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:

\[ Ꟛ \] A7DA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W

• lowercase is 028D Ꟛ

The Ꟛ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W serves as an upper-case equivalent of U+028D Ꟛ LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W in the same way as U+0245 Ꟛ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V serves as an upper-case equivalent of U+028C Ꟛ LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V. I first noticed the absence of this character during 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.

Four years later I have two additional examples of a reasonable need for this character. The first is the Robert Burns example in a book about spelling-reform of the Scots language, of which WG2 and UTC were advised in 2019, which has since appeared in 2022.

Eleven years ago, N4030R2 (L2/12-082) presented a similar, successful, request for the encoding of ꟫ U+1AC0 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W BELOW and ꟭ U+AB69 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL TURNED W also for Scots linguistics. In 2022 Andy Eagle’s transcription of Burns’ text into IPA using user-friendly capitals was published, so LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W is a published fact in the Scottish and linguistic world, and this citation alone should be sufficient. See Figures 1 through 3b.
In Pitman Shorthand, the phonemes /w/ and /ʍ/ 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 4 and 4b.

The most recent to come to my attention concerns the use of the character in transcription of texts written by Ursula K. Le Guin. In 1983 and 1983, Le Guin devised a language for one of her more ambitious books, *Always Coming Home*. I am currently writing a book about Le Guin as a language creator, to be titled *Ursula K. Le Guin and the Secret Vice*, and for it there are two languages for which a capital ʍ will be used. One of these is an unknown “practice” language (a fascinating look into the creative process of one of our greatest writers), and the other is the language of the people of the novel, called Kesh, written in Latin letters but also having an alphabet of its own, called Aiha. In the invented and undecipherable “practice language” Le Guin distinguishes /w/ from /ʍ/ orthographically and in my phonetic transcription of this I use capital letters to assist the nonspecialist reader in navigating a text in an unfamiliar alphabet. See Figure 5.

In orthographic transcriptions of Kesh text written in Aiha script where the letter ʁ appears, the forms ʍ and ʍ can occur. There is a word ʁ ‘scrub oak’ (*Quercus dumosa*), for instance, which can be transcribed hwette and ʍɛtɛ, but when used as a personal name it may be Whette, Hwette, or ʍɛtɛ.

**Unicode Character Properties.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Point</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>028D;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W;L1;O;L;;;;;N;;;;A7DA;A7DA</td>
<td>.Ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A7DA;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W;Lu;O;L;;;;;N;;;;028D;</td>
<td>.Ed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bibliography.**


§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’d187 as a forfoughten cock, to gie you some notion o’ my landlowper-like stravaguin sin the sorrowfu’ hour that I shuek hands and parted wi’ auld Reekie.—

My auld, ga’d Gleyde o’ a meetre has huchyal’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 tak the gate first like a Lady’s gentlewoman in a minuwaes,188 or a hen on a her girdle, but she’s a yauld, poutherie Grittran for a’ that; and has a stomach like Willie Stalker’s meetre that wad ha disgested tumbler-wheels, for she’ll whip me aff her five stumparts o’ the best sits at a down-sittin and ne’er fash her thumb.—When ance her ring-banes and 15 spavies, 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 brettty pennies that, for twa or three wooks ridin at fifty mile a day, the dell-sickit a five gallopers acquiesh Clyde and Whithorn could cast saut in her bail.—

I hae dauner’d owre a’ the kintra frae Dumbar to Selraig, and hae forgather’d wi’ mony a guid fallow, and mony a weel-far’d hizzie.—I met wi’ twa dink quine in particular, ane o’ them a sonsie, fine, foddgel lass, baith braw and bonie; theither was a clean-shankit, straught, tight, weel-far’d winch, as blythe’s a linterwhite on a flowerie thorn, and as sweet and modest’s 25 a new blawn plumrose189 in a hazel shaw.—They were baith bred to mainers by the beuk, and onie ane o’ them has as muckle smedum and rumblegumition 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-30 whistle in a castock.—

I was gaun to write you a lang pystle,190 but, Gude forgie me, I gat myself sae notouriously bitchesy’d the day after kail-time that I can hardly stoot but and ben.—

---

187 For *grace* *ed.*
188 Phonetic spelling of the French ‘merisette’ *minuet*. Perhaps a more opaque spelling.
189 Distillated variant of *primrose*.
190 Apheritic form of *pistle*.

