

Proposal to encode additional dialectology Latin characters

Denis Moyogo Jacquerye <moyogo@gmail.com>

2014-08-06

Revision 1

Replaces L2/13-172

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 (both used in German dialectology), another major transcription systems is the French Rousselot-Gilliéron system. Other systems have borrowed from these such as the Spanish Revista de Filología española 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 would require standardized characters.

More recent transcription systems were developed in the second half of the 20th century, based on these earlier transcription systems and the IPA, to accommodate larger second generation dialectology works (European: ALE, Mediterranean: 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 are out of the scope of this proposal.

This document proposes to encode the basic missing characters needed for these transcription systems.

Given that superscript or subscript letters are used to indicate the weak pronunciation of the sound their normal symbols represent in these transcription systems, they are not being proposed for encoding in this document.

Following discussion after the initial preliminary proposal, the combining superscript diacritics letters, accented or not, also called nested letters, are left out of this proposal.

At this time, both the nested letters and the superscript and subscript letters can be dealt with through markup language and special formatting.

2. Transcription systems

2.1. Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription (RG)

The Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription is used in the ALF, the first modern linguistic atlas, and in 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 dialectology of France (including non romance languages), but was also used in Catalunya and to some extent influenced transcriptions used in Swiss dialectology. Subscripted letters are used to indicate weak pronunciation. The transcription of the ALAs is excluded since it is based on Teuthonista transcription.

This document is proposing the addition of:

- 1 capital letter
- 1 combining diacritic

used in French dialectology.

2.2. 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 dialectology or the Mediterannean Linguistics Atlas (ALM) transcription.

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

Superscripted letters are used to indicate weak pronunciation.

This document is proposing the addition of:

- 1 lowercase letter

used in ALD/VIVALDI transcription.

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 (Castilian) 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 (ALEAç, ALPEG, ALLP) use IPA or non standard IPA.

Superscript letters are used for weak pronunciation.

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:

- 5 lowercase letters
- 4 combining diacritics

used in Hispanic dialectology.

2.4. Romanian transcription (ALR)

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:

- 3 modifier letters
- 2 combining 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 atlases.

Every ALiR letter can be used as an added subscript to indicate length or as a superscript to indicate weak pronunciation.

This document is not proposing any new character for ALiR transcription.

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:

- 3 lowercase letters

used in ALE transcription.

3. Rationale for some characters

3.1. Letters with stroke or bar

In the Latin characters already encoded, Latin letters with oblique or diagonal stroke are differentiated from Latin letters with horizontal stroke.

RFE, ALD and ALE transcriptions uses several symbols with a horizontal stroke, some are being proposed for addition in this document.

Similarly the barred open o (horizontal bar) used in the ALE transcription tables should be disunified from U+AB3F LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O WITH STROKE (diagonal stroke) used in Bremer's transcription system in German dialectology.

3.2. Letters with half stroke or bar

The LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH HALF STROKE and LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HALF DIAGONAL STROKE are based on g with stroke and l with stroke, but these have different strokes. The U+01E5 LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH STROKE has a horizontal stroke while the U+0142 LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE has a diagonal stroke. It is assumed the side of the half stroke does not need to be specified.

 vs. 

 vs. 

3.3. Capital letter u with left hook

Capital letter u with hook should be encoded because the Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription can be used as a bicameral alphabet for example in ALCB vol. 1 1966 map 7. All its other letters are already encoded as lowercases and uppercases. The codepoint proposed is in the Latin Extended-D block whereas its lowercase and the other lowercase letters being proposed are in the Latin Extended-E block.

 and 

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 sometimes as a left half ring below, for example in some ALR transcription. However Romance dialectology transcriptions usually use 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. The RFE rotated marks and the additional ALR marks are proposed for encoding.

 and  and 

3.5. Combining vertical dot or colon

The combining colon is a single combining diacritic used in RFE to indicate the “mixed” property of a sound with a imprecise pronunciation.



3.6. Diacritics on rotated letters

The RFE transcriptions rotates diacritics and their position along with rotated symbols (for example a and turned a, or e and schwa). Most diacritics used by RFE already have characters for below and above (for example diaresis above and diaresis below). Three additional diacritics are proposed to handle RFE rotation.



3.7. Nasalization diacritics

The Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription originally defined two diacritics to represent nasalization and weak nasalization. The nasalization diacritic is the tilde, it is sometimes found reversed in some works, but this can be considered to be glyph variation. In Rousselot-Gilliéron transcription, the weak nasalization diacritics either looks like U+1AB2 COMBINING INFINITY or U+1DD1 COMBINING UR ABOVE, and in NALR transcription like COMBINING UR ABOVE. The encoding of a separate weak nasalization diacritics could be useful but is not being proposed.



3.8. Weak perceptability

The Romanian transcription has weak perceptability symbols which precede superscript symbols and indicate how weak the sounds these represent are. The document proposes to encode them as modifier letters.



4. Proposed character names

Letters for Romance dialectology:

X+A7AF		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK
X+AB61		LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL BARRED E
X+AB62		LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN E
X+AB63		LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH HALF STROKE
X+AB64		LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HALF DIAGONAL STROKE
X+AB65		LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG WITH STROKE
X+AB66		LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O
X+AB67		LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN O
X+AB69		LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT U
X+AB6B		LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED CHI

Modifier letters for Romance dialectology:

X+AB6C		MODIFIER LETTER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY
X+AB6D		MODIFIER LETTER VERY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY
X+AB6E		MODIFIER LETTER EXTREMELY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY

Combining diacritics for Romance dialectology

X+1AC1		COMBINING COLON ABOVE
X+1AC2		COMBINING COLON BELOW
X+1AC3		COMBINING OPEN MARK ABOVE
X+1AC4		COMBINING DOUBLE OPEN MARK ABOVE

X+1AC5		COMBINING SEMIOPEN MARK BELOW
X+1AC6		COMBINING LONG RIGHT TACK ABOVE

5. Annex 1: Repertoires of characters and glyphs

The characters proposed for addition are using non Unicode codepoints indicated with X, for example X+AB60, and have the transcription label in bold, for example: **RFE**. The abbreviations are RG for Rousselot-Gilliéron and ALF/AFLR, RFE for *Revista de Filología Española*, ALD for *Atlant linguistich dl ladin dolomitich* and VIVALDI, ALI for *Atlante linguistico italiano*, ALR for *Atlas lingvistic român*, ALiR for *Atlas linguistique roman*, and ALE for *Atlas Linguarum Europae*.

