This proposal requests the encoding of one Latin capital letter which provides casing support for one existing character. If this proposal is accepted, the following character will exist:

\[ \text{A7D4} \quad \text{LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W} \]

\[ \text{x 028D} \quad \text{LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W} \]

The A7D4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W serves as an upper-case equivalent of U+028D LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W in the same way as U+0245 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V serves as an upper-case equivalent of U+028C LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V. The absence of this character was noticed in the preparation of two case-pairing transcriptions, one for the reconstructed 18th-century Scots pronunciation of Robert Burns, and one for phonetically transcribing a passage written in Pitman Shorthand. In both cases long texts were prepared using casing orthographies for the convenience of non-specialist readers to ease their navigation of the text.

N4030R2 (L2/12-082) presented a similar, successful, request for the encoding of \[ \text{U+A7AB LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED OPEN E} \] and \[ \text{U+A7AC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT G} \], for an edition of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland printed in the International Phonetic Alphabet. The reason LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W was not requested at that time is that the WINE/WHINE merger applies to Received Pronunciation as used in that book. In Scots, however, the phonemes /w/ and /ʍ/ remain distinct.

Compare N5036R (L2/19-075R), which proposed both \[ \text{U+1AC0 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W BELOW} \] and \[ \text{U+AB69 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL TURNED W} \] also for Scots linguistics.

In Pitman Shorthand, the phonemes /w/ and /ʍ/ are likewise distinctly represented. Moreover, Pitman marks the capitalization of proper names and place-names, so a transcription which cannot show this distinction is defective. See Figures 6 and 6b.

**Unicode Character Properties.**

- 028D;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W;L1;0;L;N;A7D4;A7D4
- A7D4;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W;L1;0;L;N;028D;

**Bibliography.**


Figure 1. Transcription of a letter by Robert Burns to William Nicol, 1787-06-01. This is from a forthcoming book on orthographies for Scots by Andy Eagle, Written Scots in Scotland and Ulster. It reviews many proposals for a normalized orthography, and uses this text as a sample to test out various orthographic proposals. The graph ⟨wh⟩ occurs 7 times on this page, 2 of them using capital letters. There are 11 sample revisions given in this section of the book; in Figures 2, 3, and 4 three of the modern suggested orthographies will be shown, and in Figure 5 the relevant IPA transcription of Burns’ letter will be given.
§9.6 WRITTEN SCOTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

9.6 ANGUS STIRLING

Stirling’s proposals failed to distinguish some underlying phonemes and it was often unclear how and where his suggested graphemes were to be applied. The transcription may not accurately reflect Stirling’s intentions.

Carliil 1st Jön 1787—or

Ii believe the 39th o Mii räther

Kiinn, onist-härit Wullie,

Ii’m sitten dun hier, eftir sieven ann fowertie müls riidin, ie’en as forjeskit

ann forgnad as a forfochten cokk, tā gie yu summ noschnu o mii 5

lanlouwer-liik stravägin sinn the sorrafu ur thatt Ii schiuk hans ann

partit wi ald Rickie.

Mii ald, gad gliid o a mier häs hochilt upphill ann dun bra, in

Scotlann ann Ingłann, as tuitch ann birnie as a yrra dievil wi mie. It’s

tru, schi’e’s as por’s a sang-makker ann as hard’s a kirk, ann tipper-tapers whann schi’e takks the gat, first liik a leddie’s genitlwumman in a minúa, or

a henn on a hett girdil; butt schie’s a yald, putherie girran for a thatt, ann

has a stumakk like Wullie Staker’s mier, thatt wuðel ha disagiestit thummershons, for schie’ll shup mie aff hir fiiv stimpars o the best ats at a dun-

sittin ann ne’er fasch hir thun. Wannah ans hir ringhans ann spavies, 15

hir criiks an cramps, ar färli supelt, schie biets tä, biets tä, ann ey the

himmást ur the tichtist. Ii cud wajir hir priis tä a threttie pennies,

thatt for twa or thrie wuks riidin att fiifte müls a dey, the diel-stikkit a fiiv
gallopers akwiesch Kliid ann Whithorn cud kast sat inn hir tal.

