Supplemental Punctuation
Range: 2E00–2E7F

The Unicode Standard, Version 15.1
This file contains a excerpt from the character code tables and list of character names for
The Unicode Standard, Version 15.1

This file may be changed at any time without notice to reflect errata, or other updates to the Unicode Standard.
See https://www.unicode.org/errata/ for an up-to-date list of errata.

See https://www.unicode.org/charts/ for access to a complete list of the latest character code charts.
See https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/Unicode-15.1/ for charts showing only the characters added in Unicode 15.1.
See https://www.unicode.org/Public/15.1.0/charts/ for a complete archived file of character code charts for Unicode 15.1.
See https://www.unicode.org/charts/About.html#Conventions for conventions used in these code charts, and other
general information.

Disclaimer
These charts are provided as the online reference to the character contents of the Unicode Standard, Version 15.1 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 15.1, online at https://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode15.1.0/, 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 https://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.

Copying characters from the character code tables or list of character names is not recommended, because for
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See https://www.unicode.org/charts/fonts.html for a list.

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characters currently being considered for addition to the Unicode Standard can be found on the Unicode web site.

See https://www.unicode.org/pending/pending.html and http://www.unicode.org/alloc/Pipeline.html.
See https://www.unicode.org/charts/About.html for more information concerning the conventions and symbols used in
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New Testament editorial symbols

2E00 ⠜ RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER
    → 231C ⠜ top left corner
2E01 ⠝ RIGHT ANGLE DOTTED SUBSTITUTION MARKER
2E02 ⠧ LEFT SUBSTITUTION MARKER
2E03 ⠤ RIGHT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
2E04 ⠢ LEFT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
2E05 ⠣ RIGHT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
2E06 ⠥ RAISED INTERPOLATION MARKER
    → 22A4 ⠥ down tack
2E07 ⠤ RAISED INTERPOLATION MARKER
2E08 ⠢ DOTTED TRANPOSITION MARKER
2E09 ⠧ LEFT TRANPOSITION BRACKET
2E0A ⠤ RIGHT TRANPOSITION BRACKET
2E0B ⠡ RAISED SQUARE
    • used as an opening raised omission bracket
2E0C \ ⠣ LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
    • used as an opening or closing raised omission bracket
2E0D ⠣ RIGHT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
    • used as a closing or opening raised omission bracket

Ancient Greek textual symbols

2E0E ⠢ EDITORIAL CORONIS
    → 1FB0 ⠢ greek koronis
2E0F PARAGRAPHS
2E10 REVERSED FORKED PARAGRAPHS
2E11 HYPODIASTOLE
2E12 ⠜ DOTTED OBELOS
    • glyph variants may look like ‘ˑ’ or ‘ˑ’
    → 2052 ⠜ commercial minus sign
2E13 ⠤ DOWNWARDS ANCORA
    • contrary to its formal name this symbol points upwards
2E14 ⠧ UPWARDS ANCORA
    • contrary to its formal name this symbol points downwards
2E15 ⠢ DOTTED RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE
    = diple periestigmene

Ancient Near-Eastern linguistic symbol

2E17 ⠠ DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN
    • used in ancient Near-Eastern linguistics
    • hyphen in Fraktur text uses 002D - or 2010 -
      but with a ‘ˑ’ glyph in Fraktur fonts
    → 002D ⠠ hyphen-minus
    → 0030 ⠠ equals sign
    → 2010 ⠠ hyphen
    → 2E40 ⠠ double hyphen
    → 2E50 ⠠ oblique hyphen

Dictionary punctuation

These punctuation marks are used mostly in German dictionaries, to indicate umlaut or case changes with abbreviated stems.

2E1A ⠩ HYPHEN WITH DIACRISIS
    • indicates umlaut of the stem vowel of a plural form
2E1B ⠩ TILDE WITH RING ABOVE
    • indicates change in case for derived form

Brackets

2E1C \ LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
2E1D \ RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
    • used in N’Ko

Dictionary punctuation

2E1E ⠩ TILDE WITH DOT ABOVE
    • indicates derived form changes to uppercase
2E1F ⠩ TILDE WITH DOT BELOW
    • indicates derived form changes to lowercase

Half brackets

These form a set of four corner brackets and are used editorially. They are distinguished from mathematical floor and ceiling characters. Occasionally quine corners are substituted for half brackets.

