Proposal to encode additional Latin letters for languages of Argentina, Canada and the USA.

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1. Introduction

This document is a proposal to encode new characters for Latin letters used in a language of Argentina, languages Canada and, to some extent, languages in the United States of America. While some of these letters cannot be represented with encoded characters at the moment, some of these letters can be represented with formatting or with approximate existing characters. This creates interchange and interoperability issues, where in one document non standard characters are used, in another formatting is used (which is lost when converting to plain text), or in another document approximate characters are used.

In Argentina, Pilagá or Pitelaɬa laqtaq (ISO 639-3: plg) is a Waykuruan language spoken by 6.000 people in Chaco and Formosa provinces of Argentina. A Pilagá alphabet, based on the Spanish alphabet, was first developped by Alberto Buckwalter in the 1990s. This first alphabet used most of the same values for letters as the Spanish alphabet, except for ll, q, x. In 1996 a revised alphabet was adopted by the Pilagá community in Ayo La Bomba. This revised alphabet uses letters borrowed from phonetic transcription systems like č /tʃ/ but also letters that are't unambiguously encoded:

- a Latin capital and a small letter lambda, which differs from 039B GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA and 03BB GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA by having an uppercase based on the large lowercase in Pilagá (see below for uppercase form in other languages).
- a capital and small letter pharyngeal voiced fricative, which differ from 0295 LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE the same way 0241 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER GLOTTAL STOP and 0242 LATIN SMALL LETTER GLOTTAL STOP differ from 0294 LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP.

Pilagá also uses a barred B, with a stroke through the bowl of the lowercase and the lower bowl of the uppercase. That barred B is used along a similar barred D in Embera Darien in Panama. It isn't clear whether it should be disunified from the from 0243 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE and 0180 LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH STROKE. The website of the Lengua Pilagá project offers teaching material and a non Unicode font for Pilagá letters.

In the Canadian province of British Columbia, the letters lambda and lambda with stroke, in lowercase and in some cases with uppercase are used in the official names of provincial parks or protected areas. For example:

- Forward Harbour/ƛəx̌ʷəyəm Conservancy
- Hənƛəmdʑi Məkola/Yorke Island Conservancy
- Mᵈuqʷin/Brooks Peninsula Park
- Neǧiƛ̓/Nekite Estuary Conservancy
- Ẇaẇaƛ̓/Seymour Estuary Conservancy

In some documents, the modifier letter q or the modifier letter w are represented with formatting, either as superscript next to the previous letter, with or with spacing, or as superscript above the previous letter formatted as subscript. Several sources indicate M�q̌uqʷin is Nuu-chah-nulth (ISO 639-3: nuk) for "The Queen". This has already been accepted as a new character U+107A5 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q, which could have uses as annotations.

The lambda and lambda with stroke were suggested for North American orthographies by Herzog et al. in 1934, lambda it self being used by Jenness in 1926. They are now used in orthographies of some languages that adopted the North American Phonetic Alphabet or variants of it, including some that use casing.

Heiltsuk or Haíɫzaqvḷa (ISO 639-3: hei), also spelled Híɫzaqvḷa, used in Bella Bella and Liq̓ʷala, a dialect of Kwak̓wala (ISO 639-3: kwk), used in Campbell River and Cape Mudge, both endangered languages spoken by a few hundred people, use bicameral letters lambda and lambda with stroke. This Liq̓ʷala orthography is used by the School District No. 72 (Campbell River) and the Nuyumbalees cultural centre and was developed with the help of linguists at the University of Victoria.

Comox or ɁayɁaǰuθəm (ISO 639-3: coo), hən̓q̓əmin̓əm̓ or Downriver Halkomelem (ISO 639-3: hur), two other endangered languages, also use theta and modifier letter theta in their lowercase alphabets. The ɁayɁaǰuθəm orthography is used by School District No. 47 (Powell River). The hən̓q̓əmin̓əm̓ orthography is used by School District No. 35 (Langley).

In the United States, theta is used as a letter in Latin-based orthographies mostly in linguistics works but it is also used in language revitalization programs. It was used in Voorhis's Kickapoo (ISO 639-3: kic) alphabet used in the 1980s but isn't used in the more recent Kickapoo Language Development Program orthography documented in Bluecloud (2020). It has been used in dictionaries, grammar and texts of a few other languages, including in Yavapai (ISO 639-3: yuf) as in Shaterian *et al.* (1984) or in Tuscarora (ISO 639-3: tus), extinct since 2020, in Rudes (1999), but these transcriptions do not seem to have been adopted as orthographies. The NęyękwawętaɁθkwáhshek Tuscarora Language Program (NTLP) uses theta in its orthography. It is also used in ɁɔɁɔɔɔniiih (ISO 639-3: ats), also called Atsina, Aaniiih or Gros Ventre, in language revitization material, linguistic but also literary works published in the past two decades, in Fort Belknap, Montana.

In Canada, proper names in languages using theta, or the other letters with characters in this proposal, are increasingly used in English context, or even French context, in non linguistic or non specialized documents, where their own casing or sorting rules may be used.

The character for the lowercase lambda with stroke is already encoded as 019B LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE. The Greek characters for the lambda, 039B GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA and 03BB GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA, are not appropriate for these languages, in particular the capital letter.

These languages communities should be able to represent their letters in a non ambiguous and interchangeable manner. Having to use formatting, and non cased or Greek characters means these languages are second-class that will only work in very specialized software and will not work in many applications or devices as would be expected for current living languages. Having these letters encoded in Unicode would allow software to have the same baseline for those letters.

