General Punctuation
Range: 2000–206F

This file contains an excerpt from the character code tables and list of character names for The Unicode Standard, Version 11.0

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See http://www.unicode.org/charts/ for access to a complete list of the latest character code charts. See http://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/Unicode-11.0/ for charts showing only the characters added in Unicode 11.0. See http://www.unicode.org/Public/11.0.0/charts/ for a complete archived file of character code charts for Unicode 11.0.

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These charts are provided as the online reference to the character contents of the Unicode Standard, Version 11.0 but do not provide all the information needed to fully support individual scripts using the Unicode Standard. For a complete understanding of the use of the characters contained in this file, please consult the appropriate sections of The Unicode Standard, Version 11.0, online at http://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode11.0.0/, as well as Unicode Standard Annexes #9, #11, #14, #15, #24, #29, #31, #34, #38, #41, #42, #44, #45, and #50, the other Unicode Technical Reports and Standards, and the Unicode Character Database, which are available online.

See http://www.unicode.org/ucd/ and http://www.unicode.org/reports/A thorough understanding of the information contained in these additional sources is required for a successful implementation.

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<thead>
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<td>0F</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spaces

2000 [0x002F] EN QUAD
= 0020 [0x20] en space
2001 [0x002E] EM QUAD
= mutton quad
2002 [0x0020] EN SPACE
= nut
  • half an em
  \( \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space
2003 [0x0021] EM SPACE
= mutton
  • nominally, a space equal to the type size in
    points
  • may scale by the condensation factor of a font
    \( \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space
2004 [0x0032] THREE-PER-EM SPACE
= thick space
    \( \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space
2005 [0x0033] FOUR-PER-EM SPACE
= mid space
    \( \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space
2006 [0x0034] SIX-PER-EM SPACE
• in computer typography sometimes equated
  to thin space
    \( \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space
2007 [0x0035] FIGURE SPACE
• space equal to tabular width of a font
  • this is equivalent to the digit width of fonts
    with fixed-width digits
    \( \equiv \text{[noBreak]} \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space
2008 [0x0036] PUNCTUATION SPACE
• space equal to narrow punctuation of a font
    \( \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space
2009 [0x0037] THIN SPACE
• a fifth of an em (or sometimes a sixth)
    \( \equiv 202F \text{ [0x2F]} \) narrow no-break space
    \( \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space
200A [0x003C] HAIR SPACE
• thinner than a thin space
  • in traditional typography, the thinnest space
    available
    \( \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space

Format characters

200B [0x002B] ZERO WIDTH SPACE
• commonly abbreviated ZWS
  • this character is intended for invisible word
    separation and for line break control; it has no
    width, but its presence between two characters
    does not prevent increased letter spacing in
    justification
200C [0x0029] ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER
• commonly abbreviated ZWNJ
200D [0x0028] ZERO WIDTH JOINER
• commonly abbreviated ZWJ
200E [0x002D] LEFT-TO-RIGHT MARK
• commonly abbreviated LRM
200F [0x002C] RIGHT-TO-LEFT MARK
• commonly abbreviated RLM
    \( \rightarrow 061C \text{ [0x1C]} \) arabic letter mark

For additional general punctuation characters see also Basic Latin, Latin-1, Supplemental Punctuation and CJK Symbols and Punctuation.

