Preliminary proposal to encode additional dialectology Latin characters

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1. Background

The recent addition of the German dialectology symbols to Unicode raises the question of other dialectology transcription systems being encoded.

Romance dialectology transcription systems were created in the late 19th century or early 20th, in the same period as German dialectology systems or the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

Besides the Böhmer-Ascoli transcription from which the Teuthonista transcription is derived, another major transcription systems is the Rousselot-Gilliéron (French) system, and other systems have borrewed from these such as the Revista de Filología española (Spanish) system or the Romanian dialectology system.

These transcription systems have been used, adapted or extended in a relatively large quantity of dialectology works (French, Spanish and Portuguese, Italian, and Romanian), some of these are being digitized and require standardized characters.

More recent transcription systems were developped in the second half of the 20th century, on the basis of these transcription systems and the IPA, to accomodate larger second generation dialectology works (European: ALE, Mediteranean: ALM, Romance languages: ALiR, and others), some of these require additional characters to be encoded.

The characters being proposed are used mostly in Romance languages dialectology works but not exclusively, they are also used in transcription of other linguistic families present in the areas covered by these works. The characters needed for several other dialectology transcription systems, such as the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian systems would require further work and is out of the scope of this proposal.

This proposal aims to encode the missing characters needed for these transcription systems and questions the current encoding model for superscript diacritic letters with diacritics (nested letters) given their heavy use in some transcription systems.

2. Transcription systems

2.1. Böhmer-Ascoli or Teuthonista

The Böhmer-Ascoli transcription system is used in Italian and Swiss dialectology, it has been the basis for the Teuthonista transcription used in German diaclectology or the Mediterannean Linguistics Atlas (ALM) transcription.

The Italian and Swiss linguistics atlas (AIS) based its transcription on the Böhmer-Ascoli system, it was extended for the ALD/VIVALDI transcription.

This document is proposing the addition of:

- 1 letter
- 1 modifier letter
- 6 combining superscript diacritic letters

and is discussing 3 combining superscript diacritic letters with diacritics used in ALD/VIVALDI transcription.

Only one modifier letter from narrow Teuthonista (German dialectology) is being proposed for addition in this document.

2.2. Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription

The Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription is used in the ALF, the first modern linguistic atlas, and the most of the ALFR atlases, as well as several journals including *Revue de phonétique, Revue des parlés populaires*. In some works it is used as a bicameral system. It is used mostly in French dialectology (including non romance languages), but was also used in Catalunya and to some extent influenced transcrtions used in Swiss dialectology. The transcription of the ALAls is excluded since it is based on Teuthonista transcription.

This document is proposing the addition of:

- 1 letter
- 8 subscript letters
- 5 combining superscript diacritic letters
- 1 combining diacritic

and discussing 2 combining superscript diacritic letters with diacritics used in French dialectology.

2.3. RFE alphabet

The RFE phonetic alphabet (alfabeto de la RFE), also called Hispanic alphabet (alfabeto hispánico) is used in linguistic atlases of Spain and other Spanish (Castillan) speaking countries. It was originally defined in *RFE*, 1915:374 and in *Manual de Pronunciación española*, § 31. It was based on phonetic transcription systems used in linguistics journals at the time, the systems of the ALF and the AIS, to which several diacritics were added. As for other transcription systems Greek letters were borrowed: phi, chi and theta. However phi is consistently with the Greek glyph in contrast with the IPA phi. The RFE alphabet originally uses split o and split u, but some works such as ALEA replaced split u with barred u, and a few such as ALESuCh replaced split o with barred o. The RFE alphabet is also used in Portugal, but more recent works tend to use IPA or modified IPA (ALEAç, ALPEG, ALLP).

In Spain the two main phonetic transcription systems used in linguistics courses are (or used to be) the IPA and the RFE alphabet.

This document is proposing the addition of:

- 4 letters
- 6 modifier letters
- 1 subscript letter
- 7 combining superscript diacritic letters
- 6 combining diacritics

and discussing 8 combining superscript diacritic letters with diacritics used in Hispanic dialectology.

2.4. Romanian transcription

The Romanian transcription is used in Romanian dialectology, more specifically in *Atlas lingvistic român* (ALR) and later in *Atlas lingvistic român pe regiuni* (ALRR). The *Noul atlas lingvistic român pe regiuni* (NALR) which is currently being digitized uses this transcription system.

This document is proposing the addition of:

- 4 modifier letters
- 8 combining superscript diacritic letters
- 3 combining diacritics

and discussing 28 combining superscript diacritic letters with diacritics used in Romanian dialectology.

2.5. ALiR transcription

The ALiR transcription borrows most of its symbols from IPA but also draws some symbols from traditional Romance transcription systems. The *Atlas linguistique roman* (ALiR) is a second generation linguistic atlas, drawing its data from first generation altases.

This document is not proposing any new character for ALiR transcription. However it should be noted that every ALiR letter can be used as a subscript to indicate length or as a superscript to indicate weak pronunciation, and therefore might require to be encoded as such.

2.6. ALE transcription

The ALE transcription is used in the *Atlas Linguarum Europae* (ALE) atlases and commentaries it borrows symbols from IPA and other transcription systems as well. The ALE is also a second generation linguistic atlas, drawing its data from first generation atlases.

This document is proposing the addition of:

- 4 letters

used in ALE transcription.

3. Rationale for some characters

3.1. Greek letters and modifier letters used as Latin letters

There are several Greek letters being used in phonetic transcription as phonetic symbols. Some of them have already been disunified as Latin letters in Unicode. Since these transcription systems are Latin based it would be logical to use these Latin letters, and to encode their superscript diacritic letter form or modifier letter (superscript) forms instead of those of the Greek letters they originate from. We are proposing some additional Latin characters when there is precedent in the Latin set, specifically for additional modifier letter to correspond to existing Latin letters:

- `MODIFIER LETTER SMALL OMEGA`
- `MODIFIER LETTER SMALL CHI`

Some additional character are not being proposed as Latin character since there is precedent for them in the Latin script at this point.

- `MODIFIER LETTER SMALL RHO`
- `MODIFIER LETTER SMALL SIGMA`

3.2. Letters with stroke or bar

Unicode already differentiates Latin letters with oblique or diagonal stroke from Latin letters with horizontal stroke.

The barred open o (horizontal bar) used in ALE or ALiR should be disunified from open o with stroke (diagonal stroke) used in Bremer's transcription system in German dialectology. ALE defines its vowels with bars in its transcription tables, but uses strokes in its maps and commentaries, to the exception of o with stroke and barred o that must have different strokes.

3.3. Capital letter u with hook

Capital letter u with hook should be encoded because the Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription can be used as a bicameral alphabet for example in. All its other letters are already encoded as lowercases and uppercases.

3.4. Open diacritics

The open or lenis mark of Teuthonista shares the same origin as the open mark of IPA, `U+031C COMBINING LEFT HALF RING BELOW`. This open mark sometimes looks like an ogonek, for example in some RFE transcription, or somtimes as a half left ring below, for example in some ALR transcription. However Romance dialectology transcriptions usually use the same glyph have the same double open mark glyph as Teuthonista. NALR transcription also has an additional semiopen mark below. In RFE transcription, the open mark below and double open mark below can be rotated with turned letters, for example turned a with open mark above.

3.5. Nasalization diacritics

The Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription originally defined two diacritics to represent nasalization and weak nasalization. The nasalization diacritics is the tilde, it is sometimes found reversed in some works, but this can be considered glyphic variation. In Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription, the weak nasalisation diacritics either looks like `COMBINING INFINITY ABOVE` or `U+1DD1 COMBINING UR ABOVE`, and in NALR transcription like `COMBINING UR ABOVE`. A

disunification could be useful, but is not proposed.

3.6. Dot

The ALI transcription uses a bold dot as a phonetic symbol (not to be confused with the bullet it uses as a separator between recorded utterances), it also has a superscript form of that dot used when the symbol it modifies has a weak pronunciation. Because of its use and shape, the LATIN LETTER SINOLOGICAL DOT seems to be more appropriate than other dot characters, we suggest encoding the modifier letter as its superscript correspondant.

3.7. Superscript letter diacritics with diacritics or nested letters

There are several superscript letter diacritics with diacritics (also called nested letters) that have to be encoded as single characters to keep their semantics. This is similar to $\overset{..}{\overset{\circ}{\circ}}$ $\overset{..}{\overset{\circ}{\circ}}$ $\overset{..}{\overset{\circ}{\circ}}$ U+1DED, U+1DF0, U+1DF2...1DF4 (as well as $\overset{ï}{\circ}$ U+A676 COMBINING CYRILLIC LETTER YI) with diacritics above, or to $\overset{\circ}{\underset{c}{}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\underset{}{}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\underset{}{}}$ U+1DD7, U+1DED and U+1DF0 with diacritics below. We are not concerned by those with overlay diacritics. Most of these were added following L2/11-202 *Revised proposal to encode "Teuthonista" phonetic characters* and L2/11-240 *Report on the ad hoc re "Teuthonista"* (SC2/WG2 N4081) held during the SC2/WG2 meeting at Helsinki (WG2 N4106). In neither cases these are not decomposable with separate diacritics (for example <U+1DF2> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS ≠ <U+0363, U+0308> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING DIAERESIS).

This document accounts for 15 combining superscript diacritic letters with diacritics below and 30 combining superscript diacritic letters with diacritics above.

It is clear that these transcription systems have a great variety of letters with diacritics that can be used as superscript diacritic letters. There are probably many of them that are not accounted for in this document due to the flexibility of those systems. Because these transcription systems allow the transcribers to more accurately note what sounds they perceive, as opposed to more phonemic notations as IPA. In theory, any diacritized letter could be superscripted as a nested letter (it is not clear what is allowed and what is not). For example the same pairs of letters might be swapped if the perception is that it is closer to one or the other sound.

With the encoding of

- U+1DD7 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C CEDILLA in Unicode 5.1
- U+1DED COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LIGHT CENTRALIZATION STROKE
- U+1DF0 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH LIGHT CENTRALIZATION STROKE
- U+1DF2 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
- U+1DF3 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
- U+1DF4 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS

in version 5.1 and its future version, Unicode is using an encoding model where superscript diacritic letters with diacritics below or above are encoded as single characters.