2. Characters and changes proposed

Char.	Codepoint	Name	Examples
ʕ	U+A7CB	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE	Fig. 15, 17
ʕ	U+A7CC	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE	Fig. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Ⱶ	U+A7CD	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA	Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 17
λ	U+A7CE	LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA	Fig. 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17
ⱦ	U+A7CF	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE	Fig. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
Ө	U+A7DA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THETA	See L2/14-202 and L2/12-138
θ	U+A7DB	LATIN SMALL LETTER THETA	Fig. 19, 20, 21, 22
�q	U+107A5	MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q	Fig. 22-30

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE and LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE

The pharyngeal voiced fricative letter is used in Pilagá as a bicameral letter. A new casing pair is needed for correct use. Similarly to Kew and Constable 2004 (L2/04-224) or Canada (SCC) and Ireland (NSAI) (L2/05-194), which have a rationale for encoding a new casing pair while there is a monocameral character already encoded, Pilagá has phonemic pharyngeal voiced fricative and uses the pharyngeal voicde fricative orthographically with orthographic case distinction while other languages do not.

The section of the Unicode Standard describing the two patterns of usage of the *glottal stop* should be updated to mention the *pharyngeal voicde fricative* as well.

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA and LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA

The Latin lambda is used in Heiltsuk, Liq̓ʷala (Kwak̓wala) and Pilagá which use orthographic case distinction. In those languages, it has a capital letter form different from the Greek lambda, similar to a turned capital Y in Heiltsuk and Liq̓ʷala (Kwak̓wala), similar to a scaled lowercase letter in Pilagá. In documents using sans serif fonts, 2144 TURNED SANS-SERIF CAPITAL Y is sometimes used as the shape is adequate. The lowercase letter may be different from the Greek lambda as well, with a more Latin shape in some fonts.

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE

The lambda with stroke already has the LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE encoded. The capital letter is used in Heiltsuk and Liq̓ʷala (Kwak̓wala) which use orthographic case distinction.

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THETA and LATIN SMALL LETTER THETA

The theta is used in the Latin alphabets of ʔayʔaǰuθəm (Comox or Homalco-Klahoose-Sliammon) and hən̓q̓əmin̓əm̓ (Downriver Halkomelem) in Canada. They are also used in Latin alphabets used in works in Kickapoo and Aaniiih/Gros Ventre in Northwestern United States, Yavapai in Arizona. Most of these have alphabets that use lowercase letters, uppercase letters are very rarely used in titles, signs, or sometimes in proper nouns. Words or proper nouns from these languages sometimes end being used in uppercase in languages were uppercasing is normal.

See Jacquerye 2014 (L2/14-202) for Cypriot Arabic, Rromani, Wakhi use of theta in other Latin alphabets. See Everson 2012 (L2/12-138) or even Everson 1998 (L2/98-209, N1742) for arguments for disunification of the Latin letter from the Greek characters. As argued by Everson, the shape of the Greek characters are often not appropriate for Latin-based orthographies or even some phonetic transcriptions. Everson also cites support from John C. Wells, at the time a member of the council of the International Phonetic Association, for a Latin lowercase theta character in the International Phonetic Alphabet. Relying on font selection or font technology for this is problematic as theta is not only used in phonetic notation, which can rely on specialized applications, but is also used in living language that may be used in any application.

As years go by, more documents are created in those languages with the Greek characters for theta. Latin characters can be encoded and communities can decide for themselves if they choose to disrupt the way they store their language to use characters with the right script properties or having to adjust a lot of software they use.

The alternative would be to clarify that GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA and GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA are used in Latin orthographies, in a paragraph in the Unicode Standard or in the Greek and Coptic chart. This would guide implementors to better support theta characters in Latin orthography contexts.

The options are:

1. Do nothing.
2. Add LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THETA and LATIN SMALL LETTER THETA.
3. Clarify the use of GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA and GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA in Latin orthographies.

MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q

The modifier letter small q is used in the name of a British Columbia provincial park, name which comes from the Nuu-chah-nulth language. Erna Gunther uses is in the transcription of the name of a Klallam village in Gunther (1927), this is a North American Phonetic Alphabet convention where superscript letters represent weakly articulated or barely audible sounds.

3. Annotations, scripts and sorting

Additions to NamesList.txt

The following annotations are recommended for NamesList.txt:

```
@ Additional letters:
A7CB        LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
A7CC        LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
        * casing use in Pilagá
        x (latin letter pharyngeal voiced fricative - 0295)
        x (modifier letter reversed glottal stop - 02C1)

@ Additional letters:
A7CD        LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA
        * glyph may also have appearance of large form of the small letter
A7CE        LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA
        * used in Canadian languages and in Pilagá
A7CF        LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE
        * lowercase is 019B
        * used in Canadian languages
```

If Latin theta characters are added (option 2):

```
A7DA        LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THETA
A7DB        LATIN SMALL LETTER THETA
        x (latin small letter barred o - 0275)
        x (greek small letter theta - 03B8)
        x (cyrillic small letter fita - 0473)
```

Updates to NamesList.txt

The following annotations should be updated in NamesList.txt:

```
019B        LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE
        = barred lambda, lambda bar
        * Americanist phonetic usage
        * used in Canadian languages
        * uppercase is A7CF
0295        LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
        = reversed glottal stop
        * voiced pharyngeal fricative
        * ain
        * this is a caseless letter
        * used in IPA, other phonetic notations, and those orthographies which use a caseless
        x (latin small letter ezh reversed - 01B9)
        x (modifier letter reversed glottal stop - 02C1)
        x (latin capital letter pharyngeal voiced fricative - A7CB)

@ Additional modifier letter:
U+107A5        MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q
        * Americanist phonetic usage
        * used in British Columbia, Canada
        # <super> 0071
        x (modifier letter reversed glottal stop - 02C1)
```

