**A. Administrative**

1. **Title:** Revised Proposal for Additional Latin Phonetic and Orthographic Characters
2. **Requester's name:** Lorna A. Priest
3. **Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):** Individual contribution
4. **Submission date:** 11 June 2004 (revised 26 July 2004)
5. **Requester's reference (if applicable):** L2/04-246R
6. **Choose one of the following:**
   - This is a complete proposal: Yes
   - More information will be provided later: No

**B. Technical – General**

1. **Number of characters in proposal:** 30
2. **Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):**
   - 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
3. **Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see Annex K in P&P document):** 3 (some combining marks)
4. **Is a repertoire including character names provided?** Yes
5. **Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?** Yes
6. **Is a repertoire including character names provided?** Yes
7. **Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?** Yes
8. **Special encoding issues:**
   - 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

**Additional Information:**

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](http://www.unicode.org) for such information on other scripts. Also see [http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html](http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

---

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?  
   No
   If YES explain

2. 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
   If YES, with whom?  linguists
   If YES, available relevant documents:  Email correspondence. See also References.

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example:  
   size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?  
   Yes
   Reference:  See comments in Section E

4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)  
   Common
   Reference:  Phonetic symbols are in current use in linguistic journals and books; orthographic characters  
   are used in literacy materials, liturgical books and general literature.

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?  
   Yes
   If YES, where?  Reference:  See comments in Section E

6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely  
   in the BMP?  
   Preferably
   If YES, is a rationale provided?  
   If YES, reference:  If possible, should be kept with other related blocks in the BMP.

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?  
   Preferably together with other related blocks

8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?  
   No
   If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?  
   If YES, reference:

9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?  
   Yes
   Characters with stroke or bar might be construed as precomposed forms of sequences with combining overlay marks.
   If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?  
   If YES, reference: (Cf. §F.1 of L2/04-047.)

10. Can any of the proposed characters be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?  
    No
    If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?  
    If YES, reference:

11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?  
    No
    If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?  
    If YES, reference:  
    Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?  
    If YES, reference:

12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?  
    No
    If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?  
    No
    If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?  
    If YES, reference:

D. Proposed Characters

A code chart and list of character names are shown on a new page.
### D.1. Proposed Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>xx0</th>
<th>xx1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>û</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Á</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>É</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>`q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>ř</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Ź</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D.1. Character Names

- xx00 COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE
- xx01 COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON
- xx02 COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE
- xx03 COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON
- xx04 COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE
- xx05 COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE
- xx06 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW
- xx09 MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK BACKSLASH
- xx0A MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK VERTICAL BAR
- xx0B MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK SLASH
- xx0C MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK DOT VERTICAL BAR
- xx0D MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK DOT SLASH
- xx0E MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK DOT BAR
- xx0F MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK LOWER RIGHT CORNER ANGLE
- xx10 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE
  - lowercase is 0180 ƀ
- xx11 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR
  - lowercase is 0289 ʉ
- xx12 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V
  - lowercase is 028C ʌ
- xx13 LATIN SMALL LETTER AT
- xx14 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AT
- xx15 LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH STROKE
- xx16 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE
- xx17 LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE
- xx18 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE
- xx19 LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL
- xx1A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL
- xx1B LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE
- xx1C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH STROKE
- xx1D LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE
- xx1E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH STROKE
- xx1F LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL
D.3. Unicode Character Properties

xx00..xx05 should have a general category of Mn, and a canonical combining class of 230. Other properties should match those of similar characters, such as U+0300 COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT.

xx06 should have a general category of Mn, and a canonical combining class of 220. Other properties should match those of similar characters, such as U+0300 COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT.

xx09..xx0F should have a general category of Lm. Other properties for these characters should match those of similar characters, such as U+02BE MODIFIER LETTER RIGHT HALF RING.

xx10..xx12, xx14, xx16, xx18, xx1A, xx1C and xx1E should have a general category of Lu. Other properties for these characters should match those of similar characters, such as U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A.

Other characters should have a general category of Ll. Other properties for these remaining characters should match those of similar characters, such as U+0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A.