U+003A	:	COLON					ALE
U+0041	A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A	RG				
U+0042	B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B	RG				
U+0043	C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C	RG				
U+0044	D	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D	RG				
U+0045	E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E	RG				
U+0048	H	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H	RG				
U+0049	I	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I	RG				
U+004A	J	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J	RG				
U+004B	K	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K	RG				
U+004C	L	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L	RG				
U+004D	M	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M	RG				
U+004E	N	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N	RG				
U+004F	O	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O	RG				
U+0050	P	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P	RG				
U+0052	R	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R	RG				
U+0053	S	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S	RG				

U+0054	T	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T	RG					
U+0055	U	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U	RG					
U+0056	V	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V	RG					
U+0057	W	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W	RG					
U+0058	X	LATIN SMALL LETTER X	RG	RFE			ALİR	ALE
U+0059	Y	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y	RG					
U+005A	Z	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z	RG					
U+0061	a	LATIN SMALL LETTER A	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALİR ALE
U+0062	b	LATIN SMALL LETTER B	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALİR ALE
U+0063	c	LATIN SMALL LETTER C	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALİR ALE
U+0064	d	LATIN SMALL LETTER D	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALİR ALE
U+0065	e	LATIN SMALL LETTER E	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALİR ALE
U+0066	f	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI		ALİR ALE
U+0067	g	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALİR ALE
U+0068	h	LATIN SMALL LETTER H	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI		ALİR ALE
U+0069	i	LATIN SMALL LETTER I	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALİR ALE
U+006A	j	LATIN SMALL LETTER J	RG	RFE		ALI	ALR	ALİR ALE
U+006B	k	LATIN SMALL LETTER K	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALİR ALE
U+006C	l	LATIN SMALL LETTER L	RG	RFE	ALD		ALR	ALİR ALE
U+006D	m	LATIN SMALL LETTER M	RG	RFE	ALD		ALR	ALİR ALE

U+006E	n	LATIN SMALL LETTER N	RG	RFE	ALD		ALR	ALiR	ALE
U+006F	o	LATIN SMALL LETTER O	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE
U+0070	p	LATIN SMALL LETTER P	RG	RFE	ALD		ALR	ALiR	ALE
U+0071	q	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q							
U+0072	r	LATIN SMALL LETTER R	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE
U+0073	s	LATIN SMALL LETTER S	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE
U+0074	t	LATIN SMALL LETTER T	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE
U+0075	u	LATIN SMALL LETTER U	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE
U+0076	v	LATIN SMALL LETTER V	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE
U+0077	w	LATIN SMALL LETTER W	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+0079	y	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+007A	Z	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+00B7	•	MIDDLE DOT				ALI			ALE
U+00E6	æ	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AE							ALE
U+00F0	ð	LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH						ALiR	
U+00F8	ø	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE			ALD			ALiR	ALE
U+0111	đ	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE		RFE	ALD		ALR		
U+0127	ḥ	LATIN LETTER SMALL H WITH STROKE							ALE
U+0142	ł	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE		RFE	ALD		ALR		ALE
U+014B	ń	LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG		RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE

U+0152	Œ	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE	RG					
U+0153	œ	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE	RG	ALD			ALiR	ALE
U+0167	ƒ	LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE		ALD				
U+0180	ѣ	LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH STROKE	RG	RFE				
U+019B	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE			ALI			
U+01E5	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH STROKE	RG	RFE		ALI		
U+0249	ȝ	LATIN LETTER SMALL J WITH STROKE					ALE	
U+024D	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE			ALR			
U+0250	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A	RFE				ALiR	
U+0251	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA	RG	ALD	ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+0252	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED ALPHA						
U+0254	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O					ALiR	ALE
U+0255	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CURL					ALiR	
U+0256	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL					ALiR	
U+0258	ȝ	LATIN LETTER SMALL REVERSED E					ALiR	
U+0259	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI		ALiR ALE
U+025B	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN E			ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+025C	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSE OPEN E					ALiR	
U+025F	ȝ	LATIN LETTER SMALL DOTLESS J WITH STROKE					ALiR	
U+0263	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER GAMMA	RG		ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE

U+0264	ȝ	LATIN SMALL LETTER RAMS HORN					ALiR	
U+0265	ݙ	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED H					ALiR	ALE
U+0266	݂	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH HOOK					ALiR	ALE
U+0268	݃	LATIN LETTER SMALL I WITH STROKE					ALiR	ALE
U+026A	I	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I					ALiR	
U+026B	݄	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE TILDE		ALD	ALI			ALE
U+026D	݅	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH RETROFLEX HOOK					ALiR	
U+026E	݆	LATIN SMALL LETTER LEZH					ALiR	
U+026F	݈	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED M					ALiR	
U+0271	݉	LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH HOOK		ALD		ALR		
U+0272	݊	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK					ALiR	ALE
U+0273	݋	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH RETROFLEX HOOK					ALiR	ALE
U+0275	܀	LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED O					ALiR	ALE
U+0276	܁	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL OE					ALiR	
U+0278	܂	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHI						ALE
U+0279	܃	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED R	RFE	ALD				ALE
U+027D	܄	LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH TAIL					ALiR	
U+0280	܅	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R					ALiR	ALE
U+0281	܆	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL INVERTED R		ALD				
U+0283	܇	LATIN SMALL LETTER ESH	RG	ALD	ALI		ALiR	ALE