If Latin theta characters are added (option 2):

```
03B8        GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA
       x (latin small letter barred o - 0275)
       x (cyrillic small letter fita - 0473)
       x (latin small letter theta - A7DB)
```

Alternatively, if Latin use of Greek theta characters is clarified instead (option 3):

```
0398        GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA
       * used in Latin-script orthographies
03B8        GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA
       * used in Latin-script orthographies
       x (latin small letter barred o - 0275)
       x (cyrillic small letter fita - 0473)
```

Scripts.txt

We recommend the script type of U+1DBF MODIFIER LETTER SMALL THETA, used in Comox and hǝṅq̓ǝmiṅǝṁ be changed back from Greek to Latin. It was changed from Latin to Greek following L2/05-276 after Motion 105-M1 (L2/05-279). The MODIFIER LETTER SMALL THETA was encoded after the proposal L2/04-132 to encode several Latin phonetic symbols.

```
1DBF           ; Latin # Lm      MODIFIER LETTER SMALL THETA
```

allkeys.txt

LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA can be added before LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE, and LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA can be added after.

```
A780  ; [.2100.0020.0008] # LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED L
A7DD  ; # LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA
A7DC  ; # LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA
019B  ; [.2101.0020.0002] # LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE
A7CB  ; # LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE
028E  ; [.2105.0020.0002] # LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED Y
```

LATIN SMALL LETTER THETA and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THETA can sort after LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED T and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED T.

```
A7B1  ; [.2213.0020.0008] # LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED T
A7DB  ; # LATIN SMALL LETTER THETA
A7DA  ; # LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THETA
0075  ; [.2217.0020.0002] # LATIN SMALL LETTER U
```

LATIN SMALL PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE and LATIN CAPITAL PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE can sort after LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE.

```
0295  ; [.22E9.0020.0002] # LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
A7CC  ; # LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
A7CB  ; # LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
02E4  ; [.22E9.0020.0014] # MODIFIER LETTER SMALL REVERSED GLOTTAL STOP
```

4. Annex

Foch-Gilttoyees Protected Area (M.U. 6-11)

Fort George Canyon Park (M.U.s 7-9, 7-10)

Forward Harbour/ƛəx̌ʷəyəm Conservancy (M.U. 1-15)

Foster Arm Protected Area (M.U. 7-2)

Francois Lake Park (M.U. 6-4)

Figure 1. Office of Legislative Counsel (2020), *[Consolidated] Wildlife Act*, page 23, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE.

Hesquiat Lake Park (M.U. 1-8)

Hesquiat Peninsula Park (M.U. 1-8)

Hənλəmdᶻi Məkola/Yorke Island Conservancy (M.U. 1-15)

High Lakes Basin Park (M.U. 3-30)

Figure 2. Office of Legislative Counsel (2020), *[Consolidated] Wildlife Act*, page 24, showing a LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA the look like a reversed LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED Y instead of a GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA.

Foch-Gilttoyees Park
Foch-Gilttoyees Protected Area
Fort George Canyon Park
Forward Harbour/ƛəx̌ʷəyəm Conservancy
Foster Arm Protected Area

Figure 3. Office of Legislative Counsel (2018), *[Consolidated] Park Act*, page 23, showing a LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE.

Heather-Dina Lakes Park
Height of the Rockies
HənΛəmdᶻi Məkola/Yorke Island Conservancy
Hesquiat Lake Park
Hesquiat Peninsula Park

Figure 4. Office of Legislative Counsel (2018), *[Consolidated] Park Act*, page 24, showing a LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA. This uppercase should be a lowercase letter in that word position, however the shape of the capital letter is that of a turned LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y instead of a GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA.

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Exercise 7

Here is how you capitalize word-initial λ, ƛ, 'ƛ, ł, 'm,
'n, 'l.

small letter	capital letter
λ	→ Λ
ƛ	→ Ƛ
'ƛ	→ 'Ƛ
ł	L
'm	'M
'n	'N
'l	'L

Now try the following sentences.

1. Láłabiƛaƛi.
2. → Ƛíłabiƛaƛí.
3. → Ƛíłabiƛałái.

8. 'Másbiƛaƛili.
9. 'Másilili.
10. 'Másiliłi.

Figure 5. Unknown Heiltsuk language learning material shown in Housty and Turin (2017) showing LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA, LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA, and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE.
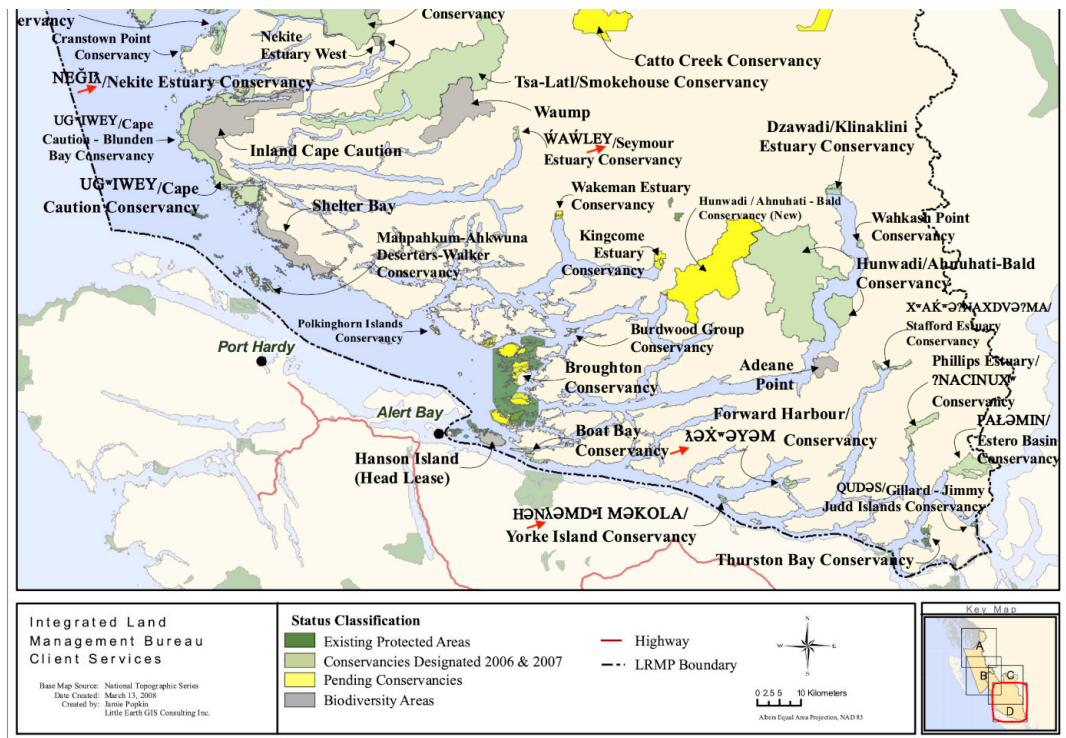
Figure 6. Integrated Land Management Bureau Client Services (2008), showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE. Note that the Ẇaẃley/Seymour Estuary Conservancy is named Ẇaẇaƛ/Seymour Estuary Conservancy in Gwa'sala-'Nakwaxda'xw First Nation and BC Parks (2013).