E. Other Information

E.1 Combining Diacritical Marks

The characters COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE, COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON, COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE, COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON are phonetic symbols which represent contour tone.

COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON are attested in the IPA Handbook. The other four contour-tone diacritics are not cited in the IPA handbook, but are widely used by linguists.

Figure 1. COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON (IPA, 1999, p. 23).

Figure 2. COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE (Gilley, 1992, p. 51).
Figure 3. COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON, COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON (Kutsch Lojenga, 1993, p. xii).

Figure 4. COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON and COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON (Kutsch Lojenga, 1993, p. 408).

Figure 5. COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON (Gilley, 1992, p. 53).
In addition to being used phonetically, COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON and COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE are also used orthographically in the Bette language of Nigeria.

Figure 6. COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON and COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE (IBS, 1982, p. 198).

COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE and COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE are phonetic symbols which represent contour tone.

Figure 7. COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE and COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE (Burquest, 1998, p. 234).

Figure 8. COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE and COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE (Goldsmith, 1995, p. 446)

COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW is used orthographically in four languages in Indonesia, namely Mongondow, Sangir, Siau and Talaud.

Figure 9. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2002, p. 1).
Revised Proposal to Encode Additional Latin Phonetic and Orthographic Characters

Lorna A. Priest    July 26, 2004

Figure 10. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2003, p. 1).

Figure 11. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2003b, p. 1).

E.2 Latin Extended

MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK BACKSLASH, MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK VERTICAL BAR, MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK SLASH, MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK DOT VERTICAL BAR, MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK DOT SLASH, MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK DOT BAR, and MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK LOWER RIGHT CORNER ANGLE are orthographic characters which are used for the Ozumacín Chinantec language of Mexico.

Figure 12. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2003, p. 1).

Figure 12 Chinantec tone marks: BACKSLASH, SLASH, DOT VERTICAL BAR, DOT SLASH, DOT BAR, LOWER RIGHT CORNER ANGLE (Liga Biblica, 2003, p. 864).
MODIFIER LETTER CHINANTEC TONE MARK VERTICAL BAR is similar to U+02C8 MODIFIER LETTER VERTICAL LINE, but these can co-occur (U+02C8 would be used in dictionary entries to mark stressed syllables) and need to be distinguishable in encoding, and also be visually distinct. (There is also a horizontal-bar tone mark, but this can be represented as U+02C9 MODIFIER LETTER MACRON.)

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE is an orthographic character used for at least two languages.
of Vietnam (Jorai and Katu). Lower case is represented in Unicode as U+0180 LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH STROKE.

Figure 15. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE (Katu, 1978, p. 119).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toldi HRAM MRÔ SA</th>
<th>BÀI THÚ NHẤT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ih hua ông laih ka?</td>
<td>Anh ấn cöm chúa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kao phraw hua ông gióng.</td>
<td>Tôi mới ăn xong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ih ông anâm hoget?</td>
<td>Anh ấn với rau gi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kao hua aôi soh du du hóm âm anâm ơh.</td>
<td>Tôi ăn cöm mãi thôi; không có rau gi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toldi HRAM MRÔ DU</th>
<th>BÀI THÚ HAI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ih hua ông laih ka?</td>
<td>Anh ấn cöm chúa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rôkão ko ih ông hua häng sang aîk kao mông mot aîm ơh.</td>
<td>Mặt anh ăn với gia-ຊûnh tôi tôi nay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ơ, dui mûn.</td>
<td>Đợi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toldi HRAM MRÔ KÌAC</th>
<th>BÀI THÚ BA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Đông ông wô.</td>
<td>Ân thêm ơi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR is used orthographically for a number of languages around the world. These include the Mesem and Melpa (see Figures 18 and 19) languages of Papua New Guinea, Sayula Popoluca of Mexico, the Badwe’e language of Cameroon (see Figure 20), the Budu language of Democratic Republic of Congo (see Figure 17), Comanche (see Figure 21) and Arhuaco of Colombia (see Figure 30). Lower case is represented in Unicode as U+0289 LATIN SMALL LETTER U BAR.
Figure 20. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (WBT, 2003, Back of front cover).

