

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 for the addition of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W to the UCS
Source: Michael Everson
Status: Individual Contribution
Date: 2019-05-10

This proposal requests the encoding of one Latin capital letter which provides casing support for one existing character. If this proposal is accepted, the following character will exist:

ℳ A7D4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W
x 028D ℳ LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W

The ℳ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W serves as an upper-case equivalent of U+028D ℳ LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W in the same way as U+0245 Λ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V serves as an upper-case equivalent of U+028C λ LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V. The absence of this character was noticed in the preparation of two case-pairing transcriptions, one for the reconstructed 18th-century Scots pronunciation of Robert Burns, and one for phonetically transcribing a passage written in Pitman Shorthand. In both cases long texts were prepared using casing orthographies for the convenience of non-specialist readers to ease their navigation of the text.

N4030R2 (L2/12-082) presented a similar, successful, request for the encoding of 3 U+A7AB LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED OPEN E and ǰ U+A7AC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT G, for an edition of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* printed in the International Phonetic Alphabet. The reason LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W was not requested at that time is that the WINE/WHINE merger applies to Received Pronunciation as used in that book. In Scots, however, the phonemes /w/ and /ℳ/ remain distinct.

Compare N5036R (L2/19-075R), which proposed both ◌̥ U+1AC0 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W BELOW AND U+AB69 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL TURNED W also for Scots linguistics.

In Pitman Shorthand, the phonemes /w/ and /ℳ/ are likewise distinctly represented. Moreover, Pitman marks the capitalization of proper names and place-names, so a transcription which cannot show this distinction is defective. See Figures 6 and 6b.

Unicode Character Properties.

028D;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7D4;;A7D4
A7D4;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;;028D;

Bibliography

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Figures.

§9.1 WRITTEN SCOTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

9.1 ROBERT BURNS

Carlisle 1st June 1787—or

I believe the 39th o' May rather

Kind, Honest-Hearted Willie,

I'm sitten down here, after seven and forty miles' ridin', e'en as forjesket
and forniaw'd¹⁶⁹ as a forfoughten cock, to gie you some notion o' my 5
landlower-like stravaguin sin the sorrowfu' hour that I sheuk hands and
parted wi' auld Reekie.—

My auld, ga'd gleyde o' a meere has huchyall'd up hill and down brae,
in Scotland and England, as teugh and birnie as a vera devil wi' me.—It's
true, she's as poor's a Sang-maker and as hard's a kirk, and tipper-taipers 10
when she taks the gate, first like a Lady's gentlewoman in a minuwaie,¹⁷⁰ or
a hen on a het girdle, but she's a yauld, poutherie Girran for a' that; and
has a stomach like Willie Stalker's meere that wad hae disgeested tumbler-
wheels, for she'll whip me aff her five stimparts o' the best aits at a down-
sittin and ne'er fash her thumb.—When ance her ring-banes and spavies, 15
her crucks and cramps, are fairly soupl'd, she beets to, beets to, and aye the
hindmost hour the tightest.—I could wager her price to a thretty pennies
that, for twa or three wooks ridin' at fifty deil-stickit a five gallopers
acquesh Clyde and Whithorn could cast saut in her tail.—

I hae dander'd owre a' the kintra frae Dunbar to Selcraig, and hae 20
forgather'd wi' mony a guid fallow, and mony a weel-far'd hizzie.—I met
wi' twa dink quines in particular, ane o' them a sonsie, fine fodgel lass, baith
braw and bonie; the tither was a clean-shankit, straught, tight, weel-far'd
winch, as blythe's a lintwhite on a flowerie thorn, and as sweet and modest's
a new blawn plumrose¹⁷¹ in a hazle shaw.—They were baith bred to 25
mainers by the beuk, and onie ane o' them has as muckle smeddum and
rumblegumtion as the half o' some Presbytries that you and I baith ken.—
They play'd me sik a deevil o' a shavie that I daur say if my harigals were
turn'd out, ye wad see twa nicks i' the heart o' me like the mark o' a kail-
whittle in a castock.— 30