The model for encoding superscript diacritics letters with diacritics above and those with diacritics below is straightforward but not scalable unlike that of simple combining diacritics which allows any combination with any base letters. An analysis of what the diacritic above applies to needs to be made to know if a single character should be encoded following L2/11-240. Due to the nature of the transcription systems, but mostly due to the variation of notations, it is possible in theory that each phonetic symbol composed of a letter and a diacritic be used as a diacrticis itself. The current model would require a long and slow process where combinations are made available only as they are attested and proposed, preventing transcribers from using combinations they might perceive or leading dialectologists digitizing works to use standardized characters.

Furthermore, theses superscript diacritics letters with diacritics will sometimes look exactly like superscript diacritics letters combined with diacritics when both the bottom and top letters have the same size, this will confuse users. For example U+1DF2 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERISIS is being encoded as a single superscript diacrtic letter and is used as such in Teuthonista transcription, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE, with the current model, should be encoded as a single superscript diacritic letter as used in ALR transcription, but a with breve is U+0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A combined with U+0306 COMBINING BREVE in Teuthonista. Some Teuthonista users might use the wrong character from ALR, if it looks right.

Alternative to the current model

If a different model was used, Unicode already has most of the characters needed to represent superscript diacritic letters with diacritics (nested letters). They could be used instead of having precomposed characters such as `U+1DF2 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS` or `U+1DD7 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C CEDILLA`. The semantic difference put forward as the rationale for encoding these diacritics as separate characters brings back the rationale for encoding precomposed letters with diacritics and restricts the possible combinations to only what is encoded as single characters.

Unicode already leaves some shape substitutions or positioning to the fonts and applications that set precedents for the proposed model. Consider how combining diacritics behave on base letters that are modifier letters or how `U+034F COMBINING GRAPHEME JOINER` (`CGJ`) is used to prevent canonical reordering (such as `<U+0361, U+034F, U+0307>` `COMBINING INVERTED BREVE + CGJ + COMBINING DOT ABOVE`). It can also be used to differentiate sorting of some strings (such as German umlaut and French tréma).

The model proposed is the following:

- Supersript diacritic letters with diacritics above should be encoded with existing characters that visually compose them, using `CGJ` `U+034F` (or a better character) to differentiate them from their indipendent component where the diacritic is semantically attached to the base and not the superscript diacritc letter.

  The shape substitution of the diaeresis is comparable to that needed when combining `MODIFIER LETTER SMALL A` with `U+1D43` COMBINING DIAERESIS, and semantically it is similar to `U+0361` `COMBINING DOUBLE INVERTED BREVE` combined with `U+034F` `CGJ` and other diacritics.

  This is relatively simple to implement in fonts and shapers.

- Superscript diacritic letters with diacritics below could be encoded with existing characters that visually compose them, with the use of `CGJ` `U+034F` to prevent canonical reordering which would move the diacritic below in the canonical order, similarly to `CGJ` being used between ligature tie and diacritics above to prevent the diacritics above from being moved in the canonical order. Font shapers should them assume the diacritic below is being applied to the superscript diacritic letters, similarly to the diacritics above being applied to the ligature tie.

  For example the `U+1DD7 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C CEDILLA` could have been encoded, instead of a single character, as the combination of `U+0368 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C`, `U+034F` `CGJ` and `U+0327` `COMBINING CEDILLA`.

  This can be implemented in fonts and shapers but is more complex than the case above, with glyph subsitution (when the set of desired characters is known), with glyph positioning (more complex but more flexible), or with a combination of both. It might require a different encoding model.

Illustration 1: This characters sequence could be encoded as follows:
`LATIN SMALL LETTER C`
`COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C`
`COMBINING GRAPHEME JOINER` (or a better character)
`COMBINING CEDILLA`
`COMBINING GRAPHEME JOINER` (or a better character)
`COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT`
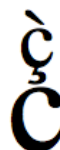
The downside of this proposed model is there is the complexity of input, but is comparable with the use of `COMBINING DOUBLE INVERTED BREVE` with `CGJ`.

The upside of the proposed model is that this is modular and allows for any combination.

Illustration 2: showing a screenshot from Firefox

1st line with base letter + combining diacritics

2nd line with base letter + combining diacritics preceded by CGJ modifiying their semantics (notice the second a with only one CGJ before breve, and the third a with CGJ before each diacritic)

3rd line with superscript letters with combining diacritics

This encoding model is already useable in Firefox on Windows or OS X, or LibreOffice on Windows.

It would be strongly recommended to encoded superscript diacritic letters with diacritics above with CGJ instead of additional single characters. Superscript diacritic letters with diacritics below are technically more complex and might require more reflection, but this proposed model with CGJ should be considered.

4. Proposed character names

Letters for Romance dialectology:

- LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O
- LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT U
- LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI WITH STROKE
- LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN E
- LATIN SMALL LETTER SMALL CAPITAL BARRED E
- LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG WITH STROKE
- LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN O
- LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH HALF STROKE
- LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HALF STROKE
- LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK

Modifier letters for Romance dialectology:

- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL B WITH STROKE
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL D WITH STROKE
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL CHI
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL G WITH STROKE
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL HENG
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL L WITH STROKE
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL L WITH MIDDLE TILDE
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL SPLIT O
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL SCRIPT R
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL SPLIT U
- MODIFIER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY
- MODIFIER VERY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY
- MODIFIER EXTREMELY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY
- MODIFIER LETTER LETTER SINOLOGICAL DOT
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL OMEGA
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL RHO
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL SIGMA
- MODIFIER LETTER SMALL ZETA

Subscript letters for Romance dialectology:

- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER C
- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER C WITH BAR
- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER D

- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE
- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER F
- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LIGATURE OE
- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK
- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER W
- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER Y
- LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER Z

Combining letters for Romance dialectology:

- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH STROKE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH BAR
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER DELTA
- COMBINING SMALL LETTER PHI
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER GAMMA
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH HOOK
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER HENG
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER J
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED R
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R
- COMBINING SMALL LETTER SIGMA
- COMBINING SMALL LETTER THETA
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
- COMBINING SMALL LETTER ZETA
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S

Combining diacritics for Romance dialectology

- COMBINING COLON ABOVE
- COMBINING COLON BELOW
- COMBINING DOUBLE SPANNING PARENTHESES ABOVE
- COMBINING DOUBLE SPANNING PARENTHESES BELOW
- COMBINING OPEN MARK ABOVE
- COMBINING DOUBLE OPEN MARK ABOVE
- COMBINING SEMIOPEN MARK
- COMBINING LONG RIGHT TACK ABOVE

Combining letters with diacritics for Romance dialectology:

- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A WITH DIAERESIS BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OPEN MARK BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE OPEN MARK BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A WITH OPEN MARK ABOVE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH BAR AND INVERTED BREVE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI WITH ACUTE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI WITH DOT ABOVE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI WITH DOT BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH ACUTE

- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH COMMA BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH INVERTED BREVE BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW AND MACRON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OPEN MARK BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OPEN MARK BELOW AND MACRON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH ACUTE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CARON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH ACUTE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH COMMA ABOVE RIGHT
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH BREVE BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH INVERTED BREVE BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OPEN MARK BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OPEN MARK BELOW AND MACRON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE OPEN MARK BELOW AND MACRON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH RING BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW AND ACUTE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH ACUTE
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA ABOVE RIGHT
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH INTEVERTED BREVE BELOW
- COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CIRCUMFLEX

5. Annex 1: Repertoires of characters and glyphs

6. Annex 2: Examples
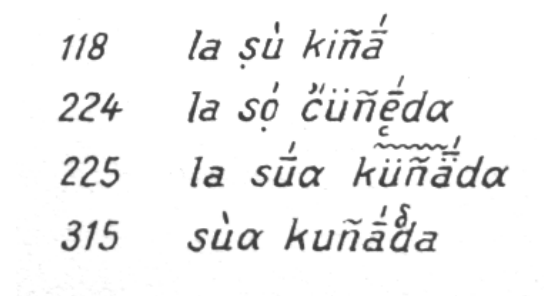
Figure 1: Example from Jaberg and Jud 1928 "la sua cognata" (map 29) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER DELTA
.
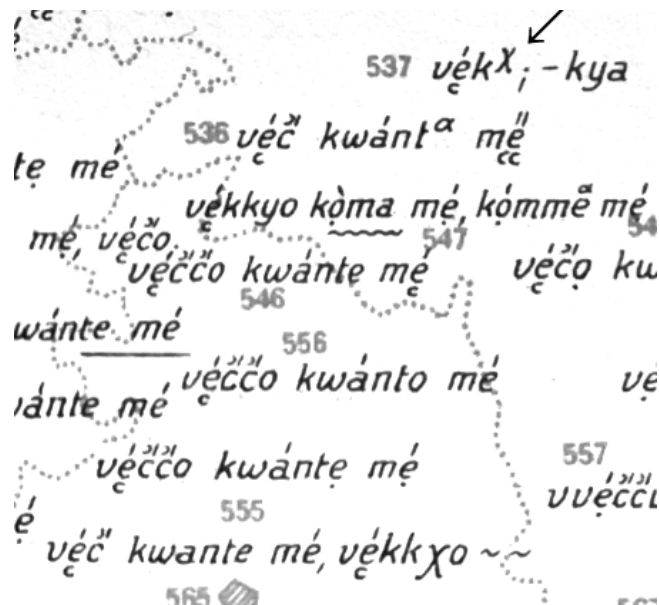
Figure 2: Example from Jaberg and Jud 1928 "vecchio quanto me?" (map 54) showing MODIFIER LETTER LATIN CHI.

χ	stimmloser mediopalataler Frikativ (ich-Laut)
χ̇	stimmloser prävelarer Frikativ
χ̣	stimmloser velarer Frikativ (ach-Laut)
χ̶	stimmloser uvularer Frikativ

Figure 3: Example from VIVALDI "Transckriptiorum" web page showing LATIN LETTER SMALL CHI WITH STROKE.
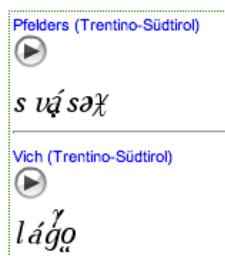
Figure 4: Example from VIVALDI's "l'acqua" showing LATIN LETTER SMALL CHI WITH STROKE and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER GAMMA.

