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 Pitelara 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 developed 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 /ʃ/ 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/Χωάχωγι Conservancy
• Ḥaʔəməd’i Makola/Yorke Island Conservancy
• M’q’un/Brooks Peninsula Park
• Neğiƛ/Nekite Estuary Conservancy
• Wawaƛ/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 M̕uqʷin 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 itself 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 Liqʷala, a dialect of Kwakwala (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 Liqʷala 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 ʔayʔaǰuθəm (ISO 639-3: coo), hən̓q̓əmin̓əm or Downriver Halkomelem (ISO 639-3: hur), two other endangered languages, also use theta and modifier letter theta in their lowercase alphabets. The ʔayʔaǰuθəm orthography is used by School District No. 47 (Powell River). The hən̓q̓əmin̓əm 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 Nęyękwawętaθkwáhshek Tuscarora Language Program (NTLP) uses theta in its orthography. It is also used in ḥəʔəcəniiiḥ (ISO 639-3: ats), also called Atsina, Aaniiih or Gros Ventre, in language revitalization 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Char. Codepoint</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ɤ U+A7CB</td>
<td>LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED Fricative</td>
<td>Fig. 15, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ꟍ U+A7CC</td>
<td>LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED Fricative</td>
<td>Fig. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ꟍ U+A7CD</td>
<td>LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA</td>
<td>Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>꟎ U+A7CE</td>
<td>LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA</td>
<td>Fig. 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>꟏ U+A7CF</td>
<td>LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE</td>
<td>Fig. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ꟑ U+A7DA</td>
<td>LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THETA</td>
<td>See L2/14-202 and L2/12-138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ꟑ U+A7DB</td>
<td>LATIN SMALL LETTER THETA</td>
<td>Fig. 19, 20, 21, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>꟒ U+107A5</td>
<td>MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q</td>
<td>Fig. 22-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 voiced 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 voiced fricative* as well.

**LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LAMBDA and LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA**

The Latin lambda is used in Heiltsuk, Liqʷala (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 Liqʷala (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 Liqʷala (Kwak̓wala) which use orthographic case distinction.

**LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THETA and LATIN SMALL LETTER THETA**

The theta is used in the Latin alphabets of ?ayʔajuʔam (Comox or Homalco-Klahoose-Sliammon) and hənʔəmənʔən (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 uppecasing 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
    pharyngeal voiced fricative
  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 ʰə́nə́mə́nə́m 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/ɬəɂəyəm 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)
Hənɬəyəmʔi 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/ɬəɂəyəm 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
Hənɬəyəmʔi Məkola/Yorke Island Conservancy
Hesquiat Lake Park
Hesquiat Peninsula Park
High Lakes Basin 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.
Exercise 7

Here is how you capitalize word-initial л, х, ґ, м, ґ, і.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>small letter</th>
<th>capital letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>л</td>
<td>А</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>х</td>
<td>А</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ґ</td>
<td>'А</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>м</td>
<td>Л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ґ</td>
<td>'М</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>і</td>
<td>'І</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now try the following sentences.

1. Лабираки.
2. Айабираки.
3. Айабиракай.
4. Мабираки.
5. Мабиракай.
6. Мабиракай.
7. Мабиракай.
8. Мабиракай.
9. Мабиракай.
10. Мабиракай.

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 Wāwley/Seymour Estuary Conservancy is named Wāwəx/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/ʔəxʷʔəyəm 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.

HƏNƏMd’I 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).

NEGİłl/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. “Hítzaqvl’a 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 Headdress on the top shelf: Dan Quatell Wolf Headdress on the lower shelf: Tom Wallace

λuk*imi (gloo-kwee-methl) 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: Ŭa*nhkʷ̓əlas (Yahw-nuh-kwuh-lahs) Billy Assu Small Wolf Headdress on the right: Hommiskən̓ı̓s