Ii hä dannerd ower a the kintra frà Dunbar tä Selkrag, ann hä 20

forgathert wi’ monnie a god falla, ann monnie a wiflard hisse. Ii mett

wi twa dink quins’n parteklar, ane o tham a sonsie, fiin, fijel lass, bath

bra ann bonnie; the tither wus a clan-shankit, stracht, ticht, wielfard

wunsch, as bliith’s a linthwiit on a fluerie thorn, ann as swiet ann modist’s a

niw blan plummros inn a hissil scha. Thä wurr biath bredd tä 25

mäners bii the biuk, ann omnie an o tham has as mukkil smeedum ann

rummiugumschun as the haf o summ presbiteries thatt yu ann Ii bath kenn.

Thä pläd mei sikk a dievil o a shavie thatt Ii dar sä iff mii harigals wur

turnt ut, yie wuðl sic twa nikks inn the härt o mie liik the merk o a kal-
huttil in a castokk.

Ii was gan tä wriit yu a lang pistil, butt, Göd forgie mie, Ii gatt müisell

sa notoriuslie bitchified the dey efter käl-tuim thatt Ii kann hardlin stöiter

butt ann benn.


Figure 2. Proposed orthography for Scots by Angus Stirling. This is an unusual suggestion and certainly unlikely to be adopted. The graph ⟨wh⟩ is again marked here.
§9.10 WRITTEN SCOTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

9.10 PHILIP ROBINSON

Spellings were selected from Robinson’s *Grammar*. It also included a glossary. Where a word could not be found, analogy was attempted.

Carlisle 1st *Juin* 1787—or
A believe the 39th o Mie rether
Kynn, honest-hairrit Wullie,

A’m sutten doon heir, eftèr seiven an favrtie miles ridin, c’en as forjeskit
an forgaunad as a forfochten cock, tae gie you some notion o ma 5
lannlouper-like stravaigin sin thà sorrafu hòor at A sheuk haunis an
pairit wi oul Reckie.

Ma oui, gaa’d gleidy o a meer haes hochlit up hill an doon brae,
in Scotlann an Englann, as teuch an binnic as a vera deiyl wi me. It’s
true, scho’s as purr’s a sang-makker an as haird’s a kirk, an tipper-taipers 10
quhan scho taks thà gate, fárs as a lady’s gentilewiman in a minuet, or
a hen on a het girdle; bot scho’s a yowl, poothèrie girran fur aa at, an
haes a stomach like Wullie Stalker’s mair at wüd hee disgistit tummler-
wheels, fur scho’ll whup me aff her five stumps o tha bess aits at a
doone-sittin an ne’er fash her thoom. Quhan vince her rangbanes an spavies, 15
her crucks an cramps, ir fairlie sooplit, scho beets tae, beets tae, an aye
the hinnaist hòor thà tichtest. A cud wager her price tae a thretie pennies,
at fur twa ir thrie weeks ridin at fiftie miles a day, tha deil-stickit a five
galloper’s aquest Clyde an Whithorn cud cast saut in her tail.

A hae dandhèrt owre aa tha kintra frae Dunbar tae Selcraig, an hae 20
forgaitherit wi monie a guid fella, an monie a weel-fart hizzie. A met
wi twa dànk quines in particular, yin o tháim a sonsie, fine, fedgel lass, baith
braa an bonnie; tha tither wuz a clain-shankit, stracht, ticht, weel-fart
wunch, as blythe’s a lintwhite on a floerie thoarn, an as sweet an


223 By analogy with *blaa* ‘blow’.

224 By analogy with *bak* ‘back’.

225 By analogy with *coup* ‘overturn’.

226 By analogy with *seiven* ‘seven’.

227 In Robinson’s system one would expect *kärk* but his use of *ä* is generally (and inconsistently) limited to vocabulary shared with English.

228 Robinson’s examples (1997: 64-5) would seem to indicate that the form *thà* occurs only
after a consonant.

229 By analogy with *lok* ‘look’.

230 By analogy with *dæ* ‘dare’.

231 By analogy with *courn* ‘corn’.

Figure 3. Proposed orthography for Ulster Scots by Philip Robinson. Robinson rather controversailly proposes to replace ⟨wh⟩ with the Middle Scots graph ⟨quh⟩, but only for pronouns and adverbs. Both the graphs ⟨quh⟩ and ⟨wh⟩ are marked here.
§9.12 WRITTEN SCOTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

9.12 ANDY EAGLE

Scots was often, and still is, written conform to Standard English grammar, and Burns was no exception. For Scots grammar forms based on Wilson (1923) see the footnotes.

