1. Introduction
The Metelko alphabet (Slovene: metelčica) was developed by Franc Serafin Metelko in 1825 and presented in [1]. It was designed to overcome the shortcomings of the then used Slovene orthography (bohoričica) by trying to establish an one-to-one relation for phonemes and letters.

The alphabet was used by some authors in printed works until 1833.

Some of the letters introduced in the basic Latin alphabet are modeled after the Cyrillic letters Ш/ш, Щ/щ, З/з, Ж/ж, and Ч/ч. However, these letters are modified to comply with the overall design of Latin letters. All these small letters have descenders while none of the Cyrillic originals have them. Moreover, the designs of ш/ш, Щ/щ, and Ж/ж were considerably reworked by used curved forms where the Cyrillic originals only have straight constituents.

2. Encoding Considerations
The name and code position of U+A794/A795 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON are coordinated with two other proposals currently being worked on: A proposal for characters used in German dialectology by Michael Everson et al., and an upcoming revision of L2/11-040 "Revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet".

The code position of the other letters is coordinated with the mentioned upcoming revision of L2/11-040, using the code space in the used blocks directly following the code points used there.

The Metelko alphabet uses a letter pair to denote the schwa sound which resembles a reversed S/s. Due to the principle of encoding Latin letters by shape than by meaning, this letter is unified with the existing U+01A7/U+01A8 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER TONE TWO, in spite of the fundamentally different meaning.

Regarding U+A7DA/A7DB LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER ZE and U+A7DE/A7DF LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER CHE, the capital letters resemble the Cyrillic form, while the small letters are modified by having a descender. Even if it is advocated that in pure historic alphabets the use of Cyrillic letters is appropriate to denote Latin letters of an identical form, a cross-script special casing is considered problematic. To avoid this, the capital forms are proposed as Latin letters also, yielding unproblematic case pairs.

Regarding U+A7DF LATIN SMALL LETTER CHE, this letter is superficially similar to U+0265 LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED H. However, in quality serifed fonts, the bottom termination is different. While the turned h has a peak there (like the normal h as its top termination; see the representative glyph of U+0265 in the Unicode 6.0 charts), the small Latin CHE has a full serif
at its bottom termination, like a q (and a Cyrillic CHE). Therefore, the small Latin CHE is not unified with the turned h.

The situation is different for U+FB0F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SLOVENE METELKO TSE. Its lowercase form incidentally is identical to U+019E LATIN SMALL LETTER WITH LONG RIGHT LEG, thus the lowercase forms have to be unified due to the principle of encoding Latin letters by shape than by meaning. This leaves the U+FB0F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SLOVENE METELKO TSE as a capital Latin letter with no formal lowercase counterpart. Therefore it is put into the "Alphabetic presentation Forms" block, due to the principles laid out in L2/11-040 = WG2 N3981 "Revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet".

3. Proposed Characters

Annotations in parentheses address special issues for a character, or reference to figures where such special issues are discussed. (These annotations are not intended to be retained in the character list when copied into the standard.)

**Block: Latin Extended-D**

**Additions for historical and phonetic use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Annotations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+A794</td>
<td>LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>→ 0404 cyrillic capital letter ukrainian ie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>→ 2108 scruple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>→ A792 latin capital letter c with bar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· the serif on the middle bar is sometimes retained or modified in sans-serif fonts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· denotes the sound [tʃ] in the English Phonotypic Alphabet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· denotes the sound [e] in the Slovene Metelko alphabet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Annotations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+A795</td>
<td>LATIN SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>→ 03F5 greek lunate epsilon symbol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· used in German dialectology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additions for the Slovene Metelko alphabet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Annotations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+A7CE</td>
<td>LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH NOTCH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+A7CF</td>
<td>LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH NOTCH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+A7D0</td>
<td>LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM</td>
<td>resembles the digraph &quot;Lj&quot; in modern Slovene orthography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+A7D1</td>
<td>LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM</td>
<td>→ 027A latin small letter turned r with long leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+A7D2</td>
<td>LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH INWARDS HOOK</td>
<td>resembles the digraph &quot;Nj&quot; in modern Slovene orthography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+A7D3</td>
<td>LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH INWARDS HOOK</td>
<td>also used in modern Lithuanian dialectology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(NOTE: This letter is identical with U+AB83 as proposed in L2/11-135 "Proposal to add characters used in Lithuanian dialectology to the UCS").