U+0289	𠂔	LATIN SMALL LETTER U BAR	RFE			ALiR	ALE
U+028C	ѧ	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V				ALiR	ALE
U+028E	ѧ	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED Y				ALiR	ALE
U+028F	Յ	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Y				ALiR	ALE
U+0291	զ	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CURL				ALiR	
U+0292	Յ	LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH		ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+0294	՛	LATIN SMALL LETTER GLOTTAL STOP				ALiR	ALE
U+02BC	,	MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE	RFE	ALI			ALE
U+02BE	՞	MODIFIER LETTER LEFT HALF RING			ALR		
U+02BF	Ջ	MODIFIER LETTER RIGHT HALF RING			ALR		
U+02C8	՚	MODIFIER LETTER VERTICAL LINE				ALiR	ALE
U+02CC	՚	MODIFIER LETTER LOW VERTICAL LINE				ALiR	ALE
U+0300	՞	COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT	RG	ALD	ALI		
U+0301	՚	COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR
U+0302	՞	COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	RG	RFE	ALD		ALR
U+0303	՞	COMBINING TILDE	RG	RFE	ALD		ALR ALiR ALE
U+0304	՞	COMBINING MACRON	RG	RFE	ALD		ALR
U+0306	՞	COMBINING BREVE	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR ALiR
U+0307	՞	COMBINING DOT ABOVE	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR
U+0308	՞	COMBINING DIAERESIS	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR

U+030A		COMBINING RING ABOVE	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR		
U+030B		COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT	RG				ALR		
U+030C		COMBINING CARON	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR		ALE
U+030D		COMBINING VERTICAL LINE ABOVE	RG		ALD	ALI	ALR		
U+030F		COMBINING DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT	RG						
U+0311		COMBINING INVERTED BREVE	RG		ALD	ALI			
U+0313		COMBINING COMMA ABOVE			ALD	ALI			
U+0315		COMBINING COMMA ABOVE RIGHT				ALI			
U+031F		COMBINING PLUS SIGN BELOW					ALR		
U+0323		COMBINING DOT BELOW	RG		ALD	ALI	ALR		ALE
U+0324		COMBINING DIAERESIS BELOW		RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR		ALE
U+0325		COMBINING RING BELOW	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+0326		COMBINING COMMA BELOW			ALI	ALR			ALE
U+0327		COMBINING CEDILLA	RG				ALiR	ALE	
U+0329		COMBINING VERTICAL LINE BELOW	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR		ALE
U+032C		COMBINING CARON BELOW	RG			ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+032D		COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT BELOW	RG	RFE		ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+032E		COMBINING BREVE BELOW	RG	RFE					ALE
U+032F		COMBINING INVERTED BREVE BELOW	RG	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE
U+0330		COMBINING TILDE BELOW		RFE	ALD				

U+0331		COMBINING MACRON BELOW	RG	RFE		ALI		ALiR	
U+0332		COMBINING LOW LINE						ALE	
U+0347		COMBINING EQUALS SIGN BELOW				ALI			
U+0348		COMBINING DOUBLE VERTICAL LINE BELOW	RG						
U+0350		COMBINING RIGHT ARROWHEAD ABOVE			ALD				
U+0353		COMBINING X BELOW			ALD				
U+0354		COMBINING LEFT ARROWHEAD BELOW						ALE	
U+0355		COMBINING RIGHT ARROWHEAD BELOW						ALE	
U+0361		COMBINING DOUBLE INVERTED BREVE	RG			ALR			
U+03B2		GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA			ALD	ALI		ALiR	ALE
U+03B5		GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON					ALR		
U+03B6		GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA				ALI			
U+03B8		GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR	ALE	
U+03BB		GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMBDA				ALI			
U+03C1		GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO			ALI	ALR	ALiR		
U+03C3		GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA			ALI	ALR			
U+03C6		GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI	RFE	ALD	ALI				
U+03C9		GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA			ALI				
U+044B		CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU	RG						
U+1AB0		COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT			ALD				

U+1AB2		COMBINING INFINITY	RG			ALiR	
U+1AB6		COMBINING WIGGLY LINE BELOW		ALD		ALR	
U+1AB7		COMBINING OPEN MARK BELOW	RFE	ALD		ALR	
U+1AB8		COMBINING DOUBLE OPEN MARK BELOW	RFE	ALD		ALR	
U+1ABB		COMBINING PARENTHESES ABOVE	RFE				
U+1ABC		COMBINING PARENTHESES BELOW	RFE	ALD			
U+1D00		LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A				ALE	
U+1D07		LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E				ALE	
U+1D09		LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED I	RFE				
U+1D85		LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH PALATAL HOOK	RFE				
U+1D87		LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH PALATAL HOOK	RFE				
U+1DD1		COMBINING UR ABOVE	RG				
U+1DFE		COMBINING LEFT ARROWHEAD ABOVE			ALR		
U+1E9F		LATIN SMALL LETTER DELTA		ALD	ALI	ALR	ALiR ALE
U+203F		UNDERTIE				ALR	
U+2071		SUPERSCRIPT LATIN SMALL LETTER I	RFE	ALD	ALI	ALR	
U+207F		SUPERSCRIPT LATIN SMALL LETTER N	RFE	ALD	ALI		
U+A727		LATIN SMALL LETTER HENG				ALR	
U+A750		LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER	RG				
U+A792		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH BAR	RG				