Figure 21. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (Robinson, 1990, p.142).

ubia (interj) oh! oh my! (exclamation of surprise used by women only). Ubia, kimaru mara. Oh my! They're coming. See ha?i, yu.


Ukunanakatu (adj) young, youthful. Tuniuhpu? tsa? uru ukunanakatu. The boy is just young.

uku numunnu, uku numu roopy-
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V is used orthographically in the Nankina language of Papua New Guinea (see Figure 22) and North Tepehuan of Mexico (see Figure 23). Lower case is represented in Unicode as U+028C LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V.

Figure 22. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V (Bible League, 1990, p. 45).

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AT and LATIN SMALL LETTER AT are used as orthographic characters for loan works in the Koalib language of Sudan. Although similar in appearance to COMMERCIAL AT, LATIN SMALL LETTER AT has different character properties.

Figure 23. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V (Liga Biblica, 1979, p. 30).

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AT and LATIN SMALL LETTER AT are used as orthographic characters for loan works in the Koalib language of Sudan. Although similar in appearance to COMMERCIAL AT, LATIN SMALL LETTER AT has different character properties.

Figure 24. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AT (Frontline Fellowship, 1993, p. 1).
The characters LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE are used orthographically in the Southeastern Tepehuan language of Mexico.

Although there are currently no publications using LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE, it should be encoded as it is an orthographic character. A dictionary is currently in the process of being published which uses LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE.
The characters LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE are used orthographically in the Arhuaco (Ethnologue code: ARH) language of Colombia. It is being used for a voiced alveopalatal affricate like the j of “just” in English. It has been used for perhaps the last 10 years, but little literature has been produced to date. The letter “j” also occurs in Arhuaco for borrowed words from Spanish.
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK were introduced by early Lutheran missionaries for the Numanggang language of Papua New Guinea (1930s or 1940s). After a number of decades of use, in 2002 the community decided to discontinue using LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK, but they are found in existing publications such as song books and liturgy materials. They are needed for electronic publishing of archived documents. They are also found in Kàte language (distantly related to Numanggang) literature. As shown in Figure 31 and 33 “q” also appears in the literature and could not be considered an alternate form.

![Figure 31. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL (BFBS, 1965, p. 105)](image1)

**Figure 31. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL (BFBS, 1965, p. 105)**

**Wofuŋ Jesu Kristo**

**Ere Mitì Qëri 3ì**

![Figure 32. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (BFBS, 1965, Title page).](image2)

**Figure 32. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (BFBS, 1965, Title page).**

![Figure 33. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (Hynum, 1989, p. 3).](image3)

**Figure 33. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (Hynum, 1989, p. 3).**
Figure 34. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (Hynnun, 1989, p. 46).

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH STROKE are used in the Kanuri orthography of Niger.

Figure 35. LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH STROKE (SIL, 1998, p. 7).
The characters LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH STROKE are used orthographically in the Lubuagan Kalinga language of the Philippines. The Lubuagan people are strong in their determination to keep this symbol. No examples of the LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH STROKE are available: the y-stroke is never word-initial in Kalinga text, and so the capital would not occur in most body text. Like any Latin characters used orthographically, however, it can occur in document elements set in full caps, and so must also be encoded.

![Image of a dog with a bone]

Figure 36. LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE (SIL, 1998, p. 1).

Ha Aliliwan Chi Asu


Figure 37. LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE (Pateuweg, 1998, p. 17).

**E.3 Phonetic Extensions**

LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL is a phonetic symbol used to indicate a labiodental flap. It is not approved IPA usage, yet it has been widely used, and is in current use, particular among Africanist linguists.

\[ \text{Voiced labiodental flap, made by moving the lower lip inwards behind the upper teeth and then flapping it against the upper teeth outwards (phonetic symbol [v])} \]

- This sound seems to occur in ideophones only, e.g. Ḗvēbū (describing sudden reflexion of the tongue).  