EMILY LAKE CONSERVANCY

All those parcels or tracts of Crown land, together with all that foreshore or land covered by water, situated in Range 3, Coast District and contained within the described boundaries as shown on the Official Plan deposited in the Crown Land Registry as Plan 15 Tube 1967; except that part below the natural boundary of the sea.

The whole conservancy containing approximately 1 230 hectares.

ETHELDA BAY – TENNANT ISLAND CONSERVANCY

All those parcels or tracts of Crown land, together with all that foreshore or land covered by water, situated in Range 4, Coast District and contained within the described boundaries as shown on the Official Plan deposited in the Crown Land Registry as Plan 9 Tube 1971; except that part lying below the natural boundary of the sea.

The whole conservancy containing approximately 61 hectares.

FORWARD HARBOUR/ƛ̓ƏX̌ʷƏYƏM CONSERVANCY

All those parcels or tracts of Crown land, together with all that foreshore or land covered by water, situated in Range 1, Coast District and contained within the described boundaries as shown on the Official Plan deposited in the Crown Land Registry as Plan 2 Tube 1968; except that part below the natural boundary of the sea.

The whole conservancy containing approximately 306 hectares.

HƏNΛƏMDᶻI MƏKOLA/YORKE ISLAND CONSERVANCY

All those parcels or tracts of Crown land, together with all that foreshore or land covered by water, situated in Range 1, Coast District and contained within the described boundaries as shown on the Official Plan deposited in the Crown Land Registry as Plan 5 Tube 1970; except (1) the reserve established under the *Land Act* in favour of Canada at Fanny Island and identified in Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands file 1403072; and (2) that part below the natural boundary of the sea.

The whole conservancy containing approximately 39 hectares.

Figure 7. British Columbia (2007), page 9, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA with the shape of a turned LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y, in all-capital lines of texts

K'WAAL CONSERVANCY

All those parcels or tracts of Crown land, together with all that foreshore or land covered by water, situated in Range 4, Coast District and contained within the described boundaries as shown on the Official Plan deposited in the Crown Land Registry as Plan 14 Tube 1975; except (1) "Quaal" Indian Reserve No. 3; (2) "Quaal" Indian Reserve No. 3A, District Lot 2231; and (3) that part lying beyond a line drawn parallel to and 200 metres perpendicularly distant from the natural boundary of the sea.

The whole conservancy containing approximately 3 300 hectares (3 260 hectares of upland and 40 hectares of foreshore).

NEĞȽ/NEKITE ESTUARY CONSERVANCY

All those parcels or tracts of Crown land, together with all that foreshore or land covered by water, situated in Range 2, Coast District and contained within the described boundaries as shown on the Official Plan deposited in the Crown Land Registry as Plan 8 Tube 1970; except a 30 metre right of way centred on Ministry of Forests and Range road FSR 8366.

The whole conservancy containing approximately 485 hectares (333 hectares of upland and 152 hectares of foreshore).

Figure 8. British Columbia (2007), page 16, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE that should be capitalized as LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE in an all-capital line of text.

Figure 9. BC Parks (2021), "BC Parks Listed Alphabetically", showing a LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED Y where a lambda, for example LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA, should be used.

Figure 10. Heiltsuk Tribal Council (2018), page 8, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA and LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA used in a Heiltsuk name.

Figure 11. "Híɫzaqvḷa Mother Tongues Dictionary" showing LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE, and TURNED SANS-SERIF CAPITAL Y used as LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA.

Display Case 9

Xisiwe? (Hee-see-weh) Wolf Headdresses. The large headdress on the top
shelf and the middle headdress on the lower shelf are Wolf Headdresses.
Owners: Large Wolf Headdresses on the top shelf: Dan Quatell
Wolf Headdress on the lower shelf: Tom Wallace

λukʷimiɬ (gloo-kwee-meethl) Small Wolf Headdresses. The two headdresses
on the left and right of the Wolf Headdress on the lower shelf are Small Wolf
Headdresses. Owners: Small Wolf Headdress on the left: Ẏax̌nəkʷəlas (Yahw-
nuh-kwuh-lahs) Billy Assu
Small Wolf Headdress on the right: Hommiskənน̇is

These headdresses sit on top of the head. The dancer wears a ceremonial
blanket and apron. When the dancer dances, he/she has the left and right hand
thumbs up. This signifies high rank. The wolf is considered the royalty of the
animal kingdom and it is said that the sons of the first ancestor often turned
themselves into Wolves. The headdress is called Xisiwe? (Hee-see-weh)
which comes from the word Xisała (hee-sah-thlah) which means exposing the
teeth. The small headdresses are called λ̓ukʷimiɬ (gloo-kwee-meethl) meaning
standing beside the person that received a λ̓ugʷe? (gloo-gweh) or supernatural
gift.

