

On LATIN SMALL LETTER BLACKLETTER O WITH STROKE

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The character ø U+AB3E LATIN SMALL LETTER BLACKLETTER O WITH STROKE was proposed for encoding in *Revised proposal to encode “Teuthonista” phonetic characters in the UCS*, N4081, L2/11-202.

Its character name and representative glyph are problematic because they are based on one low quality high contrast sample from Sievers 1901, p. 103:

Lauttabelle I. Vocale.

	Velare (back)		Palato-velare (mixed)		Palatale (front)	
	Gespannt (narrow)	Ungespannt (wide)	Gespannt (narrow)	Ungespannt (wide)	Gespannt (narrow)	Ungespannt (wide)
Hoch (high)	ɐ¹ (y high-back) Gael. <i>laogh</i>	ɐ² (A high-back)	ɪ¹ (ih high-mixed) nordwelsch. <i>tagu</i> , russ. <i>syn</i>	ɪ² (ih high-mixed) geleg. engl. <i>pretty</i>	i¹ (i high-front) frz. <i>fini</i> , d. <i>ihn</i> , <i>sie</i>	i² (i high-front) engl. <i>bit</i> , <i>pity</i> , nordd. <i>Fisch</i>
Mittel (mid)	a¹ (u mid-back) engl. <i>but</i>	a² (a mid-back) engl. <i>father</i> , it. <i>padre</i> , nordd. <i>Vater</i>	ə¹ (eh mid-mixed) d. <i>Gabe</i> , dän. <i>norw.</i> <i>Gave</i> , schw. <i>gosse</i>	ə² (eh mid-mixed) engl. <i>eye</i>	e¹ (e mid-front) frz. <i>été</i> , d. <i>See</i>	e² (e mid-front) dän. <i>træ</i> , d. <i>Män-</i> <i>ner</i> , <i>Aehre</i> , engl. <i>men</i>
Niedrig (low)	u¹ (o low-back) geleg. schott. <i>but</i>	u² (o low-back) schott. <i>father</i> , südostd. <i>Vater</i>	æ¹ (æh low-mixed) engl. <i>bird</i>	æ² (æh low-mixed) engl. <i>how</i>	æ¹ (æ low-front) engl. <i>air</i> , schwed. <i>lära</i>	æ² (æ low-front) engl. <i>man</i>
Gerundet (round)						
Hoch (high)	u¹ (u high-back) frz. <i>sou</i> , d. <i>du</i>	u² (u high-back) engl. <i>full</i>	u¹ (uh high-mixed) norw. <i>hus</i>	u² (uh high-mixed) norw. <i>huska</i>	y¹ (y high-front) frz. <i>lune</i> [d. <i>über</i>] dän. <i>Lys</i>	y² (y high-front) [d. <i>Schützen</i>], dän. <i>Lyst</i>
Mittel (mid)	o¹ (o mid-back) d. <i>so</i> , frz. <i>seu</i> , it. <i>dolore</i>	o² (o mid-back) nordd. <i>Stock</i> , voll	o¹ (oh mid-mixed)	o² (oh mid-mixed) frz. <i>homme</i> , norw. schwed. dial. <i>godt</i>	ø¹ (ø mid-front) frz. <i>peu</i> , [d. <i>schön</i> , <i>Töne</i>]	ø² (ø mid-front) frz. <i>peuple</i> [d. <i>Völ-</i> <i>ker</i> (niederd. <i>sön</i> == <i>Sohn</i> ?)]
Niedrig (low)	o¹ (o low-back) engl. <i>sae</i>	o² (o low-back) engl. <i>not</i> , <i>folly</i>	o¹ (oh low-mixed)	o² (oh low-mixed)	æ¹ (æ low-front) schwed. <i>för</i>	æ² (æ low-front)

Here are the glyphs from that sample and the representative glyph in Unicode:

Sievers 1910 p. 103

ø¹

Sievers 1910 p. 103

ø²

Unicode

ø

Here are glyphs from better quality samples in the same Sievers 1901, p. 103 and in Sievers 1893, p. 96:

Sievers 1910 p. 103

ø¹

Sievers 1910 p. 103

ø²

Sievers 1893 p. 96

ø¹

Sievers 1893 p. 96

ø²

Eduard Sievers used letters with superscript digits as modifiers for phonetic symbols. The symbols ø¹ and ø² with ø U+00F8 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE were used and not ø¹ and ø² with ø U+AB3E LATIN SMALL LETTER BLACKLETTER O WITH STROKE.