Carlisle 1st June 1787—or

A believe the 39th of May raither

Kynd, honest-herit Willie,

A’m sitten doun here, efter seiven an fowerty miles ridin, c’en as forjaskit an forgnawed as a forfochten cock, tae gie ye some notion o ma laund-lowper-like stravagin sin the sorraefu oor that A shenk haunds an pairit wi auld Reekie.

Ma auld, gawed glede o a meir haes hochelt up hill an doun brae, in Scotland an England, as teuch an birny as a yerra deevil wi me. It’s true, she’s as purt’s a sang-makker an as haurd’s a kirk, an tipper-taepers when she taks the gate, first like a leddy’s gentlevumman in a rutfuict, or a hen on a het girdle; but she’s a yauld, pouthery garran for, aw that, an haes a stamack-like Willie Stalker’s meir that wad haes disgeestit tummler-wheels, for she’ll whip me aff her five stimparts o the best aits at a doun-sittin an ne’er fash her thom. Whan ance her ringbanes an spavies, her creuks an cramps, are souptelt, she beets tae, beets tae, an aye the hindmaist oor the tichtest. A could wager her price tae a thrifty pennis, that for twa or three wouks ridin at fifty mile a day, the deil stickit a five gallopers aqueesh Clyde an Whithorn coul saut in her tail.

A hae daundert ower aw the kintra frae Dunbaur tae Selcraig, an hae forgathert wi mony a guid fallae, an mony a weil-faured hizzie. A met wi twa dink queans in parteecular, ane o thaim a sonsy, fine, fudgle lass, baith braw an bonny; the tither wis a clean-shankit, straucht, ticht, weil-faured winch, as blythe’s a lintwhite on a flouery thorn, an as sweet an modest’s a new blawn plumrose in a hazle shaw. Thay war baith bred tae

243 The Dialect of Robert Burns as Spoken in Central Ayrshire, Oxford University Press.
244 “[...]

245 “before an infinitive, [fur] tay is often used [...]” p. 67, perhaps for tae gie.
246 [...] after any subject except a single pronoun [...] the plural present of [be] is the same as the third person singular [...]” p. 73, perhaps is souptelt.
247 “[Ayrshire] rarely adds lie (by) to an adjective to make it an adverb [...]” p.63, perhaps souptelt.
248 “[...] nouns denoting number, money, time, weight, length, area or distance make no change for the plural after a numeral.” p. 47, perhaps thrifty pennis.
249 “[...] nouns denoting number, money, time, weight, length, area or distance make no change for the plural after a numeral.” p.47, perhaps fifty mile.

Figure 4. Proposed orthography for Scots by Andy Eagle based on his analysis of proposals from 1947 to today and their relationship to traditional orthographic practice. The graph ⟨wh⟩ is again marked here.
This is a broad phonetic transcription of Robert Burns’s letter as it may have been pronounced by Burns (based on Wilson (1923)). It transcribes words in full and makes no allowance for connected speech such as assimilation and elision. Capital letters (not usual in the IPA) have been added here to facilitate comparison with the other texts.

Kɑːrˈləɪl fʌrst Dʒɪn256 ˈsiːvntin extʊ ˈʃɪvn ər
O ˈbæliɛs ə ˈθrɪ instantly a Mɑɪ ˈrɛdər
Kɑm, ˈOʊnst-’Hɛrtt ˈWɑː,
Ωm ˈsɪtn dʊn hɪr,257 ˈʃɪvn ən ˈʃərtɪ ˈmoʊlз ˈraʊdən, ɪn əz258 fərdɪŋə ən ən ˈʃɪˌrɪŋəd əz ə ˈʃərˈfʊxən <stdlib, ˈtɛz259 ɡiː jɪ ˈsæm ˈnɛfən ə ˈnəʊ 5 ɫɛnˈʃʌppər’lɑːk strəˈveɪŋ ˈʃɪn ən ˈʃɔkrəfə uŋ ˈdɑːt260 O ˈʃɪk ˈhɒnz ən ˈpɛrˈtuː wʊ ðə ˈrɪkɪ.