Figure 12. Nuyumbalees Cultural Centre (2011) showing LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA, and
LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE used in Liq̓ʷala (Kwakwala).

j	-	-	-	jaula	reloj	tarjeta
k	ketaq	laik	laik	kilo	-	-
l	lsok	qoče'l	alewa	luz	laurel	alumno
ll	-	-	-	llama	-	olla
λ	λaʕata	-	loλaʕae	-	-	-
m	miča	nalim	somaʕaki	monte	tótem	América
n	npetaesek	pon	k'atena	nutria	limón	Ana
ñ	ñiyaq	qapiñ	waqčiñi	ñoquis	-	moño

Figure 13. Vidal et al. (2014), volume 1, page 22, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA, in
word-initial and medial position, and LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
used in Pilagá.

un propósito y -ɪɪɪ para una acción no deliberada, es decir que no está dirigida hacia nada o hacia nadie en particular. Veamos algunos ejemplos:

Yisoediñ'a 'Él clavó algo (hacia abajo)' Ñis'oʕoñ'a 'Me siento en un lugar determinado' Bʼiyelaʕañ'a 'Se volvió a sumergir' Qoyasaʕañ'a 'Le arrojó algo a alguien (que está abajo)'	Yisoediñi 'Él clavó algo (hacia abajo)' Ñis'onañi 'Me caí sentado' Bʼiyelaʕañi 'Se volvió a sumergir' Qoyasaʕañi 'Algo es arrojado (hacia abajo)'

Por su lado, -yi 'hacia abajo', puede emplearse con verbos de movimiento pero también con verbos que no implican movimiento, como 'cocinar'.
En el siguiente ejemplo, según la escena que se describe, se está cocinando en

Figure 14. Vidal et al. (2014), volume 1, page 87, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE used in Pilagá.

NETAʕAYAʕANATAK

Figure 15. Vidal et al. (2014), volume 2, page 95, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE and LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE used in Pilagá.

Una tercera función es la de vocativo (15–17). En estos casos no llevan determinante y son externos a la cláusula. Del momento en que no integran ni cumplen función dentro de ninguno de los constituyentes, pueden ocurrir al principio o al final de ella:

(15) *Ňotaʕae'n qo'   sa-'aw-eta   he'n nloʎesek*
      Ňotaʕae'n INTRR NEG-A.2-desear DEM comida frita
      'Notaʕae'n, ¿no querés comida frita?'

(16) *Qo'   y-eta   he'n nosek   Ekienaʕaik*
      INTRRG A.3-querer DEM guiso, comida *Ekienaʕaik*
      'Ekienaʕaik ¿querés guiso?'

(17) *Kom'ï'n qo'   soʕote n-abi'   haga'   ad-at'e*
      Kom'ï'n INTRRG PT   B.3-llegar CL.FEM POS.2-madre
      'Kom'ï'n ¿Ya llegó tu madre?'

Así como no siempre es posible identificar la estructura interna de los nombres de persona, tampoco es reconocible su etimología. Son, en efecto, nombres de gente que se repiten de una generación a otra (cf. sección 3). Si bien los nom-

Figure 16. Vidal et al. (2014), volume 2, page 81, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE in Pilagá people's names.

λΛʕΛΤΑ λaʕata

Figure 17. Sample made with LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA, LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE in Pilagá font.

Figure 18. Ravenspacepublishing.com showing GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA used as a Latin letter in the ʔayʔajuθəm (Comox) alphabet.

Figure 19. "Phrases Homalco" on *FirstVoices.com*, showing GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA and MODIFIER LETTER SMALL THETA used as Latin letters in the Homalco (Comox) alphabet.

(5) Nihʔɔɔtɔh ʔɔhʔoouckuukiikʔi ʔisiiθeeih

Nihʔɔɔtɔh ʔouʔuh-ʔɔɔwuniihiθaaʔ. ʔouʔuh-ʔiteθ-aaʔ niiʔihyɔhɔʔ. Nohuʔ niiʔihyɔhɔʔ. ʔouʔuh-ʔoouckuukii-nʔi ʔisiiθeeih. "Tɔɔtɔɔkɔɔtɔɔh," nih-ʔeihi-nicʔi. ʔouʔuh-kʔi-teeinɔwɔɔ-ninh ʔisiiθeeih.

"Wuuuh," ʔeih-kʔi nihɔɔʔtɔh. "Bitaanih-eiʔaach," nahaʔ wɔɔkii-kʔi.

"Nahaasiiih," wɔɔkiit-eikʔi nohuʔ niiʔihyɔhɔʔ.

ʔɔɔh ʔouʔuh-nihʔinaaʔ.

"Wɔheih," wɔɔkiit-eikʔi."Kooun yaanʔa ʔak-niiskyɔɔʔ," wɔɔkiit-eikʔi

ʔouʔuh-ketɔɔʔɔɔʔ. Nahaʔ nihʔɔɔtɔh nah-nih-ʔiiskyɔɔ-kʔi. ʔɔɔh yɔɔtɔnʔa ʔouʔuh-nahaaskyɔɔ-kʔi. Kɔsiitiniih ʔouʔuh-baackyɔɔʔ.