Furthermore, Eduard Sievers' phonetic symbols are general phonetic symbols not limited to German dialectology.

There's no evidence that a Blackletter o with stroke was or is used in German dialectology.

Proposed note in Unicode charts and NamesList

The Unicode charts for Latin Extended-E (Range: AB30–AB6F) should be updated with the following note:

AB3E

* not used in German dialectology

Samples

	Gutturale (back)		Palato-gutturale (mixed)		Palatale (front)	
	Eng (narrow)	Weit (wide)	Eng (narrow)	Weit (wide)	Eng (narrow)	Weit (wide)
Hoch (high)	A¹ (ɤ high-back) Gael. <i>laogh</i>	A² (ʌ high-back)	ī¹ (ih high-mixed) nordwelsch. <i>tagu</i> , russ. <i>syn</i>	ī² (iɥ high-mixed) geleg. engl. <i>pretty</i>	i¹ (i high-front) frz. <i>fîni</i> , d. <i>ihn</i> , <i>sie</i>	i² (ɨ high-front) engl. <i>bit</i> , <i>pity</i> , nordd. <i>Fisch</i>
Mittel (mid)	a¹ (ɐ mid-back) engl. <i>but</i>	a² (a mid-back) engl. <i>father</i> , it. <i>padre</i> , nordd. <i>Vater</i>	ē¹ (eh mid-mixed) d. <i>Gabe</i> , dän. <i>norw.</i> <i>Gave</i> , schw. <i>gosse</i>	ē² (eh mid-mixed) engl. <i>eye</i>	e¹ (e mid-front) frz. <i>été</i> , d. <i>see</i>	e² (e mid-front) dän. <i>træ</i> , d. <i>Män-</i> <i>ner</i> , <i>Achre</i> , engl. <i>men</i>
Niedrig (low)	u¹ (ʊ low-back) geleg. schott. <i>but</i>	u² (ʊ low-back) schott. <i>father</i> , südd. <i>Vater</i>	æ¹ (æh low-mixed) engl. <i>bird</i>	æ² (æh low-mixed) engl. <i>how</i>	æ¹ (æ low-front) engl. <i>air</i> , schwed. <i>lära</i>	æ² (æ low-front) engl. <i>man</i>
Gerundet (round)						
Hoch (high)	ū¹ (u high-back) frz. <i>sou</i> , d. <i>du</i>	ū² (u high-back) engl. <i>full</i>	ū¹ (uh high-mixed) norw. <i>hus</i>	ū² (uh high-mixed) norw. <i>huska</i>	y¹ (y high-front) frz. <i>lune</i> [d. <i>über</i>] dän. <i>Lys</i>	y² (y high-front) [d. <i>Schützen</i>], dän. <i>Lyst</i>
Mittel (mid)	ō¹ (o mid-back) d. <i>so</i> , frz. <i>seau</i> , it. <i>dolore</i>	ō² (o mid-back) nordd. <i>Stock</i> , voll	ō¹ (oh mid-mixed)	ō² (oh mid-mixed) frz. <i>homme</i> , norw. schwed. dial. <i>godt</i>	ø¹ (ə mid-front) frz. <i>peu</i> , [d. <i>schön</i> , <i>Töne</i>]	ø² (ə mid-front) frz. <i>peuple</i> [d. <i>Völ-</i> <i>ker</i> (niederd. <i>sōn</i> = <i>Sohn</i> ?)]
Niedrig (low)	o¹ (ɔ low-back) engl. <i>saw</i>	o² (ɔ low-back) engl. <i>not</i> , <i>folly</i>	ō¹ (oh low-mixed)	ō¹ (oh low-mixed)	œ¹ (œ low-front) schwed. <i>för</i>	œ² (œ low-front)

Figure 1. Sievers 1893, p. 96 showing ø^1 and ø^2 , not ø^1 and ø^2 .