U+A793	€	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH BAR	RG		ALR		
U+A7A5	ڻ	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH OBLIQUE STROKE				ALE	
U+AB33	ڦ	LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED E			ALiR	ALE	
U+AB45	ڮ	LATIN SMALL LETTER STIRRUP R	RFE				
U+AB4B	ڻ	LATIN LETTER SMALL SCRIPT R			ALI		
U+AB52	ڻ	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK	RG				
U+AB53	ڙ	LATIN SMALL LETTER CHI	RG	ALD	ALI	ALR	
U+AB65	ڮ	GREEK LETTER SMALL CAPITAL OMEGA					ALE
X+1AC1	ߺ	COMBINING COLON ABOVE	RFE				
X+1AC2	߻	COMBINING COLON BELOW	RG	RFE			
X+1AC3	߻	COMBINING OPEN MARK ABOVE	RFE				
X+1AC4	߻	COMBINING DOUBLE OPEN MARK ABOVE	RFE				
X+1AC5	߻	COMBINING SEMIOPEN MARK BELOW			ALR		
X+1AC6	߻	COMBINING LONG RIGHT TACK ABOVE			ALR		
X+A7AF	߻	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK	RG				
X+AB61	ڦ	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL BARRED E				ALE	
X+AB62	ڦ	LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN E				ALE	
X+AB63	ڻ	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH HALF STROKE	RFE				
X+AB64	ڻ	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HALF DIAGONAL STROKE	RFE				
X+AB65	ڻ	LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG WITH STROKE	RFE				

X+AB66	ꝑ	LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O	RFE				
X+AB67	ꝓ	LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN O					ALE
X+AB69	Ꝕ	LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT U	RFE				
X+AB6B	ꝕ	LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED CHI		ALD			
X+AB6C	ጀ	MODIFIER LETTER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY			ALR		
X+AB6D	ጀጀ	MODIFIER LETTER VERY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY			ALR		
X+AB6E	ጀጀጀ	MODIFIER LETTER EXTREMELY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY			ALR		

6. Annex 2: Examples

χ	stimmloser mediopalataler Frikativ (ich-Laut)
χ̄	stimmloser prävelarer Frikativ
χ̄̄	stimmloser velarer Frikativ (ach-Laut)
χ̄̄̄	stimmloser uvularer Frikativ

Figure 1: Example from VIVALDI “Transckriptiorum” web page showing LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED CHI.

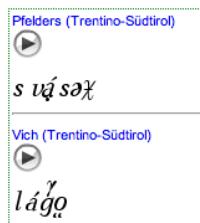


Figure 2: Example from VIVALDI’s “l’acqua” showing LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED CHI.

ꝑ	muy cerrada, tendiendo a ꝑ.
ꝑ̄	palatalizada.
ꝑ̄̄	relajada.
ꝑ̄̄̄	media.

Figure 3: Example from ALEA showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O.

El fenómeno que expresa dicho signo no se produce píer
Las vocales invertidas *n*, *o*, *ꝑ*, expresan relajación.
Las vocales partidas *ꝑ*, *ꝑ̄*, indican relajación.
Las vocales y las consonantes voladas, manifiestan qu...

Figure 4: Example from ALPI showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O and LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT U.

ꝑ	consonante velar oclusiva sonora; cast. <i>mango</i> .
ꝑ̄	consonante velar fricativa sonora; es la port., cast. y cat. de <i>pagar</i> .
ꝑ̄̄	consonante velar semifricativa sonora, intermedia entre <i>ꝑ</i> y <i>ꝑ̄</i> .
ꝑ̄̄̄	consonante <i>ꝑ̄̄̄</i> ocasionalmente ensordecida.
ꝑ̄̄̄̄	consonante velar fricativa semisonora.

Figure 5: Example from ALPI showing LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH HALF STROKE.

- l consonante dental lateral sonora.
 t consonante velar cóncava lateral sonora; port. y cat. sol, ingl. all.
 t̪ consonante semivelar lateral sonora, se articula con menor concavidad lingual que t.
 t̡ consonante postpalatal cóncava lateral sonora.
 l̪ consonante mediopalatal lateral sonora; cast. y cat. *gallina*, ital. *paglia*, port. y prov. *palha*.
 t̫ consonante mediopalatal lateral sorda.
 t̥ consonante mediopalatal lateral sonora relajada, el contacto del dorso de la lengua con el paladar

Figure 6: Example from ALPI showing LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HALF STROKE.

Laterales

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| <i>alveolar</i> | [l] |
| <i>interdental</i> | [!] |
| <i>dental</i> | [!] |
| <i>postalveolar retrofleja</i> | [!] |
| <i>alveolopalatal</i> | [r̪] |
| <i>palatal</i> | [ɿ] |
| <i>velopalatal</i> | [ɬ] |
| <i>velar</i> | [t̪] |

Vibrantes

Figure 7: Example from ALMex showing LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HALF STROKE.



Figure 8: Example from ALPI (map 2) showing COMBINING COLON ABOVE, COMBINING COLON BELOW and LATIN LETTER SMALL L WITH HALF STROKE.



Figure 9: Example from ALPI (map 8) “abuelo” showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O and LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT U.