---

Figure 1. Transcription of a letter by Robert Burns to William Nicol, 1787-06-01 as published in Eagle 2022. This is from a 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 Figure 2, a modern suggested orthography is shown, and in Figures 3 and 3b the relevant IPA transcription of Burns’ letter is given.
§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); see the notes following the text.

Carlisle 1st June 1787—or
I believe the 39th o Mey rather
Kind, honest-hertit Willie,
  I’m sitten doun here, efter seiven and fowerty miles’ ridin, e’en as
forjaskit and forgnawed as a forfochten cock, tae gie ye some notion o’ 5
ma laund-louper-like stravagin sin the sorraefu oor that I sheuk haunds
and pairrit wi auld Reckie.
  Ma auld, gaved glyde o a meir haes hochelt up hill and doun brae,
in Scotland and England, as teuch and birny as a verra deevil wi me. It’s
tue, she’s as puir’s a sang-makker and as haurd’s a kirk, and tipper-taepers 10
whan she asks the gate, first like a leddy’s gentlewoman in a minuet, or
a hen on a her giddle; but she’s a yauld, pouhery garron for aw that, and
haes a stammack like Willie Salker’s meir that wad hae disaggestit tummel-
wheels, for she’ll whip me aff her five stumps o the best aits at a
doun-sittin and ne’er fash her thoum. Whan ance her ringbanes and 15
spavies, her creuks and cramps, are fairly soupelt, she beets tae, beets tae,
and aye the hindmaist oor the tichtest. I coud wager her price tae a
thitty pennies, that for twa or three wouks ridin a fiftieth mile a day, the
dil stickit a five gallopers aqueesh Clyde and Whithorn coud cast saut
in her tae.

  I hae dandernet ower aw the kintra frae Dunbar tae Selbraig, and hae
forgaithert wi mony a guid fallae, and mony a weel-fauered hizzie. I met
wi twa dink queans in partecular, ane o thaim a sonsy, fine, fodgle lass, baith
braw and bonny; the utter wis a clean-shankit, straucht, ticht, weel-fauered
winch, as bliithe’s a lintwhite on a flourery thorn, and as sweet and modest’s 25
a new blawn plumrose in a hazle shaw. Thay war baith bred tae
mainers by the beuk, and ony ane o thaim haes as muckle smeddum and
rummie-gumption as the hauf o some presbyteries that you and I baith ken.
Thay played me sic a deevil o a shavie that I daur say if ma harigals war
turnt oot, ye wad see twa nicks in the hert o me like the merk o a kail-30
whittle in a casstock.

  I wis gaun tae write ye a lang epistle, but, Guid forgie me, I gat masel
sae notoriously bitchifee’d the day efter kail-time that I can haudrily
stoier but and ben.

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

Figure 2. Proposed orthography for Scots by Andy Eagle based on his analysis of proposals from 1947 to today and their relationship to traditional orthographic practice (Eagle 2022). The graph ⟨wh⟩ is again marked here.
§9.13 WRITTEN SCOTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

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)). 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.


Om ‘stån dœn hiz, t’fhær ‘s转弯 an ‘tourn mailz ‘raidin, in az far’dyèskat an far’njod az a far’foxan kok, te: gi: jì: sam ‘núfàn a 5 ma len’liuar’lāik str’vegan sin dà ‘socràn uə ðax. Ðì ŋak hònz an ’pe curt wi gël ‘Ríki.