Figure 5: Example from VIVALDI "l'angelo" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER DELTA, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG and MODIFIER LETTER L WITH STROKE.

Figure 6: Example from VIVALDI "l'aglio" showing MODIFIER LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE.

Figure 7: Example from VIVALDI "l'aglio" showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL CHI and MODIFIER LETTER CHI WITH STROKE.

Figure 8: Example from VIVALDI "alto" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI (mid palatal — ich sound) above *h with dot*.

Figure 9: Example from VIVALDI "l'aglio" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL S WITH CARON.

Figure 10: Example from VIVALDI "voglio tutto" showing COMBINING SMALL LETTER THETA and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI WITH DOT BELOW (velar fricative — ach sound) above a *k*.

Figure 11: Example from VIVALDI "dammi un altro pezzo" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI and COMBINING SMALL LETTER PHI.

Figure 12: Example from VIVALDI "la vacca ha due" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI WITH DOT ABOVE.
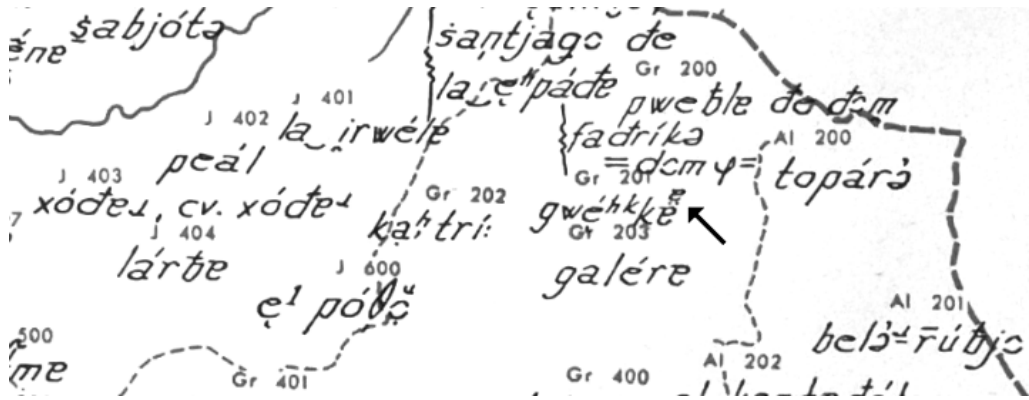
Figure 13: Example from ALEA (map 4) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A WITH DIAERESIS BELOW.

ǧ   velar fricativa sonora con rehilamiento.
ǵ   velar oclusiva semisorda.
ǧ   velar fricativa semisorda ligeramente aspirada.
ǧ   velar fricativa sonora ligeramente aspirada.
h   aspirada faríngea sorda.
ɦ   aspirada faríngea sonora.
ɦ   aspirada faríngea semisonora.
ɦ   aspirada faríngea semisorda.

Figure 14: Example from ALEA showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH HOOK.

ẕ   corono-predorsal plano-convexa fricativa semisorda.
ẕ   predorsal convexa sonora poco tensa y ligeramente interden-
        talizada.
ẕ   interdental sonora muy tensa.

Figure 15: Example from ALEA showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE.

ọ   muy cerrada, tendiendo a ʮ.
ō   palatalizada.
ɔ   relajada.
u   media.

Figure 16: Example from ALEA showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O.

| fenómeno que expresa dicho signo no se produce pier
    Las vocales invertidas ɒ, ə, ɩ, expresan relajación.
    Las vocales partidas ɔ, ʮ, indican relajación.
    Las vocales y las consonantes voladas, manifiestan qu

Figure 17: Example from ALPI showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O and LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT U.

g consonante velar oclusiva sonora; cast. *mango.*

g consonante velar fricativa sonora; es la port., cast. y cat. de *pagar.*

g consonante velar semifricativa sonora, intermedia entre g y g.

g consonante g ocasionalmente ensordecida.

g consonante velar fricativa semisonora.

Figure 18: Example from ALPI showing LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH HALF STROKE.

l consonante dental lateral sonora.

$ł$ consonante velar cóncava lateral sonora; port. y cat. *sol*, ingl. *all.*

$ł$ consonante semivelar lateral sonora, se articula con menor concavidad lingual que $ł$.

$ł$ consonante postpalatal cóncava lateral sonora.

l consonante mediopalatal lateral sonora; cast. y cat. *gallina*, ital. *paglia*, port. y prov. *palha.*

$ł$ consonante mediopalatal lateral sorda.

$ı$ consonante mediopalatal lateral sonora relajada, el contacto del dorso de la lengua con el paladar

Figure 19: Example from ALPI showing LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HALF STROKE.

Laterales

    alveolar   [l]

    interdental   [!]

    dental   [!]

    postalveolar retrofleja   [!]

    alveolopalatal   [l']

    palatal   [!]

    velopalatal   [ɬ]

    velar   [ɬ]

Vibrantes

Figure 20: Example from ALMex showing LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HALF STROKE.

v consonante labiodental fricativa semisonora.

v consonante bilabio-labiodental fricativa sonora, intermedia entre v y b.

w semiconsonante posterior distensiva; port *quatro*, cast. *cuatro*, cat. *qua*

Figure 21: Example from ALPI showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH STROKE.

ƶ	consonante interdental fricativa sonora; cast. *juzgar*.
ƌʒ	consonante dento-interdental fricativa sonora, intermedia entre *đ* y *ƶ*.
ᶾ	consonante prepalatal fricativa sonora labializada; franc. *jeu*.

Figure 22: Example from ALPI showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE.
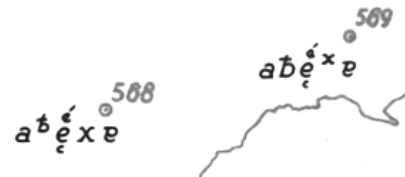
Figure 23: Example from ALPI "abeja" showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL B WITH STROKE.

Figure 24: Example from ALPI (map 2) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE, COMBINING COLON ABOVE, COMBINING COLON BELOW, MODIFIER LETTER SMALL SPLIT U and LATIN LETTER SMALL L WITH HALF STROKE.
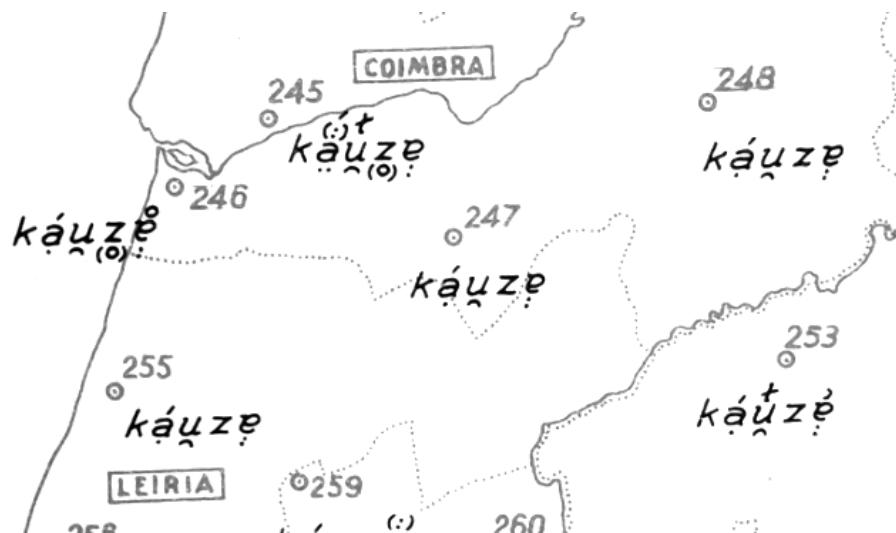
Figure 25: Example from ALPI (map 38) "causa" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE and COMBINING COLON BELOW.

