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*.**

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.

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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: Phonetic symbols are in current use in linguistic journals and books; 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)   No
    to an existing character?
        If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? _____
        If YES, reference: _____

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

	1DC	024
0		
1		
2		Ƀ
3		Ʉ
4	◌̆́	Λ
5	◌̆̀	Ɇ
6	◌̀̄	ɇ
7	◌̄́	Ɉ
8	◌̏̆	ɉ
9	◌̃̆	ʠ
A	◌̞r	ʠ
B		Ɍ
C		ɍ
D		Ɏ
E		ɏ
F		ʋ

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 ƀ

0243   LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR
- lowercase is 0289 ʉ

0244   LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V
- lowercase is 028C ʌ

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.

It is also possible to combine these symbols so that, for example, [ê] represents a high tone followed by a low tone on the vowel [e], i.e. a falling tone. Similarly [ě] represents a rising tone, and [e᷄] and [e᷅] represent high-rising and low-rising tones.

There are two symbols for showing that subsequent tones may be a step lower or higher. The introduction of a downstep is phonologically contrastive in the Igbo example below, but the Hausa upstep indicates only a predictable allophone.

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

(96)
H	*bák*	'garden'
M	*bāɲ*	'cow with drooping horns'
L	*bàk*	'guess!'
HĹ	*bâɲ*	'servant'
MĹ	*bwɔ̌c*	'barren person'
MH	*ba̋*	'arm'
LĤ	*byěc*	'cow with horns straight out'

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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

Halẹ̆ sĕmbaụ kawĕhakenge nĕnaungang i Matius u Mawu Yesus kai Mananĕntiro kasĕllahenge, kụ mạnĕntiro u Mawu Ruata e kai mĕpĕparenta kere sĕngkatau Ratu. Mawu Yesus mạlaing piạ kawasan'E waug'u mĕlahẹ u mangạlen Torat'u Mawu Ruata. Kạla-wokange wọu manga tĕntiron Mawu Yesus ene nipahiạ tuhụ ti-monane. Kụ piạ e limang kamonaĕng: (1) Tĕntiro su wụlụde kụ mạanung kakanoạ, tatuhụ, manga pĕnanaghuang, dingangu ti-monan pĕbawiah'u manga rạlohong jamạat'u Mawu (pasalẹ̆ 5-7); (2) manga tatĕntiro si sire mapuḷo dua murit'u Mawu Yesus baụgu pĕkakoạ munara (pasalẹ̆ 10); (3) manga papinintu mạanung kaka-koạu tempon pĕpaparentan Duata kere sĕngkatau Ratu (pasalẹ̆ 13); (4) tĕntiro mạanun mangạlen makoạ murit'u Mawu Yesus (pasalẹ̆ 18); ringangu (5) tĕntiro mạanun pĕngĕnsueĕngu dunia ringangu mạanun darĕntang Ahus'u Taumata (pasalẹ̆ 24-25).