0 U+A7D4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VERTICALLY BARRED O
0 U+A7D5 LATIN SMALL LETTER VERTICALLY BARRED O
ω U+A7D6 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUND SHA
   → 0428 cyrillic capital letter sha
   → 05E9 hebrew letter shin
   → 0633 arabic letter seen
ω U+A7D7 LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUND SHA
ψ U+A7D8 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUND SHCHA
   → 042A cyrillic capital letter shcha
ψ U+A7D9 LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUND SHCHA
3 U+A7DA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ZE
   → 021C latin capital letter yogh
   → 0417 cyrillic capital letter ze
3 U+A7DB LATIN SMALL LETTER ZE
   → 0292 latin small letter ezh
£ U+A7DC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUND ZHE
   → 0416 cyrillic capital letter zhe
£ U+A7DD LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUND ZHE
/] U+A7DE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CHE
   → 0427 cyrillic capital letter che
   → A792 latin capital letter turned h
/] U+A7DF LATIN SMALL LETTER CHE
   → 0265 latin small letter turned h

Block: Alphabetic Presentation Forms
Addition for the Slovene Metelko alphabet

η U+FB0F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SLOVENE METELKO TSE
   · lowercase is 019E latin small letter n with long right leg
   → 0220 latin capital letter n with long right leg

3.1 Annotations to be added for already encoded characters
 Proposal to encode Latin letters for the Slovene Metelko alphabet in the UCS

Page 4 of 10

2011-05-01

2 U+01A8 LATIN SMALL LETTER TONE TWO
   after:  · Zhuang (old orthography)
   ADD:  · used as schwa in the Slovene Metelko alphabet

1 U+0220 LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH RIGHT LONG LEG
   after:  · Lakota
   ADD:  · used as small tse in the Slovene Metelko alphabet
   ADD:  → FB0F latin capital letter slovene metelko tse

3.2 Properties:

A794;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A795;
A795;LATIN SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A794;A794
A7CE;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH NOTCH;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7CF;
A7CF;LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH NOTCH;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7CE;A7CE
A7D0;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D1;
A7D1;LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D0;A7D0
A7D2;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH INWARDS HOOK;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D3;
A7D3;LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH INWARDS HOOK;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D2;A7D2
A7D4;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VERTICALLY BARRED O;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D5;
A7D5;LATIN SMALL LETTER VERTICALLY BARRED O;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D4;A7D4
A7D6;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUND SHA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D7;
A7D7;LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUND SHA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D6;A7D6
A7D8;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUND SHCHA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D9;
A7D9;LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUND SHCHA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D8;A7D8
A7DA;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ZE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7DB;
A7DB;LATIN SMALL LETTER ZE;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7DA;A7DA
A7DC;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUND ZHE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7DD;
A7DD;LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUND ZHE;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7DC;A7DC
A7DE;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CHE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7DF;
A7DF;LATIN SMALL LETTER CHE;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7ED;A7DE
FB0F;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SLOVENE METELKO TSE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;

4. References

5. Examples and Figures

Fig. 1: From [1], unnumbered page before page 1.  
Showing the Metelko alphabet (the title translates “Slovene script for printing and handwriting”).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Image of the Metelko alphabet chart]

Proposal to encode Latin letters for the Slovene Metelko alphabet in the UCS  
2011-05-01
Fig. 2: ibid., p. 1:
Showing the Metelko alphabet in relation to contemporary Latin alphabets (referred as "Neu-Krain.", i.e. "new Slovene").