I was gaun to write you a lang pystle,¹⁷² but, Gude forgie me, I gat myself
sae notouriously bitchify'd the day after kail-time that I can hardly stoiter
but and ben.—

My best respects to the guidwife and a' our common friens, especiall Mr.
and Mrs. Cruikshank, and the honest Guidman o' Jock's Lodge. 35

169 *For + gnaw + ed.*

170 Phonetic spelling of the French 'menuet' *minuet*. Perhaps a more opaque spelling.

171 Dissimilated variant of *primrose*.

172 Aphetic form of *epistle*.

Figure 1. Transcription of a letter by Robert Burns to William Nicol, 1787-06-01. This is from a forthcoming book on orthographies for Scots by Andy Eagle, *Written Scots in Scotland and Ulster*. It reviews many proposals for a normalized orthography, and uses this text as a sample to test out various orthographic proposals. The graph <wh> occurs 7 times on this page, 2 of them using capital letters. There are 11 sample revisions given in this section of the book; in Figures 2, 3, and 4 three of the modern suggested orthographies will be shown, and in Figure 5 the relevant IPA transcription of Burns' letter will be given.

9.6 ANGUS STIRLING

Stirling's proposals¹⁷⁹ failed to distinguish some underlying phonemes and it was often unclear how and where his suggested graphemes were to be applied. The transcription may not accurately reflect Stirling's intentions.

Carlil 1st *Jön* 1787—or
 Ii believ the 39th o Mii räther
 Kiinn, onist-härtit Wullie,

I'm sitten dun hier, eftir sieven ann fowertie miils riidin, ie'en as förjeskit
 ann forgnad as a forfochten cöck, tä gie yu summ noschun o mii 5
 lannlowper-liik stravägin sinn the sorrafu ur thatt Ii schiuk hanns ann
 pärtit wi ald Riekie.

Mii ald, gad gliid o a mier häs hochilt upp hill ann dun brä,
 in Scotlann ann Inglann, as tiuch ann birnie as a verra dievil wi mie. It's
 tru, schie's as pör's a sang-makker ann as hard's a kirk, ann tipper-täpers 10
 whann schie takks the gät, first liik a leddie's gentilwumman in a minuä, or
 a henn on a hett girdil; butt schie's a yald, putherie girran for a thatt, ann
 häs a stumakk like Wullie Staker's mier thatt wudd hä disgiestit tummler-
 whiels, for schie'll whup mie aff hir fiv stimparts o the best äts at a dun-
 sittin ann ne'er fasch hir thum. Whann äns hir ringbäns ann spävies, 15
 hir criuks an cramps, ar färlie supelt, schie biets tä, biets tä, ann ey the
 hinnmäst ur the tichtist. Ii cud wäjir hir priis tä a threttie pennies,
 thatt for twa or thrie wuks riidin att fiftie miils a dey, the diel-stikkit a fiv
 gallopers akwiesch Kliid ann Whithorn cud kast sat inn hir tä.

Ii hä dannerd ower a the kintra frä Dunbar tä Selkräg, ann hä 20
 forgäthert wi monnie a göd falla, ann monnie a wielfard hissie. Ii mett
 wi twa dink quins inn parteiklar, äne o thäm a sonsie, fiin, fojel lass, bäh
 bra ann bonnie; the tither wus a clän-shankit, stracht, ticht, wiel-fard
 winsch, as bliith's a lintwhiit on a fluerie thorn, ann as swiet ann modist's
 a niw blan plummros inn a hissil scha. Thä wurr bäh bredd tä 25
 mäners bi the biuk, ann onnie än o thäm häs as mukkil smeddum ann
 rummilgumschun as the haf o summ presbiteries thatt yu ann Ii bäh kenn.
 Thä pläd mei sikk a dievil o a shävie thatt Ii dar sä iff mii harigals wurr
 turnt ut, yie wudd sie twa nikks inn the härt o mie liik the merk o a käl-
 whutil in a castöck. 30

Ii wus gan tä wriit yu a lang pistil, butt, Göd forgie mie, Ii gatt miisell
 sä notoriuslie bitchified the dey efter käl-tiim thatt Ii kann hardlie stoiter
 butt ann benn.