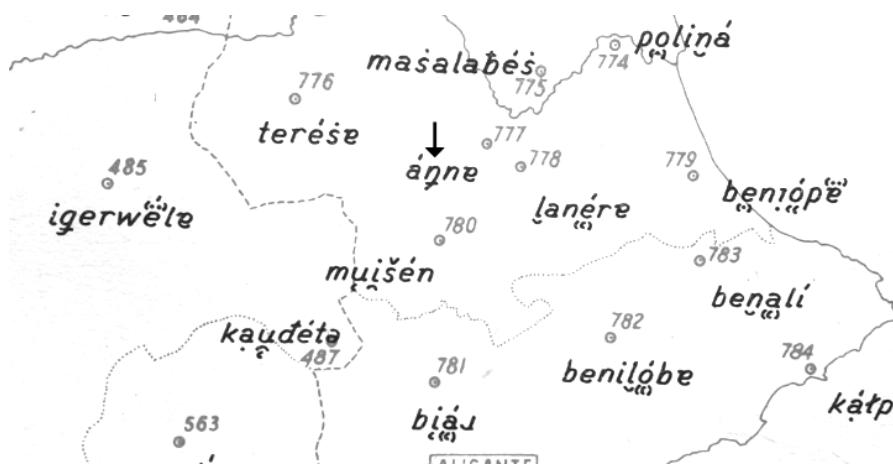


Figure 10: Example from ALPI (map 2) “denominación del lugar” showing LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG WITH STROKE.

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 *e*, donde dice: “mixta (e), nasal (g)”, creo que convendría escribir: “mixta (e), como portuguesa de *ca* nasal (g)”. 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 *e*, donde convendi hacer una alusión paralela: “mixta (e), como la portuguesa de *grande*”. Cuarta observación: hoja 8. No es corre identificar la *ã* 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 (â). Había que quitar aquí los ej[empl]os portugueses al principio, y ponerlos donde dice “mixta â, con en port. *irmã, campo, sorda...*”. En fin, para concluir, una observación de tipo estético: la cubierta quedaría mejor 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 11: Example from Cortés 2009:392 showing COMBINING COLON ABOVE and COMBINING COLON BELOW.

c) Ante r seguida de consonante no labial: *fjérrò* cat. *ferro*, *tjérrè* cat. *terra*, *kubjért* cat. *cobert*, *aubjért* cat. *obert*, c ě r c i u REW 1945 > *θjérθ* cat. *cerç*, *imbjérn* cat. *hivern*, y asimismo *ufjértè* *oferta* y *sištjérnè* *cisterna*, que en castellano no tienen diptongo por ser voces cultas¹, pero que en catalán presentan é abierta. Como propias de Bellmunt cita

Figure 12: Example from RFE 33 1949:22 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O, COMBINING OPEN MARK ABOVE.

b) Ante r + consonante: *bjárt* cat. *verd*, y también *werra > *gjérrè* cat. y cast. *guerra*; en Valljunquera hay además las formas *gitjérrè*; *gitjérò* cat. dial. *guitarra*, *guitarro*; pero en Aguaviva se registra la forma *gitárrè* *guitarra* del valenciano y del aragonés y catalán y español comunes.

Figure 13: Example from RFE 33 1949:26 showing COMBINING OPEN MARK ABOVE, COMBINING DOUBLE OPEN MARK ABOVE.

v	v en cumva	u	u en azo
b	b en haba	o	o en canto
c	ch en mucho	ø	o en amor
θ	z en moso	œ	o en adorar
d	d en conde	p	p en pade
ð	d en rueda	r	r en hora
e	e en canté	rr	rr en carro
ɛ	e en perro	x	r en color
ə	e en amenaza	s	s en paso
f	f en fácil	ş	s en hasta
g	g en manga	t	t en tomar
g	g en rogar	ʈ	t en hazte acá
i	i en pide	u	u en puro
í	i en gentil	ü	u en culpa
j	i en peine	ü	u en causa
í	i en rápido	ú	u en título
j	i en nieto	w	hu en hueso

Figure 14: Example from *Manual de pronunciación española* 1918:28 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT O and LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT U.

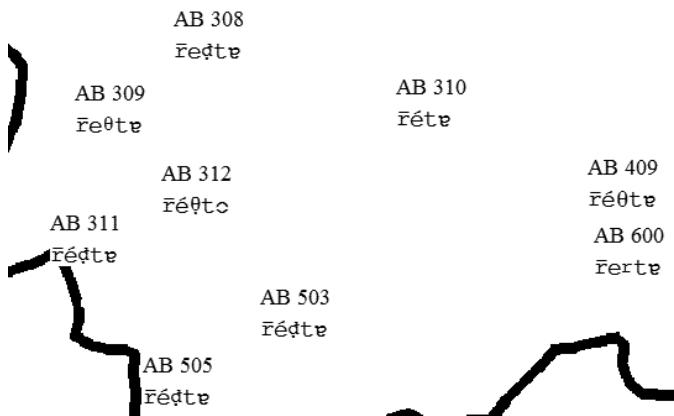


Figure 15: Example from ALECMAN showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SPLIT 0.

uzler : des nids 910.

ūnk : jusqu'ici 740.

ūnta : oindre.

U

u : avec de la craie 345, *udau* : en haut 685.
avec moi 864. *udē* : N 969.

uleyo : noisette 919.
uler : truie 1342.
ulin : chenille 267.

Figure 16: Example from Gilliéron 1912:497 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK.

U

4811. *u*, *ou*, *conj.* Cf.
Morph. 100, pour les crases
(o).

4812. *urāgutā*, orang-
outang ; *terme d'injure*.

Figure 17: Example from Dauzat 1915:228 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK.

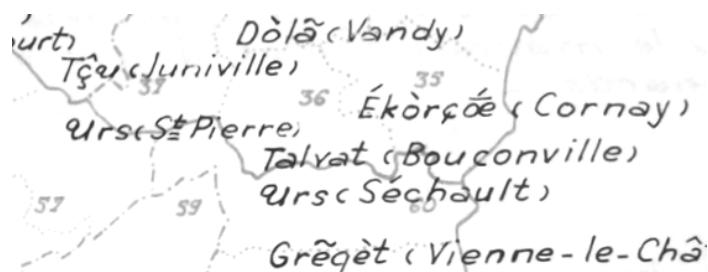


Figure 18: Example from ALCB vol. 1 1966 map 7 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH LEFT HOOK.