Mo, qud gòbid o: a mìr hiz hœx’dāt ar hul an dun brec, m Skotlän as Töl, an Tják an ’bura as a ’véra ’qvád wi mi. Ðìs tràsh, shíz oz perz ã a ‘Søyn’makar an a: hœrdz a kírk, an ’túp’teparz 10 ñau jì: takx dà jèt, fœrst laik a ‘Lediz ’dytæl’waman ìn ì ’mmur’ce, or ña hên a: a liet ’qråd; båt jì: a joël, ’qweðáre ’Qeran far qús ðet, an hiz a stàtnak laik Wali ’Støckarz míz ðat. 269 Ðìd he: dis’djúqtu ’ti’amlar’-álz, fa: jì: lår mi: ìf hœr 270 fœxv ’sconnars o: dà bëst ëts a: ña dun ’stån an mil ña: hœr ðum. Ñen jì: hœr ’nú/jsen’z ìn ’speekvíz, hœrk ña: kørmps, œr ’féxh’liuapalt, jì: bitx te, bìtx te, ña ña ’hunmast uə dà ’tùcst. Ðì kud ’wàddår hœr pràis te: à ’dràx ’peníz, ðet fœr twøc øz dì: wux ’raiders’ o ’lëfti mail a ñec, ña dìl stìkt à fœxv ’galaparz øk’kwìj Klàid an ‘Mat’isñ àm kud kast qøt m hul te.

O he: dønant a:N qús ña ’k’tron fœ: Dæn’bòça te: Sc’krego, an he: far’gèðørt wi ’mànø a gèd ’fala, an ’mànø a wi fìgøt hœz. O mét wì twøc dì:ñk kwìnzw m pàrtlìkør, jì: ñ ðàm’ 271 à ’sonse, fain, ’fö’døl lus, bø:ø bøc øn ’bøne; ña ’tùcær waz ña klın ’fènkøt, sòcgøt, tucøt, wi: fìgøt

261 The Dialect of Robert Burns as Spoken in Central Ayshire, Oxford University Press.
262 Assimilation would produce [Kœr dym].
263 Reduction to [ə] may occur in colloquial speech.
264 Reduction to [æ] may occur in colloquial speech.
265 The stressed form is [ðat].
266 In colloquial speech before a vowel, reduction to [m] may occur.
267 Reduction to [ə] in unstressed positions before consonants may occur in colloquial speech.
268 Assimilation would produce [Kœr laik].
269 The relative pronoun is usually reduced to [ə] or [ðat] in colloquial speech.
270 Probably reduced to [ə] in colloquial speech.
271 As Burns wrote Dumbair that may be [dʌmˈbɛr] cf. Dumbarton.
272 The stressed form is [ðæm].

Figure 3. Transcription into the International Phonetic Alphabet of a letter by Robert Burns to William Nicol, 1787-06-01, as published in Eagle 2022. Here voiceless /ʍ/ is written in lowercase as ⟨ʍ⟩ and in uppercase as ⟨ WCHAR ʍ⟩.

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: ά, γ, ι, and Λ were first encoded in Unicode 1.1, Ω in Unicode 5.1, Ψ in Unicode 7.0, and Τ in Unicode 9.0.
The rest of Burns’ letter as published in Eagle 2022.

Figure 3b.
A lice 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 4. Example from Carroll [2023; in press], showing \textsc{LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W} alongside \textsc{LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE} and \textsc{LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R}. This page faces the first page of the text of the book, which can be seen in Figure 6b.

Note that the transcription given here is not a phonetic transcription, but an orthographic transliteration between Pitman glyphs and Latin letters. It uses characters encoded for the IPA, but it uses them orthographically where casing is normal and appropriate.
Figure 4b. Example from Carroll [2023; in press], showing the text of the beginning of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland in Pitman Shorthand. The double lines below the names “Alice” Ælis and “White Rabbit” Maut Ræbit 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 /ʍ/, as can be seen in the entries below, taken from the New Era Shorthand dictionary.
Figure 5. In a manuscript written by Ursula K. Le Guin, four folios present what I have analysed to be four different “practice languages” devised evidently as homework as Le Guin prepared to devise the Kesh language which she would need for poetry and songs in the *Always Coming Home/Music and Poetry of the Kesh* project.

Here I have presented a very small part of what is not a very extensive text in the first of these languages. It has not before been published, and is here courtesy of the Le Guin Estate.

Two sentences beginning with *wh* /w/ can be seen in *Whenna* and *Whaddaree*, alongside *w* /w/ in *wCASTLE*. Since the phonetic transcription is intended to be user-friendly to non-specialists, capital letters are used orthographically in the transcription.
A. Administrative
1. Title
Revised 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
2023-05-31
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, FontLab.
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, conlangers.**
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? **No.**
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? **No.**
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? **No.**
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? **No.**
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?