Kouciiih ʔouʔuh-cʔɔciʔ. ʔɔɔh ʔisiiθeeih ʔouʔuh-ʔoouta-ninh. "Tɔɔtɔɔkɔɔtɔɔh," ʔeih-kʔi. ʔɔɔh ʔohʔuh-chʔii-kʔi-teeinɔɔʔɔɔ-ninh ʔisiiθeeih.

Nohuʔ niiʔihyɔhɔʔ ʔouʔuh-ʔiteθ-aʔ.

Figure 20. Brockie and Cowell (2017), page 28, showing GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA used as a Latin letter in Aaniiih/Gros Ventre alphabet.

Selon le communiqué de l'Université, les nouvelles inscriptions sont issues du travail
d'experts linguistiques de la Première Nation Musqueam.

Agrandir l'image ⬚

Le boulevard University a reçu un nom dans la langue traditionnel de la nation Musqueam.

PHOTO : RADIO-CANADA / ALEX LAMIC

Le boulevard University a, par exemple, été nommé « šxʷyəθəstəm », ce qui signifie « lieu
d'enseignement traditionnel » dans cette langue autochtone.

C'est un alphabet phonétique qui a été utilisé pour les nouvelles inscriptions.

Figure 21. Radio Canada (2018-04-04), showing GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA used as a Latin
letter in hən̓q̓əmin̓əm̓ (Downriver Halkomelem) on a UBC campus street sign and in the news article.

1.2 Planning Area

Geographic Setting

Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area are
located on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island, approximately 30 kilometres
northwest of Kyuquot Sound and approximately 20 kilometres southeast from Quatsino
Sound (Figure 1). The park (Figure 2) includes approximately 36,005 hectares of land and

[1] The legal name for the park, as listed in Schedule C of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act* is
Brooks Peninsula Park [a.k.a. Muqqiʷn Park]. The legal name for the protected area, as listed in Order in
Council No. 100/2011 is Power River Watershed Protected Area. This management plan recommends a
change to the legal name of the park and protected area to reflect the correct Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/
Che:k'tles7et'h' names for these areas (see strategy on page 38). Therefore, the recommended names
are used throughout this management plan.
[2] Note that the term "protected areas" is a term to refer collectively to more than one park, ecological
reserve or protected area, which are different designations of protected areas described in the *Park Act*.
[3] Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' is pronounced Kie-You-cut/TSHEH-kleh-szet.

Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Power River Watershed Protected Area
Management Plan   1

Figure 22. BC Parks and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations (2016) showing MODIFIER
LETTER SMALL Q formatted as a superscript letter, with very little spacing in some cases.
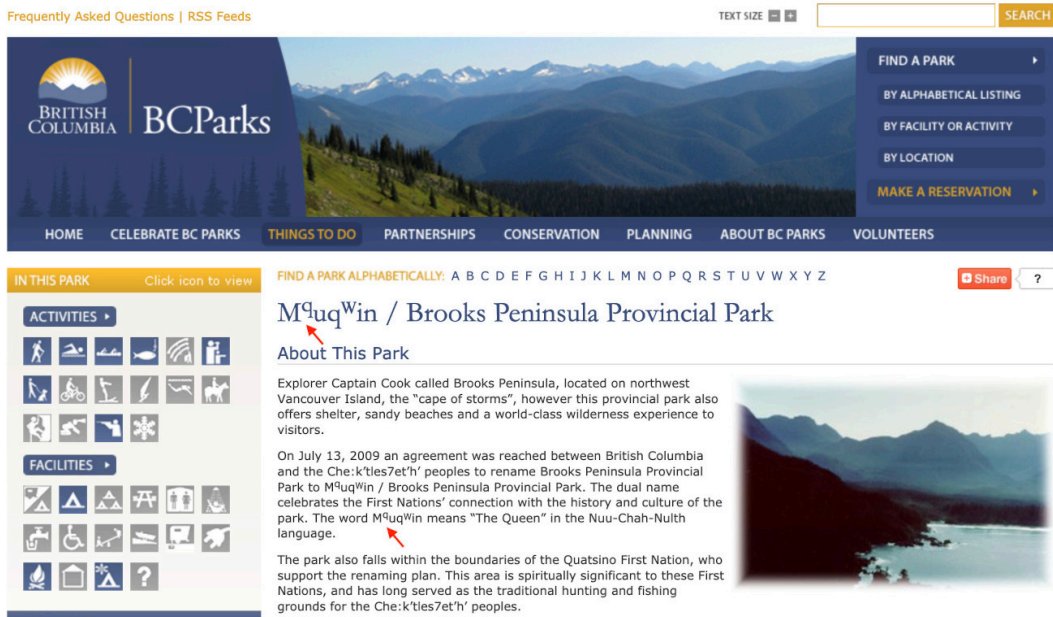
Figure 23. BC Parks, "Brooks Peninsula Park" in 2012, showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q formatted as a superscript LATIN SMALL LETTER Q.
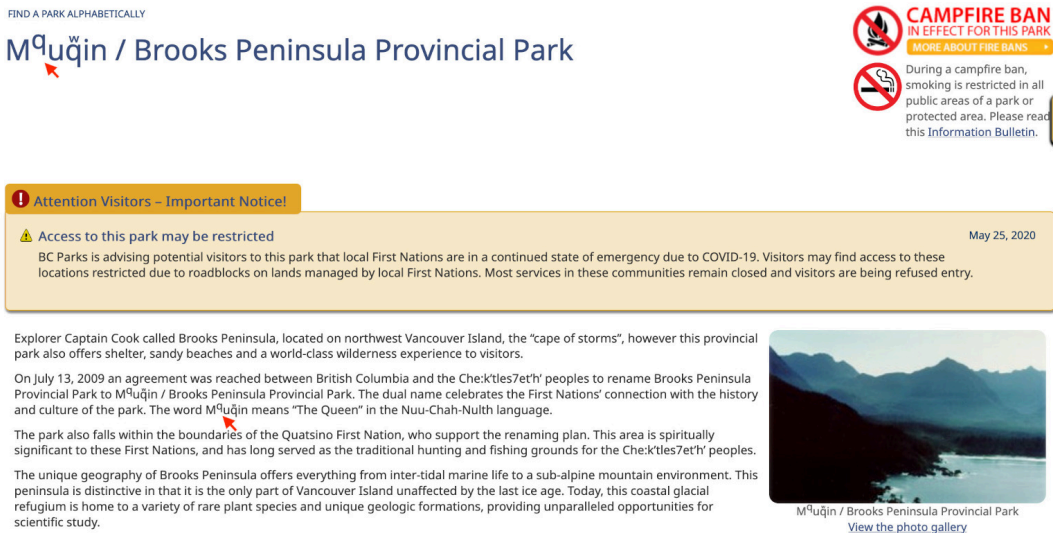