Dashes

2010 \( \rightarrow 002D \text{ [0x2D]} \) HYPHEN
  \( \rightarrow 0060 \text{ [0x60]} \) hyphen-minus
  \( \rightarrow 00AD \text{ [0xAD]} \) soft hyphen
2011 \( \rightarrow 002D \text{ [0x2D]} \) NON-BREAKING HYPHEN
  \( \rightarrow 0060 \text{ [0x60]} \) hyphen-minus
  \( \rightarrow 00AD \text{ [0xAD]} \) soft hyphen
  \( \equiv \text{[noBreak]} \equiv 002D \text{ [0x2D]} \) two-em dash
  \( \rightarrow 30FC \text{ [0x30FC]} \) katakana-hiragana prolonged sound mark
2012 \( \rightarrow 002D \text{ [0x2D]} \) FIGURE DASH
2013 \( \rightarrow 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) EN DASH
2014 \( \rightarrow 002E \text{ [0x2E]} \) EM DASH
  • may be used in pairs to offset parenthetical text
    \( \rightarrow 203A \text{ [0x3A]} \) two-em dash
  \( \rightarrow 30FC \text{ [0x30FC]} \) katakana-hiragana prolonged sound mark
2015 \( \rightarrow 002D \text{ [0x2D]} \) HORIZONTAL BAR
  = quotation dash
  • long dash introducing quoted text

General punctuation

2016 \( \rightarrow 201D \text{ [0x1D]} \) DOUBLE VERTICAL LINE
  • used in pairs to indicate norm of a matrix
    \( \rightarrow 20E6 \text{ [0xE6]} \) combining double vertical stroke
    overlay
    \( \rightarrow 2225 \text{ [0x2225]} \) parallel to
    \( \rightarrow 23F8 \text{ [0x23F8]} \) double vertical bar
2017 \( \rightarrow 0333 \text{ [0x333]} \) DOUBLE LOW LINE
  • this is a spacing character
    \( \rightarrow 05F6 \text{ [0x5F6]} \) _low line
    \( \rightarrow 0333 \text{ [0x333]} \) combining double low line
    \( \equiv 0020 \text{ [0x20]} \) space

Quotation marks and apostrophe

Use of quotation marks differs by language. The character names cannot reflect actual usage for all languages.

2018 \( \equiv 0027 \text{ [0x27]} \) LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK
  = single turned comma quotation mark
  • this is the preferred character (as opposed to
    2018 \( \equiv 0027 \text{ [0x27]} \) )
    \( \rightarrow 0227 \text{ [0x227]} \) apostrophe
    \( \rightarrow 028B \text{ [0x28B]} \) modifier letter turned comma
    \( \rightarrow 275B \text{ [0x275B]} \) heavy single turned comma quotation
    mark ornament
2019 \( \equiv 0027 \text{ [0x27]} \) RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK
  = single comma quotation mark
  • this is the preferred character to use for
    apostrophe
    \( \rightarrow 0227 \text{ [0x227]} \) apostrophe
    \( \rightarrow 028C \text{ [0x28C]} \) modifier letter apostrophe
    \( \rightarrow 275C \text{ [0x275C]} \) heavy single comma quotation mark
    ornament
2018 \( \equiv 0060 \text{ [0x60]} \) SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK
  = low single comma quotation mark
  • used as opening single quotation mark in some
    languages
2018 \( \equiv 0060 \text{ [0x60]} \) SINGLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK
  = single reversed comma quotation mark
  • has same semantic as 2018 \( \equiv 0060 \text{ [0x60]} \)
    , but differs in appearance
    \( \rightarrow 028D \text{ [0x28D]} \) modifier letter reversed comma

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201C " \n2037 General Punctuation 2037

201C " LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK
= double turned comma quotation mark
• this is the preferred character (as opposed to 201F ”)
→ 0022 ” quotation mark
→ 27D ” heavy double turned comma quotation mark ornament
→ 301D ” reversed double prime quotation mark

201D " RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK
= double comma quotation mark
→ 0022 ” quotation mark
→ 2033 ” double prime
→ 27E ” heavy double comma quotation mark ornament
→ 301E ” double prime quotation mark

201E » DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK
= low double comma quotation mark
• used as opening double quotation mark in some languages
→ 2E42 „ double low-reversed-9 quotation mark
→ 301F „ low double prime quotation mark

201F ” DOUBLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK
= double reversed comma quotation mark
• has same semantic as 201C “, but differs in appearance

General punctuation
2020 † DAGGER
= obelisk, long cross, oblong cross
→ 2E38 † turned dagger

