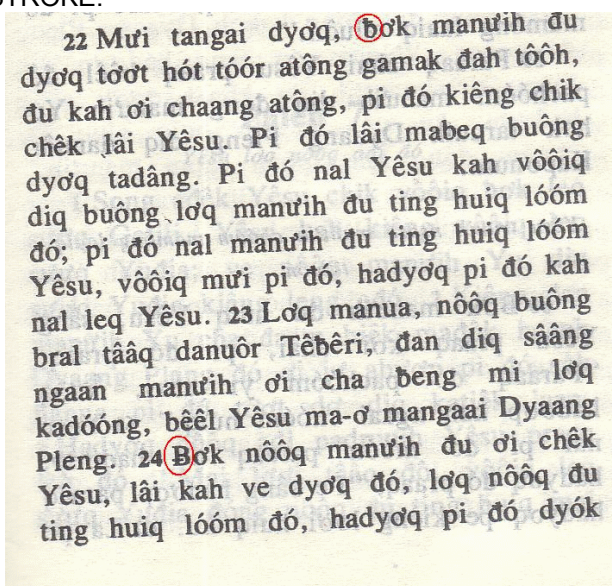


Figure 12. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE (Katu, 1978, p. 119).

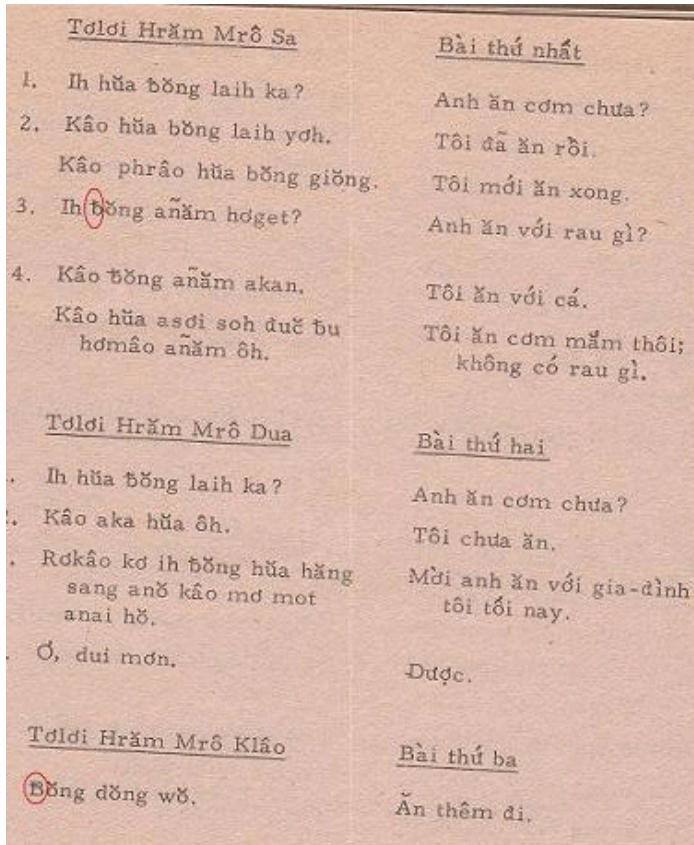


Figure 13. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE (SIL, 1976, p. 1).

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR is used orthographically for a number of languages around the world. These include the Mesem and Melpa (see Figures 15 and 16) languages of Papua New Guinea, Sayula Popoloca of Mexico, the Badwe'e language of Cameroon (see Figure 17), the Budu language of Democratic Republic of Congo (see Figure 14), Comanche (see Figure 18) and Arhuaco of Colombia (see Figure 23). Lower case is represented in Unicode as U+0289 LATIN SMALL LETTER U BAR.

¹⁹Kija malaika wa:mutisio bo: «Eme ma Gabhilieli. Eme ka maakyaia bumaí apee u Asubii. Iyo unatuma nwe kabia isau yee ido ngia. ²⁰Uha, moni ngika kuseme ka-kyiania aka wati wongo. Nda wabhaya komu moni ngika kuseme, wa-bio tu ku ijangi; wambukubio tii bata kayaka kabaya bisi ongo tu ku isiya moni ngikanani ka-kyiania-oo.»

Figure 14. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (WBT, 2000, p. 2).

kupa indimp nump mana ur," nitim.