Figure 26: Example from ALPI (map 8) "abuelo" showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL LETTER G WITH STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O and LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT U.
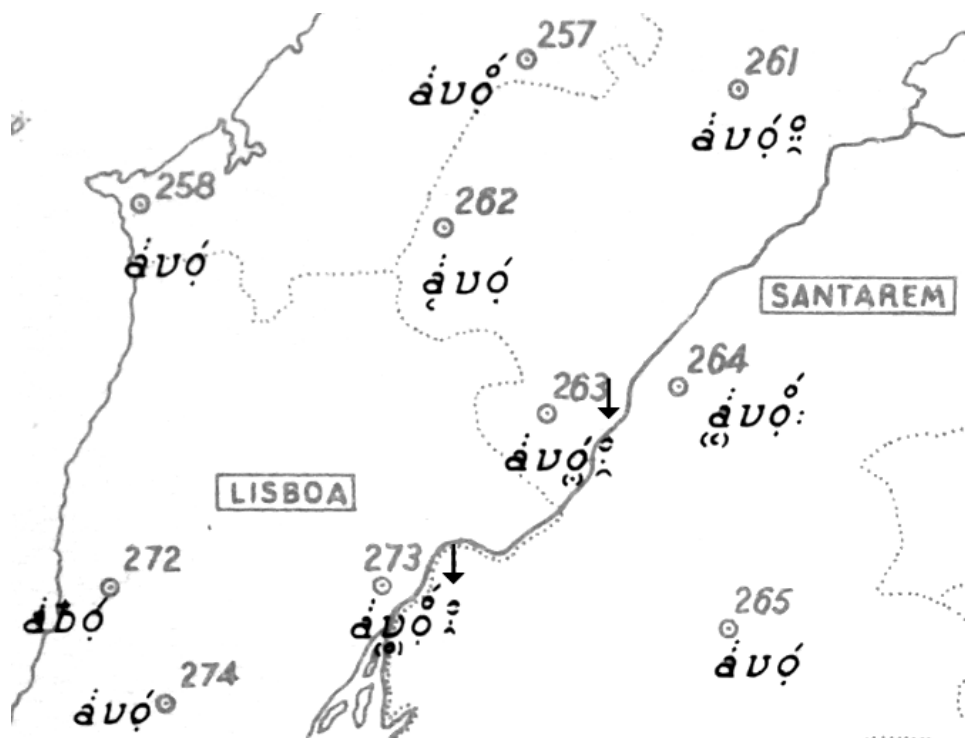
Figure 27: Example from ALPI (map 8) "abuelo" showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL SPLIT O.
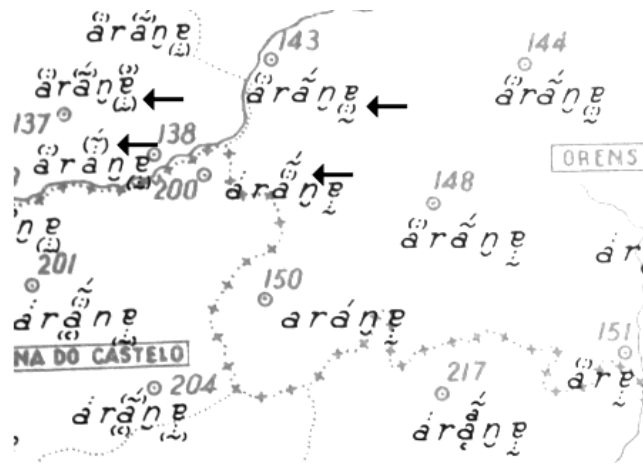
Figure 28: Example from ALPI (map 16) "araña" showing COMBINING DOUBLE SPANNING PARENTHESES ABOVE, COMBINING DOUBLE SPANNING PARENTHESES BELOW, and COMBINING PARENTHESES ABOVE and COMBINING PARENTHESES BELOW.
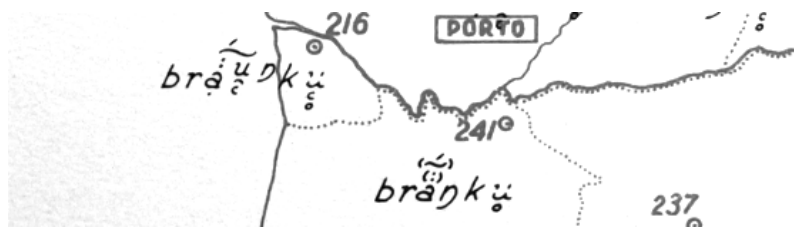
Figure 29: Example from ALPI (map 25) "blanco" showing COMBINING PARENTHESES ABOVE being used twice above a base letter.
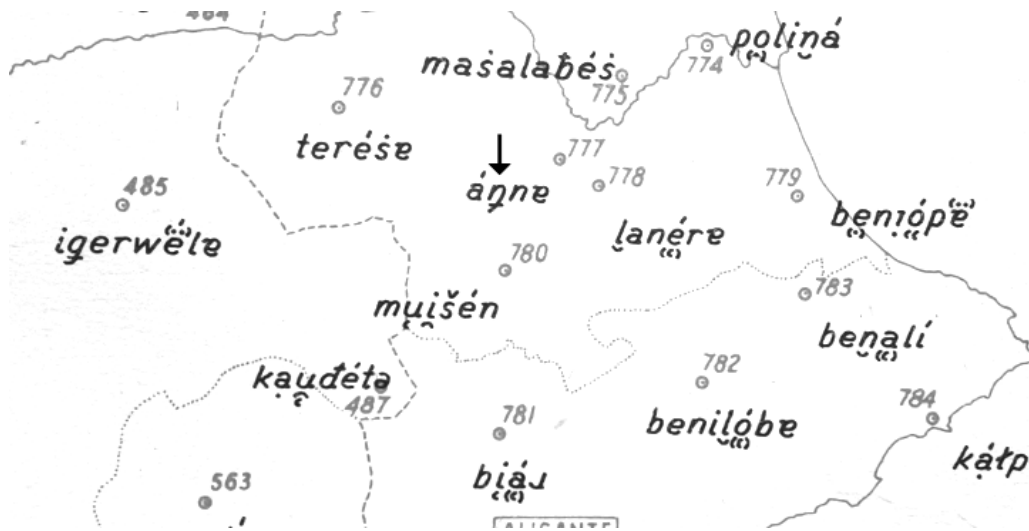
Figure 30: Example from ALPI (map 2) "denominación del lugar" showing LATIN LETTER SMALL ENG WITH STROKE.

observación –ésta más técnica. En la 4, la palabra *Ayer* dada (en la segunda mitad de la pág.) como ejemplo, hablar de conceptos representados por palabras de la misma etimología, me parece incluida seguramente p error: v. esp. *ayer* – port. *ontem*. Tercera observación – hoja 8. En el alfabeto fonético, en la línea segunda relati al signo ɐ, donde dice: "mixta (ɐ̤), nasal (ɐ̃)", creo que convendría escribir: "mixta (ɐ̤), como portuguesa de *ca* nasal (ɐ̃)". Dudo que el lector se dé rápidamente cuenta de otra manera, de que fue ésta la transcripción adopta para este sonido tan característico del portugués. No dispongo de la hoja en que aparece la ə, donde convend hacer una alusión paralela: "mixta (ə̤), como la portuguesa de *grande*". Cuarta observación: hoja 8. No es corre identificar la *ā* nasal portuguesa normal y la francesa, como se hace en la línea 19, contando del final. Nunca hemos hecho en la transcripción. La portuguesa normal es mixta, y no velarizada, como lo es la francesa. La hem trascrito (ā̤). Había que quitar aquí los ej[empl]os portugueses al principio, y ponerlos donde dice "mixta ā̤, co en port. *irmā, campo,* sorda...". En fin, para concluir, una observación de tipo estético: la cubierta quedaría mej me parece, sin la coma entre FONÉTICA y 1, y con el 1961 bajo la palabra Madrid. Pero esto ya no tiene ningu importancia: la cubierta está muy bonita como está. La idea de la moneda es magnífica».

Figure 31: Example from Cortés 2009:392 showing COMBINING COLON ABOVE and COMBINING COLON BELOW.

Interdentales.

ḏ̣	esp. enf. cruz / divina.....	krúz̞ ḏibína
ṭ	esp. hazte acá	áθṭe aká
ṇ	esp. onza....	óṇθa
z̞	esp. juzgar..	xuz̞gár
θ	esp. mozo...	móθo
đ	esp. rueda..	r̄wéda
ᵭ	esp. tomado.	tomáᵭo
ḏ̣	esp. verdad.	berḏ̣áḏ̣
ḷ	esp. calzado.	kaḷθaᵭo

Figure 32: Example from RFE 2 1915:374 showing LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE.

tonga:

a) Ante l: mjḁ̈ł cat. *mel*, fjḁ̈ł cat. *fel*, θjḁ̈ł cat. *cel*. Renat (*Misc. Fabra* 355) cita como propias de Bellmunt *jal* (= *žal*) < g ĕ l u, cat. *gel*, y además *Miquial* < M i c h a e l e, que en castellano no ha diptongado, pero que en catalán se pro- nuncia con ę́ abierta.

Figure 33: Example from RFE 33 1949:22 showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE OPEN MARK BELOW.

c) Ante r seguida de consonante no labial: fjɛ̞ɹ̃r̥ cat.
ferro, tjɛ̞ɹr̃ɛ̃ cat. *terra,* kubjɛ̞rt cat. *cobert,* aubjɛ̞rt cat. *obert,*
·c ĕ r c i u *REW* 1945 > θjɛ̞r̥θ cat. *cerç,* imbjɛ̞rn cat. *hivern,* y
asimismo ufjɛ̞rtɐ *oferta* y siṣtjɛ̞rnɐ *cisterna,* que en castellano
no tienen diptongo por ser voces cultas [1], pero que en ca-
talán presentan ɛ̞ abierta. Como propias de Bellmunt cita

Figure 34: Example from RFE 33 1949:22 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O,
COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OPEN MARK BELOW, COMBINING OPEN MARK ABOVE, and
COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A WITH OPEN MARK ABOVE.

metge, p ĕ d i c u > péʒɐ *petge.*

l) Ante velar: dịe m ĕ r c ŭ r i > dịmékrəs *dimecres,*
bǒr̃gɐ *borrega;* la voz θjɛ̞go, cat. *cec,* es un castellanismo muy
difundido también en todo el catalán occidental (*ALC,* 453).

10. Como es bien sabido, la ĕ breve ante yod ha dado
i en catalán, a que se ha reducido un antiguo diptongo, y
en aragonés y en mozárabe también diptonga *ié* o *iá,* mien-
tras que en castellano da *e* sin diptongación; el dialecto de
Aguaviva presenta el mismo resultado tan caracteristico del
catalán moderno, es decir, *i* < ĕ + yod: p ĕ c t u > pịt,
l e c t u > lịt *llit,* p ĕ c t ĭ n e > pịn̪tɛ̃, s p ĕ c ŭ l u > əspịl
espill, s ĕ x > sịṣ, m ĕ d i u > mịṣ *mig,* *d e s ĕ d i u *REW*
2590 > deʒịṣ *desig,* c a t h ĕ d r a > kaðịɹɐ *cadira,* arag. *ca-
diera,* a d h ĕ r i > ấɹι *ahir,* *f ĕ r i a (KUEN, *AOR,* 1934,
VIII, 97) > fịɹɛ̃ [1].

Figure 35: Example from RFE 33 1949 showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OPEN MARK BELOW,
COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OPEN MARK BELOW, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OPEN MARK BELOW
and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A WITH OPEN MARK ABOVE.

b) Ante r + consonante: bjɛ̞rt cat. *verd,* y también
*w e r r a > gjɛ̞ɹr̃ɛ̃ cat. y cast. *guerra;* en Valljunquera hay
además las formas gitjɛ̞r̃ɛ; gítjɜ̃r̥ cat. dial. *guiterra, guiterró;*
pero en Aguaviva se registra la forma gitåɹɹɛ̃ *guitarra* del
valenciano y del aragonés y catalán y español comunes.

Figure 36: Example from RFE 33 1949:26 showing COMBINING OPEN MARK ABOVE, COMBINING DOUBLE OPEN MARK ABOVE,
COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OPEN MARK BELOW, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OPEN MARK BELOW
and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A WITH OPEN MARK ABOVE.

en el único ejemplo que tengo común a mis dos sujetos, ambos coincidieron en el tratamiento de las consonantes: la yégwẻʰ (h), lá yégwɐs (m). Sin embargo, es notable anotar un caso oído sólo a (m), lá y̌ɐrɐs 'las hierbas', en el que la *y* deja de ser la castellana, como oí siempre en Puebla, y tiene un claro matiz rehilado [1].

Figure 37: Example from RFE 40 1956:20 showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON.