2021 ‡ DOUBLE DAGGER
= diesis, double obelisk
→ 2E4B ‡ triple dagger

2022 • BULLET
= black small circle
→ 00B7 • middle dot
→ 2024 • one dot leader
→ 2219 • bullet operator
→ 25D8 • inverse bullet
→ 25E6 • white bullet

2023 ▲ TRIANGULAR BULLET
= 220E ▲ end of proof
→ 25B8 ▲ black right-pointing small triangle

2024 . ONE DOT LEADER
• also used as an Armenian semicolon (mijaket)
→ 00B7 · middle dot
→ 2022 • bullet
→ 2219 • bullet operator
≈ 002E . full stop

2025 .. TWO DOT LEADER
≈ 002E . 002E .

2026 ... HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS
= three dot leader
→ 22EE • vertical ellipsis
→ FE19 • presentation form for vertical horizontal ellipsis
≈ 002E . 002E . 002E .

2027 ・ HYPHENATION POINT
• visible symbol used to indicate correct positions for word breaking, as in dictionaries

Format characters
2028 \n2037 LINE SEPARATOR
• may be used to represent this semantic unambiguously

2029 \n2037 PARAGRAPH SEPARATOR
• may be used to represent this semantic unambiguously

202A \n2037 LEFT-TO-RIGHT EMBEDDING
• commonly abbreviated LRE

202B \n2037 RIGHT-TO-LEFT EMBEDDING
• commonly abbreviated RLE

202C \n2037 POP DIRECTIONAL FORMATTING
• commonly abbreviated PDF

202D \n2037 LEFT-TO-RIGHT OVERRIDE
• commonly abbreviated LRO

202E \n2037 RIGHT-TO-LEFT OVERRIDE
• commonly abbreviated RLO

202F \n2037 NARROW NO-BREAK SPACE
• commonly abbreviated NNBS

2030 \n2037 PER MILLE SIGN
= permille, per thousand
• used, for example, in measures of blood alcohol content, salinity, etc.
→ 0025 ‰ percent sign
→ 0609 ‰ arabic-indic per mille sign

2031 \n2037 PER TEN THOUSAND SIGN
= permyriad
• percent of a percent, rarely used
→ 0025 % percent sign
→ 060A % arabic-indic per ten thousand sign

2032 ′ PRIME
= minutes, feet
→ 0027 ’ apostrophe
→ 00B4 ′ acute accent
→ 02B9 ′ modifier letter prime

2033 ″ DOUBLE PRIME
= seconds, inches
→ 0022 ″ quotation mark
→ 02BA ″ modifier letter double prime
→ 201D ″ right double quotation mark
→ 3003 ″ ditto mark
→ 301E ″ double prime quotation mark
≈ 2032 ′ ′ ′

2034 ‴ TRIPLE PRIME
= lines (old measure, 1/12 of an inch)
≈ 2032 ′ ′ ′ 2032 ′ 2032 ′

2035 ′ REVERSED PRIME
→ 0060 ′ grave accent

2036 " REVERSED DOUBLE PRIME
→ 301D " reversed double prime quotation mark
≈ 2035 ′ ′ ′

2037 --- REVERSED TRIPLE PRIME
≈ 2035 ′ ′ ′ 2035 ′ 2035 ′

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>2038</td>
<td>CARET</td>
<td>up arrowhead</td>
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<td>A788</td>
<td>modifier letter low circumflex accent</td>
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<td>2039</td>
<td>SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK</td>
<td>left pointing single guillemet</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(</td>
<td>usually opening, sometimes closing</td>
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<tr>
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<td>)</td>
<td>right pointing single guillemet</td>
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<td>right pointing single guillemet</td>
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<td>right angle bracket</td>
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<td>REFERENCE MARK</td>
<td>Japanese kome</td>
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<td>tibetan ku ru kh a b zhi mig can</td>
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<td>200AD</td>
<td>cjk unified ideograph-200AD</td>
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<td>203D</td>
<td>INTERROBANG</td>
<td>0021 !</td>
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<td>UNDERTIE</td>
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<td>2E20</td>
<td>left vertical bar with quill</td>
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<td>hyphen-minus</td>
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<td>2044</td>
<td>FRACTION SLASH</td>
<td>solidus (in typography)</td>
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<td>solidus</td>
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<td>RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH QUILL</td>
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<td>DOUBLE QUESTION MARK</td>
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### Quotation marks