179 Stirling, A. (1994) "On a standardised spelling for Scots", *Scottish Language* 13, 88–93.

Figure 2. Proposed orthography for Scots by Angus Stirling. This is an unusual suggestion and certainly unlikely to be adopted. The graph <wh> is again marked here.

§9.10 WRITTEN SCOTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

9.10 PHILIP ROBINSON

Spellings were selected from Robinson's *Grammar*.²²² It also included a glossary. Where a word could not be found, analogy was attempted.

Carlisle 1st *Juin* 1787—or
A believe the 39^t o Mie rether
Kynn, hònest-hairtit Wullie,

A'm suttan doon heir, eflèr seiven an fawrtie miles ridin, e'en as forjeskit
an forgnaad²²³ as a forfochten cok,²²⁴ tae gie you some notion o ma 5
lannlouper²²⁵-like stravaigin sin thà sorrafu hòor at A sheuk hauns an
pairtit wi oul Reekie.

Ma oul, gaa'd gleyde o a meer haes hochlit up hill an doon brae,
in Scotlann an Englann, as teuch an birnie as a vera deivil²²⁶ wi me. It's
trùe, scho's as puir's a sang-makker an as haird's a kirk,²²⁷ an tipper-taipers 10
quhan scho taks thà gate, fàrss like a lady's gentlewoman in a minuet, or
a hen on a het girdle; bot scho's a youl, poothèrie girran fur aa at, an
haes a stomach like Wullie Stalker's mair at wud hae disgistit tummler-
wheels, fur scho'll whup me aff her five stimparts o tha²²⁸ bess aits at a
doon-sittin an ne'er fash her thoom. Quhan yince her rängbanes an spavies, 15
her cruks²²⁹ an cramps, ir fairlie sooplit, scho beets tae, beets tae, an aye
the hinmaist hòor thà tichtest. A cud wager her price tae a thretie pennies,
at fur twa ir thrie waeks ridin at fiftie miles a day, tha deil-stickit a five
gallopers aquesht Clyde an Whithorn cud cast saut in her tail.

A hae dandhèrt owre aa tha kintra frae Dunbar tae Selcraig, an hae 20
forgaitherit²³⁰ wi monie a guid fella, an monie a weel-fart²³¹ hizzie. A met
wi twa dänk quines in particlar, yin o thàim a sonsie, fine, fodgel lass, baith
braa² an bonnie; tha tither wuz a clain-shankit, stracht, ticht, weel-fart
wunch, as blythe's a lintwhite on a floerie thoarn,²³² an as sweet an

222 Robinson, Philip (1997) *Ulster-Scots. A Grammar of the Traditional Written and Spoken Language*, The Ullans Press.

223 By analogy with *blaa* 'blow'.

224 By analogy with *bak* 'back'.

225 By analogy with *coup* 'overturn'.

226 By analogy with *seiven* 'seven'.

227 In Robinson's system one would expect *kàrk* but his use of *ä* is generally (and inconsistently) limited to vocabulary shared with English.

228 Robinson's examples (1997: 64-5) would seem to indicate that the form *thà* occurs only after a consonant.

229 By analogy with *luk* 'look'.

230 Robinson used *gàitherit* (1997: 208) but on p.119 indicates that the verb conjugation would be *gàithert* cf. *dandhèrt*.

231 By analogy with *dar* 'dare'.

232 By analogy with *coarn* 'corn'.

Figure 3. Proposed orthography for Ulster Scots by Philip Robinson. Robinson rather controversially proposes to replace <wh> with the Middle Scots graph <quh>, but only for pronouns and adverbs. Both the graphs <quh> and <wh> are marked here.

§9.12 WRITTEN SCOTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

9.12 ANDY EAGLE

Scots was often, and still is, written conform to Standard English grammar, and Burns was no exception. For Scots grammar forms based on Wilson (1923)²⁴³ see the footnotes.