254. Zur Veranschaulichung der entsprechenden gerundeten Vocale ist der deutsche Vocalismus nicht geeignet. Es wird zwar meist (auch noch von Sweet und Storm) angenommen, dass dem i^1 als Rundungsvocal (y^1 , high-front-narrow-round) das deutsche $ü$ in *über*, *Sühne* entspreche, dem e^1 als ø^1 das geschlossene ö in *Söhne* (mid-front-narrow-round), ferner

Figure 2. Sievers 1893, p. 97 showing ø^1 , not ø^1 .

dem i^2 als y^2 das offene $ü$ in *Sünde, schützen* (high-front-wide-round), und dem e^2 als $ø^2$ das offene $ö$ in *Götter, Stöcke* (mid-front-wide-round), doch beruht diese Annahme auf einer falschen Analyse der Stellungen dieser Laute (weswegen die betreffenden Beispiele in der Tabelle eingeklammert sind).

Figure 3. Sievers 1893, p. 98 showing $ø^2$, not $ø^2$.

	Velare (back)		Palato-velare (mixed)		Palatale (front)	
	Gespannt (narrow)	Ungespannt (wide)	Gespannt (narrow)	Ungespannt (wide)	Gespannt (narrow)	Ungespannt (wide)
Hoch (high)	\mathbf{A}^1 (\mathbf{v} high-back) Gael. <i>laogh</i>	\mathbf{A}^2 (\mathbf{A} high-back)	\mathbf{i}^1 (\mathbf{ih} high-mixed) nordwelsch. <i>tagu</i> , russ. <i>syn</i>	\mathbf{i}^2 (\mathbf{ih} high-mixed) geleg. engl. <i>pretty</i>	\mathbf{i}^1 (\mathbf{i} high-front) frz. <i>fîni</i> , d. <i>ihn</i> , <i>sie</i>	\mathbf{i}^2 (\mathbf{i} high-front) engl. <i>bit</i> , <i>pity</i> , nordd. <i>Fisch</i>
Mittel (mid)	\mathbf{a}^1 (\mathbf{v} mid-back) engl. <i>but</i>	\mathbf{a}^2 (\mathbf{a} mid-back) engl. <i>father</i> , it. <i>padre</i> , nordd. <i>Vater</i>	\mathbf{e}^1 (\mathbf{eh} mid-mixed) d. <i>Gabe</i> , dän. <i>norw.</i> <i>Gave</i> , schw. <i>gosse</i>	\mathbf{e}^2 (\mathbf{eh} mid-mixed) engl. <i>eye</i>	\mathbf{e}^1 (\mathbf{e} mid-front) frz. <i>été</i> , d. <i>See</i>	\mathbf{e}^2 (\mathbf{e} mid-front) dän. <i>træ</i> , d. <i>Män-</i> <i>ner</i> , <i>Achre</i> , engl. <i>men</i>
Niedrig (low)	\mathbf{v}^1 (\mathbf{v} low-back) geleg. schott. <i>but</i>	\mathbf{v}^2 (\mathbf{a} low-back) schott. <i>father</i> , südostd. <i>Vater</i>	$\mathbf{æ}^1$ ($\mathbf{æh}$ low-mixed) engl. <i>bird</i>	$\mathbf{æ}^2$ ($\mathbf{æh}$ low-mixed) engl. <i>how</i>	$\mathbf{æ}^1$ ($\mathbf{æ}$ low-front) engl. <i>air</i> , schwed. <i>lära</i>	$\mathbf{æ}^2$ ($\mathbf{æ}$ low-front) engl. <i>man</i>
Gerundet (round)						
Hoch (high)	\mathbf{u}^1 (\mathbf{u} high-back) frz. <i>sou</i> , d. <i>du</i>	\mathbf{u}^2 (\mathbf{u} high-back) engl. <i>full</i>	\mathbf{u}^1 (\mathbf{uh} high-mixed) norw. <i>hus</i>	\mathbf{u}^2 (\mathbf{uh} high-mixed) norw. <i>huska</i>	\mathbf{y}^1 (\mathbf{y} high-front) frz. <i>lune</i> [d. <i>über</i>] dän. <i>Lys</i>	\mathbf{y}^2 (\mathbf{y} high-front) [d. <i>Schützen</i>], dän. <i>Lyst</i>
Mittel (mid)	\mathbf{o}^1 (\mathbf{o} mid-back) d. <i>so</i> , frz. <i>seau</i> , it. <i>dolore</i>	\mathbf{o}^2 (\mathbf{o} mid-back) nordd. <i>Stock</i> , voll	\mathbf{o}^1 (\mathbf{oh} mid-mixed)	\mathbf{o}^2 (\mathbf{oh} mid-mixed) frz. <i>homme</i> , norw. schwed. dial. <i>godt</i>	$\mathbf{ø}^1$ ($\mathbf{ø}$ mid-front) frz. <i>peu</i> , [d. <i>schön</i> , <i>Töne</i>]	$\mathbf{ø}^2$ ($\mathbf{ø}$ mid-front) frz. <i>peuple</i> [d. <i>Völ-</i> <i>ker</i> (niederd. <i>søn</i> = Sohn?)]
Niedrig (low)	\mathbf{a}^1 (\mathbf{a} low-back) engl. <i>saw</i>	\mathbf{a}^2 (\mathbf{a} low-back) engl. <i>not</i> , <i>folly</i>	\mathbf{a}^1 (\mathbf{ah} low-mixed)	\mathbf{a}^2 (\mathbf{ah} low-mixed)	$\mathbf{æ}^1$ ($\mathbf{æ}$ low-front) schwed. <i>för</i>	$\mathbf{æ}^2$ ($\mathbf{æ}$ low-front)