ʋ	*v* en tumba	ᶮ	*n* en año
b	*b* en ha*b*a	o	*o* en cant*ó*
ĉ	*ch* en mu*ch*o	ǫ	*o* en am*o*r
θ	*z* en mo*z*o	ɔ	*o* en ad*o*rar
d	*d* en con*d*e	p	*p* en *p*adre
đ	*d* en rue*d*a	r	*r* en ho*r*a
e	*e* en cant*é*	r̄	*rr* en ca*rr*o
ę	*e* en p*e*rro	ɹ	*r* en colo*r*
ə	*e* en am*e*naza	s	*s* en pa*s*o
f	*f* en *f*ácil	ş	*s* en ha*s*ta
g	*g* en man*g*a	t	*t* en *t*omar
g̵	*g* en ro*g*ar	ţ	*t* en haz*t*e acá
i	*i* en p*i*de	u	*u* en p*u*ro
î̯	*i* en gent*i*l	ᶙ	*u* en c*u*lpa
i̯	*i* en pe*i*ne	ụ	*u* en ca*u*sa
ị	*i* en ráp*i*do	u:	*u* en tít*u*lo
j	*i* en n*i*eto	w	*hu* en *hu*eso

Figure 38: Example from *Manual de pronunciación española* 1918:28 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O and LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT U.

z̦ — alveolar fricativa sonora mentalizada
ș — alveointerdental fricativa sorda
ŝ — alveolar africada sorda

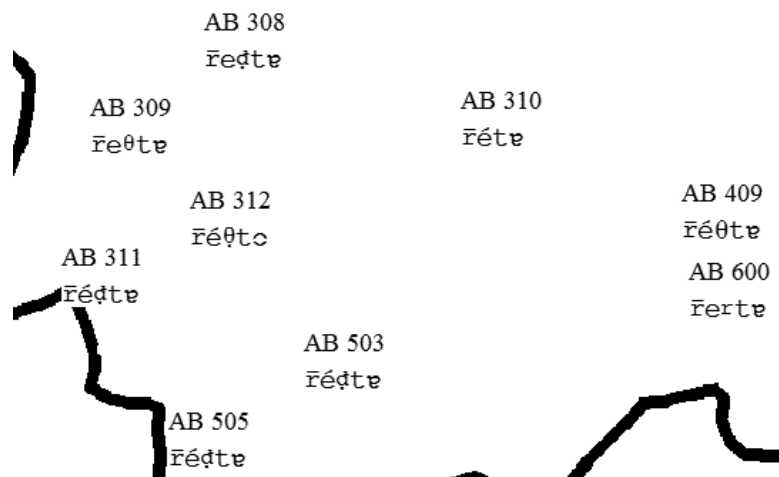Figure 39: Example from ALECMAN showing COMBINING SMALL LETTER THETA.

AB 308
r̄eɖɐ

AB 309
r̄eθ̠ɐ

AB 310
r̄étɐ

AB 312
r̄éθtɔ

AB 409
r̄éθtɐ

AB 311
r̄éɖtɐ

AB 600
r̄erte

AB 503
r̄éɖtɐ

AB 505
r̄éɖtɐ

Figure 40: Example from ALECMAN showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL D WITH STROKE and LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O
.

Figure 41: Exemple from Oliver and Flórez 1954: 177 showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED R.

- La forte palatalisation (assibilation) de certaines consonnes (com-
me ſ) devant voyelle palatale est notée par un s souscrit après la
consonne sourde ; ex. : *pt ₛⁱ* (petit) et par un z souscrit après la
consonne sonore ; ex. : *d₂ū̄ʳ* ((dur)

Figure 42: Exemple from ALRé showing LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER Z.

, *dœ́pẅi(kàrãtẅit)*
11
, *dépₓᵢⱼ (kàrãtẅit)*
14
, *dœ́pẅi (kàrãtẅit)*
17

Figure 43: Example from ALR "depuis" (map 69) showing LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER W.
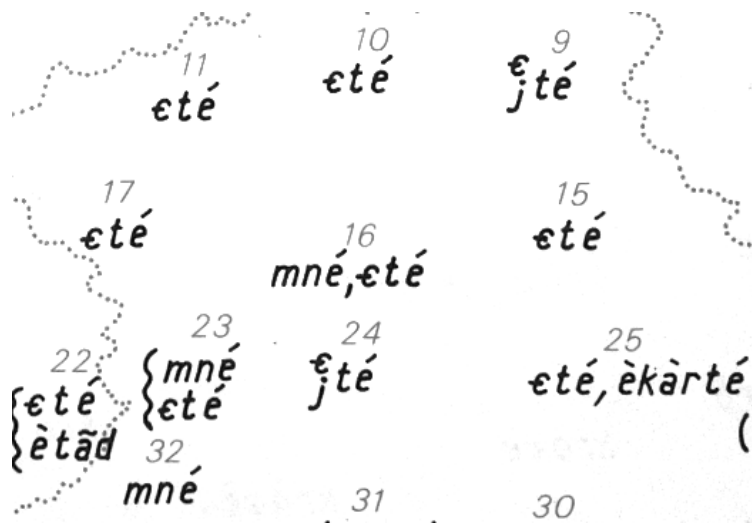
Figure 44: Example from ALIFO "épandre (le fumier)" (map 25) showing COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL C WITH BAR.

Il fait une chaleur étouffante :

2 : faǫ tœtúɾ
18 : I tē i vaɥdrœ ←
20 : ka fè penibl
27 : fè saɥprạ
28 : kœ fàị œstsáɥprœ
35 : kœ fe ē tā malyezi
38 : kaǫ bábuɾ
40 : feị babur
41 : kalò somǫcöœ ←
43 : faị ko murǫcöœ (fait-il lourd l)
67 : faị kǫ́mò
68 : faị somā̧cò
71 : fè kumą̧sò ←
72 : I tē i malaịị.
enquête D : 9W : faị tsóɥmạså

Figure 45: Example from ALAL "sécheresse" (map 14) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE, COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL C WITH BAR and LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LIGATURE OE.

La foudre est tombée :

11 la mœdàd_œ i tõ_mbạ̀dò
16 k_wå̱ za tõbá
17 là mudà̱då eị tõbà̱då
29 la fụdrõ̃^œ i tũbạdõ̃^œ
42 lʋ fè dil cyal i_s tũba
43 lʋ tʋnedrě e_s tũba
44 lʋ fé dèl syal e_s tũbò
48 lõ̊ fudrõ̃ èị tũbạdõ̃
49 lʋ fè èị tũbò
57 lõ̊ fudr õ̊ tũba
59 lõ̊ fụdrœ eị tũbạdœ
60 lʋ fyò dò cyaọ èị tũba

61 lõ̊ fụdrõ õ̊ tũba
62 lu fyò doʋ syaọ õ̊ tũba
63 lœ fyó dó sœ á tũ_mba
67 lœ fyo do céọ é tũ_mba
68 lʋ fyo do céọ yi tũ_mba
69 lʋ fe dèl cyel é tũ_mba
70 la fụdrọ i tũ_mbạdò
71 l oọrad̥_e a tũ_mba
73 lœ f_yọ̀ dó céy tũ_mbo (prés.)
74 lœ fyo dó sœ vàị tũ_mbé (fut.)
75 l oràị é tũ_mba
76 lʋ fe dó cyèl å̱ tũ_mba

Figure 46: Example from ALAL "il fait des éclairs" (map 60) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE, LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LIGATURE OE, LATIN SUBSCRIPT LETTER SMALL W and LATIN SUBSCRIPT LETTER SMALL Y.

9S œsparŋi
9E kó sparŋyi
9W ko sparŋyi
10N kw iḽũ̱co
10W sparŋi

Figure 47: Example from ALAL "il fait des éclairs" (map 60) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK.

7 a kå̊ f_wé dœ ràmàdè
8 kwá plujœnyá
9 kå _djābẇ̊ạ̊bå̊
11 kʋ plujœ̀nå̊

Figure 48: Example from ALAL "il bruine" (map 49) showing LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER W and LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER D.

Enquête D :

2S gå̊rnò (pin)
7S så̊pyi
8W sapyẏœ
9S sap_zi

9W sapẏ̇i
10N så̊pẏ̇i
10W så̊pyi
12S sapẏ̊œ, pẏ̊œ

12W sap_yi
13S sapị̱nò ; sapyœ (pin)

Figure 49: Example from ALAL "le sapin" (map 273) showing LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER Z and LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER Y.

Enquête D :

2S bèrẹ̀yo	9S lo ˈkakarọ́ta (pin), piṇyọ̀vǎ (sapin)	11N sótanóy̦
7S kurku	9E kåkarota (pin), pyiṇọ́tså (sapin)	12S satanó
8N pₓy̦lò	9W låvânay̦	12W pₓy̦mǎ
8W ry̦fœ	10N pyiṇå	13S piṇyò
9N py̦ma dœ pyi	10W kọ́nå	

Figure 50: Example from ALAL "une pomme de pin" (map 272) showing LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER F.

2 nạọtò	12 sèṇò	38 gòrgọ̀yo
3 t̞ₑarẽ̄ nòọ́tu (m)	16 saṇa (p)	40 brā̧dœ̊
5 marè (m)	17 sånå	43 ȼóṇọ̊

Figure 51: Example from ALAL "un endroit marécageux" (map 234) showing
LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER C WITH BAR and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE.

9W jẅiᶨyé	11N jẅiḽ̆e̊
10N dzuḽi	12S dzy̦lyè
10W jwiyé	13S juyè

Figure 52: Example from ALA "juillet" (map 124) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH BREVE BELOW and
COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Y.

Enquête D :

2S dᶨzurnẹ̀dò
7S dzurnà̧då

Figure 53: Example from ALA "la journée" (map 114) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER J.

frumã̀ nè᷂ 2022b	● kárà᷂ 384L., 388m, 389d, 524P.; kà?rà᷂ 3230n;
2015UC; fy̦rmã̀	gárà᷂? 371L "karas" 504J

Figure 54: Example from ALBRAM (map 5) showing LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK.

notations'impressives' ꞑ, ḽ, à côté de ny, ly ...
    Le **dévoisement** a été marqué par le petit cercle placé
au-dessous du phonème, par exemple sous un 2ᵉ élément le diph-
tongue, métàᶨ :méteil: ; le caractère assourdi du phonème
aurait pu être marqué plus souvent dans des cas comme trèfy
:trèfle:. Rarement nous avons noté une consonne dévoisée douce
par le signe de la sourde avec deux points souscrits, bàk꞉ : bague:,
mᵤtàr꞉ :moutarde:.