Carlisle 1st *Juin* 1787—or
 A believe the 39^t o Mey raither
 Kynd, honest-hertit Willie,

A'm sittin doun here, efter seiven an fowerty miles²⁴⁴ ridin, e'en as
 forjaskit an forgnawed as a forfochten cock, tae²⁴⁵ gie ye some notion o ma
 laund-lowper-like stravagin sin the sorraefu oor that A sheik haunds an
 pairtit wi auld Reekie. 5

Ma auld, gawed gleyde o a meir haes hochelt up hill an doun brae,
 in Scotland an England, as teuch an birny as a verra deevil wi me. It's
 true, she's as puir's a sang-makker an as haurd's a kirk, an tipper-taeppers
 whan she taks the gate, first like a leddy's gentlewumman in a minuets, or
 a hen on a het girdle; but she's a yauld, pouthery garran for aw that, an
 haes a stamack like Willie Stalker's meir that wad hae disgeestit tummler-
 wheels, for she'll whip me aff her fyve stimparts o the best aits at a doun-
 sittin an ne'er fash her thoom. Whan ance her ringbanes an spavies,
 her creuks an cramps, are²⁴⁶ fairly²⁴⁷ soupelt, she beets tae, beets tae, an aye
 the hindmaist oor the tichtest. A coud wager her price tae a thritty
 pennies,²⁴⁸ that for twa or three wouks ridin at fifty miles²⁴⁹ a day, the deil
 stickit a five gallopers aqueesh Clyde an Whithorn coud cast saut in her
 tail. 10 15

A hae daundert ower aw the kintra frae Dunbaur tae Selcraig, an hae 20
 forgaithert wi mony a guid fallae, an mony a weel-faured hizzie. A met
 wi twa dink queans in partecular, ane o thaim a sonsy, fine, fodgle lass, baith
 braw an bonny; the tither wis a clean-shankit, straucht, ticht, weel-faured
 winch, as blythe's a lintwhite on a flouery thorn, an as sweet an modest's
 a new blawn plumrose in a hazle shaw. Thay war baith bred tae 25

243 *The Dialect of Robert Burns as Spoken in Central Ayrshire*, Oxford University Press.

244 “[...] nouns denoting number, money, time, weight, length, area or distance make no change for the plural after a numeral.” p. 47, perhaps *fowerty mile's ridin*.

245 “before an infinitive, **fur tay** is often used [...]” p. 67, perhaps *for tae gie*.

246 [...] after any subject except a single pronoun [...] the plural present of [be] is the same as the third person singular [...]” p. 73, perhaps is *fair soupelt*.

247 “[Ayrshire] rarely adds **lie** (ly) to an adjective to make it an adverb [...]” p.63, perhaps *fair soupelt*.

248 “[...] nouns denoting number, money, time, weight, length, area or distance make no change for the plural after a numeral.” p. 47, perhaps *thritty penny*.

249 “[...] nouns denoting number, money, time, weight, length, area or distance make no change for the plural after a numeral.” p.47, perhaps *fifty mile*.

Figure 4. Proposed orthography for Scots by Andy Eagle based on his analysis of proposals from 1947 to today and their relationship to traditional orthographic practice. The graph <wh> is again marked here.

9.13 PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

This is a broad phonetic transcription of Robert Burns's letter as it may have been pronounced by Burns (based on Wilson (1923)).²⁵⁵ It transcribes words in full and makes no allowance for connected speech such as assimilation and elision. Capital letters (not usual in the IPA) have been added here to facilitate comparison with the other texts.