Einleitung.

Krainische und aus andern Alphabeten gleichbedeutende Schriftzeichen:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Š</td>
<td>š</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ž</td>
<td>ž</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Showing the Metelko alphabet in relation to contemporary Latin alphabets (referred as "Neu-Krain.", i.e. "new Slovene").
Costumes

1. Kaba in se vol.
Kaba je videla vola na travneke, ina se mimo enaka bite. Zajme te dej svajo gérasto köko napihevate, ter vpraša svoje tovarške: Ale nesem takó velika kakor vol? Ñe se ne, ji pravijo. Le se bole se napšno, ter vpravna: Sem 3dó vender vešekem volu enaka? Špet ji odgovora, de ne. Pa ne neha; 3e vso moyjó se bole inen napšna, ina razpoua.

Nápev ve nesratu perprava. Kdor sam sebe, prav požná, se nema uemú napihevate.

2. Gád ina pila.
Gád pride ponóle ve kovátnanó, ina hože vse oródje razgriste. Narpeuje se sprave nad nákov (nákló). Ko pa ney ne oprave, ga zapustí, ina gre nad pilo: tukej, ménó, bo ló- ze kek opravil. Pa tude lete se zastón, peržadeva. Pila se mu posmeuje rekóy: Bedák, kakó, hošew mene se svojime žobmi razgriste, ker jëj melşo premágam, in nákov, kteremu ti ney ne morev, lahko ve prah zdrobiím?

Kdor ve svojo moy zaupa, družeb pa ne pozná, se opéte.

3. Volk ina jagné.
Volk gre ke studennu pít, ina zagleda jagné, kteró veliko-nise od nega pije. Nagło se volk 3adere nad nim rekóy: Zaj-kaj me vodó kalij? Kakó je to, lube volk, odgovorí ubogo jagné, jàj pijem spode, ti pa 3gore; sej ne tege voda ve brág! Volk se razjerdi, ter prave: 3dó je ravno pol léta, kar se me ti opraviló. Kakó? odgovorí jagné, takrat me sè balo na svête. Je bil pa tvoj mou, ale tvoja mate, zavije volk, ina razterga nedolzno jagné.

Moujnejimu vsele obvelá, ne prepairaj se je niun.
Fig. 4: Cesar in Opat: Valentin Stanič's adaptation of the poem "Der Kaiser und der Abt" by Gottfried August Bürger (1828; Zgodovina slovenskega slovstva II, Lino Legiša).

Fig. 5: Title page and a sample page of a book using the Metelko alphabet (retrieved 2011-02-06 from http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/~ljubljan/metelcica.html)
A. Administrative

1. Title: Proposal to encode Latin letters for the Slovene Metelko alphabet in the UCS
2. Requester's name: Karl Pentzlin
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Individual Contribution
4. Submission date: 2011-05-01
5. Requester's reference (if applicable): 
6. Choose one of the following:
   - This is a complete proposal: Yes
   - (or) More information will be provided later: 

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:
   - a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):
     - Proposed name of script: 
     - No
   - b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:
     - Name of the existing block: Latin Extended D; Alphabetic Presentation Forms
     - Yes

2. Number of characters in proposal: 20

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
   - A-Contemporary
   - C-Major extinct
   - D-Attested extinct
   - F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic
   - G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols

4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?
   - Yes
   - a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document?
     - Yes
   - b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?
     - Yes

5. Fonts related:
   - a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?
     - Peter Weiss (Inštitut za slovenski jezik Frana Ramovša ZRC SAZU, Dialektološka sekcija), Ljubljana
   - b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):

6. 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

7. 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)?
     - No

8. 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 and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

---

C. Technical - Justification

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

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? Peter Weiss, Ljubljana, Slovenia

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?
   Reference: see text

4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)
   Reference: see text

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

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? To keep them in line with similar characters

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

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? No

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? No

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? Yes

11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?
    If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? No

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) No

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