- ř - articolazione embrionale di [r]
 ť - [r] fricativa alveolodentale sorda

Figure 19: Example from ALI vol. 2 1996 (pronunciation leaflet) showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R.

$\overset{\circ}{\text{í}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{m}} \overset{\circ}{\text{v}} \overset{\circ}{\text{ă}}$ = $\overset{\circ}{\text{im}} \overset{\circ}{\text{v}} \overset{\circ}{\text{ăts}}$.
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{e}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{ă}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{ă}}$, etc. arată nuanțe vocalice intermediare.
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{s}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{t}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{z}}$, etc. arată nuanțe consonantice intermediare.
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{i}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{u}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{ă}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{h}}$, etc. (la urmărul literei precedente) arată sunete slab perceptibile.
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{c}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{ă}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{ă}}$, etc. arată perceptibilitate mai slabă.
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{t}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{ă}}$, $\overset{\circ}{\text{ă}}$, etc. arată perceptibilitate extrem de slabă.

Figure 20: Example from ALR-I showing MODIFIER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY and MODIFIER VERY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY.

- I. Modificación de la duración de la vocal:
 - a) abreviación [por ejemplo]: é, é, è, ê
 - b) semialargamiento [por ejemplo]: é, é, è, ê
 - c) alargamiento [por ejemplo]: ê, é, è, ê
 - II. Pronunciación nasal:
 - d) seminasalización [por ejemplo]: ë, ê, è, ê
 - e) nasalización [por ejemplo]: e, é, è, ê
 - III. f) Golpe de glotis [por ejemplo]: 'e, 'é, 'è, 'ê
 - IV. Modificación de la apertura:
 - g) cierre [por ejemplo]: e, é, è, ê
 - h) semiapertura [por ejemplo]: e, é, è, ê
 - i) apertura [por ejemplo]: e, é, è, ê
 - j) gran apertura [por ejemplo]: e, é, è, ê

Figure 21: Example from RSEL 37 2007:228 showing COMBINING LONG RIGHT TACK ABOVE and COMBINING SEMIOPEN MARK BELOW with U+1AB7 COMBINING OPEN MARK BELOW and U+1AB8 COMBINING DOUBLE OPEN MARK BELOW (which glyphs are slightly different from Teuthonista's open and lenis marks).

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: á, á, á, é, 'é, é, é, é, etc., como también sus variantes acentuales: á, á, á, é, 'é, é, é, é, á, á, á, é, 'é, é, é, é, á, á, á, é, 'é, é, é, é.

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

Figure 22: Example from RSEL 37 2007:229 showing COMBINING LONG RIGHT TACK ABOVE, noticeably wider than COMBINING RIGHT TACK BELOW.

pr^Uotáپ; -tápuř: 565.
 protáپl; -tápurí: 615.
 protáp; -tápurí: 628.
 protáپl; -tápurí: 631.
 protáp; -tápurl: 636.
 tinjála[†]; t̄injáil, [1] prítáپ; -tápi: 464 +
 [H] vijé; odnó ~; dvói vijiú.

Figure 23: Example from NALR-Mold 2005:36 MN Planșă showing MODIFIER LETTER VERY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY, MODIFIER LETTER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY.

Figure 24: Example from Embleton 2009:138 showing MODIFIER LETTER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY,
 MODIFIER LETTER VERY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY,
 MODIFIER LETTER EXTREMELY WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY, COMBINING SEMIOPEN MARK BELOW.

ém d'in drum afára
 272 să nu rătăčim drúmu; o lăsat drúmu [perf c3] 365 sâ nu nij duším din a
 fejre d'in drum 279 551 dàcă h
 im afára 260 219 să nu jěším d'in drum
 im d'in drum afára [prez 4] 284 287 — 245 — 228 să nu dăm d'in dr.
 1 drum
 să nu měren gín drumb 250 235 să nu lăsám drúmu pěntru cărare
 95 să nu ní plérd' em d'in drum 575 — 574 să nu nje

Figure 25: Example from ALRsn vol.5 1966 map 1376 “să nu ne abatem din drum” showing MODIFIER WEAK PERCEPTIBILITY.

		palatales		centrales		vélaires	
		non-arr.	arrond.	non-arr.	arrond.	non-arr.	arrond.
haut		ि	्य	े	্ৱ	ু	্ৰ
mi-haut		়	্য	ে		ৌ	্ৰ
moyen-haut		ে	০	ে	ো	০	৔
moyen-bas		়	ো	়	়	া	৔
bas ²		া		া		া	
					়		

Figure 26: Example from Alinei (ALE) 1986:ic showing LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL BARRED E, and LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN E and LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN O.

5| া | 13| া | 19| ো | 33| ৃ |

Les phonèmes ci-dessous seront alors /-comp/ (entourez) :

1| ি | 2| ্য | 3| ে | 4| ো | 9| ু | 10| ্ৱ | 11| ৈ | 18| ৈ |
 20| ু | 21| ৌ | 22| ০ | 23| ৼ | 24| ৃ | 25| ৈ | 26| ৔ |
 30| ৃ | 31| ৼ | 32| ৔ |

Figure 27: Example from Contini 1992:353 showing
LATIN SMALL LETTER SMALL CAPITAL BARRED E and LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED OPEN E.

