

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set  
International Organization for Standardization  
Organisation internationale de normalisation  
Международная организация по стандартизации

**Doc Type: Working Group Document****Title: Proposal to encode nine Cyrillic characters for Slavonic****Source: UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)****Authors: Michael Everson, Victor Baranov, Heinz Miklas, Achim Rabus****Status: Individual Contribution****Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC****Date: 2010-01-21**

**1. Introduction.** This document requests the addition of a nine Cyrillic characters to the UCS, extending the set of combining characters introduced in the Cyrillic Extended A block (U+2DE0..2DFF). These characters occur in medieval Church Slavonic manuscripts from the 10th/11th to the 17th centuries CE which are at present the object of scholarly investigations and publications in printed and electronic form. They are also used in modern ecclesiastical editions of liturgical and religious books. The set comprises nine superscript letters for which examples from representative primary sources are given.

Printed samples of all units proposed for addition are to be found in the new Belgrade table, worked out by a group of slavists in 2007-08 (cf. BS). They also occur in certain Cyrillic fonts composed for scholarly publications, like the one designed by Victor A. Baranov at Izhevsk Technical university.

**2. Additional combining characters.** Principally, the superscription of characters in medieval Cyrillic manuscripts and printed ecclesiastical editions fulfils two major functions—the classification of abbreviations (in addition to other means, inherited from the Greek mother-tradition: *per suspensionem*—for common words of liturgical rubrics, and *per contractionem*—for *nomina sacra*, cf. Miklas 1995), and the function of a space saving device within the line. Since the number of superscript letters grows gradually during the development of Church Slavonic, and its choice may vary within the type of script (*Ustav*, *Poluustav*, *Skoropis'*) and different local traditions (writing schools), the exact rendering of this means in scholarly editions is of major importance.

е  
⦿ A674 COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER UKRAINIAN IE (*Broad Old Cyrillic Est*) occurs in two homofunctional varieties—as upright *e* (Figure 3) and slanted *e* (Figure 1, 2), both being used in opposition to U+2DF7 COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IE (normal/narrow *Old Cyrillic Est*), partly in order to indicate syllables consisting of a single vowel /e/, partly as a space-filling device (Figures 2). In some schools it also seems to indicate the soft pronunciation of the adjacent consonant, as a substitute of its iotified counterpart.

и  
⦿ A675 COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I occurs very often and in different shapes according to the type of script (*Ustav*: Figures 4, 5, 7, 8; *Poluustav*: Figure 6; *Skoropis'*: Figures 9, 10).

ї  
⦿ A676 COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YI is found, among others, in such an important monument as the Great Reading Menology of Metropolitan Makarij of the 16th cent. (see Figure 11).

- у  
○ A677 COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER U, exceptionally occurring also in South Slavonic mss., is typical of Old East Slavonic tradition, where it is often divided from the *Uk* digraph (see Figures 12, 13, 14).
- Ѹ  
○ A678 COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER HARD SIGN can often be found in early manuscripts (see Figures 16, 17, 18), partly with *titlo* or *pokrytie* (see Figure 15).
- Ѹ  
○ A679 COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YERU can be detected in mss. from the 13th cent. onwards (see Figures 19, 20), among them also in the Great Reading Menology of Metropolitan Makarij of the 16th cent. (see Figure 21).
- ь  
○ A67A COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER SOFT SIGN is to be found rather regularly in concurrence with its homofunctional tachygraph *Paerok* (see Figures 22, 23, 24).
- Ѡ  
○ A67B COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER OMEGA is comparatively rare, but occurs in mss. of different periods, contents and type of script (see Figures 25, 26, 27, 28). It usually bears a diacritic (not only *titlo*).
- Ѡ  
○ A69F COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED E can be found already in some of the earliest Old East Slavic mss., like the Putjatina mineja of the 11th cent. (see Figure. 29).

### 3. Unicode Character Properties. Character properties are proposed here:

A674; COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER UKRAINIAN IE; Mn; 230; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;  
A675; COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I; Mn; 230; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;  
A676; COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YI; Mn; 230; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;  
A677; COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER U; Mn; 230; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;  
A678; COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER HARD SIGN; Mn; 230; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;  
A679; COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YERU; Mn; 230; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;  
A67A; COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER SOFT SIGN; Mn; 230; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;  
A67B; COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER OMEGA; Mn; 230; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;  
A69F; COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED E; Mn; 230; NSM; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ; ;

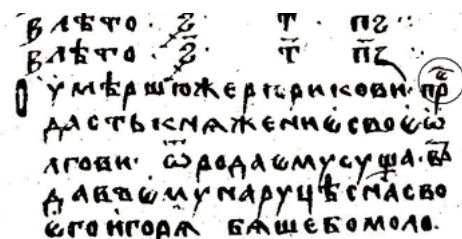
### 4. Ordering. The superscripts should be sorted identically to their non-superscript counterparts.