Figure 24. BC Parks, "Brooks Peninsula Park" in 2021, showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q formatted as a superscript LATIN SMALL LETTER Q. Note the superscript w mistakenly coded as COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER W instead of MODIFIER LETTER SMALL W.

Environment and Climate Change Strategy

Three B.C. parks to be renamed as part of Indigenous reconciliation efforts

This release was updated on May 14, 2018

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Three provincial parks will be renamed to reflect their historic and cultural significance as part of reconciliation efforts with Indigenous peoples, if proposed legislative amendments introduced are passed.

The bill amends the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act* and the *Parks and Protected Areas Statutes Amendment Act, 2003*.The bill proposes to add more than 1,600 hectares of land to 10 parks and one conservancy, as well as improve boundary descriptions and make administrative changes.

"These amendments allow our government to take an important step forward towards our ongoing reconciliation efforts with Indigenous peoples throughout British Columbia, which includes honouring the commitments we made under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples," said George Heyman, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. "The renaming of these parks to traditional Indigenous names, as rooted in history, reflect the significant heritage values recognized by all British Columbians and beyond."

To reflect ancestral connections and support reconciliation efforts, three parks are proposed to be renamed with Indigenous titles:

- Brooks Peninsula Park (a.k.a. Mᑫuqᵂin Park) on Vancouver Island will be renamed to Mᑫuqᵂin/Brooks Peninsula Park, which was originally intended when the park name was changed in 2009 (First Nations name appearing before the original park name). The word Mᑫuqᵂin means "The Queen" in the Nuu-Chah-Nulth language;
- Boya Lake Park near the northwestern B.C. border will be renamed Tā Ch'ilā Park (a.k.a. Boya Lake Park), meaning "holes in a blanket," at the request of the Kaska Dena First Nation; and
- Roderick Haig-Brown Park in the Shuswap will be renamed to the traditional Secwepemc name Tsútswecw Park, which translates to "many rivers," at the request of the Little Shuswap Indian Band.

Figure 25. BC Gov News (2018), "Three B.C. parks to be renamed as part of Indigenous reconciliation efforts", showing an image with a MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q and text with 146B CANADIAN SYLLABICS KE as an approximation of a MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q.

🌲 Mount Savona Provincial Park
🚫🚭🌲 Mount Seymour Provincial Park
🚫🚭🌲 Mount Terry Fox Provincial Park
🌲 Mount Tinsdale Ecological Reserve
🌲 Mount Tuam Ecological Reserve
🌲 Mount Tzuhalem Ecological Reserve
🚫🚭🌲 Moyie Lake Provincial Park
🌲 Mud Lake Delta Provincial Park
🌲 Mudzenchoot Provincial Park
🚫🚭🌲 Muncho Lake Provincial Park
🚫🚭🌲 M�q̱uqʷin Provincial Park ⬅
🌲 Murrin Provincial Park
🌲 Muscovite Lakes Provincial Park
🌲 Myra-Bellevue Provincial Park
🌲 Myra-Bellevue Protected Area

Figure 26. BC Parks (2021), "BC Parks Listed Alphabetically", showing a MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q as a formatted superscript LATIN SMALL LETTER Q, and a MODIFIER LETTER SMALL W.

the terms of the Maa-nulth Permit (also known as the Parks Harvest Permit) contemplated in 23.6.0 of the Treaty.

Provincial Parks & Protected Areas

On the Effective Date, British Columbia established the Power River Watershed Protected Area, located adjacent to M�q̱uqʷin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Lands at the Power River Estuary, and the Thunderbird's Nest/T'iitsk'in Paawats Protected Area, located on the western shore of Henderson Lake. Prior to the Treaty, in December 2006, British Columbia and the Maa-nulth First Nations entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for management of

Figure 27. Canada, British Columbia and Maa-nulth First Nations (2104) showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q.

« permis de récolte dans les parcs »), dont il est question à l'article 23.6.0 du Traité.

Aires protégées et parcs provinciaux

À la date de prise d'effet, la Colombie-Britannique a établi la zone protégée du bassin hydrologique de la rivière Power, adjacente au parc M�q̱uqʷin (parc de la péninsule Brooks) et aux terres des Premières Nations des Ka:'yu:'k't'h' et des Che:k'tles7et'h' dans l'estuaire de la rivière Power, ainsi que la zone protégée de Thunderbird's Nest (T'iitsk'in Paawats), situé sur la côte ouest du lac Henderson. Avant le Traité, en décembre 2006, la Colombie-Britannique et les Premières Nations maa-nulthes ont signé un protocole d'entente (PE)

Figure 28. Canada, Colombie-Britannique et Premières Nations maa-nulthes (2104) showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q.