Mɑ261 əl, ˈɡʊd ˈɡlɑːd ə ˈmɪr hɪz ˈhævəlt ər hɔl ən dʊn breg, m262 ˈSləʊtən ən ˈTɭən, əz ˈʃɪk ən ˈbɜrn əs ə ˈʃɪŋə dɪˈvʊl wʊ miː. ɭɪs ˈtɹu, ʃɪʒ ən ˈpɛrˈtɹzə ə ˈsɛnt’məkər ən əz hɑrdz ə kɪrk, ən ˈtɹəs’tɛpəɾz 10 ɭɪn jɪ tɑks də ɡɨt, ˈfɜːst ɬæk263 ə ‘Lɛdɪz ˈdɹɪŋəl’wɔmən ɪn ə ‘mɪnə”, ər ɑ ˈhɪn ən ə hɪt ˈɡɜrdəl; bɑt ˈʃɪz ə ˈjʊd, ˈtɹuələ ‘ˈʃɛɾən fɑr ɡiː ˈdʊt, ən hɪz ə ˈstʊn’kɑk ɬæk Wɑlɪ ‘ˈʃtɒkɑrəz mɪr ˈʃuːt264 ɹwɜ ə ˈdɪʃəstɪt ˈtəməl- ˈrɪlk, ən ʃɪld əm miː ə ˈhɛr265 ˈʃʊpərtz ə ˈdɜːst ɛts ət ə dʊn- ˈʃtʊn ən ˈmɪr fɛʃ hɑr ˈθəm. ˈMɑn ˈjɪns hɑr ˈrɪŋˈbɛnz ən ˈspevɪz, 15 ɦɑr ˈkrɑks ən ˈtɛrpələt,266 ʃɪts ˈtɛ, ˈbɪts ˈtɛ, ən ət ə ˈhʊməst ʊr ət ˈtʊʃ. ɭɪ ˈkʊd ˈwædər hɑr ˈprɑs ə ˈdɪrtɪ ˈpɛniːz,267 ˈdʊt fɑr twɔ ər ˈdɪə ˈwʊks ˈrɛldən ət ˈfɾɪtɪ ˈmoʊd268 ə ˈdɛk, əd ɪl ˈstɪkt ə fɜrv ˈɡʊləpəɾz əkwɪf Kɑləd ən ‘Mɑtθərn kʊd kɑst ˈsɛt ɪn hɑr ˈtɛl.

O hɛɪ ˈdʒoʊnərt瞭 ɡɪː ˈdə ˈkɪntə ˈfɪr: ˈDɑn’bɑr te: ˈSɛl’kɾɛq, ən heː 20 ˈfɑrˈɡrɒrt wɪ ðən mi ə ˈɡɒl ˈfʊlə, ən ˈmɑnə ə ˈwɪlˈɡɑːrt ˈhʌzɪ. ɭɪ mɛt

255 The Dialect of Robert Burns as Spoken in Central Ayrshire, Oxford University Press.
256 Assimilation would produce [fæs dʒɪn].
257 Reduction to [ər] may occur in colloquial speech.
258 Reduction to [əz] may occur in colloquial speech.
259 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 64) would likely be [fər teː ɡiː].
260 The stressed form is [ðət].
261 In colloquial speech before a vowel, reduction to [m] may occur.
262 Reduction to [i] in unstressed positions before consonants may occur in colloquial speech.
263 Assimilation would produce [fæs bæk].
264 The relative pronoun is usually reduced to [ər] or [ət] in colloquial speech.
265 Probably reduced to [ər] in colloquial speech.
266 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 63, 73) would likely be [ər fer supələt].
267 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 47) would likely be [θrɪtɪ pɛnɪ].
268 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 47) would likely be [mɪ ‘fɾɪtɪ moʊd ə dɛ:].

Figure 5. Transcription into the International Phonetic Alphabet of a letter by Robert Burns to William Nicol, 1787-06-01. Here voiceless /ʍ/ is written in lowercase as ⟨ʍ⟩ and in uppercase as ⟨꟔⟩. Note that three other letters original to the IPA are used in this text with capital forms which were not encoded at the time that IPA characters were first encoded: ɑ, ɡ, ɪ, and ꟔ were first encoded in Unicode 1.1, Ԍ in Unicode 5.1, ɭ in Unicode 7.0, and Ꟍ in Unicode 9.0.
wi twoch drain kwinz in partiklar, jin a dom269 a 'sonse, fam, 'foedjal las, beθ brok an 'bone; da 'tudar waz a klin'fanjkat, streqst, tect, wil'fest warf, az blearzh a 'lntmacht on a 'fuzzi thorn, an az swit an 'modists 25 an hir blen pla'm'tece in a hezal joc. De: waz beθ bhed te:270 'menaz bi do bjak, an one jin oc dem luz az makal 'smurdam an 'ramal'gamfashion az da hef a sam, 'presbitris dat juc: an 0 beθ kne.271 De: pled mi sik a 'dival oc a 'fevi dat O deur set: if ma 'hardgalz way272 tarnt ut, ji: wad sit tooch mks in da hent oc mi: laik da mark oc a kel-

waζal in a 'kastak.