IK PENG KHE

Rump

1. Jisas Kraist nga anda kouwumin mbu
2. Al ant oia ui orunga wu tama kat
3. Wamp nu tindi wu Jon Got nga ik puñ nimba ngurum
4. Jisas Seitan ndi oia tupa kundram
5. Komnga tila oia mba wamp ik mbo inditim
6. Wamp karupa mbu tup rapindamin
7. Jisas ndi wamp wat nga lump tuk numpi nimba ik mbo inditim

Figure 15. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (BSPNG, 1995, p. 1).

WU JONA KUN
AMP RUT
RAL NGA TIMAN

Figure 16. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (WHBL, 1988, Cover).

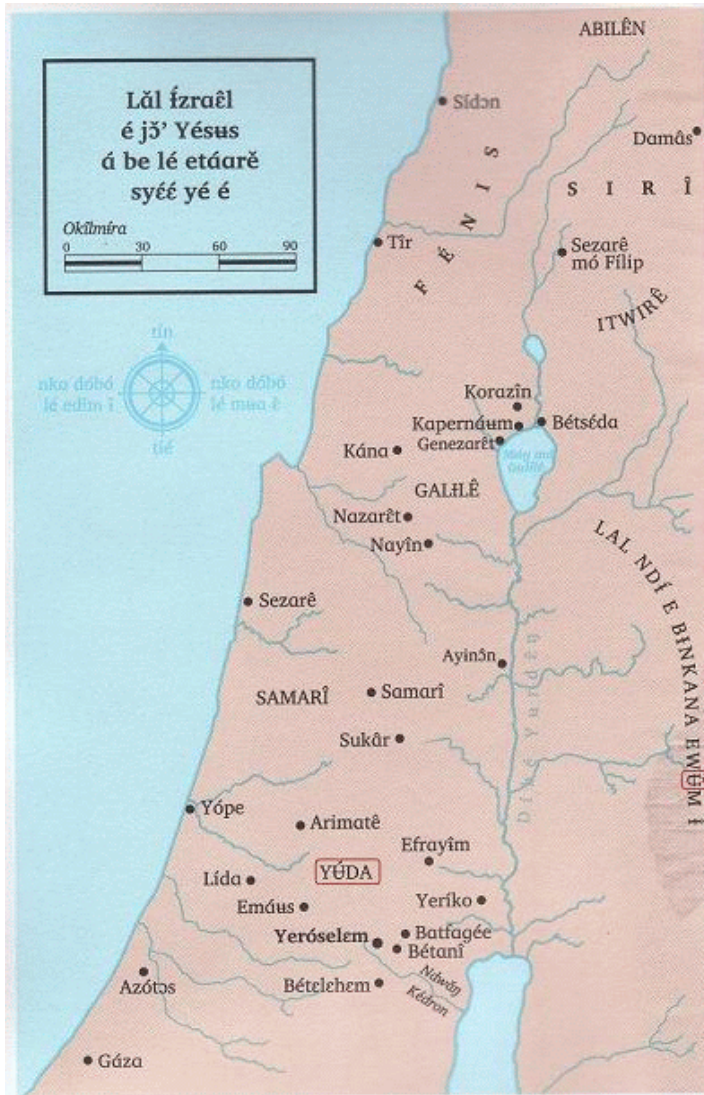


Figure 17. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (WBT, 2003, Back of front cover).

| | |
|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">U</p> <p>ubia (interj) oh! oh my! (exclamation of surprise used by women only). Ubia, kimaru maru. Oh my! They're coming. See ha?ii, yaa.</p> <p>uhpuitu (v), <i>pl</i> uhkooitu sleep. Ohnaa tsa? uhpukatü. The baby is asleep. Kahnikuhpata tsa? sumu uhkoihkaty. Everyone in the house is asleep.</p> | <p>Uku tomopü (n) New Year's Day. ukubitsi (adj) young. Ukubitsi ma? oru nai?bi. That girl is young.</p> <p>Ukui yaba mua (n) August (<i>lit</i> new fall month). ukunaa (adv order) first. Ukunaa ma iiku. Let him in first.</p> <p>ukunanakatü (adj) young, youthful. Tuinuhpu? tsa? uru ukunanakatü. The boy is just young.</p> <p>uku numunuu, uku numu roopü-</p> |
|---|---|

Figure 18. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (Robinson, 1990, p.142).

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V is used orthographically in the Nankina language of Papua New Guinea (see Figure 19) and North Tepehuan of Mexico (see Figure 20). Lower case is represented in Unicode as U+028C LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V.

Je Ye Yerpamakjak Prawie Sini

33 **Λ**jak kurpamakjak tawa nan manji yere
 “Nin kawu nde jere prawie sini tmbak?” yaŋ
 yaŋjak wam se wot arpmbo darakat. Nusi jak
 Kapaneam mak nan okumin wit de nan woŋak
 Jesure yenukat “Ji tawa nan jende wam se wot
 de **Λ**raŋ?” 34 Yaŋ yenuwon mindaŋ kwok de
 nani ma anukwit. 35 **Λ**wo rambu sikjak yenuwon
 awuwo yenukat “Aminde prawie sini dakŋusi kaŋ
 nuye amin kawure waman asak” 36 Yaŋ yenujak
 manji okusek de ambraŋ beaŋ yipmbwon
 akŋawon kitnire amburiakjak yenukat 37 “Nuye,
 amin dere manji anuŋ de garaŋ amuwak kaŋ
 nuye butni nasi namusak. Nasi kaŋ ma. Nanna
 nanuwon pkaŋ nu gwinji” yaŋ yenukat.

Figure 19. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V (Bible League, 1990, p. 45).

6 **Λ**ara amo ibastaragai tasara judidú quiuupaigadara
 vaa **Λ**Suusi dai glaagacai mamaatatuldi loodami Diuusi
 ñiooquida. Tai ami vaa amo calli ismaacada
 gaquisapicatadai novida sallisia padara. 7 Vaida
 amamaatatuldiadami Diuusi sallycamigada amadu afariseo
 soobidacatadai **Λ**Suusi sabai duaaidana ibastaragai tasara
 dai poduucacai viaacagi istucada gariara vaaajagi agai
ΛSuusi. 8 Damos **Λ**Suusi maatacatadai ismaasi
 gantatagitoitadai agai daida itatadai calli ismaacada
 gaquisapicatadai novida:

Figure 20. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V (Liga Biblica, 1979, p. 30).

The characters LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE are used orthographically in the Southeastern Tepehuan language of Mexico.

—Gatuuk dir bha jim gui' nax io'm jir **ge'**kam,
 cham tu' pui' na jax aañ, na ni ji'x kuñ cham jir
 jupaabkamu'n nañ dumaarti tu' suuska'n jup ba
 kookoxdha' git. Ba' aañ xib suudai' ki'n pix ka jam
 bopkon, gu' ba' gui' na pai' dhuuk ya aaya', pui' ji
 buusnia' ip na jam bopkona', na gu' ba jam

Figure 21. LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH STROKE (SIL, 2000, p. 5)

Although there are currently no publications using LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE, it should be encoded as it is an orthographic character. A dictionary is currently in the process of being published which uses LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE.



Ꞃ *interj.* 1. Indica que ya está consciente de lo que otra persona le está recordando. —**Moop mi' ba daasa' tiyax gu mataima'n ja'xñi jurnik —jup kai'ch gu Mariana. —Ꞃ —jup kai'ch gu tiyax.** —Debes de poner a hervir el nixtamal al rato en la tarde —dijo Mariana a la muchachita. —Sí, sí, sí —respondió la muchachita.
 2. Respuesta que se usa cuando alguien le avisa que va a salir un ratito. —**Aañ muni ka jii tianda. Xib jañ ba jim —jup kai'ch gu Juan. —Ꞃ —jup kai'ch gu Peegro.** —Voy a la tienda. Ahorita regreso —dijo Juan. —Ándale —respondió Pedro.
ꞂꞂ [pres. de: ³aaya'] se enferma
ꞂꞂda' [cont. de: ¹aaya'] estará llegando
Variante: aajidha'
ꞂꞂda' [cont. de: ³aaya'] se estará enfermando
ꞂꞂk [punt. de: ¹aaya'] llegando
ꞂꞂp *interj.* ¡oye! **ꞂꞂp!** ¿Paa pich ba mii Saantus? ¡Oye! ¿A dónde vas tan aprisa, Santos?

Figure 22. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE (Ramírez Solís, (in press), p. 53)

The characters LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE are used orthographically in the Arhuaco (Ethnologue code: ARH) language of Colombia. It is being used for a voiced alveopalatal affricate like the j of “just” in English. It has been used for perhaps the last 10 years, but little literature has been produced to date. The letter “j” also occurs in Arhuaco for borrowed words from Spanish.

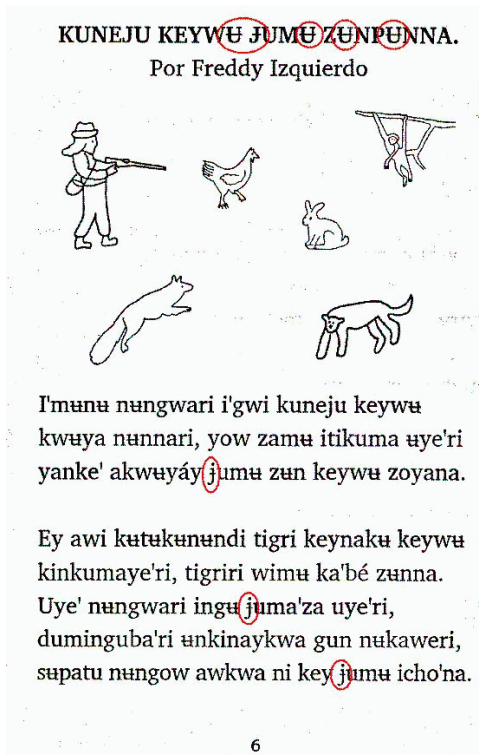


Figure 23. LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE (Fundación para el Desarrollo..., 2004, p. 6).

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK were introduced by early Lutheran missionaries for the Numanggang language of Papua New Guinea (1930s or 1940s). After a number of decades of use, in 2002 the community decided to discontinue using LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK, but they are found in existing publications such as song books and liturgy materials. They are needed for electronic publishing of archived documents. They are also found in Kâte language (distantly related to Numanggang) literature. As shown in Figure 24 and 26 “q” also appears in the literature and could not be considered an alternate form.

Eme ηonden-jeηicko ηokac moc juwec eki soc rohuc 25
juhame jara 12 ewec. † Eme dokta bocjahazi erao gie bai- 26
piehapie zâic wemo afecne manahuc juwec. Â irec furi
moneη mafa-ticne jarekume hesackewec. Eme sifu huc-
ticne mi afeckehuc mâc qârâηkecnewec. † Eme ηokac eki 27
hâcne Jesure biηe manarâ ηic ηokac gâcne jaηere ηonden-
ko juhuc râpefuηnao rarâ ηaqi-ticne bâuawec. † I zîηuc 28
muhuc ewec: «ηaqi-ticne sawa bâuarâ biaηnuocmu.» †
Bâuame izia socticne zickeme sa hac-ticne bâgunuckeme 29

Figure 24. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL (BFBS, 1965, p. 105)

Wofuη Jesu Kristo
Ere Miti Qârî Zi

Figure 25. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (BFBS, 1965, Title page).

OL SAMTING I STAP LONG DISPELA BUK

Sampela Leta Yu No Save

| | | | |
|---------|------------------|-------|----------|
| Lesen 5 | ŋ ŋ | | 37 |
| Lesen 6 | Q q | | 42 |
| Lesen 7 | Q q | | 46 |
| Lesen 8 | Wok Bilong Traim | Qq/Qq | 50 |

Figure 26. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (Hynum, 1989, p. 3).

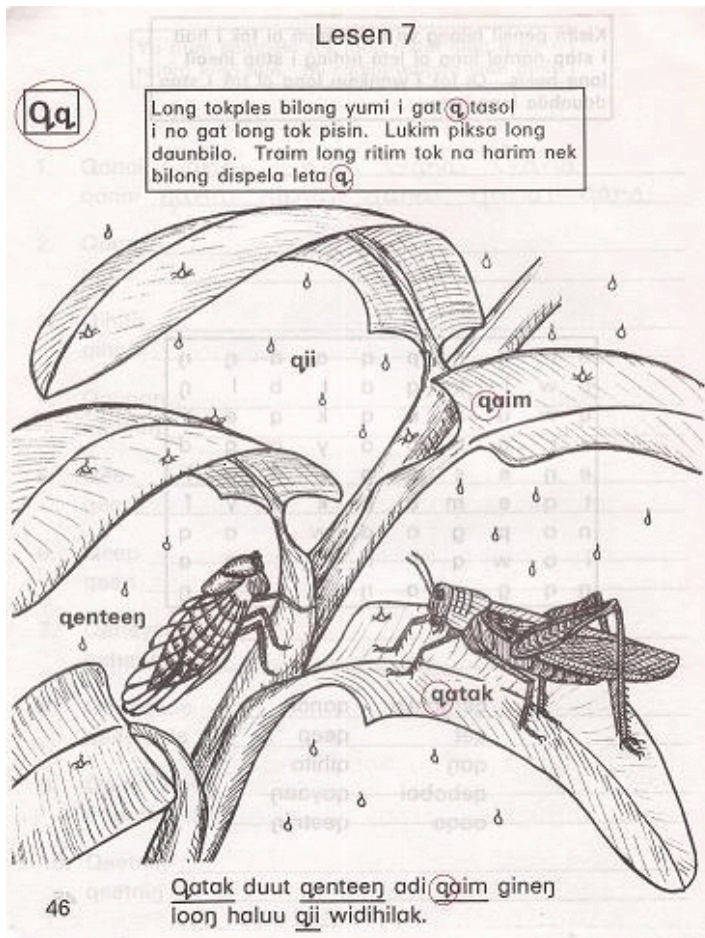


Figure 27. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (Hynum, 1989, p. 46).

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH STROKE are used in the Kanuri orthography of Niger.

de'viro ngaye napkeno. Amde ci beremben daada. Misalnin awo kada tayiro wulyeyeno. Curo mananjuyen: «Semondo kagangowo, mana fanowo. Kam laa algama jejerduro kiluwo. 'Jejerji jejerji adagai duwon, kasuni laa jawalnin fiyada. Daji ngudoso isane cadore sel gewo. 'Kasuni laa ye na kau kaua katti ngewu bawoalan fiyada. Katti ngewu bawodero, nagatro algamade fiyeno. 'Riyenniya, kausu jauje, ferdunju duno bawo nangaro fimje kiau ngamgeno. 'Kasuni laade na ngiwian fiyada. Ngiwide wuraje algamadea kimicciye kela cakkenni. 'Amma kasuni laade na katti ngelaan fiyada. Algamade wuraje nema tai daje kekko. Laa tadanju fiakku, laa firakku, laa mia mia,» yeno. 'Daji isa temojiye: «Kam semonjuamade semonju kagakco fanjo!» yeno.

Figure 28. LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH STROKE (SIL, 1998, p. 7).

The characters LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH STROKE are used orthographically in the Lubuagan Kalinga language of the Philippines. The Lubuagan people are strong in their determination to keep this symbol. No examples of the LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH STROKE are available: the y-stroke is never word-initial in Kalinga text, and so the capital would not occur in most body text. Like any Latin characters used orthographically, however, it can occur in document elements set in full caps, and so must also be encoded.

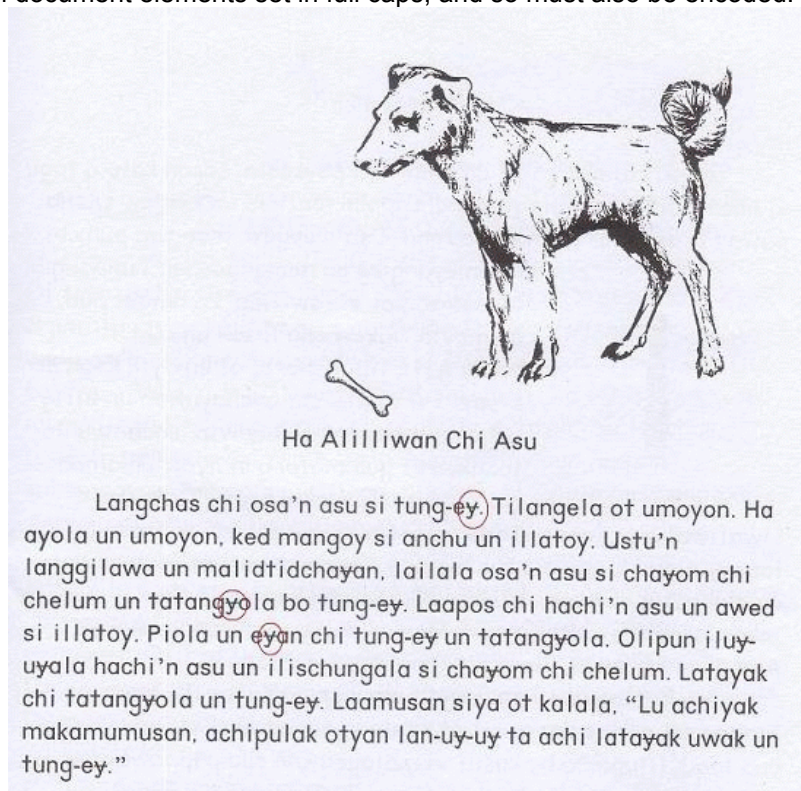


Figure 29. LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE (SIL, 1998, p. 1).

Ileyg^gew un lumung-ud si amacha si
uummaan. Ked mitun-ud cha kan ilacha un
umoy man-iswila. Matey^ylan cha Mario, Lina
kan Blackie ud uwacha.

Figure 30. LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE (Pateuweg, 1998, p. 17).

E.3 Phonetic Extensions

LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL is a phonetic symbol used to indicate a labiodental flap. It is not approved IPA usage, yet it has been widely used, and is in current use, particular among Africanist linguists.

v̥ Voiced labiodental flap, made by moving the lower lip inwards behind the upper teeth and then flapping it against the upper teeth outwards (phonetic symbol **v̥**). This sound seems to occur in ideophones only, e.g. *bávbú* (describing sud-

Figure 31. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Hoffman, 1963, p. 25).

In Niger-Kordofanian almost all known examples are from Adamawa-Eastern. Once more Tucker and Bryan describe it as most common in the Ndogo-Sere group, examples being given from Sere, Mundu, Ndogo and Bai and once more in common words. Particularly interesting is its occurrence in Ndogo, Sere and Bai in the word of 'child' **v̥** an obvious cognate of the widespread Niger-Congo root *bí*. Richardson gives an example from an Adamawa language Kapere, a southern dialect of Mbum in which it occurs in the second person plural pronoun **v̥**. He also notes its occurrence in Ngbaka Mabo, a form of Mbaka Limba, and in the Yangere dialect of Banda, both of these once more languages of the Eastern division of Adamawa-Eastern.¹⁸

Figure 32. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Greenberg, 1983, p. 11).

Sounds (DGBAKA MABQ)

There are five phonemes **j**, **ɛ**, **a**, **ɔ**, **ɥ** with subsidiary members in unstressed syllables, also **ɔ̃**, **ɛ̃**, **ã**. Amongst the consonants the following are noteworthy: **kɸ**, **gb̥**, **ɾ** (flapped r) **v̥** (flapped v), and **v** with syllabic value, e.g. *kɸázé* 'sleep', *nzɔg-bele* 'knee', *ɥɾuse* 'woman', **v̥***iná* 'nine', *v̥vé* 'five'.

Tone. Both nominals and verbals may be categorized according to tone, which often distinguishes between lexical entities, e.g. *kɸaná* 'branch', *kɸána* 'leaf'.

Word shape. No closed syllables occur. Simple words are generally of the shape CV or CVCV. In the latter case, when the second consonant is **l** or **ɾ** the two vowels are the same. VCV is very rare, e.g. *ɥwá* 'fire'. Compound words are very common, e.g. *kɸá-ná* 'branch' ('hand' + 'tree').

Figure 33. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Richardson, 1957, p. 91).

321. 5. The characteristic consonant sounds **kp** and **gb**³ are found everywhere; 'b' and 'd' are found everywhere except in Zande. In addition a flapped l-sound is heard throughout (usually as a variant of **l** or **r**),⁴ while Ndogo and Kreish pronounce a flapped v-sound.

| | MORU | BONGO | NDOGO | ZANDE |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| kp | ekpɪ (to cough) | ekpɪ (to help) | kpi (sour) | tikpo (salt) |
| gb | tómgbó (canoe) | 'dugba (to catch) | gbi (to strike) | gbia (chief) |
| 'b | 'ba (home) | 'be (home) | 'bá (home) | |
| 'd | la'di (to cook) | f'dí (to cook) | 'dé (to speak) | |
| ɾ | kíriɾf (charcoal) | ɾingedò (rhinoceros) | ɾiɾí ⁵ (sweet) | ringara ⁶ (country) |
| v̥ | | | v̥ (boy) | |
| | | | gevé (arrow) | (Kreish) |

¹ See vocabulary in Fr. Ribero's *Elementi di Lingua Ndogo*.

² Unless, of course, drum signalling has been borrowed from a di-tonal people and adapted to Zande. Note that the Banda drum signalling analysed by the author in the Western District is tri-tonal.

³ Relatively rare in Moru-Madi, however.

⁴ **ɾ** is the normal sound in Zande, alternating with **r** and **l**. It is spelt *r*.

⁵ In Sere, where **ɾ** is mostly to be found.

⁶ Pronounced ɾingara.

Figure 34. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Tucker, 1940, p. 65).

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