Kɑ:r'ləl fɑrst Dʒm²⁵⁶ 'sivntin extɪ 'sivn ɔr
 ɔ bə'li:v ðə θrɪt'nəmt ə Məɪ 're:ðər
 Kəm, Onəst'-Hertɪ 'Wɒli,
 ɔm 'sɪtən dun hi:r,²⁵⁷ eftər 'sivn ən 'fɔ:rtɪ məɪlz 'ræɪdm, in əz²⁵⁸ fər'dʒeskit
 ən fər'njɔ:d əz ə fər'fɔxən cɔk, te:²⁵⁹ ɡi: ʒi: sɒm noʃən ə mɑ 5
 lɔm'lɑupər'ləɪk strə'veɡɪn sm ðə 'sɔ:rɒfɑ u:r ðət²⁶⁰ ɔ fɪɪk hɔnz ən
 'pɛrtɪt wɪ ɔ:l Riki.
 Mɑ²⁶¹ ɔ:l, ɡɔ:d ɡləɪd ɔ: ə mi:r hi:z 'hɑxiəlt ɒp hɪl ən dun brɛ:
 m²⁶² 'sɔtɔn ən 'tɪŋlɔ:n, əz tʃɒx ən 'bɪrni əs ə vɛrɑ 'dɪ:vəl wɪ mi:. ʒts
 tɪr, shi:z əz pɛrɪz ə Sɑŋ'məkər ən əz hɑrdz ə kɪrk, ən tɪpər'tepərɪz 10
 mɑnʒi: taks ðə ɡet, fɑrst ləɪk²⁶³ ə 'Lɛdɪz 'dʒɛntəl'wɑmən m ə 'mɪnuwe:, ɔr
 ə hɛn ən ə hɛt 'ɡɪrdəl; bɒt ʒi:z ə ʒɔ:l, 'pɪ:ðərə 'ʒɛrən fər ɔ: ðət, ən
 hi:z ə 'stɑmək ləɪk Wɒli 'Stɔ:kərz mi:r ðət²⁶⁴ wɑd he: dɪs'dʒɪstɪt 'tɑmlər-
 'mɪlz, fər ʒi:l mɑp mi: əf hər²⁶⁵ fɑrɪ 'stɪmpərts ɔ: ðə bɛst ɛts ət ə dun-
 'sɪtm ən ni:r fɑʃ hər θum. Mɑn ʒɪns hər rɪŋ'benz ən 'spɛvɪz, 15
 hər krɑks ən krɑmpz, ɑr fɛrle supəl't,²⁶⁶ ʒi: bɪts te:, bɪts te:, ən əɪ ðə
 'hɪnməst u:r ðə tɪçəst. ɔ kud wɑdʒər hər pɛrɪs te: ə ðrɪtɪ pɛni:z,²⁶⁷
 ðət fər twɔ: ɔ:r ðri: wuks 'ræɪdm ət 'fɛftɪ məɪlz²⁶⁸ ə de:, ðə dil stɪkɪt ə fɑrɪv
 'ɡələpərɪz ə'kwɪʃ Kləɪd ən Mɒθɔ:rn kud kɑst sɔ:t m hər tel.

ɔ he: 'dɔ:mərt ɒr ɔ: ðə 'kɪnrɑ frɛ: Dɒn'bɑr te: Sɛl'krɛɡ, ən he: 20
 fər'ɡedərt wɪ 'mɑne ə ɡɪd 'fɑlə, ən 'mɑne ə wɪl'fɔ:rt 'hɪzi. ɔ mɛt

255 *The Dialect of Robert Burns as Spoken in Central Ayrshire*, Oxford University Press.
 256 Assimilation would produce [fɑrs dʒm].
 257 Reduction to [ɪr] may occur in colloquial speech.
 258 Reduction to [əz] may occur in colloquial speech.
 259 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 67) would likely be [fər te: ɡi:].
 260 The stressed form is [ðət].
 261 In colloquial speech before a vowel, reduction to [m] may occur.
 262 Reduction to [ɪ] in unstressed positions before consonants may occur in colloquial speech.
 263 Assimilation would produce [fɑrs ləɪk].
 264 The relative pronoun is usually reduced to [ət] or [ðət] in colloquial speech.
 265 Probably reduced to [ər] in colloquial speech.
 266 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 63, 73) would likely be [ɪz fɛr supəl't].
 267 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 47) would likely be [ðrɪtɪ pɛni].
 268 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 47) would likely be [ət 'fɛftɪ məɪl ə de:].