O waz gοn te:273 rau yz a lamp a'posal, bat, Cid far'ji mi, O gat musel se na'torasz274 'butjifid de: aθar kel'tam dat 0 kan 'gorle' stottar bat an ben.

Ma best ra'speks275 te: da gad'waf an oc ur 'koman frinz, a'spifal 'Mistar 35 an 'Mestras Krak'fanj, an da anast Cid'man276 oc Dzoks Ludz.

Oj bi: in Daim'bris do morn if da bist bi277 te: da for, an da branks baud278 hel.

Cid bi: wi juc,279 'Walit! Cmen.

39 'Robert Burnz

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269 The stressed form is [ðem].
270 Likely reduced to [ta] in colloquial speech.
271 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 56, 70) would likely be [ðut mi: an juc beθ knez].
272 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 70) would likely be [if ma 'hardgalz waz tarnt ut].
273 Assimilation would produce [gone].
274 Traditional Scots grammar (Wilson 1923: 63) would likely be [na'torasz 'butjifid].
275 Assimilation would produce [bes ra'speks].
276 Assimilation would produce [nas guf'men].
277 Assimilation would produce [bis bi].
278 Burns's use of the present subjunctive here, shown by the use of be, makes [an da branks baud hel] unlikely.
279 In colloquial speech [ji] would be more probable. The nominative and objective is [ji]. The accusative and dative is [ju].
Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, “and what is the use of a book,” thought Alice, “without pictures or conversations?”

So she was considering, in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.

Figure 6. Example from Carroll [2019; in press], showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W alongside LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R. This page faces the first page of the text of the book, which can be seen in Figure 6b.
C H A P T E R  I

D o w n t h e  R a b b i t - H o l e

Figure 6b. Example from Carroll [2019; in press], showing the text of the beginning of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* in Pitman Shorthand. The double lines below the names “Alice” and “White Rabbit” can be seen, indicating that these are proper names, to be represented by capital letters in orthographic transcription. In Pitman Shorthand the size of the hook distinguishes /w/ from /ʍ/, as can be seen in the entries below, taken from the New Era Shorthand dictionary.
A. Administrative

1. Title
Proposal for the addition of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W to the UCS

2. Requester’s name
Michael Everson

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)
Individual contribution.

4. Submission date
2019-06-10

5. Requester’s reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:
6a. This is a complete proposal
Yes.
6b. More information will be provided later
No.

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:
1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)
No.
1b. Proposed name of script

1c. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block
Yes
1d. Name of the existing block
Latin Extended-D

2. Number of characters in proposal
1.

3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; B.1-Specialized (small collection); B.2-Specialized (large collection); C-Major extinct; D-Attested extinct; E-Minor extinct; F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic; G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols)
Category A.

4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?
Yes.
4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex I of P&P document?
Yes.
4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?
Yes.
5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?
Michael Everson.
5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:
Michael Everson, Fontographer.
6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?
Yes.
6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?
Yes.
7. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?
Yes.
8. Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at http://www.unicode.org for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UnicodeCharacterDatabase.html and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.
See above.

C. Technical – Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.
No.
2a. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?
Yes.
2b. If YES, with whom?
Andy Eagle.
2c. If YES, available relevant documents
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?
   **Linguists, phoneticians, Anglicists, Carrollians.**
4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)
   **Used in modern editions.**
4b. Reference
5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?
   Yes.
5b. If YES, where?
   **Various publications.**
6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?
   Yes.
6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?
   Yes.
6c. If YES, reference
   **Accordance with the Roadmap. Keep with other Latin phonetic characters.**
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?
   No.
8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?
   No.
8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
8c. If YES, reference
9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?
   No.
9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
9c. If YES, reference
10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?
   No.
10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
10c. If YES, reference
11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?
   No.
11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?
11c. If YES, reference
11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?
   No.
11e. If YES, reference
12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?
   No.
12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)
13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?
   No.
13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?