Figure 4. Sievers 1901, p. 103 showing $ø^1$ and $ø^2$, not $ø^1$ and $ø^2$.

271. Zur Veranschaulichung der entsprechenden gerundeten Vocale ist der deutsche Vocalismus nicht geeignet. Es wird zwar meist (auch noch von Sweet und Storm) angenommen, dass dem i^1 als Rundungsvocal (y^1 , high-front-narrow-round) das deutsche $ü$ in *über, Sühne* entspreche, dem e^1 als $ø^1$ das 'geschlossene' $ö$ in *Söhne* (mid-front-narrow-round), ferner dem i^2 als y^2 das 'offene' $ü$ in *Sünde, schützen* (high-front-wide-round), und dem e^2 als $ø^2$ das 'offene' $ö$ in *Götter, Stöcke* (mid-front-wide-round), doch beruht diese Annahme auf einer falschen Analyse der Stellungen dieser Laute (weswegen die betreffenden Beispiele in der Tabelle eingeklammert sind). Abgesehen

Figure 5. Sievers 1901, p. 105 showing $ø^1$ and $ø^2$, not $ø^1$ and $ø^2$.

References

- Michael Everson, Alois Dicklberger, Karl Pentzlin and Eveline Wandl-Vogt, *Revised proposal to encode "Teuthonista" phonetic characters in the UCS*, N4081, L2/11-202),

2011-06-02. <https://www.unicode.org/L2/L2011/11202-n4081-teuthonista.pdf>

- Eduard Sievers, *Grundzüge der Phonetik zur Einführung in das Studium der Lautlehre der indogermanischen Sprachen*, Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig, 1893
- Eduard Sievers, *Grundzüge der Phonetik zur Einführung in das Studium der Lautlehre der indogermanischen Sprachen*, Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig, 1901