Figure 5. Transcription into the International Phonetic Alphabet of a letter by Robert Burns to William Nicol, 1787-06-01. Here voiceless /m/ is written in lowercase as ⟨m⟩ and in uppercase as ⟨M⟩. Note that three other letters original to the IPA are used in this text with capital forms which were not encoded at the time that IPA characters were first encoded: α, ɡ, ɪ, and ʌ were first encoded in Unicode 1.1, ɔ in Unicode 5.1, ɔ in Unicode 7.0, and ʒ in Unicode 9.0.

EXAMPLES FOR COMPARISON

§9.13

wɪ twɔː dɪŋk kwɪnz ɪn pər'tɪklər, ʃɪn ə ðəm²⁶⁹ ə 'sɒnsə, fəɪn, 'fɒdʒəl lɑːs, beθ
brɔː ən 'boʊn; ðə 'tɪðər wəz ə klɪn'ʃɑːŋkɪt, strɔːxt, tɪçt, wɪl'fɔːrt
wʌŋʃ, əz blæːθz ə 'lɪntʌmənt ɒn ə 'flʌəri θoːrɪn, ən əz swɪt ən 'mɒdɪsts
25 ə njuː blɔːm pləm'roʊz ɪn ə hezəl ʃɔː. ðeː wɔːr beθ brɛd teː²⁷⁰
'mɛnərz bɪ ðə bʃʌk, ən ɒnə ʃɪn ɔː ðem hɪz əz mʌkəl 'smɛdəm ən
'rʌməl'gʌmʃən əz ðə hɔːf ə sʌm 'prɛsbɪtrɪs ðət juː ən ɒ beθ kɛn.²⁷¹
ðeː plɛːd mɪː sɪk ə 'dɪːvəl ɔː ə 'ʃeːvɪ ðət ɒ dɔːr seː ɪf mɑː 'hɑːrɪgəlz wɔːr²⁷²
tʌrnt ut, ʃɪː wɔːd sɪː twɔː nɪks ɪn ðə hɛrt ɔː mɪː lək ðə mɑːrk ɔː ə kel-
30 'lʌtəl ɪn ə 'kʌstək.

ɒ wəz ɡɔːn teː²⁷³ rɛt ʃɪː ə lɔːŋ ə'pɪsəl, bʌt, ʃɪd fər'ɡɪː mɪː, ɒ ɡʌt mʌsəl
seː nə'toːrɪəs²⁷⁴ 'bɪtʃɪfɪd ðə deː eftər kel'təɪm ðət ɒ kʌn 'hɔːrle 'stɔːtər
bʌt ən bɛn.

Mɑː bɛst rə'speks²⁷⁵ teː ðə ɡɪd'wɔːf ən ɔː ur 'kɒmən frɪnz, ə'spɪʃəl 'mɪstər
35 ən 'Mɛstrəs Krʌk'ʃɑːŋk, ən ðə ɒnəst ʃɪd'mʌn²⁷⁶ ɔː Dʒɒks Lʌdʒ.

ɒl bɪː ɪn Dʌm'frɪs ðə mɔːrɪn ɡɪf ðə bɪst bɪː²⁷⁷ teː ðə fɔːr, ən ðə brʌŋks
bɛɪd²⁷⁸ hel.

ʃɪd bɪː wɪ juː,²⁷⁹ 'Wʌli! ɒːmɛn.
39 'Rɒbət Bʌrnz

269 The stressed form is [ðem].

270 Likely reduced to [tə] in colloquial speech.

271 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 56, 70) would likely be [ðət mɪː ən juː beθ kɛnz].

272 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 70) would likely be [ɪf mɑː 'hɑːrɪgəlz wəz tʌrnt ut].

273 Assimilation would produce [ɡɔːmeː].

274 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 63) would likely be [nə'toːrɪəs 'bɪtʃɪfɪd].