### 5. Bibliography:

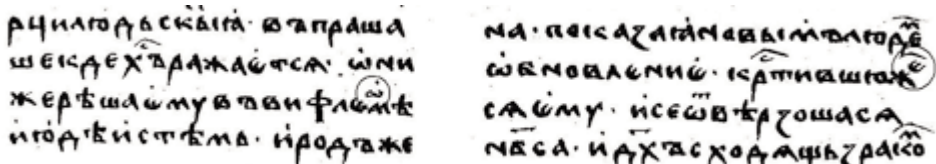
- Brandt—Brandt, R. F.: *Lekcii po slavjanorusskoj paleografii*. Moscow 1910.
- BS—Miklas, H./Baranov, V.A./Kostić, Z./Savić, V. et alii: *Standard of the Old Slavonic Cyrillic Script*. Belgrade 2008.
- Bulgarian Nomocanon (14th cent.)—Ed.: Krāstev, Angel/Janakieva, Cvetanka (eds.): *Archivski nomokanon. Bālgarski rākopis ot XIV vek*. Fototipno izdanie. Šumen 2007.
- Great Reading Menology (Uspenskij spisok, 16th cent.)—Ms. Moscow, Historical museum (GIM), Syn. coll. nr. 995.
- Hypatius chronicle (15th cent.)—Ed.: Šachmatov, A. A./Tichomirov, M. N. (eds): *Ipat’evskaja letopis’ (=Polnoe sobranie russkich letopisej, izdannoe po Vysočajšemu povelenu Imp. Archeografičeskoju kommissieju. Vol. 2)*. 2nd edition, Saint Petersburg 1908.
- Miklas 1995—Miklas, Heinz: “Zur Typologie der altkyrillischen kürzenden Graphie”, in: *Polata k”nigopis’naja 27-28* (Amsterdam, Dec. 1995), 37-60.
- Putjatina mineja* (11th cent.)—Ms. Saint Petersburg, Russ. National Library (RNB), Sof. coll. nr. 202.
- Radziwiłł chronicle (15th cent.)—Ed.: Rybakov, B. A. (ed.): *Radzivilovskaja letopis’ (=Polnoe sobranie russkich letopisej, vol. 38)*. Moskva 1989; *Radzivilovskaja ili kenigsbergskaja letopis’*. 2 vols. Saint Petersburg 1902 (Facsimile: vol. 1).

**6. Acknowledgements.** This project was made possible in part by a grant from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded the Universal Scripts Project (part of the Script Encoding Initiative at UC Berkeley) in respect of the Cyrillic encoding. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the National Endowment of the Humanities.

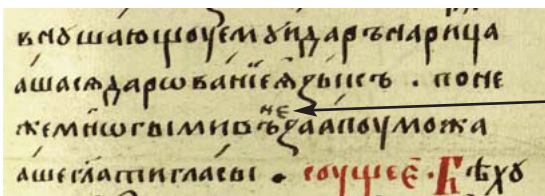
**7. Figures:**



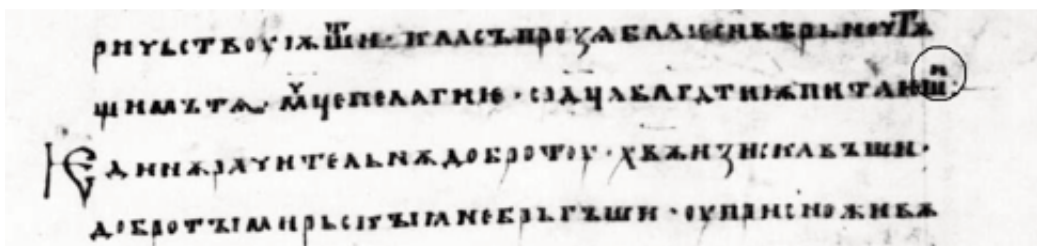
**Figure 1.** Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER UKRAINIAN IE (*Broad Old Cyrillic Est*, anchor variant, with *pokrytie*), Hypatius chronicle, f. 9v.



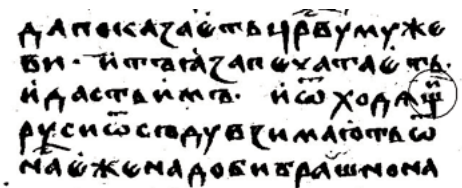
**Figure 2.** Example showing (in the right column) COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER UKRAINIAN IE (*Broad Old Cyrillic Est*, anchor variant, with *pokrytie*), Hypatius chronicle, f. 40r.



**Figure 3.** Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER UKRAINIAN IE (*Broad Old Cyrillic Est*), Great Reading Menology, f. 486r.