Figure 55: Example from ALBRAM 1975:xxiv showing COMBINING COLON BELOW.

Partout : *agúy*.

Var. : *agǽy*, 60 ; — *agúy*, 47, 62, 71, 72, 75, 76 ; *agúȩ̣*, 73, 78, 86, 87, 89, 91, 93 ; *agúʰ*, 43 (v.), 61, 63, 81, 84 ; *agú* (*ú*

Figure 56: Example from Bruneau 1914:20 showing LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER Y and LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER C combined with cedilla and inverted breve.

lœ flè-ꞔ 35, 98

lœ flè-ꞔ̂ 108

lœ flè-ê 106, 109

la flè-ê 105

lœ va dœvã 101.

Figure 57: Example from ALO "la sous-ventière" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL C WITH BAR AND INVERTED BREVE.

uẕler : des nids 910.   *ūnk* : jusqu'ici 740.   *ūnta* : oindre.

ꞹ

u : avec de la craie 345,   *udau* : en haut 685.   *uleyo* : noisette 919.
avec moi 864.   *udẹ* : N 969.   *uler* : truie 1342.
u : que c'est bon 504, que   *udi* : outil 961.   *ulin* : chenille 267.

Figure 58: Example from Gilliéron 1912:497 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK.

ꞹ

4811. *u*, ou, *conj.* Cf. Morph. 100, pour les crases (*o*).
4812. † *urãgutã*, orang-outang ; *terme d'injure.*

Figure 59: Example from Dauzat 1915:228 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK.

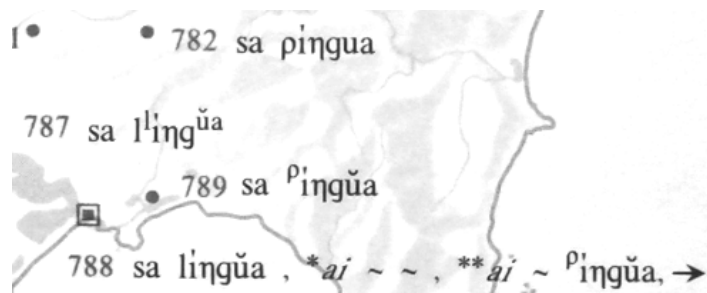Figure 60: Example from ALCB vol. 1 1966 map 7 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK.

Figure 61: Example from ALI vol. 1 1995 map 34 "lingua" showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL RHO.

Figure 62: Example from ALI vol. 1 1995 map 94 "scheletro" showing COMBINING SMALL LETTER ZETA.

Figure 63: Example from ALI vol. 2 1996 map 127 "rutti • un rutto" showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL ZETA.
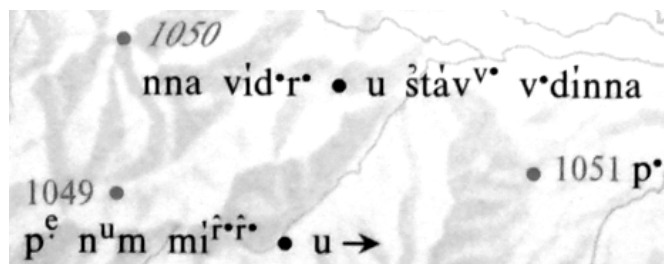
Figure 64: Example from ALI vol. 2 1996 map 94 "vedere • vedete" showing MODIFIER LETTER SINOLOGICAL DOT. Note: the bullet is used as a separator between recorded utterances.

r̂   - articolazione embrionale di [r]

ɿ   - [r] fricativa alveolodentale sorda

Figure 65: Example from ALI vol. 2 1996 (pronunciation leaftlet) showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R.

662 bóne bráčča

726 bràzzoʳ vónoṡ

734 bràzzoˢ bónoṡ „ *ai ~ ᵇónoṡ

751 bráčᶜoᶨᶥ ᵝònºṡ

764 bràzᶻuᶴ bònus

788 bràzzuʃ bónus

790 bráˢᵍᵉ búŋ-e

792 bráčču bèllus

Figure 66: Example from ALI vol. 1 1995 map 41 "braccio • braccia" showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL SCRIPT R (which happens to be with a different glyph from the one in the pronunciation leaflet)
COMBINING SMALL LETTER ESH WITH DOT ABOVE and COMBINING SMALL LETTER SIGMA.

710 iŋkaníre

715 a iŋkaniᵈᶦˢe , ~ iŋkaniʳᵈe

717 iŋkaní

718 iŋkaníre

719 ? iŋkaniʳe

Figure 67: Example from ALI vol. 1 1995 map 79 "biondi • bruni" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL SCRIPT R (which happens to be with a different glyph from the one in the pronunciation leaflet).

511 tè ᵉsta

517 maᵣˡ di háₚᵠọ

523 *ai ò mále alla ₜᶿèsta // ò mal

di hápo . *ai ò mál di ᶿèsta ;

ç o i mᵐar di háᵖº

Figure 68: Example from ALI vol. 2 1996 map 147 "male di testa" showing COMBINING SMALL LETTER PHI and COMBINING SMALL LETTER THETA.

Figure 69: Example from ALI vol. 2 1996 map 101 "puzza" showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL SIGMA.

Figure 70: Example from ALI vol. 2 1996 map 101 " puzza" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL SIGMA.

Figure 71: Example from ALI vol. 2 ALI - vol. 2 - map 127 "rutti • un rutto" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL S WITH COMMA ABOVE and MODIFIER LETTER SMALL OMEGA.

841 mə stȧk̩ᵊ jatȧnnᵊ stᵊ nuȧsk·

856 mə šȧt̩ u̩ nȧsə, *invece 'soffiare sul*
fuoco' si dice šušȧ

857 mⁱ ĭóšš̬ᵒ̩ lᵘ nȧs·

858 mə ĭóšš uᵘ nȧ̇ˢ·

863 mə šóšš o̩ᵒ nȧˢᵊ

Figure 72: Example from ALI vol. 2 ali - vol. 2 - map 103 "non pulirti (il naso)" showing
COMBINING LETTER SMALL O WITH DOT BELOW.

674 mə šùššə lᵘ nu̩è̞ᵉsə

677 mə ᵪ́u̩ᵪᵪ̣ uᵘ nȧ̇ᵃsə , *ai* ~ ṣ̌u̩š š
s ̣ss χ χχ

~ ~

687 mᵊ šùššə r· nóᵃsə

693 šuššȧ *inf* , ***ai* mᵊ ṣ̌óššə ʳu
χ

nȧsᵊ

804 frȋ́ńńə hu̇ndä̇n

Figure 73: Example from ALI - vol. 2 - map 103 "non pulirti (il naso)" showing
COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CHI WITH ACUTE and COMBINING LETTER SMALL S WITH CARON.

na spȧllᵊ *932* •   *933* a špȧ̇ᵃd̬ᵈᵊ
                              •

• *936* u̩ mȧšk·

na spa̩ᵈᵈ⁽ä⁾ *937*   a špȧ̇d̬ᵈᵃ , *ai* l
    gg   •   *938*

a spȧd̬da , *ai* ~ ~   *942* a spȧlla
941 •   •

Figure 74: Example from ALI vol. 1 map 40 "spalla" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL D WITH INVERTED BREVE BELOW.
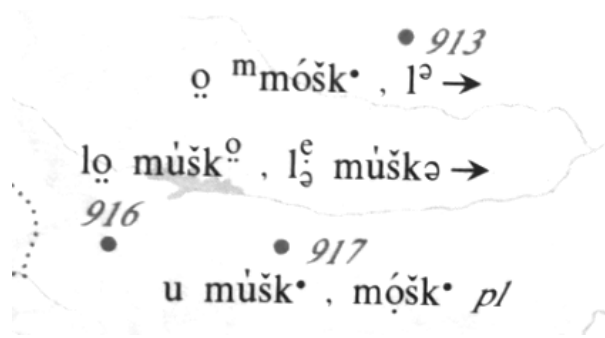
ǫ ᵐmóšk• , lᵊ →

● 913

lǫ mu̇šk°̣ , lᵉ̣ mu̇škə →

916

917

u mu̇šk• , mǫ́šk• pl

Figure 75: Example from ALI vol. 1 map 40 "spalla" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL E WITH DOT BELOW.

ḭmu̇l̰ʒu • ḭḭmul̰ʒámos737

738

745

746

immúrʒu , i̤mu̇̈zu • ᶦmᵐu̇l̰ʒámᵐuˢ
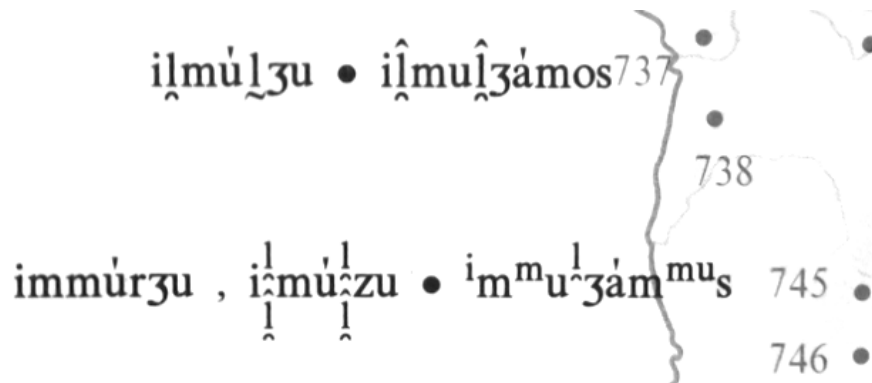
Figure 76: Example from ALI vol. 6 map 526 "collazione • facciamo collazione" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL L WITH INVERTED BREVE BELOW.