2E22 ⠠ TOP LEFT HALF BRACKET
    → 230B ⠠ left ceiling
    → 231C ⠠ top left corner
    → 300C ⠠ left corner bracket
2E23 \ TOP RIGHT HALF BRACKET
2E24 \ BOTTOM LEFT HALF BRACKET
2E25 \ BOTTOM RIGHT HALF BRACKET

Brackets

2E26 ⠡ LEFT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
    → 2282 ⠡ subset of
2E27 ⠢ RIGHT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
    → 2283 ⠢ superset of
2E28 ⠧ LEFT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS
    → 2985 ⠧ left white parenthesis
    → 65F ⠧ fullwidth left white parenthesis
2E29 ⠤ RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS

Historic punctuation

See also historic punctuation with multiple dots in the range 2058-205E.

2E2A \ TWO DOTS OVER ONE DOT PUNCTUATION
2E2B \ ONE DOT OVER TWO DOTS PUNCTUATION
2E2C \ SQUARED FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION
2E2D \ FIVE DOT MARK
2E2E \ REVERSED QUESTION MARK
    = punctus percontativus
    → 003F ⠨ question mark
    → 008F ⠨ inverted question mark
    → 061F ⠨ arabic question mark
2E2F \ VERTICAL TILDE
    • used for Cyrillic yerik
    → 033E ⠨ combining vertical tilde
    → A67F ⠨ cyrillic payerok
2E30  ᵉ  RING POINT
   • used in Avestan
   \→ 2218  •  ring operator
   \→ 25E6  •  white bullet
2E31  ᵉ  WORD SEPARATOR MIDDLE DOT
   • used in Avestan, Samaritan, ...
   \→ 0087  •  middle dot

Palaeotype transliteration symbol
2E32  ᵇ  TURNED COMMA
   • indicates nasalization
   \→ 060C  •  arabic comma

Historic punctuation
2E33  ᵇ  RAISED DOT
   • glyph position intermediate between 002E .
     and 00B7 ·
   \→ 002E .  full stop
   \→ 00B7 ·  middle dot
2E34  ᵇ  RAISED COMMA
   \→ 002C ,  comma

Palaeotype transliteration symbols
2E35  ᵇ  TURNED SEMICOLON
   • indicates sudden glottal closure
   \→ 061B ;  arabic semicolon
2E36  ⬇  DAGGER WITH LEFT GUARD
   • indicates retracted pronunciation
2E37  ⬆  DAGGER WITH RIGHT GUARD
   • indicates advanced pronunciation
2E38  ⬊  TURNED DAGGER
   • indicates retroflex pronunciation
   \→ 2020 †  dagger
2E39  ⬈  TOP HALF SECTION SIGN
   • indicates pronunciation on one side of the
     mouth only
   \→ 00A7 §  section sign

Dashes
These long dashes are shown in the code charts inside dashed square boxes because of their width. In production fonts they would simply display as extra-wide dashes.
2E3A  ⬈  TWO-EM DASH
   = omission dash
   • may be used in Chinese for abrupt change of
     thought, inserting new content, or
     continuation of tone or sound
   \→ 2014 —  em dash
2E3B  ⬈  THREE-EM DASH

Alternate forms of punctuation
2E3C  ⬈  STENOGRAPHIC FULL STOP
   • used in shorthands and stenographies
   \→ 002E .  full stop
   \→ 166E •  canadian syllabics full stop
2E3D  ⬈  VERTICAL SIX DOTS
   \→ 205E ‥  vertical four dots
   \→ 2999 ⬈  dotted fence
2E3E  ⬈  WIGGLY VERTICAL LINE
   \→ 2307  ⬈  wavy line
   \→ 299A  ⬈  vertical zigzag line

Historic punctuation
2E3F  ⬈  CAPITULUM
   • ancestor of the pilcrow sign
   \→ 0086 ¶  pilcrow sign

Double hyphen
The double hyphen is used in transcription of old German manuscripts, and occasionally as a non-standard punctuation mark. It is not intended for the representation of normal hyphens, whose doubled forms in Fraktur text are considered glyphic variants.
2E40  ⬍  DOUBLE HYPHEN
   \→ 003D =  equals sign
   \→ 2010 -  hyphen
   \→ 2E17  ⬍  double oblique hyphen
   \→ 30A0  �-lnd  katakana-hiragana double hyphen
   \→ A78A  •  modifier letter short equals sign