- **General punctuation**
  - **REFERENCE MARK**
    - Japanese kome
    - Urdu paragraph separator
  - **INTERROBANG**
    - 0021 !
    - 003F ?
  - **OVERLINE**
    - spacing overscore
    - 0020
  - **UNDERTIE**
    - Greek enotikon
    - 2332
  - **CHARACTER TIE**
    - z notation sequence concatenation
    - 2322
  - **CARET INSERTION POINT**
    - proofreader’s mark: insert here
    - 22CC
  - **ASTERISM**
  - **HYPHEN BULLET**
    - 002D
  - **FRACTION SLASH**
    - solidus (in typography)
    - for composing arbitrary fractions
    - 002F
    - 2215

### Brackets

- **LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH QUILL**
  - 2E20
  - left vertical bar with quill
- **RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH QUILL**

### Double punctuation for vertical text

- **DOUBLE EXCLAMATION MARK**
  - 0021 !
  - 0021

### Archaic punctuation

- **THREE DOT PUNCTUATION**
  - 10F8
  - georgian paragraph separator
- **QUADRUPLE PRIME**
  - 2032
  - 2032
  - 2032

### Archaic punctuation

See also historic punctuation with multiple dots in the range 2E2A-2E2D.

- **FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION**
  - 2684
  - die face-5
205A  TWO DOT PUNCTUATION
   • historically used to indicate the end of a sentence or change of speaker
   • extends from baseline to cap height
   → FE30  presentation form for vertical two dot leader
   → 1015B  greek acrophonic epidaurean two

205B  FOUR DOT MARK
   • used by scribes in the margin as highlighter mark
   • this is centered on the line, but extends beyond top and bottom of the line

205C  DOTTED CROSS
   • used by scribes in the margin as highlighter mark

205D  TRICOLON
   = Epidaurean acrophonic symbol three
   → 22EE  vertical ellipsis
   → 2AF6  triple colon operator
   → FE19  presentation form for vertical horizontal ellipsis

205E  VERTICAL FOUR DOTS
   • used in dictionaries to indicate legal but undesirable word break
   • glyph extends the whole height of the line
   → 2E3D  vertical six dots

Space
205F  MEDIUM MATHEMATICAL SPACE
   • abbreviated MMSP
   • four-eighteenths of an em
   ≈ 0020  space

Format character
2060  WORD JOINER
   • commonly abbreviated WJ
   • a zero width non-breaking space (only)
   • intended for disambiguation of functions for byte order mark
   → FEFF  zero width no-break space

Invisible operators
2061  FUNCTION APPLICATION
   • contiguity operator indicating application of a function

2062  INVISIBLE TIMES
   • contiguity operator indicating multiplication

2063  INVISIBLE SEPARATOR
   = invisible comma
   • contiguity operator indicating that adjacent mathematical symbols form a list, e.g. when no visible comma is used between multiple indices

2064  INVISIBLE PLUS
   • contiguity operator indicating addition

Format characters
2066  LEFT-TO-RIGHT ISOLATE
2067  RIGHT-TO-LEFT ISOLATE
2068  FIRST STRONG ISOLATE
2069  POP DIRECTIONAL ISOLATE

Deprecated
Use of these characters is strongly discouraged.
206A  INHIBIT SYMMETRIC SWAPPING
206B  ACTIVATE SYMMETRIC SWAPPING
206C  INHIBIT ARABIC FORM SHAPING