938 ᵞᵢ/ⱼnòććᵊ , *ai i jᵉnòćć•

941 χinòćća

943 ᵍʼqju̇ᵘń ᶦt pl det

945 ʲ/ᵧinòććᵘ • jᵉnòććᵃ , **ai
     ʲ/ᵧinòććᵃ

947 ~ • ddu̇ĭ ĭinòχχćća

951 *ai d̤du dḭnòχχćća

954 *ai dinòχχćća

967 du ǧinòććᵃ

1002 r̲•nòćća

1004 dᵉnu̇ok•ᵏ•° • i ʳᶦnu̇òććä

1005 ʳ•nŭóććᵃ

1006 ʳ•nòćća

1007 d•nòćća

Figure 77: Example from ALI - vol. 1 - map 68 "ginocchio • ginocchi" showing COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL GAMMA, COMBINING LETTER SMALL J, COMBINING LETTER SMALL C WITH ACUTE and MODIFIER LETTER SINOLOGICAL DOT. Note: the bullet is used as a separator between recorded utterances.

232 – ʒẹnóǧọ
248 múškolo *corr*] de kúgᵃḷᵃ
274 ʃenóč̣ọ
280 *ai* skátọa

Figure 78: Example from ALI - vol. 1 - map 69 "rotula" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL C WITH CARON.

1052 varbáǵᵍu • a βárba

1059 u vabᵇáǧᵍᵍu • a vàbba

Figure 79: Example from ALI - vol. 1 - map 36 "mento • barba" showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL G WITH CARON.

248 me – öĺen
325 kĺara ⊥
517 *ai* ᵗꞌₖᵢ̆ára
523 kĭára *II* bĭáŋko ; la hĭára

Figure 80: Example from ALI - vol. 6 - map 573 "chiara del uovo" showing
COMBINING LETTER SMALL T WITH COMMA ABOVE RIGHT.

917 ǧǧᵊnọ́kꞌkꞌjꞏ
921 ⁽ᵞ⁾ọnókꞌkꞌjᵊ • i ᵞunúkꞌkꞌjᵊ
922 ᵍunọ́ᵏꞌᵏꞌc̣jꞏ , ᵍunóᵏꞌᵏꞌꞏc̣jꞏ
923 duĭ ᵍunúkꞌkꞌjꞏ

Figure 81: Example from ALI - vol. 1 - map 68 "ginocchio • ginocchi" showing
COMBINING LETTER SMALL K WITH COMMA ABOVE RIGHT.

învăt = ím'vats.

ẹ, ặ, ạ̈, etc. arată nuanțe vocalice
intermediare.

ṣ, ţ, ẓ, etc. arată nuanțe conso-
nantice intermediare.

i, у, ă, h, etc. (la umărul literei
precedente) arată sunete slab
perceptibile.

ⁱ, ᵘ, ᵃ, etc. arată perceptibilitate
mai slabă.

ⁱ, ᵘ, ᵃ, etc. arată perceptibilitate
extrem de slabă.

Figure 82: Example from ALR-I showing COMBINING LETTER SMALL E WITH BREVE and COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL A WITH BREVE, MODIFIER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY and MODIFIER VERY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY.

ŕ (r muiat) în trans. învățătór ʿîn-
vățătorʾ– ꞧ.

ṟ (r bilabial) în interjecția munt.
tp̃ cu care se opresc caii.

ṣ (fricativă dentală surdă) în munt.
sóră – s.

Figure 83: Example from ALR-I showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE.

I. Modificación de la duración de la vocal:
 a) abreviación [por ejemplo]: ĕ́, ĕ́, ĕ̀, ĕ̋
 b) semialargamiento [por ejemplo]: e̅, é̅, è̅, e̋̅
 c) alargamiento [por ejemplo]: ē, é̄, è̄, e̋̄

II. Pronunciación nasal:
 d) seminasalización [por ejemplo]: ẽ, ẽ́, ẽ̀, ẽ̋
 e) nasalización [por ejemplo]: ẹ, ẹ́, ẹ̀, ẹ̋

III. f) Golpe de glotis [por ejemplo]: ʼe, ʼé, ʼè, ʼe̋

IV. Modificación de la apertura:
 g) cierre [por ejemplo]: ẹ, ẹ́, ẹ̀, ẹ̋
 h) semiapertura [por ejemplo]: e̞, é̞, è̞, e̞̋
 i) apertura [por ejemplo]: e̮, é̮, è̮, e̮̋
 j) gran apertura [por ejemplo]: e̞, é̞, è̞, e̞̋

Figure 84: Example from RSEL 37 2007:228 showing COMBINING LONG RIGHT TACK ABOVE and COMBINING SEMIOPEN MARK.

Las combinaciones de dos fenómenos fonéticos se pueden realizar solamente entre los miembros de dos series diferentes (por ejemplo: longitud + nasalización, longitud + apertura, nasalización + ensordecimiento etc.). A continuación seguiremos con algunos ejemplos de vocales que contienen dos fenómenos fonéticos: ą̄, ą̄, ą̄, ę̄, ʼẹ, ę̄, ę̄, ẽ̄, etc., como también sus variantes acentuales: ą̄, ą̄, ą̄, ę̄, ʼę́, ę̄, ę̄, ę́, ą̀, ą̀, ą̀, ę̀, ʼę̀, ę̀, ę̀, ę̀, ą̋, ą̋, ą̋, ę̋, ʼę̋, ę̋, ę̋, ę̋.

Según estas reglas de combinación se obtienen grafemas con signos que pueden marcar tres series de cambios fonéticos vocálicos, o incluso

Figure 85: Example from RSEL 37 2007:229 showing COMBINING LONG RIGHT TACK ABOVE, noticeably wider than COMBINING RIGHT TACK BELOW.
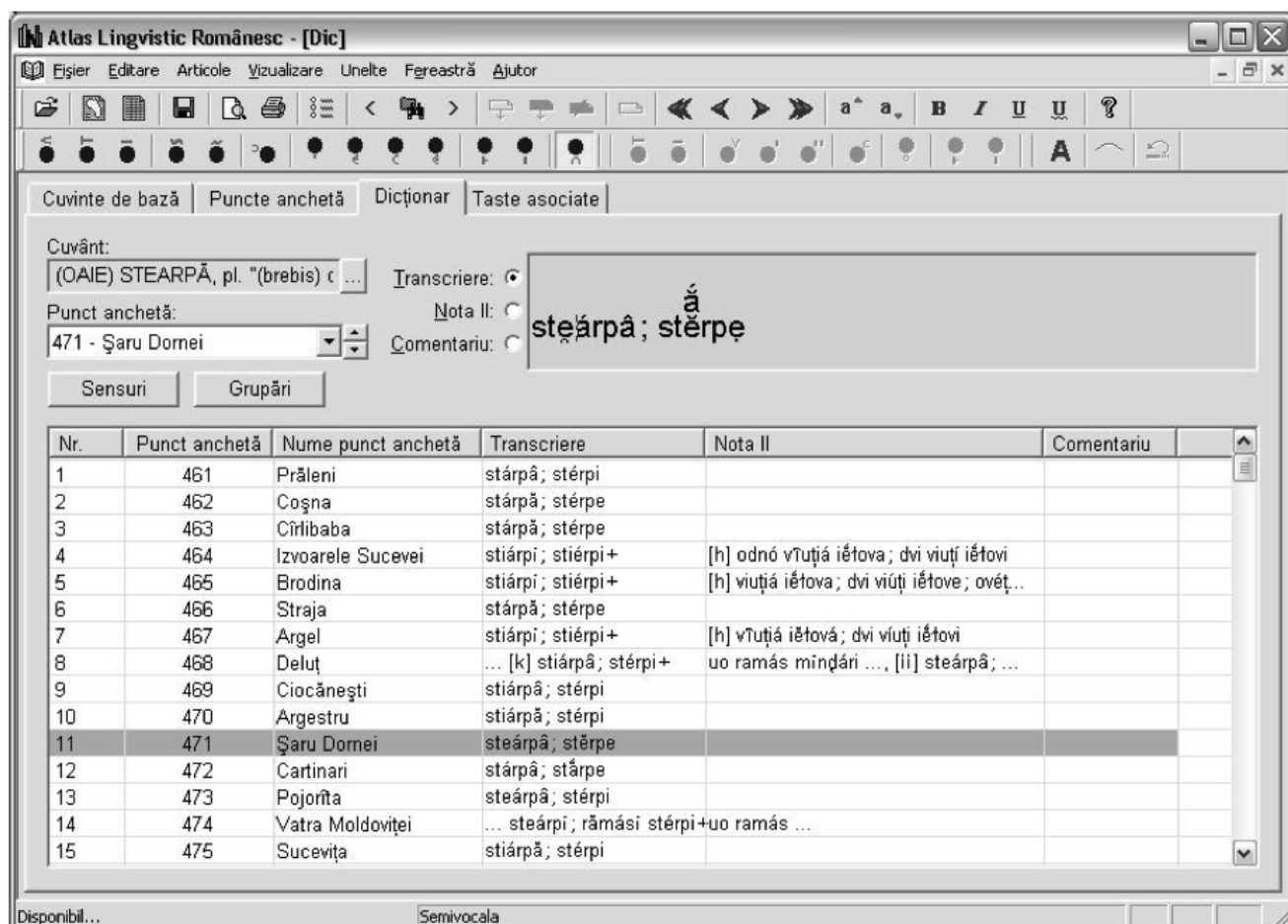
Figure 86: Example from Bejinariu 2007:15 (screenshot from EditTD) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE.

Figure 87: Example from Bejinariu 2007:15 (screenshot from EditTD) showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX.

pr^uoțápꞏ; -țápuř: 565.

proțápʮ; -țápurꞏ: 615.

proțáp; -țápurꞏ: 628.

proțápʮ; -țápurꞏ: 631.

proțáp; -țápurⳑ: 636.

tiņjála; ťiņjálꞏ, [1] prițáp; -țápị: 464 +

    [H] viị̯é; odnó ~; dvói viị̯íu̯.

Figure 88: Example from NALR-Mold 2005:36 MN Planșa showing MODIFIER LETTER VERY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY, MODIFIER LETTER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE.

négru; négrị: 615 + [ɛ] ~, fumăríu̯

    [este] „sur închis", 625, 645.

ň́égru; négrị: 626.

négru; négrị: 628.

négru, murg; murẑ: 608, 629 + (2)

    [ρ], [D], 634 + (2) [D].

Figure 89: Example from NALR-Mold 2005:39 MN Planșa showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON.

roș îņḱís; ~: 464 + [1] murc; murĉ̂.

róșu-nḱis, murg; muřẑ: 477 + (2)

    „negru".

r^uoș îňťís; ~, [D] murg; murẑ: 485 +

    (2) „nici nu-i sur bine, trece din

    sur în alb".

[ɛ] roș îŋḱís, murg; murĝ̂: 585.

Figure 90: Example from NALR-Mold 2005:39 MN Planșa showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH ACUTE, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CIRCUMFLEX.

harbúz; -búj
499 harbúj [pl.]; -búz
∞, harbúz; harbúj 477
488 ∞, hàrbúz; harbúj
476 harbúz; -búj
harbúz; -búj 496
S
harbú
harbúj [pl.]; -búz 478
479 harbúz; -búj 487 harbúz; -búj 500 harbúz; -búj
ʐ, + 475 harbúz; -búj
505 harbúz; -búj
ă d
495 harbúz; harbúj
... + harbúz; -búj 480
486 ∞, harbúz; -búj ∞, [ɛ] harbúz +; -búj ᵃ hₐrbúz; harbúj 501
494 ● SUCEAVA
búj
harbúj [pl.]; -búz 490
harbúz; -t 504
ɦ 502
485 ɦarbúz; ʰarbúj
harbúz; -búj harbúz; -búj

Figure 91: Example from NALR-Mold 2005 map 13 "pepene verde" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH COMMA BELOW, MODIFIER LETTER SMALL HENG and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER HENG.

ᵘocól; ᵘocu̯áli
517 perdé; -déli, ᵘocól; ᵘocu̯áli
519
523
513 ᵘocól; ᵘocu̯áli ᵘocól; ᵘocu̯ali
ᵃ

Figure 92: Example from NALR-Mold 2005 map 4 "staul" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE.

Figure 93: Example from Embleton 2009:138 showing MODIFIER LETTER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY, MODIFIER LETTER VERY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY, and MODIFIER LETTER EXTREMELY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY.

219 îs bugắț ųắmiń   551 iį distŭlẫ lúmi

: strĩsŭrẫ   537 iń d

228 d̈ëslŭlẫ lúme

: îz_d̈ëslúį ųǫ́miń   [575]   531 iń c
                                574 ——

        157   îs ǫ́mem_mulț

  ǎt zén heț gẫnề̊a₀χ leț

Figure 94: Example from ALRsn vol.5 1966 map 1372 "e destulă lume" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OPEN MARK BELOW.

rez 6]   260 ĉ   219
                      s-o preťińiț
   284
   s-o ųắrlẫčĭț
   [287] ——   [245] ——

o dắlũ-ųǫ̆rlắčĭⁱⁱi

      s-o fắcŭț préčĭń   235 [ε] s
      250

95 mń-aŋ‿capaláț ortắcˠ [perfc 1]

Figure 95: Example from ALRsn vol.5 1966 map 1372 "e destulă lume" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH ACUTE.

ẫ [preẓ 3]   ma-mpretinésc [prez 1]
   386
[366] me țipĕ̦r zrobéle̦ lo̊wẫréstwo [perf 4]

rẫşẫsc [prez 6]   414 sâ-ntovắrẫşắsc [prez 6]

365 sẫ-ntovắrẫş̦ĵẫ̊şṭi [prez 3]

Figure 96: Example from ALRsn vol.5 1966 map 1375 "s-au întovărăşit" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH INVERTED BREVE BELOW, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE.

ém d"in drum afǎrǎ

272 sǎ nu rǎtǎčim drúmu; o lǎsǎt drúmu [perfc 3]

365 sâ nu nị dúŝịm din a

279
_teịrẹ d"in drum

260
ẹm afǎrǎ   sǎ nu rǎtǎšim drúmu

219 sǎ nu ịěŝịm d"in drum

551 dàcǎ lǎ

284
ịm d"in drum afǎra [prez 4]

[287] ——

[245] ——

228 sǎ nú dǎm d"in drː

sǎ nú mẹ̆ren d̂ịn drumᵘ
250

235 sǎ nú lǎsǎ̆m drúmu pẹ̆ntru cǎrǎre

[575] ——

95 sǎ nu ńi pʈ̆ẹ̆rd"ẹm d"in drum

574
sǎ nu nːe

Figure 97: Example from ALRsn vol.5 1966 map 1376 "să nu ne abatem din drum" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH ACUTE, MODIFIER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OPEN MARK.

784 mǎ grǎbịésc ...

762 mǎ grǎbịěsc   728 mń-i digrǎ́bǎ

Figure 98: Example from ALRsn vol.5 1966 map 1377 "mă grăbesc" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Y.

a fi frig
272 cred"ẹ̆m cǎ n-á hi frigᵁ

365 am crezút [perfc 1]

frig

[perfc 1] cǎ n-á ŝi frig 219
260
aŋ crezú cǎ n-ǎ̆ ŝi frig⁺

551 credịáː

n crezú cǎ n-á hi frig⁺

[245] ——

228 crïd"ẹ̆m cǎ n-ar sː

Figure 99: Example from ALRsn vol.5 1966 map 1385 "credeam că n-o să fie frig" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH COMMA BELOW.

346 nu-ị lipsǎ
353 nú-ị lipsǎ
334 nu-ị d"é lipsǎ d"é ịěl
nu-ị suŝîǧᵁ
349
nu-ị d"é
36
úpǎ čē

Figure 100: Example from ALRsn vol.5 1966 map 1424 "nu e nevoie" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE.
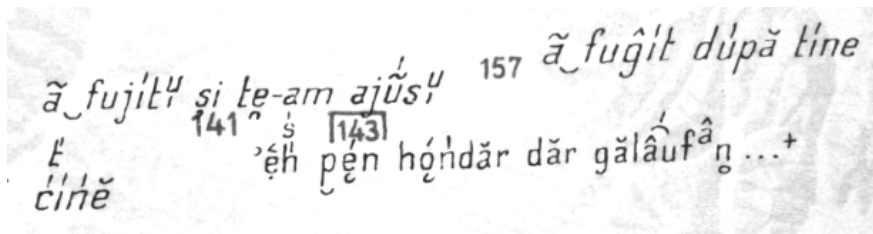
Figure 101: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1428 "am alergat după tine" showing OMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE.
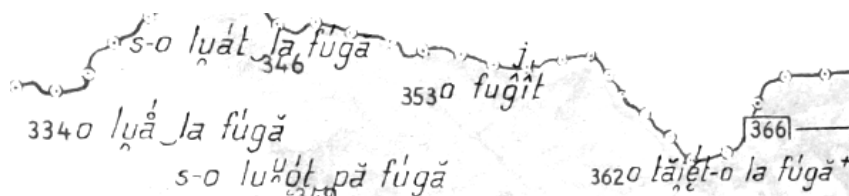

Figure 102: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 1966 map 1429 "a luat-o la fugă" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER J.
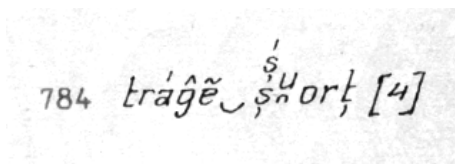

Figure 103: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 1966 map 1436 "trage la sorți" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW AND ACUTE.
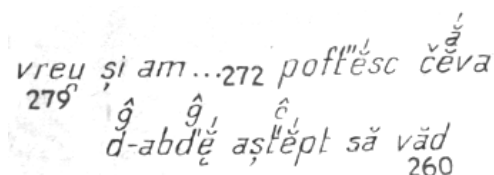

Figure 104: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 1966 map 1446 "doresc" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX.
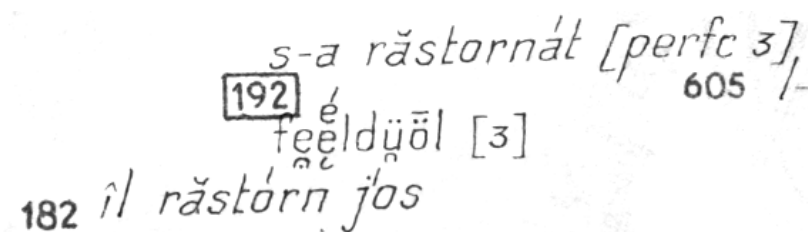

Figure 105: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1448 "răstorn" showing COMBINING FERMATA BELOW.

Figure 106: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1458 "se sparge" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OPEN MARK BELOW AND MACRON above e with open mark, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE OPEN MARK BELOW AND MACRON above o with double open mark, both with acute accent, where the macron indicates length and the acute accent indicated stress.

Figure 107: ALRsn vol. 5 map 1459 "se zbate" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG.

Figure 108: ALRsn vol. 5 map 1466 "bubue" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE.

Figure 109: ALRsn vol. 5 map 1467 "răspuns la întrebarea : cum strigi la cal să se oprească" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH RING BELOW, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON.

Figure 110: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1480 "pe după gît" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OPEN MARK BELOW.

Figure 111: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1484 "nu-ți dau de loc" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH COMMA BELOW. and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW.

Figure 112: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1506 "aeroplan" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON.

Figure 113: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1507 "casă veche, haină veche" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW AND MACRON.

Figure 114: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1512 "Gheorghe" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH ACUTE.

848 *mihái*

miχái,

876 *mihaíl*

872 *mihái*

Figure 115: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1531 "Mihai" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER HENG.

íștăn
|575| *ấ*
574 *ștefắne*

Figure 116: Example from ALRsn vol. 5 map 1537 "Stefan" showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND MACRON.

791 *pịátră vînătă cu zámă*

Figure 117: Example from ALRsn vol. 1 showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH ACUTE.

|575| *ố*
574 *fînăț, [*]-náț*

Figure 118: Example from ALRsn vol. 1 showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OPEN MARK BELOW AND MACRON.

|92| *o bucá dă pămínt î̃ lung*
[ε] hóssū̆ füödęk [p]

dięlnite dięlnitîle ⌐⌐ 605 ⌐ ⌐

Figure 119: Example from ALRsn vol. 1 showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON.

Figure 120: Example from ALRsn vol. 1 showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW.

Figure 121: Example from Alinei (ALE) 1986:ic showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SMALL CAPITAL BARRED E, and LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN E and LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN O.

Figure 122: Example from Contini 1992:353 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SMALL CAPITAL BARRED E and LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN E

Figure 123: Example from Wolf (SUF) 2005:75 showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL STIRRUP R.

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