Reversed punctuation
2E41  ⬊  REVERSED COMMA
   • Old Hungarian
   • used occasionally in Sindhi when Sindhi is
     written in the Arabic script
   \→ 002C ,  comma
   \→ 060C ,  arabic comma
2E42  ⬊  DOUBLE LOW-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK
   \→ 201E „  double low-9 quotation mark

Miscellaneous punctuation
2E43  ⬊  DASH WITH LEFT UPTURN
   • functions as a paragraphs in some Slavonic
     texts
   \→ 2E0F  ⬊  paragraphs
2E44  ⬊  DOUBLE SUSPENSION MARK
   • indicates omission of letters in a word on some
     Byzantine Greek seals and coins
   \→ 0374 ’  greek numeral sign

Typicon punctuation
2E45  ⬊  INVERTED LOW KAVYKA
2E46  ⬊  INVERTED LOW KAVYKA WITH KAVYKA ABOVE
   \→ 2A46 ꞗ  union above intersection
   \→ A85B ꞏ  modifier breve with inverted breve
2E47  ⬍  LOW KAVYKA
   \→ A67E ꞏ  cyrillic kavyka
2E48  ⬍  LOW KAVYKA WITH DOT
2E49  ⬍  DOUBLE STACKED COMMA

Historic punctuation
2E4A  ⬈  DOTTED SOLIDUS
   = virgula suspensiva
   • indicates a medial disjunction more than
     solidus but less than punctus elevatus
2E4B  ⬈  TRIPLE DAGGER
   \→ 2020 ††  dagger
   \→ 2021 †††  double dagger
2E4C  ⬈  MEDIEVAL COMMA
   • indicates a minor medial pause or disjunction
     of sense
2E4D  ⬈  PARAGRAPHS MARK
   • indicates the beginning of a paragraph, section,
     stanza, or proposition
   \→ 0086 ¶  pilcrow sign
   \→ 204B ‹  reversed pilcrow sign
   \→ 2E0F  ⬈  paragraphs
   \→ 2E3F Ꞓ  capitulum
2E4E  ⬈  PUNCTUS ELEVATUS MARK
   • This mark indicates a major intermediate pause
     where the sensus is complete but the sentence
     is not; this is similar in some regards to the
     modern use of a semicolon.

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2E4F ⊶态 CORTISH VERSE DIVIDER
2E50 ⌼ CROSS PATTY WITH RIGHT CROSSBAR
    ➔ 2720 ⌿ maltese cross
    ➔ 2C75 ⌿ latin capital letter half h
2E51 ⌽ CROSS PATTY WITH LEFT CROSSBAR
    ➔ A7F5 ⌽ latin capital letter reversed half h
2E52 ⌽ TIRONIAN SIGN CAPITAL ET
    ➔ 204A ⌽ tironian sign et
2E53 ⌽ MEDIEVAL EXCLAMATION MARK
2E54 ⌽ MEDIEVAL QUESTION MARK

Brackets
These brackets indicate ellipsis in certain conventions for
Japanese transliteration.
2E55 ⌠ LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH STROKE
    • optional ellipsis
    ➔ 2045 ⌠ left square bracket with quill
2E56 ⌡ RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH STROKE
2E57 ⌢ LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH DOUBLE STROKE
    • obligatory ellipsis
2E58 ⌣ RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH DOUBLE
STROKE

Parentheses top and bottom halves
These are used in pairs in extended IPA to indicate dubious
phonemes or questionable presence of a sound.
2E59 ⌠ TOP HALF LEFT PARENTHESIS
2E5A ⌡ TOP HALF RIGHT PARENTHESIS
2E5B ⌢ BOTTOM HALF LEFT PARENTHESIS
2E5C ⌣ BOTTOM HALF RIGHT PARENTHESIS

Oblique hyphen
The oblique hyphen is historic punctuation seen in some
medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. In some modern
lexicography an oblique hyphen is used distinctly to indicate
hyphenation which is retained when a word is not broken at a
line boundary.
2E5D ⌥ OBLIQUE HYPHEN
    ➔ 2010 ⌥ hyphen
    ➔ 2E17 ⌦ double oblique hyphen