275 Assimilation would produce [bɛs rə'speks].

276 Assimilation would produce [ɒnəs ɡɪd'mʌn].

277 Assimilation would produce [bɪs bɪː].

278 Burns's use of the present subjunctive here, shown by the use of be, makes [ən ðə brʌŋks bɛɪdz hel] unlikely.

279 In colloquial speech [jɪː] would be more probable. The nominative and objective is [jɪː], unstressed [jɪ]. The accusative and dative is [juː].

Figure 5b. The rest of Burns' letter.



CHAPTER I

Down the Rabbit-Hole

ALICE z bginnj tgeet vr taird vsitj baiher sistr nð bænk,
nv vj nj td: wans ær twais ji: d pi:pt ntʊð
buk her sistr z ri:dj, *b t d no: piktz ær vrsfz nt,*
“*n mtsð ju:s v a buk,*” θæt Ælis, “*wt piktz ær vrsfz?*”
so: fuz sidj, nheron mamd (zwelz ji: k, fð hæt der meid
her fil vr slipi n stju:pid), mðrð zr vmeikj a derzi-tfem *wb*
warθð trabl vge:tj ap n pikjð deriziz, *n sdnli a Mart Ræbit*
w pnjk aiz ræn clo:s baiher.

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister
on the bank, | and of having nothing to do: once or twice
she had peeped into the | book her sister was reading, but it
had no pictures or conversations in it, | “and what is the use
of a book,” thought Alice, “without pictures or conversations?”

So she was considering, in her own mind (as well as she could,
for the hot day made | her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether
the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be | worth the
trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a
White Rabbit | with pink eyes ran close by her.

Figure 6. Example from Carroll [2019; in press], showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W alongside LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R. This page faces the first page of the text of the book, which can be seen in Figure 6b.



CHAPTER I

Down the Rabbit-Hole

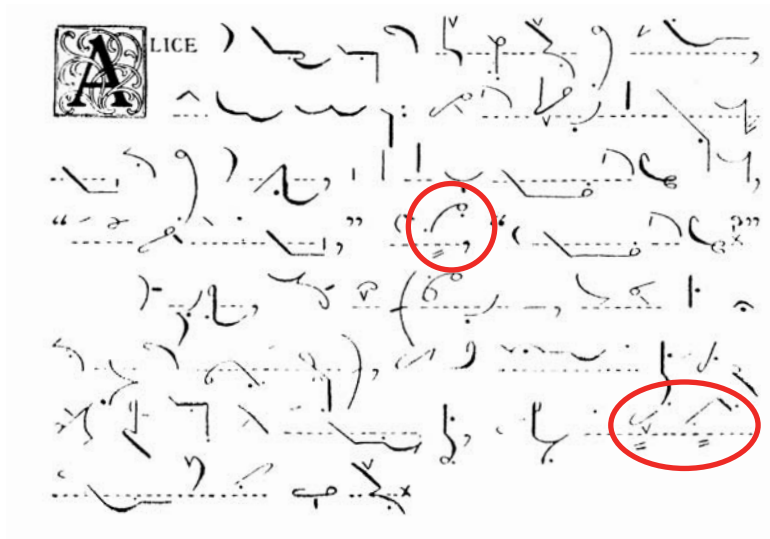


Figure 6b. Example from Carroll [2019; in press], showing the text of the beginning of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* in Pitman Shorthand. The double lines below the names “Alice” and “White Rabbit” can be seen, indicating that these are proper names, to be represented by capital letters in orthographic transcription. In Pitman Shorthand the size of the hook distinguishes /w/ from /ʌ/, as can be seen in the entries below, taken from the New Era Shorthand dictionary.

	wight
	white

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal for the addition of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W to the UCS

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson

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

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2019-06-10

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

Latin Extended-D

2. Number of characters in proposal

1.

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?

Andy Eagle.

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

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

Linguists, phoneticians, Anglicists, Carrollians.

4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)

Used in modern editions.

4b. Reference

5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

Various publications.

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 Latin phonetic 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?

No.

10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

10c. If YES, reference

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?