7. Bibliography

Teuthonista or ALD/VIVALDI transcription

- Bothorel-Witz, Arlette; Philipp, Marthe; Spindler, Sylviane. 1984. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique d'Alsace = ALAls*, volume 2. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Kattenbusch, Dieter. 1998-2012. *Vivaio Acustico delle Lingue e dei Dialetti d'Italia = VIVALDI*. <<http://www2.hu-berlin.de/vivaldi/>>
- Goebl, Hans. 1998. *Atlant linguistich dl ladin dolomitich y di dialec vejins, part 1 = ALD-I*. <<http://ald.sbg.ac.at/ald/ald-i/>>
- Goebl, Hans. 2012. *Atlant linguistich dl ladin dolomitich y di dialec vejins, part 2 = ALD-II*. <<http://ald2.sbg.ac.at/>>
- Wolf, Norbert Richard and Sabine Krämer-Neubert. 2005. *Sprachatlas von Unterfranken = SUF*, volume 1. Heidelberg.

Rousselot-Gilliéron and ALF/AFLR transcription

- Anonymous. 1911-1914, 1928-1929. *Revue de phonétique*, tome 1-6. Paris: H. Didier.
- Bloch, Oscar. 1917. *Atlas linguistique des Vosges méridionales = ALVM*. Paris: Librairie ancienne Honoré Champion.
- Bloch, Oscar. 1917. *Les parlers des Vosges méridionales (arrondissement de Remiremont, département des Vosges)*. Paris: Librairie ancienne Honoré Champion.
- Boisgontier, Jacques. 1981. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique du Languedoc oriental = ALLOr*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Bourcelot, Henri. 1966. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de la Champagne et de la Brie = ALCB*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Bouvier, Jean-Claude; Martel, Claude. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de la Provence = ALPr*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Bruneau, Charles. 1914. *Enquête linguistique sur les patois d'Ardenne*, tome 1. Paris: Librairie ancienne Honoré Champion.
- Carayol, Michel ; Chaudenson, Robert. 1984. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de la Réunion = ALRÉ*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Carton, Fernand; Lebègue, Maurice. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique picard = ALPic*. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Dauzat, Albert. 1915. *Glossaire étymologique du patois de Vinzelles*. Montpellier: Société des langues romanes.
- Dondaine, Colette. 1972. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de la Franche-Comté*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Gardette, Pierre. 1956. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique lyonnais = ALLy*, volume 3. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Gilliéron, J. & Edmont, E. 1912. *Table de l'Atlas linguistique de la France*. Paris: Librairie H. Champion.
- Gilliéron, J. & Rousselot. 1887. *Revue des Patois gallo-romans*. Paris: H. Champion; Neuchatel: Attinger frères.
- Griera, Antonio. 1964. *Atlas lingüístic de Catalunya = ALCat, introducció explicativa*. Abadia de San Cugat del Valles.
- Guerlin de Guer, Ch. (dir.). 1902. *Revue des Parlers populaires*. Paris: H. Welter.
- Guillaume, Gabriel; Chauveau, Jean-Paul. 1975. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de l'Anjou et du Maine*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Lanher, Jean; Litaize, Alain; Richard, Jean. 1979. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de la Lorraine romane = ALLR*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Le Dû, Jean. "L'informatisation des atlas linguistiques de la France", IKER 7, p. 299-317. <<http://www.euskaltzaindia.net/dok/ikerbilduma/51344.pdf>>
- Le Roux, Pierre. 1927. *Atlas linguistique de la Basse-Bretagne = ALBB*, fascicule 3.
- Martin, Jean-Baptiste; Tuillon, Gaston. 1971. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique du Jura et des Alpes du Nord = ALJA*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Massignon, Geneviève; Horiot, Brigitte. 1971. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de l'Ouest = ALO*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Nauton, Pierre. 1957. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique du Massif Central = ALMC*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Potte, Jean-Claude. 1975. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique d'Auvergne et du Limousin = ALAL*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Ravier, Xavier. 1978. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique du Languedoc occidental = ALLoc*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Séguy, Jean. 1954. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de la Gascogne = ALG*, volume 1. Toulouse: Institut d'études méridionales de la Faculté des Lettres.
- Séguy, Jean. 1971. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de la Gascogne = ALG*, volume 5. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).

Simoni-Aurembou, Marie-Rose. 1973. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de l'Île-de-France et de l'Orléanais* = ALIFO, volume 1. Paris: Centre national de la recherche scientifique.

Société du parler français du Canada. 1968. *Glossaire du Parler français du Canada* = GPFC. Québec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval.

Taverdet, Gérard. 1975. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de Bourgogne* = ALB, volume 1. Paris: Centre national de la recherche scientifique.

Taverdet, Gérard. 1977. *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique de Bourgogne* = ALB, volume 2. Paris: Centre national de la recherche scientifique.

ALI transcription

Pellegrini, Giovan Battista. 1972. *Atlante storico-linguistico-etnografico friulano* = ASLEF, introduzione. Istituto di glottologia dell'Università di Padova, Istituto di filologia romanza della facoltà di lingue e letterature straniere di Trieste con sede in Udine.

Bartoli, M.G.; Vidossi, G.; Terracini, B.A.; Bonfante, G.; Grassi, C.; Genre, A.; Massobrio, L. 1995-2008. *Atlante linguistico italiano* = ALI, volumes 1-7. Istituto poligrafico e zecca dello stato.

ALE transcription

Atlas Linguarum Europae. <<http://ale.lingv.ro>>

Alinei, Mario et al. 1986. *Atlas Linguarum Europae* = ALE. Assen/Maastricht: Van Gorcum.

ALIR transcription

Contini, Michel. 1992. "L'Atlas linguistique roman" in IKER 7, pp. 339-356.

Contini, Michel. *Atlas linguistique roman*. <<http://w3.u-grenoble3.fr/dialecto/ALIR/alir.htm>>

RFE transcription

Anonymous. 1915. "Alfabeto fonético", *Revista de Filología Española* = RFE, tome II, 1915, pp. 374-376.