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 Xisa⁷a (hee-sah-thlah) which means exposing the teeth. The small headdresses are called λuk*imi (gloo-kwee-methl) meaning standing beside the person that received a λug*ę (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 Liqʷala (Kwakwala).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>j</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>jaula</th>
<th>reloj</th>
<th>tarjeta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>ketaq</td>
<td>laik</td>
<td>laik</td>
<td>kilo</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>Isok</td>
<td>goče’l</td>
<td>alewa</td>
<td>fuz</td>
<td>laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m̓</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>llama</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>olla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ũ</td>
<td>łavata</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lokavae</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m̓</td>
<td>mica</td>
<td>nalin</td>
<td>somavaki</td>
<td>monte</td>
<td>tótem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n̓</td>
<td>npeæsekk</td>
<td>pon</td>
<td>k’atena</td>
<td>nutria</td>
<td>limón</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ň̓</td>
<td>ňiŋaq</td>
<td>qapiŋ</td>
<td>waqeqiŋi</td>
<td>ḵoquis</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yisoedioña</th>
<th>Yisoedioñi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘El clavó algo (hacia abajo)’</td>
<td>‘El clavó algo (hacia abajo)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ñis’onoña</td>
<td>Ñis’onañi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Me siento en un lugar determinado’</td>
<td>‘Me calí sentado’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B’iyelaññi’a</td>
<td>B’iyelawaní</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Se volvió a sumergir’</td>
<td>‘Se volvió a sumergir’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qoyasawaní’a</td>
<td>Qoyasawaní</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Le arrojó algo a alguien (que está abajo)’</td>
<td>‘Algo es arrojado (hacia abajo)’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

| NETACAYACANATAK |
| Netacayacanatak 1................................................. 67 |
| Netacayacanatak 2................................................. 67 |
| Netacayacanatak 3................................................. 68 |
| Netacayacanatak 4................................................. 68 |
| Netacayacanatak 5................................................. 69 |

**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) Šotasa'e’n go’ sa-’aw-eta he’n nlošek
Šotasa’e’n INTRR NEG-A.2-desear DEM comida frita
‘No tasas’e’n, ¿no querés comida frita?’

(16) Qo’ y-eta he’n nosek Ekienašaik
INTRRG A.3-querer DEM guiso, comida Ekienasak
‘Ekienasai ¿queres guiso?’

(17) Komi’n go’ sosote n-abi’ haga’ ad-at’e
Komi’n INTRRG PT B.3-llegar CL.FEM POS.2-madre
‘Komi’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 Pilaga people’s names.

λΑΣΑΤΑ λαςατα

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 Pilaga font.
Protocol for Being a Respectful Guest

Welcome, guests, to *As I Remember It*, a digital presentation of my life and the teachings of my grandparents and people. My name is Elsie Paul. My ancestral name is ʔuq̓ay̓uq̓ile, ʔeem̓ot̓ ʔu q̓وريq̓ile ʔu k̓ʷónunupc. ʔeem̓ot̓ ʔu q̓uriq̓ile k̓ʷu'ənini ʔu p̓uχ̓. I'm very happy to see you all. It's good that you come to see me about my book.

This site is faʔaʔamn territory: it operates according to faʔaʔamn protocol. In other words, the regular rules of the Internet do not apply here. faʔaʔamn (our teachings) are very precious, and to protect them we invoke faʔaʔamn guest-host protocol to govern this site and its visitors.

What do we mean by guest-host protocol? As faʔaʔamn, as coastal people, we travel by boat. When we visit another place, we identify ourselves, describe our relationship to the host, make clear our intentions, and ask to come ashore. When we serve as hosts, our role is to protect the community and territory, and to nurture and affirm our collective identity as qayawmxeq̓ (human beings) through respectful conduct.

Once a guest is invited to come ashore, they are fed and well treated, their obligations are explained to them, and for the duration of their visit they abide by faʔaʔamn laws. In this case, we remind you that the stories, photos, videos, and language shared on this site are not simply content or information. Rather, they are our belongings, the intellectual property of either myself or the faʔaʔamn people. As our guest, we welcome you to take a moment to identify your intentions and to confirm your understanding and willingness to abide by faʔaʔamn protocol.