**Figure 4.** Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I (= и), Putjatina mineja, f. 16.



**Figure 5.** Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I (= и), Hypatius chronicle, f. 19v.

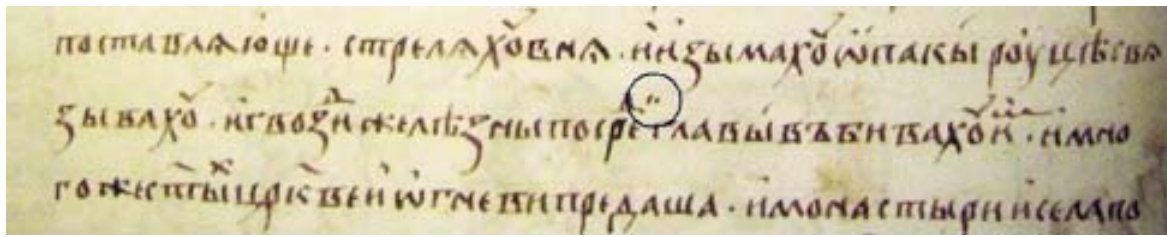


Figure 6. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I (= и, open variant), Radziwiłł chronicle, f. 21v.

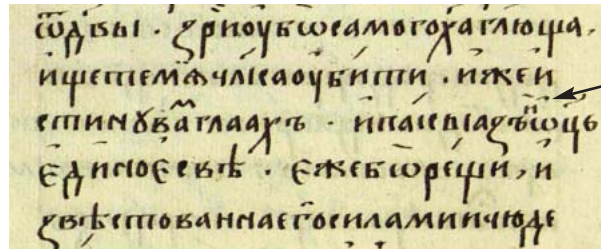


Figure 7. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I (= и), Great Reading Menology, f. 488c.

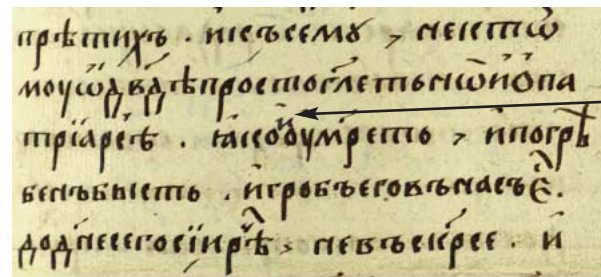


Figure 8. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I (= и), Great Reading Menology, f. 489a.

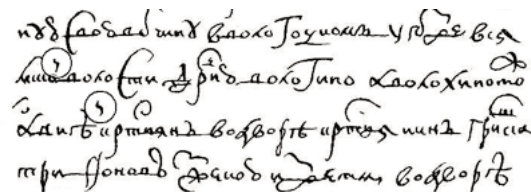


Figure 9. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I (= и, Skoropis'-variant), ms. a. 1669 published by Brandt.

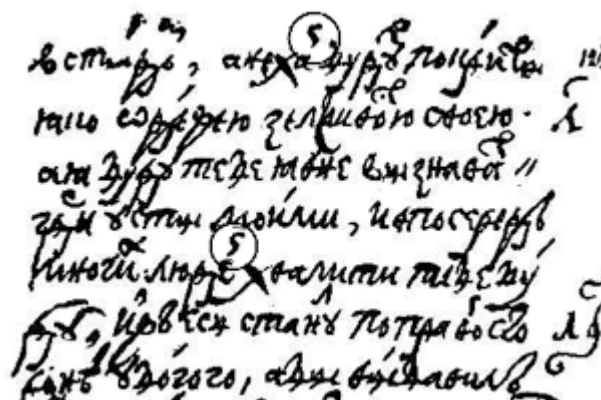


Figure 10. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I (= и, Skoropis'-variant), ms. of the 17th cent., published by Brandt.

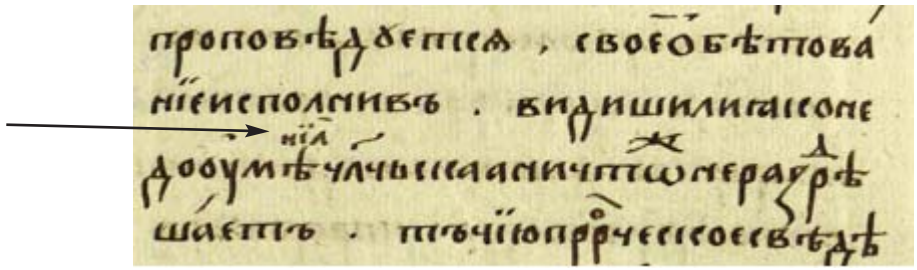


Figure 11. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YI (= i), Great Reading Menology, f. 487b.

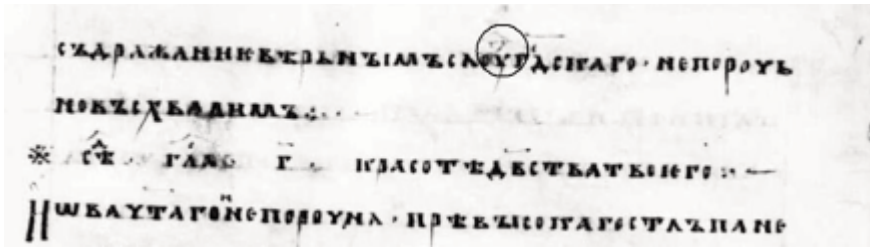


Figure 12. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER U, Putjatina mineja, f. 25v.

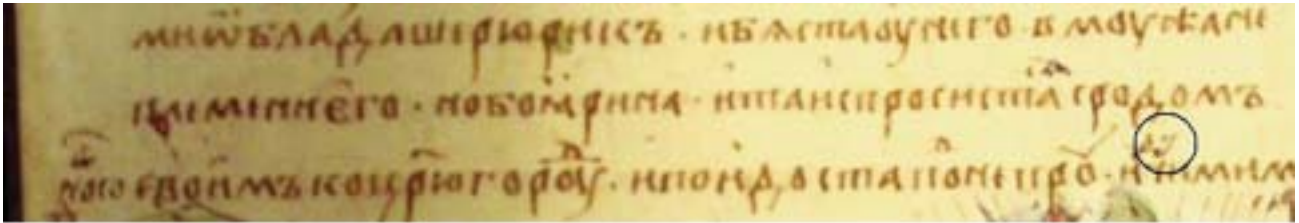


Figure 13. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER U, Radziwiłł chronicle, f. 9r.

члѡкапоработитѣ. илиоу  
бѣѡтѣ. дабудѣтѣвиннѣмѣ  
законурѣсїкомунїгрѣцкѡмѣ  
нїащѣсѡбрацїотѣвѣрусїко  
рѣсунамѣрѣвѣїловѡща

Figure 14. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER U, Hypatius chronicle, f. 20r.

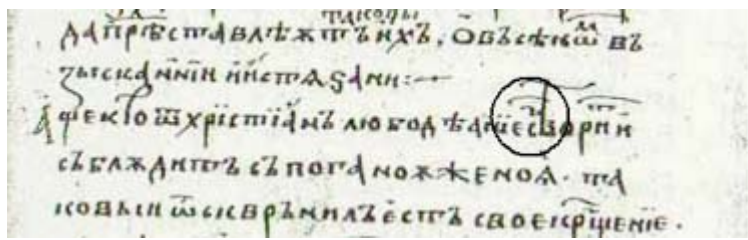


Figure 15. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER HARD SIGN (= ъ, with pokrytie), Bulgarian Nomocanon, f. 89r.

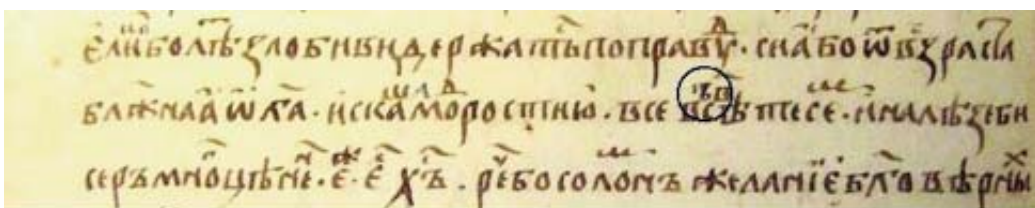


Figure 16. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER HARD SIGN (= ъ), Radziwiłł chronicle, f. 32v.

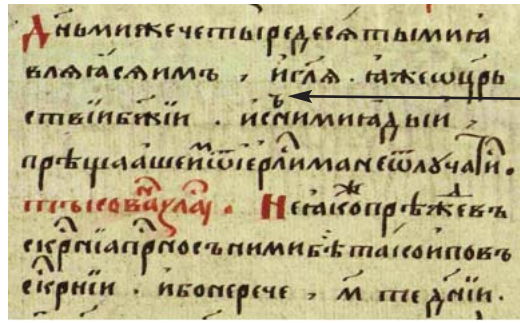


Figure 17. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER HARD SIGN (= ѣ), Great Reading Menology, f. 482c.

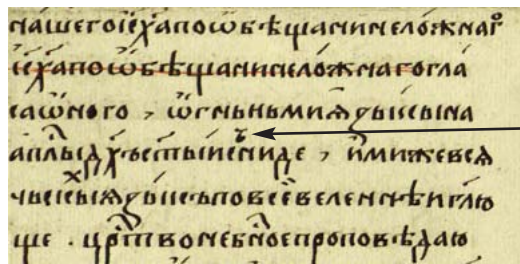


Figure 18. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER HARD SIGN (= ѣ), Great Reading Menology, f. 485c.

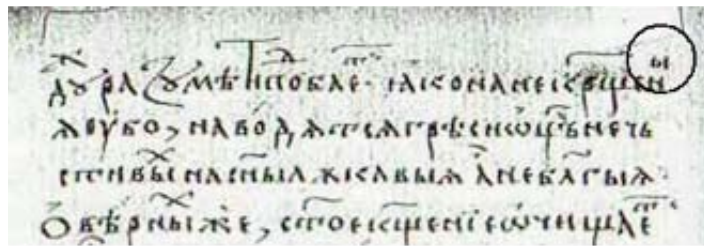


Figure 19. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YERU (= ѣ), Bulgarian Nomocanon, f. 8v.

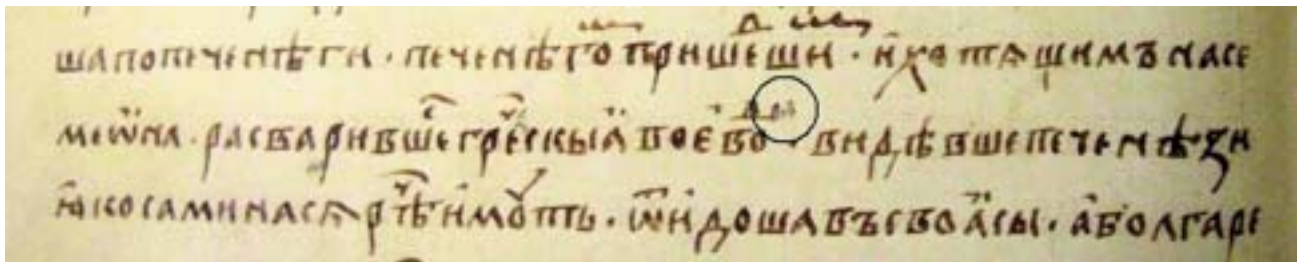


Figure 20. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YERU (= ѣ), Radziwiłł chronicle, f. 20v.

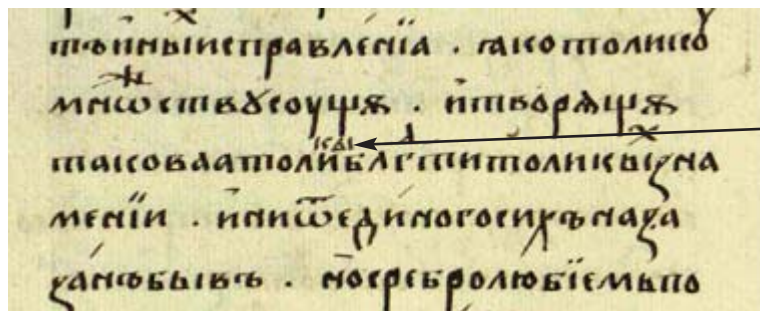


Figure 21. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YERU (= ѣ) Great Reading Menology, f. 485c.

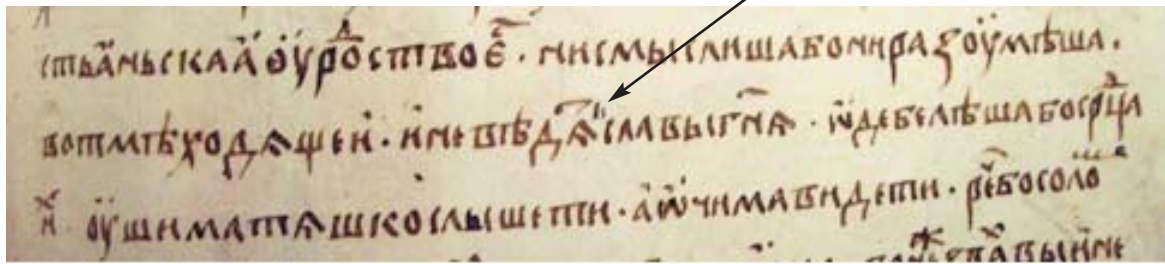


Figure 22. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER SOFT SIGN (= Ъ), Radziwiłł chronicle, f. 33r.

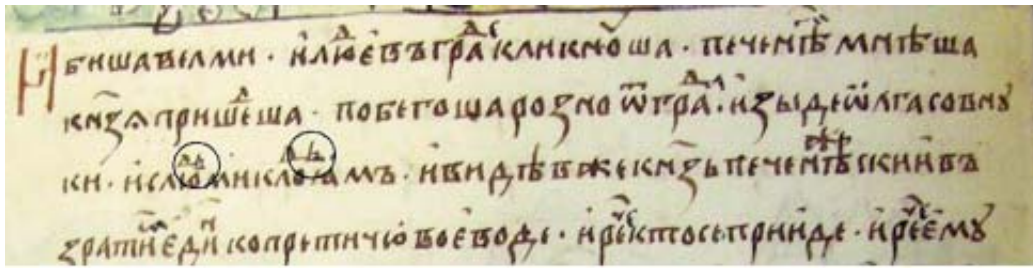


Figure 23. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER SOFT SIGN (= Ъ), Radziwiłł chronicle, f. 36r.

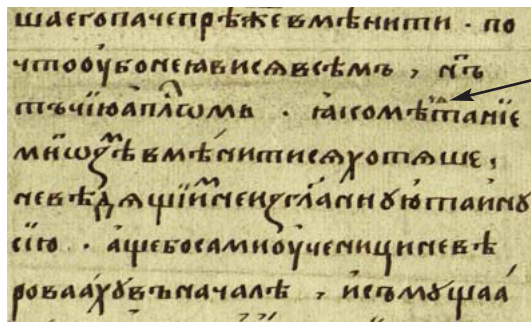


Figure 24. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER SOFT SIGN (= Ъ), Great Reading Menology, f. 482c.

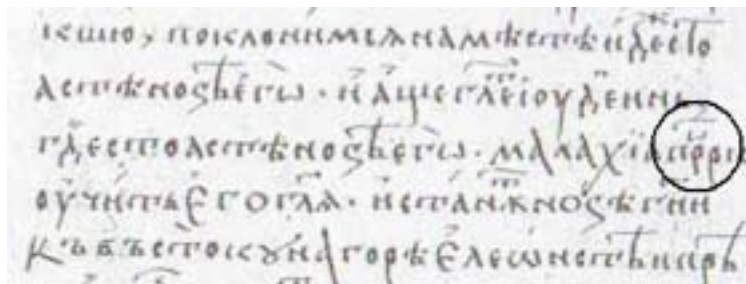


Figure 25. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER OMEGA (with *titlo*), Bulgarian Nomocanon, f. 1r.

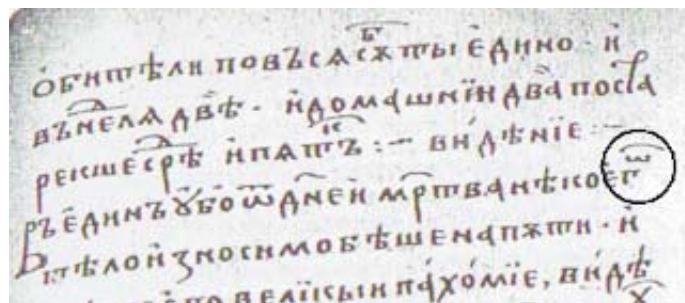


Figure 26. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER OMEGA (with *titlo*), Bulgarian Nomocanon, f. 200r.

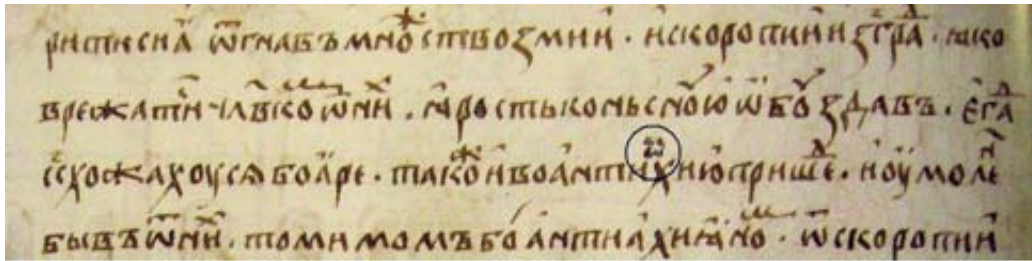


Figure 27. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER OMEGA (with diacritic), Radziwiłł chronicle, f. 19v.

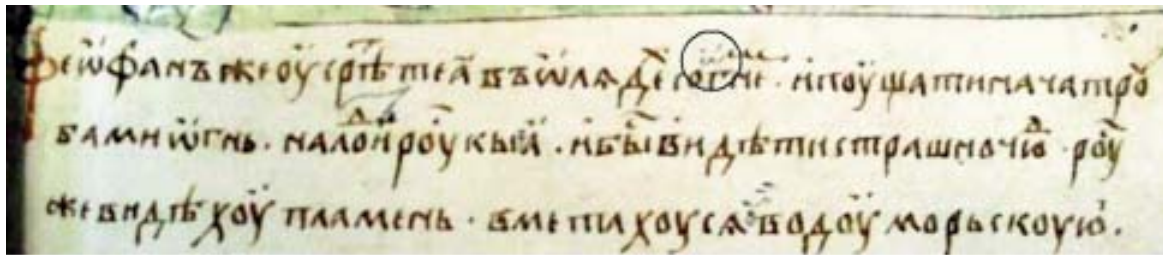


Figure 28. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER OMEGA (with diacritics), Radziwiłł chronicle, f. 22r.

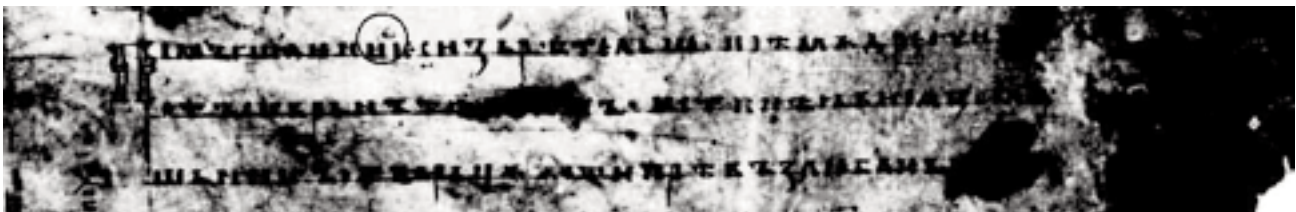



Figure 29. Example showing COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED E, Putjatina mineja, f. 1r.



	A64	A65	A66	A67	A68	A69
0	Ƶ A640	Ы A650		⦿ A670	Д A680	Т A690
1	ƶ A641	ы A651		⦿ A671	д A681	т A691
2	Ʒ A642	Ѣ A652	Д A662	⦿ A672	Ѕ A682	Ч A692
3	Ʒ̇ A643	ѣ A653	д A663	☆ A673	ѕ A683	ч A693
4	Ƹ A644	ОИ A654	Л A664	Є A674	ЭЖ A684	Һ A694
5	Ƹ̇ A645	ои A655	л A665	и A675	эж A685	һ A695
6	І A646	Ѧ A656	МГ A666	і A676	Ѱ A686	Щ A696
7	і A647	ѧ A657	мг A667	у A677	ѱ A687	щ A697
8	Ѐ A648	А A658	О A668	Ѳ A678	Д₃ A688	
9	Ӏ A649	А A659	О A669	Ы A679	Д₃ A689	
A	Ѹ A64A	Ѧ A65A	⦿ A66A	ѳ A67A	Ѵ A68A	
B	ѹ A64B	ѧ A65B	⦿ A66B	Ѵ A67B	ѵ A68B	
C	Ѻ A64C	Ѧ A65C	⦿ A66C	ѵ A67C	Ѷ A68C	
D	ѻ A64D	ѧ A65D	⦿ A66D	Ѷ A67D	ѷ A68D	
E	Ѽ A64E	ѧ A65E	⦿ A66E	ѷ A67E	Ѹ A68E	
F	ѽ A64F	ѧ A65F	⦿ A66F	Ѹ A67F	ѹ A68F	Є A69F

**Letters for Old Cyrillic**

A640	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZEMLYA
A641	ⱸ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZEMLYA → 0437 Ɀ cyrillic small letter ze
A642	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZELO
A643	ⱸ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZELO → 0455 Ɀ cyrillic small letter dze
A644	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED DZE → 10193 Ɀ roman sextula sign
A645	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER REVERSED DZE
A646	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTA
A647	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTA → 2C3A Ɀ glagolitic small letter initial izhe
A648	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJERV
A649	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJERV → 0452 Ɀ cyrillic small letter dje → 045B Ɀ cyrillic small letter tshe
A64A	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER MONOGRAPH UK
A64B	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER MONOGRAPH UK → 0443 Ɀ cyrillic small letter u
A64C	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BROAD OMEGA
A64D	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BROAD OMEGA → 0461 Ɀ cyrillic small letter omega
A64E	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NEUTRAL YER
A64F	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NEUTRAL YER → 044A Ɀ cyrillic small letter hard sign → 044C Ɀ cyrillic small letter soft sign
A650	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU WITH BACK YER
A651	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU WITH BACK YER → 044B Ɀ cyrillic small letter yeru
A652	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED YAT
A653	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED YAT → 0463 Ɀ cyrillic small letter yat
A654	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED YU
A655	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER REVERSED YU → 044E Ɀ cyrillic small letter yu
A656	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED A
A657	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED A
A658	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED LITTLE YUS
A659	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CLOSED LITTLE YUS → 0467 Ɀ cyrillic small letter little yus
A65A	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BLENDED YUS
A65B	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BLENDED YUS → 0467 Ɀ cyrillic small letter little yus → 046B Ɀ cyrillic small letter big yus
A65C	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED CLOSED LITTLE YUS
A65D	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED CLOSED LITTLE YUS → 0469 Ɀ cyrillic small letter iotified little yus
A65E	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YN
A65F	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YN • Romanian Cyrillic
A660	Ɀ	<reserved>
A661	Ɀ	<reserved>
A662	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT DE
A663	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT DE
A664	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT EL
A665	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT EL
A666	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT EM
A667	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT EM
A668	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER MONOCULAR O

A669	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER MONOCULAR O • used in words based on the root for 'eye'
A66A	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BINOCULAR O
A66B	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BINOCULAR O • used in the dual of words based on the root for 'eye'
A66C	Ɀ	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE MONOCULAR O
A66D	Ɀ	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DOUBLE MONOCULAR O • used in the dual of words based on the root for 'eye'
A66E	Ɀ	CYRILLIC LETTER MULTIOCLULAR O • used in the epithet 'many-eyed'

**Abbreviation mark**

A66F	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC VZMET • used with Cyrillic letters to indicate abbreviation → 0483 Ɀ combining cyrillic titlo → 0487 Ɀ combining cyrillic pokrytie
------	---	--

**Combining numeric signs**

A670	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC TEN MILLIONS SIGN → 0489 Ɀ combining cyrillic millions sign
A671	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC HUNDRED MILLIONS SIGN
A672	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC THOUSAND MILLIONS SIGN

**Punctuation mark**

A673	Ɀ	SLAVONIC ASTERISK
------	---	-------------------

**Combining marks for Old Cyrillic**

A674	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER UKRAINIAN IE → 0454 Ɀ cyrillic small letter ukrainian ie
A675	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER I → 0438 Ɀ cyrillic small letter i
A676	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YI → 0457 Ɀ cyrillic small letter yi
A677	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER U → 0443 Ɀ cyrillic small letter u
A678	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER HARD SIGN → 044A Ɀ cyrillic small letter hard sign
A679	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YERU → 044B Ɀ cyrillic small letter yeru
A67A	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER SOFT SIGN → 044C Ɀ cyrillic small letter soft sign
A67B	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER OMEGA → 0461 Ɀ cyrillic small letter omega
A67C	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC KAVYKA • indicates an alternative reading to part of a word → 0306 Ɀ combining breve
A67D	Ɀ	COMBINING CYRILLIC PAYEROK • may indicate an omitted yer → 033E Ɀ combining vertical tilde

**Punctuation mark**

A67E	Ɀ	CYRILLIC KAVYKA • used to mark off word that has alternative reading
------	---	---

**Modifier letter**

A67F ◌̣ CYRILLIC PAYEROK  
 • may indicate an omitted yer  
 → 2E2F ◌̣ vertical tilde

**Letters for Old Abkhasian orthography**

A680 Д̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DWE  
 A681 д̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DWE  
 A682 Ш̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZWE  
 A683 ш̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZWE  
 A684 З̣К̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHWE  
 A685 з̣к̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHWE  
 A686 Ц̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CCHE  
 A687 ц̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CCHE  
 A688 Д̣̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZZE  
 A689 д̣̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZZE  
 A68A Т̣̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE WITH MIDDLE HOOK  
 A68B т̣̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE WITH MIDDLE HOOK  
 A68C Т̣̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TWE  
 A68D т̣̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TWE  
 A68E И̣̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSWE  
 A68F и̣̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSWE  
 A690 Т̣̣̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSSE  
 A691 т̣̣̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSSE  
 A692 Ц̣̣̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TCHE  
 A693 ц̣̣̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TCHE  
 A694 Ѓ̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HWE  
 A695 ѓ̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HWE  
 A696 Ш̣̣̣ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHWE  
 A697 ш̣̣̣ CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHWE  
 A698 ◻̣̣̣ <reserved>  
 A699 ◻̣̣̣ <reserved>  
 A69A ◻̣̣̣ <reserved>  
 A69B ◻̣̣̣ <reserved>  
 A69C ◻̣̣̣ <reserved>  
 A69D ◻̣̣̣ <reserved>  
 A69E ◻̣̣̣ <reserved>  
 A69F ◌̣̣̣ COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER IOTIFIED E  
 → 0465 ѡ̣̣̣ cyrillic small letter iotified e

## A. Administrative

1. Title

**Proposal to encode nine Cyrillic characters for Slavonic**

2. Requester's name

**UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project); Authors: Michael Everson, Victor Baranov (Izhevsk State Technical University), Heinz Miklas (University of Vienna), Achim Rabus (University of Freiburg)**

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)

**Individual contribution.**

4. Submission date

**2010-01-21**

5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal

**Yes.**

6b. More information will be provided later

**No.**

## B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:

1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)

**No.**

1b. Proposed name of script

1c. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block

**Yes.**

1d. Name of the existing block

**Cyrillic Extended A**

2. Number of characters in proposal

**9.**

3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; 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)

**Category A.**

4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

**Yes.**

4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?

**Yes.**

4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

**Yes.**

5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

**Michael Everson.**

5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

**Michael Everson, Fontographer.**

6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

**Yes.**

6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

**Yes.**

7. 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.**

8. 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 Unicode Character Database <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UnicodeCharacterDatabase.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

**See above.**

## C. Technical – Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.

**No.**

- 2a. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?  
**Yes.**
- 2b. If YES, with whom?  
**Members of the Belgrade Initiative, other scholars in Slavonic Studies**
- 2c. If YES, available relevant documents  
**Standard of the Old Slavonic Script, Belgrade 2008**
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?  
**Slavicists, and other scholars and people interested in Slavonic ecclesiastics.**
- 4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)  
**Used historically and liturgically.**
- 4b. Reference
- 5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?  
**Yes.**
- 5b. If YES, where?  
**Scholarly publications, ecclesiastic editions.**
- 6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?  
**Yes.**
- 6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?  
**Yes.**
- 6c. If YES, reference  
**Accordance with the Roadmap. Keep with other Cyrillic characters.**
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?  
**No.**
- 8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?  
**No.**
- 8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
- 8c. If YES, reference
- 9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?  
**No.**
- 9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
- 9c. If YES, reference
- 10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?  
**Yes.**
- 10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?  
**Yes.**
- 10c. If YES, reference  
**Two characters appear superficially like Latin characters: A676 is similar to 0365; A677 is similar to 02B8.**
- 11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?  
**No.**
- 11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?
- 11c. If YES, reference
- 11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?  
**No.**
- 11e. If YES, reference
- 12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?  
**No.**
- 12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)
- 13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?  
**No.**
- 13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?