Alvar, Manuel. 1961. *Atlas lingüístico y etnográfico de Andalucía* = ALEA, tomo 1. Granada: Universidad de Granada.

Alvar, Manuel. 1975-1976-1978. *Atlas lingüístico y etnográfico de las Islas Canarias* = ALECan, tomo 1-2-3. Ediciones del Excmo. Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria.

Alvar, Manuel. 1999. *Atlas lingüístico de Castilla y León* = ALECLe, tomo 1-2-3. Junta de Castilla y León, Consejería de Educación y Cultura.

Araya, Guillermo (dir.); Contreras, Constantino; Wagner, Claudio; Bernales, Mario. 1973. *Atlas lingüístico-etnográfico del sur de Chile* = ALESuCh, tomo 1, Valdivia: Instituto de Filología de la Universidad austral de Chile & Editorial Andres Bello.

Buesa Tomás, Oliver; Flórez, Luis. 1954. "El Atlas lingüístico-etnográfico de Colombi (ALEC): Cuestionario preliminar", *Thesaurus: Boletín del Instituto Caro y Cuervo* = BICC, p. 147-315 <http://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/thesaurus/pdf/10/TH_10_123_155_0.pdf>

Cortés, Santi. 2009. *La historia interna del Atlas Lingüístico de la Península Ibérica (ALPI)*, Correspondencia (1910-1976). Valencia: Publicacions de la Universitat de València.

Face, Timothy L. 2008. *Guide to the Phonetic Symbols of Spanish*. Sommerville, MA: Cascadilla Press.

Heap, David. 2003. *ALPI Searchable Database*. <<http://westernlinguistics.ca/alpi/>>

Mouton, Pilar García and Fernández, Francisco Moreno (dir.). *Atlas Lingüístico (y etnográfico) de Castilla - La Mancha* = ALECMAN. Universidad de Alcalá.<<http://www2.uah.es/alecmans>>

Pato, Enrique. *Altas Lingüístico de Puerto Rico* = ALPR. <<http://www.alpr.info>>

Navarro Tomás, Tomás. 1915. "Alfabeto fonético", *Revista de Filología Española* = RFE.

Navarro Tomás, Tomás. 1918. *Manual de pronunciación española*. Madrid: Centros de estudios históricos.

Navarro Tomás, Tomás. 1962. *Atlas lingüístico de la Península Ibérica* = ALPI, tomo 1 "Fonética". Madrid: Consejo superior de investigaciones científicas.

Navarro Tomás, Tomás. 1948. *El español en Puerto Rico*. Río Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico.

Romanian transcription

Academia republicii populare române. 1956. *Atlas lingvistic român, serie nouă* = ALRsn, volumes 1 and 2. Editura academiei republicii populare române.

Academia republicii socialiste românia. 1966. *Atlas lingvistic român, serie nouă* = ALRsn, volume 5. Editura academiei republicii socialiste românia.

Academia republicii socialiste românia. 1969. *Atlas lingvistic român pe regiuni: Maramureş* = ALRR-Mar. Editure academiei republicii socialiste românia.

Arvinte, Vasile; Dumistrăcel ion Floreaion Nută, Adrian Turculeț. *Noul atlas lingvistic român pe regiuni: Moldova și Bucovina III* = NALR-Mold. <http://www.iit.tuiasi.ro/editare_td/atlas/atlas.html>

- Bejinariu, Silviu; Apopei, Vasile; Luca, Ramona ; Botoșineanu, Luminița-Dana; Olariu, Florin. 2007. "Atlas lingvistic electronic", in *Resurse lingvistice și instrumente pentru prelucrarea limbii românești*, 14-15 decembrie 2007.
- Embleton, Sheila; Uritescu, Dorin; Wheeler, Eric S. 2009. "Lessons from Digitizing a Linguistic Atlas", in Botosineanu, Luminita; Danila, Elena; Holban, Cecilia; and Ichim, Ofelia (eds.), *Distorsionari în comunicarea lingvistică, literară și etnofolclorica romanească și contextul european*. Iasi: Editura Alfa.
- Olariu, Florin-Teodor; Olariu, Veronica; Bejinariu, Silviu; Apopei, Vasile. 2007. "Los atlas lingüísticos rumano: entre manuscrito y formato electrónico", in *Revista Española de Lingüística = RSEL*, 37, 2007, pp. 215-246.
- Petrovici, Emil. *Atlas lingvistic român = ALR II*.
- Pop, Sever. 1938. *Atlas lingvistic român, partea I = ALR I*, volume 1. Cluj: Muzeul limbii române.
- Pop, Sever. 1942. *Atlas lingvistic român, partea I = ALR I*, volume 2. Sibiu: Muzeul limbii române; Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz.
- Wheeler, Eric S. 2007. *Roman Online Dialect Atlas*. <<http://www.yorku.ca/vpaweb/romanian/>>

Other

- Ascoli, Graziadio Isaia. 1873. "Trascrizioni e altri additamenti elementari", in *Archivio Glottologico Italiano* 1. Firenze.
- Bottiglioni, Gino. 1932. *Atlante linguistico-ethnografico italiano della Corsica = ALEIC*, Pisa: L'Italia dialettale (supplement 1, serie 2).
- Dalbera-Stefanaggi, Marie-José. 1995. *Nouvel atlas linguistique et ethnographique de la Corse*, volume 1. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS).
- Paulyn, Willy. 1928. "Romanische Sprachen", in Heepe, Martin. *Lautzeichen und ihre Anwendung in verschiedenen Sprachgebieten*. Berlin: Rechsdrukerei.
- Videgain, Charles (dir.). 2008-2010. *Euskararen Herri Hizkeren Atla = EHHA*, volume 1-3. Bilbo: Euskaltzaindia = Real academia de la lengua vasca = Académie de la langue basque.