Villages	Gibbs' List[a]	Curtis' List[4]
Xŏ'kū, Hoko River		Ho'Ko, Makah word "Projecting" referring to a large rock at the mouth of Hoko Creek. Six houses of mixed Makah and Klallam.[5]
Xainañt, Clallam Bay		Tlătlăwai'is, west side of Clallam Bay; six large houses. / Hŭngi'ngĭt, east side of Clallam Bay; five large houses.
Pĭc, Pysht	Pisht'st	Pĭsh's't, on Pysht Bay; three large and two small houses; palisaded against the Makah.
Eɫxwa, mouth of Elwah River	El-wha	Elhwa, mouth of Elwah River.
Sĕstiĕ'tɫ, Upper Elwah		
Tcīxwī'tsen, Port Angeles	Tsĭ-whitzen	Chiwi'tsun, west base of Ediz Hook, Port Angeles.
I'ē'nis, Port Angeles	Yin'nis	Aii'nĭs, Port Angeles.
Tsoxq, former mouth of Dungeness R.		Tsŭq, "Muddy" (referring to the river water) at the mouth of Dungeness River.
Tsē'esqat, Old Dungeness		Tsi'skat, small settlement at New Dungeness.
Stɛtē'xlɛm, Dungeness	Ste'tlum	Stiti'tlŭm, on site of Jamestown; two very large houses.[6]
Suxtcikwī''iñ, Washington Harbor	Shᴋwin	Schqai'ĭng, on Sequim Bay.
Sq!aqwī'yɛl, Port Discovery	Ka'-Kaitl or Skwa'-Kwel	Qaqi'hl, a stockaded village.
Ka'tai, Port Townsend[7]	Ka'tai	
	Klat-la'was, "a village on the Strait"	
	Kwa-ha'-mish, a fishing village on the Lyre River	

[a] Gibbs, (a), 21.
[4] Curtis, IX, 174.
[5] Estimates of population are for ca. 1850.
[6] I believe Curtis is wrong in giving this location.
[7] According to Curtis this village was settled only after the extinction of the Chemakum (Curtis, IX, 19).

Figure 29. Gunther (1927) showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q.

MAKAHS, S'KLALLAMS, AND THE HOKO RIVER

Table 1. Summary of S'Klallam Village Lists Prepared by Gibbs, Eels, Curtis, and Gunther.

Location	Gibbs 1854	1855 Treaty	Gibbs 1877	Eels 1887	Curtis 1913	Gunther 1927
Hoko	Okeno or Ocha	Oke-ho	Okeho	Hoko	Hŏko	Xŏ'kü
Clallam Bay	Pishtst	Klat-la-wish	Pishtst	Klallam Bay	Tlătlăwaíis	Xainañt
-	-	Hunnint	-	-	Hunginglt	-
Pysht	-	Pishtst	-	Pisht	Pĭsht's't	Pĭc
Elwha	Elkwah	Elh-wa	Elwa	Elkwa	Élwha	Eɫxwa
Upper Elwha	-	-	-	-	-	Sĕstīētɫ
Port Angeles	Tse-Whit-zen	-	-	Port Angeles	Chicwítsŭn	Tcīxwī'tsen
-	-	Yennis	Yinnis	-	Aifnĭs	I'ē'nis
Dungeness	Tinnis	Tsohkw	-	-	Tsŭq	Tsoxq
-	-	-	-	-	Tsískat	Tsē'esqat

Figure 30. Wessen (2021) showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q.

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PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
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Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from
http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html for guidelines and details before filling this form.
Please ensure you are using the latest Form from
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See also http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest *Roadmaps*.
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A. Administrative

1. **Title:** *Proposal to encode addtional Latin letters for languages of Argentina, Canada and the USA*

2. Requester's name: *Denis Moyogo Jacquerye <moyogo@gmail.com>*

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

4. Submission date: *2021-08-18*

5. Requester's reference (if applicable):

6. Choose one of the following:
   This is a complete proposal: *YES*
   (or) More information will be provided later: *NO*

B. Technical - General

1. Choose one of the following:
   a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):
      Proposed name of script:
   b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: *YES*
      Name of the existing block: *Latin Extended-D*
2. Number of characters in proposal: *10*
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
   A-Contemporary   *X*   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
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?   *YES*
   a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines"   *YES*
   b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?   *YES*
5. Fonts related:
   a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?
      Denis Moyogo Jacquerye
   b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):
      <moyogo@gmail.com>
6. References:
   a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?   *YES*
   b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources)
      of proposed characters attached?   *YES*
7. Special encoding issue
   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*
      presentation, sorting
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 UAX#44: http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/ and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?   *YES*

If YES explain	*LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THETA and LATIN SMALL LETTER THETA were proposed in L2/14-202, L2/12-138 = N4262, L2/98-209 = N1742*	

2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?   **YES**

   If YES, available relevant documents: ***Examples***

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?   **YES**

   Reference: ***See proposal***

4. The context of use for the proposed characters type of use; common or rare)   **YES**

   Reference: ***See proposal***

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?   **YES**

   If YES, where? Reference: ***Argentina, Canada, USA***

6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?   **YES**

   If YES, is a rationale provided?   **Yes**

   If Yes, reference: ***See proposal***

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?   **YES**

8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?   **YES**

   If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?   **YES**

   If Yes, reference: ***LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE, GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA, GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA, GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA***

9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?   **NO**

   If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

   If Yes, reference:

10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character?   **YES**

    If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?   **YES**

    If Yes, reference: ***See proposal***

11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?   **NO**

    If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

    If Yes, reference:

    Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

    If Yes, reference:

12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?   **NO**

    If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?   **NO**

    If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?

    If Yes, reference: