

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set  
International Organization for Standardization

Document Type: Working Group Document  
Title: Proposal to change glyph for small GREEK LETTER YOT  
Source: Michael Bobeck  
Status: Individual contribution  
Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC  
Date: 2014-07-30

Small GREEK LETTER YOT was originally encoded as U-03F3 with Unicode 1.1 at EL0T advice. There is no evidence at all that dot was used in native Greek texts for small Yot, which as presented currently in code charts, is showing j glyph with dot above. I recommend that chart glyph for small Yot should be changed from dotful j to dotless j. This modification has nothing to do with programmatic properties of small Yot, so it can be done quickly. Dotless glyph for small Yot has advantage of its preexistence in native Greek inscriptions. Dotless glyph allows attaching of combining diacritics to itself, like in case of Iota. Original epigraphic JHΣ & XPΣ contractions can be seen at middle of right border of Calvary Icon:



[http://images.acswebnetworks.com/1/2522/CalvaryWebsite3\\_md.jpg](http://images.acswebnetworks.com/1/2522/CalvaryWebsite3_md.jpg)

with their magnifications here: <http://images.acswebnetworks.com/1/2522/GRGIconJesusChrist.png> This primary

epigraphical mosaic evidence is supporting Greekness of JHΣ & XPΣ contractions. This mosaic confirms native Greek texts as initial source for later JHÇ contraction, supporting derivation of both contraction forms from native Greek name of Jesus Christ, as explained here: <http://newadvent.org/cathen/07649a.htm>  
All subsequent epigraphic uppercase and lowercase forms of both JHΣ and JHÇ contractions are showing both capital Yot and dotless small Yot, as they are seen here:

JHΣ - Greek script, Greek language:



<http://images.acswebnetworks.com/1/2522/GRGIconJesusChrist.png>  
Calvary Episcopal Church, Golden, Colorado, USA, 1867

jhσ - Greek script, Greek language:



<http://flickr.com/photos/barkingtigs/8705596600>  
St Nicholas, Little Braxted, Essex, England, UK, 1851

JHC - Greek script, Greek language:



<http://flickr.com/photos/lwr/2383011024>  
Cimetière de Passy, Paris, France, 1820



<http://flickr.com/photos/lwr/3090208570>  
Cimetière de Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris, France, 1803

ΙΗΣ - Greek script, Greek language:



<http://flickr.com/photos/lwr/188608465>  
Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, Ireland, 1828



<http://flickr.com/photos/lwr/4674567294>  
Collegiate Church of St Mary, Warwick, Warwickshire, England, UK, 1704



<http://flickr.com/photos/lwr/5050018737>

Holywell Cemetery, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, UK, 1847



<http://flickr.com/photos/lwr/9924549515>

St Edmund, Southwold, Suffolk, England, UK, 1490



<http://flickr.com/photos/lwr/13500052235>

Ipswich Old Cemetery, Ipswich, Suffolk, England, UK, 1855

They are graphically documenting epigraphic properties of Yot glyphs. Because epigraphic instances of both capital and small Yot from 15th and 18th centuries are preceding scientific phonetic Yot usage from 19th century: <http://www.tlg.uci.edu/~opoudjis/unicode/yot.html> and because they are showing Yot as derivative of Iota, small Yot should be dotless, just as dotless is small Iota, since Greek alphabet never ever developed singular diacritic dots above ι nor above j, contrary to dot development above both i and j in both Latin and Cyrillic scripts.