*Come ashore - I agree*  *Take me back to cyberspace - I disagree*

Figure 18. Ravenspacepublishing.com showing GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA used as a Latin letter in the ʔayʔaʔuθəm (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.
Figure 20. Brockie and Cowell (2017), page 28, showing GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA used as a Latin letter in Aaniiih/Gros Ventre alphabet.
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

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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. Muqinqu’i’n 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’yiyu:k’t’eh’/Che:k’tiles7et’eh’ 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’yiyu:k’t’eh’/Che:k’tiles7et’eh’ is pronounced Kie-You-cut/TSHEH-kleh-szet.

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

Figure 22. BC Parks and Ka’yiyu:k’t’eh’/Che:k’tiles7et’eh’ 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.

Explorer Captain Cook called Brooks Peninsula, located on northwest Vancouver Island, the “cape of storms”, however this provincial park also offers shelter, sandy beaches and a world-class wilderness experience to visitors.

On July 13, 2009 an agreement was reached between British Columbia and the Ch€̃x̱wets̓x̱et̓ peoples to rename Brooks Peninsula Provincial Park to M̓uq̓ə̱gin / Brooks Peninsula Provincial Park. The dual name celebrates the First Nations’ connection with the history and culture of the park. The word M̓uq̓ə̱gin means “The Queen” in the Nuu-Chah-Nulth language.

The park also falls within the boundaries of the Quatsino First Nation, who support the renaming plan. This area is spiritually significant to these First Nations, and has long served as the traditional hunting and fishing grounds for the Ch€̃x̱wets̓x̱et̓ peoples.

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.
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. M’Qu’iyin Park) on Vancouver Island will be renamed to M’Qu’iyin/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 M’Qu’iyin 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 Secwépemc 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.
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.

Figure 27. Canada, British Columbia and Maa-nulth First Nations (2004) showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q.

Figure 28. Canada, Colombie-Britannique et Premières Nations maa-nulthes (2004) showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q.
Figure 29. Gunther (1927) showing MODIFIER LETTER SMALL Q.

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

**British Columbia**


**Heiltsuk language**

Liq’ala (Kwak’wala) language


Khoesan language


Pilagá language

- Vidal, Alejandra. 2015. “Nombres propios, denominación e identidad entre los pilagá y los wichí (Gran Chaco)” in Bernard Comrie and Lucía Golluscio, Language Contact and Documentation = Contacto lingüístico y documentación. De Gruyter. pp. 51-76. https://www.academia.edu/48873320/Nombres_propios_denominación_e_identidad_entre_los_pilagá_y_los_wichíGran_Chaco

Embera Darién language


Midwestern United States of America

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- Brockie, Terry; Cowell, Andrew. ʔɔʔɔɔ̊niiih wɔɔchʔɔɔ̊nɔh = Aaniiih/Gros Ventre stories told by Aaniiih/Gros Ventre elders and/or retold by Terry Brockie. First Nations University of Canada and University of Regina Press, Regina.

Other

- Canada (SCC) and Ireland (NSAI). 2005-08-10. Proposal to add LATIN SMALL LETTER GLOTTLAL STOP to the UCS. L2/05-194.
- Everson, Michael. 1998-05-25 Additional IPA characters for the UCS. (L2/98-209, N1742)
- Moore, Lisa. 2005-11-10. “Motion 105-M1: Change the script type of U+1DBF MODIFIER LETTER SMALL THETA to Greek.”, UTC #105 Minutes. L2/05-279.
**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2**

**PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646**

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.


Please ensure you are using the latest Form from [http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html](http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html).


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### A. Administrative

1. **Title:**

   *Proposal to encode additional 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**

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### B. Technical - General

1. **Choose one of the following:**

   - This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):
     - **Proposed name of script:**
   - The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:
     - **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**

5. **Fonts related:**

   - Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?
     - Denis Moyogo Jacquerye <moyogo@gmail.com>

6. **References:**

   - Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? **YES**
   - 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**

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### 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**

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

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

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

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**

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**

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? **NO**

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**

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? **NO**

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) **NO**

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

    If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified? **NO**

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Examples

Reference: See proposal

Argentina, Canada, USA