**Figure 38. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Hoffman, 1963, p. 25).**

In Niger-Kordofanian almost all known examples are from Adamawa-Eastern. Once more Tucker and Bryan describe it as most common in the Ndogo-Sere group, examples being given from Sere, Mundu, Ndogo and Bai and once more in common words. Particularly interesting is its occurrence in Ndogo, Sere and Bai in the word of 'child' an obvious cognate of the widespread Niger-Congo root ği. Richardson gives an example from an Adamawa language Kaperere, a southern dialect of Mbum in which it occurs in the second person plural pronoun ći. He also notes its occurrence in Ngâka Mabo, a form of Maka Limba, and in the Yangere dialect of Banda, both of these once more languages of the Eastern division of Adamawa-Eastern.

**Figure 39. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Greenberg, 1983, p. 11).**

**Sounds (DGBAKA MABO)**

There are five phonemes j, ɛ, a, ɔ, ü with subsidiary members in unstressed syllables, also ɔ, ð, ʌ. Amongst the consonants the following are noteworthy: kp, gb, ʧ (flapped r), ʤ (flapped v), and v with syllabic value, e.g. kpâmonths ‘sleep’, nzogbele ‘knee’, vɪpɛ ‘woman’, ʧɪnâ‘nine’, vɪ ‘five’.

**Tone.** Both nominals and verbs may be categorized according to tone, which often distinguishes between lexical entities, e.g. kpâ ‘branch’, kпущ ‘leaf’.

**Word shape.** No closed syllables occur. Simple words are generally of the shape CV or CVCV. In the latter case, when the second consonant is L or ʧ the two vowels are the same. VCV is very rare, e.g. ʧwâ ‘fire’. Compound words are very common, e.g. kpâ-mâ ‘branch’ (‘hand’+‘tree’).

**Figure 40. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Richardson, 1957, p. 91).**

321. The characteristic consonant sounds kp and gb\(^1\) are found everywhere; ‘b and ‘d are found everywhere except in Zande. In addition a flapped L-sound is heard throughout (usually as a variant of L or ʧ),\(^2\) while Ndogo and Kreish pronounce a flapped v-sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOMBOT</th>
<th>BONGO</th>
<th>NDODO</th>
<th>ZANDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kp</td>
<td>ekp1</td>
<td>kpl</td>
<td>tikpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gb</td>
<td>tôngbô (canoe)</td>
<td>'dugba (to catch)</td>
<td>gbi (to strike)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'b</td>
<td>'ba (home)</td>
<td>'be (home)</td>
<td>'bâ (home)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>la'di (to cook)</td>
<td>'di (to cook)</td>
<td>'di (to speak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'r</td>
<td>kirir (charcoal)</td>
<td>'ngirâ (rhinoceros)</td>
<td>ritâ (sweet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>tû (boy)</td>
<td>gëf (arrow)</td>
<td>Kreish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) See vocabulary in Fr. Riberto’s *Elementi di Lingua Ndogo.*

\(^2\) Unless, of course, drum signalling has been borrowed from a di-tonal people and adapted to Zande. Note that the Banda drum signalling analysed by the author in the Western District is di-tonal.

\(^3\) Relatively rare in Mombod, however.

\(^4\) ‘ is the normal sound in Zande, alternating with r and l. It is spelt ɹ.

\(^5\) In Sere, where ‘ is mostly to be found.

**Figure 41. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Tucker, 1940, p. 65).**
F. References


Lorna A. Priest    July 26, 2004


Ramírez Solís, Cornelio, et al. (in press). *Diccionario tepehuano de Santa María Ocotán, Durango.* (Versión Preliminar.) D.R. por el Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, A.C., México, D.F.


_____. 2000. *Na ja bopkon gu ja’tkam gu Juan na ba’ mi’ ba aaya’ guch Xoi’kam.* (2nd edition.) Las Sagradas Escrituras para todos. Publicado por La Liga Bíblica, A.C., México, D.F.