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

WISARA TAḶAANE

Wuken Pandariaddi indi mabbatti'u pandariaddi ụliḷiṇ pati'uppa, pana-ttaṛṛannu walahannu taumata, punnu paddarosa wụṛṛu asasusa su runia, see ereapa Ruata naaukka ringannu taumata. Wuken *Pandariaddi* indi wo-tongnge tahianna suḷaḷụmmu 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.
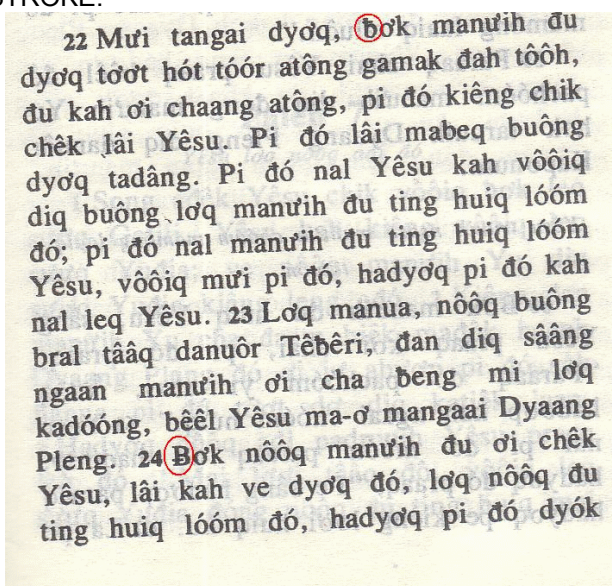
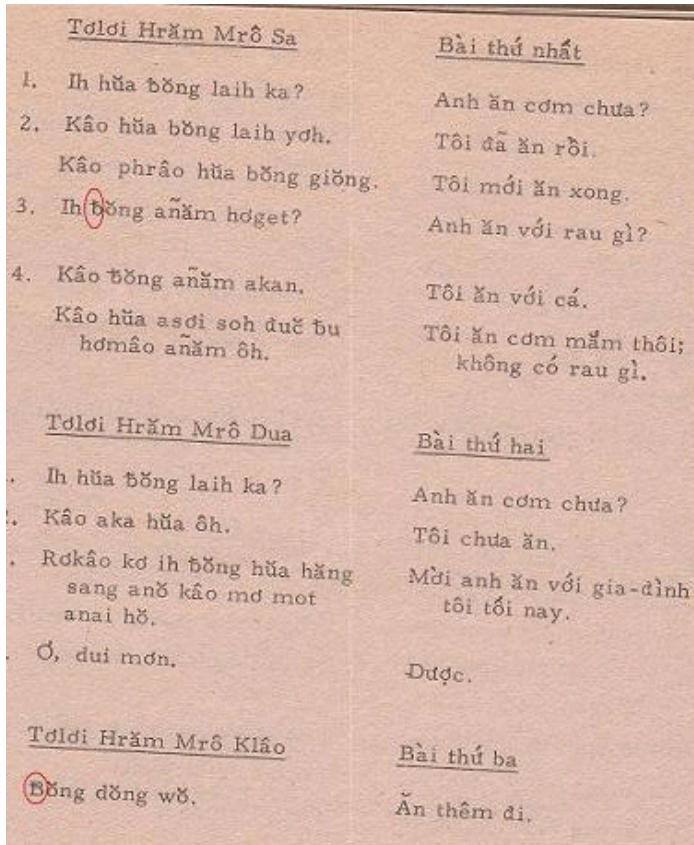Figure 12. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE (Katu, 1978, p. 119).

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 Popoluca 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.

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

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

Figure 16. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (WHBL, 1988, Cover).
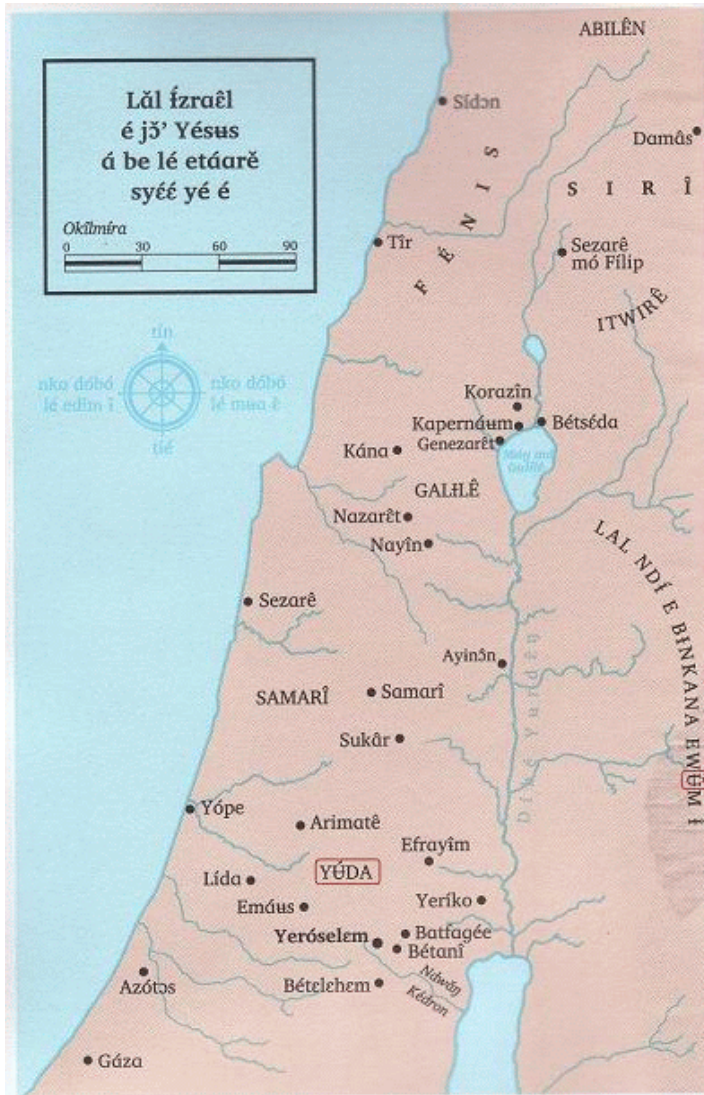
Figure 17. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (WBT, 2003, Back of front cover).

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.

Figure19. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V (Bible League, 1990, p. 45).

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.

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.

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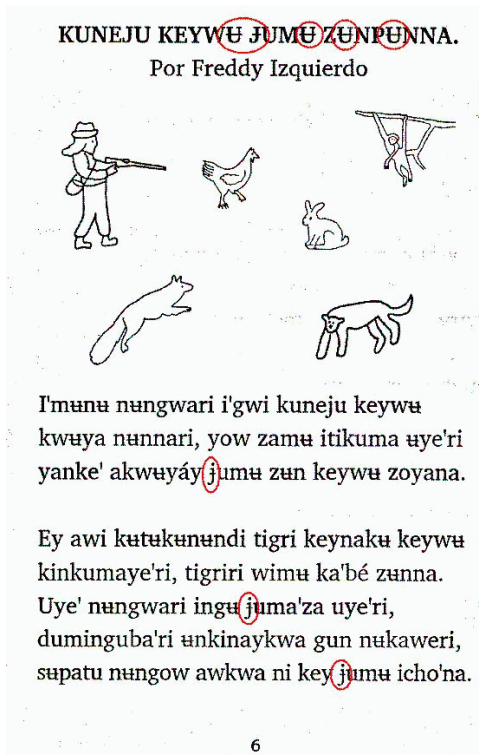
Figure 23. LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE (Fundación para el Desarrollo…, 2004, p. 6).

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 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.

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

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

Figure 26. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (Hynum, 1989, p. 3).
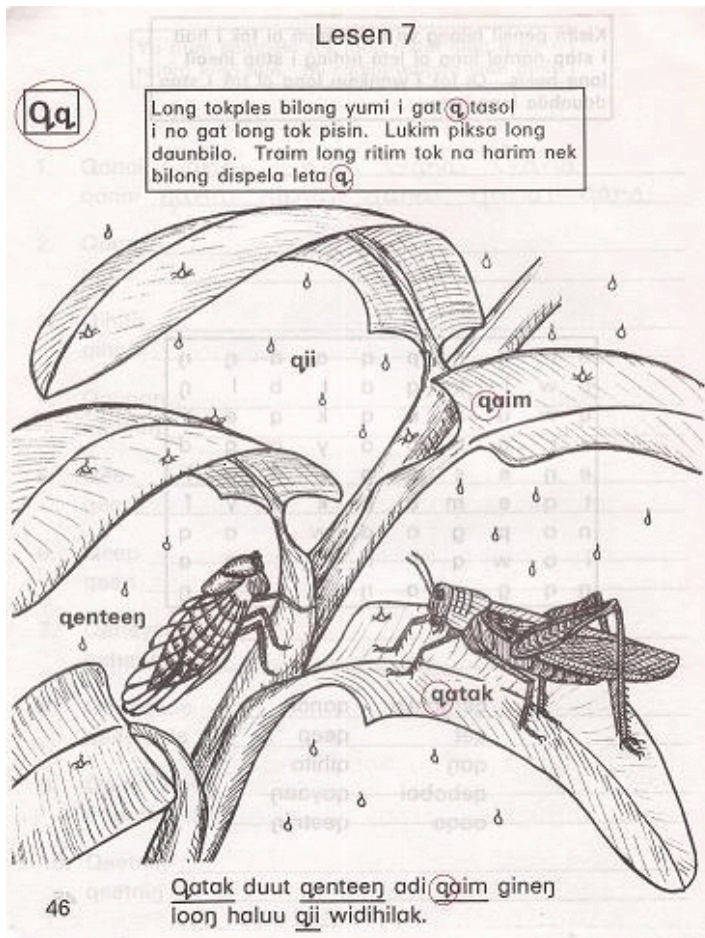
Figure 27. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (Hynum, 1989, p. 46).

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

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).

Ileygew un lumung-ud si amacha si uummaan. Ked mitun-ud cha kan ilacha un umoy man-iswila. Mateylan 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.

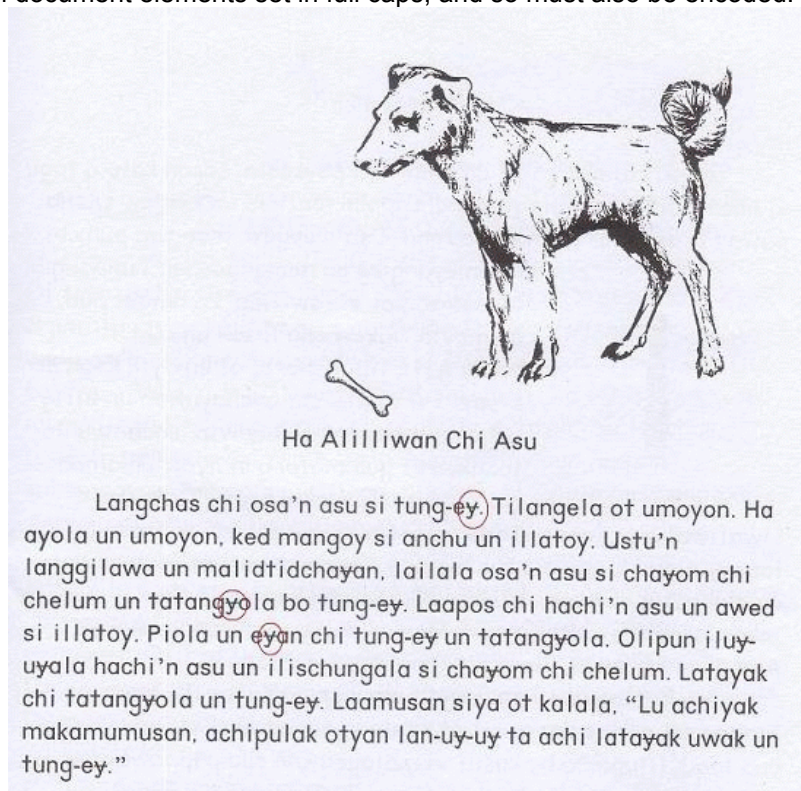*vb* Voiced labiodental flap, made by moving the lower lip inwards behind the upper teeth and then flapping it against the upper teeth outwards (phonetic symbol ꝟ)[1] This sound seems to occur in ideophones only, e.g. *bávbú* (describing sud-

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' ꝟí 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 ꝟí. 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 (ṆGBAKA MABỌ)

There are five phonemes ị, ɛ, a, ɔ, ụ with subsidiary members in unstressed syllables, also ɔ̃, õ, ã. Amongst the consonants the following are noteworthy: kɓ, gɓ, ṛ (flapped r) ꝟ (flapped v), and v with syllabic value, e.g. kɓàzẹ́ 'sleep', nzọg-ɓẹlẹ 'knee', ụṛụse 'woman', ꝟíná 'nine', v̀vɛ́ 'five'.

Tone. Both nominals and verbals may be categorized according to tone, which often distinguishes between lexical entities, e.g. kɓàná 'branch', kɓáná '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 ṛ the two vowels are the same. VCV is very rare, e.g. ụ́wà 'fire'. Compound words are very common, e.g. kɓà-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)	ekpí (to help)	kpì (sour)	tikpo (salt)
gb	tómgbó (canoe)	'dugba (to catch)	gbi (to strike)	gbia (chief)
'b	'ba (home)	'be (home)	'bá (home)	
'd	la'dì (to cook)	í'dí (to cook)	'dɛ́ (to speak)	
ṛ	kíriṛí (charcoal)	ṛingɛdò (rhinoceros)	rìṛì[5] (sweet)	ringara[6] (country)
ꝟ			ꝟi (boy)	
			gèꝟé (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] ṛ is the normal sound in Zande, alternating with r and l. It is spelt r.
[5] In Sere, where ṛ is mostly to be found.
[6] Pronounced ṛingaṛa.

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

F. References

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