Proposal to add two Latin pharyngeal voiced fricative characters
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2023-07-18

The Latin characters and casing pair ʕ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE and Ɂ LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE were proposed in L2/21-206, Proposal to encode additional Latin Letters for languages of Argentina, Canada, and the USA, as distinct characters from ʕ U+0295 LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE.

The comments from the Script Ad Hoc were that [the] line arguments in L2/05-194R [for the addition of ʕ U+0242 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER GLOTTAL STOP and a case pairing with ḍ U+0294 LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP], may not be applicable. In L2/05-194R the issue was that there are both uni-cameral and bi-cameral writing systems using glottal stop characters, but using U+0294 (gc = Ll) for both would be problematic because the glyph for the uni-cameral usage would more closely resemble the capital letter of bi-cameral usage, not the lowercase letter.

L2/21-206 showed that the practical Pilagá orthography uses a bicameral letter pharyngeal voiced fricative. The unicameral U+0295 cannot be used because that orthography uses both an uppercase at capital-height and a lowercase at x-height, for example when non-Unicode fonts specific to Pilagá are used, and other writing systems use that character as a unicameral letter. The writing systems using unicameral U+0295 are some of those that use the unicameral U+0294 LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP and are shown in L2/05-194. Additional examples are provided in this document.

Furthermore, some writing systems do use the unicameral U+0294 LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP as a lowercase of the bicameral capital U+0241 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER GLOTTAL STOP. Some users would like to use a capital character in a similar manner for U+0295 LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE.

Note: The Unicode 1.0 name of U+0295 was LATIN LETTER REVERSED GLOTTAL STOP. The modifier letter of ʕ U+02E4 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL REVERSED GLOTTAL STOP should not change.
Bicameral uses

The bicameral letter used in Pilagá orthography has the capital at capital-height and the lowercase at x-height. The lowercase is typically not at capital-height nor ascender-height. This orthography has been used by the Pilagá community in the Province of Formosa in Argentina in teaching material published by the Universidad Nacional de Formosa. Additional material using the bicameral letter has been published by the provincial Educación Intercultural Bilingüe or the national Ministry of Education.

Using § U+0295 for both the writing systems using it as a unicameral letter and for the Pilagá writing system using the pharyngeal stop as a bicameral letter is problematic because the glyph of U+0295 resembles the uppercase but is a lowercase character (gc= Ll).

Adding a character as an uppercase of U+0295 would break titlecasing in orthographies using the unicameral U+0295.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPA transcription of Pilagá word [taʕadenaʔ] with unicameral U+0295</th>
<th>taʕadenaʔ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthographic notation of Pilagá word [taʕadenaʔ] with proposed U+A7CF</td>
<td>taʕadena’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthographic all-caps Pilagá word [taʕadenaʔ] with proposed U+A7CE</td>
<td>TAʕADENA’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unicameral uses

The unicameral § U+0295 LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE is used in orthographies of Nuuchahnulth [nuk] nuučaan̓uł (Nootka in L2/05-194R), Ditidaht [dtd] ditidaqiqičaq ciciqʔ, Thompson [thp] nteʔkepmxcin but also Okanagan [oka] nsyilxcən, and Columbia-Wenatchi [col] ṉxaʔamxciʔ or a few others do a lesser apparent degree. It is also used as a unicameral letter in transliterations and phonetic transcriptions.

These writing systems are typically caseless, but have casing in some documents. In those documents the glyph of § U+0295 LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE has ascender-height, resembling a capital letter, and is the character used for lowercase, all-capitals and titlecase.

In some languages, in titlecased proper nouns, the next letter can be uppercased.

In those systems, the use of § U+0295 mirrors the use of the unicameral ? U+0294 LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP.
Orthographic notation of Nuuchahnulth word [ˈeniːtɬ] with unicameral U+0295.

Atypical all-caps orthographic notation of Nuuchahnulth word [ˈeniːtɬ] with unicameral U+0295.

Titlecase transcription of Arabic name [ʔabaːdi] with unicameral U+0295 and following uppercase.

**Mixed uses of unicameral and bicameral characters**

Some writing systems use or would use both the unicameral ء U+0294 and ꜡ Ξ U+0295 as lowercase and ʾ U+0241 and the proposed U+Α7CE as their uppercase, despite them not being in a defined casing pair in Unicode.

For example the Alphabet scientifique des langues du Gabon uses ء U+0294 and ʾ U+0241 in a casing pair and text in Shiwa [glottolog: shiw1234]ʃiwé or some dialects of Fang [ISO 639-3: fan] like Fang Meke mâké may use the letter in bicameral text with that casing pair.

Similarly, some Arabic transcriptions that use U+0294 and U+0295 would use a proposed capital character along with the existing capital U+0241 in capitalization of all-caps or in titlecase.

Transcription of Arabic name in titlecase with ʾ U+02BE and ʿ U+02BF in initial position and the following letter uppercased.

Transcription of Arabic name in titlecase with ء U+0294 and ꜡ Ξ U+0295 in initial position and the following letter uppercased.

Transcription of Arabic name in titlecase with ء U+0241 and proposed U+Α7CE in initial position and uppercased.

| Orthographic notation of Nuuchahnulth word [ˈeniːtɬ] with unicameral U+0295. | ⱟeniιⱢ |
| Atypical all-caps orthographic notation of Nuuchahnulth word [ˈeniːtɬ] with unicameral U+0295. | ⱟENIIⱢ |
| Titlecase transcription of Arabic name [ʔabaːdi] with unicameral U+0295 and following uppercase. | ⱟAbādī |
| Transcription of Arabic name in titlecase with ʾ U+02BE and ʿ U+02BF in initial position and the following letter uppercased. | ʾAbū ʾUbayd |
| Transcription of Arabic name in titlecase with ء U+0294 and ꜡ Ξ U+0295 in initial position and the following letter uppercased. | ءAbū ꜡Ubayd |
| Transcription of Arabic name in titlecase with ء U+0241 and proposed U+Α7CE in initial position and uppercased. | ꜡abū ꜡ubayd |
Proposed additions and changes

UnicodeData.txt
The General category of U+0295 can be changed from Ll to Lo as the General category of U+0294 which was changed from Ll to Lo in Unicode 5.0.

0295;LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;LATIN LETTER REVERSED GLOTTAL STOP;;;;;
A7CE;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7CF;
A7CF;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE;Li;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7CE;A7CE

NameList.txt and Unicode charts
Notes for 0295 can be similar to the notes for 0294.

0295  LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
  = reversed glottal stop
  * this is a caseless letter
  * used in IPA, other phonetic notations, and those orthographies which use a caseless glottal stop
  * voiced pharyngeal fricative
  * ain
  x (latin capital letter pharyngeal voiced fricative - 10XXX1)
  x (latin small letter ezh reversed - 01B9)
  x (modifier letter reversed glottal stop - 02C1)
A7CE  LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
A7CF  LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE
  x casing use in Pilagá
  x (latin letter pharyngeal voiced fricative - 0295)

Ordering (allkeys.txt)
The ordering of the additional characters can copy the ordering of ṱ 0294 < ṹ 0242 <<< ṹ 0241 < Ṵ 02C0:

ɺ 0295 < ɺ A7CE <<< ɺ A7CF < ɺ 02E4
Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NETAÇAYAÇANATAK</th>
<th>67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Netaçayakanatak 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netaçayakanatak 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netaçayakanatak 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netaçayakanatak 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netaçayakanatak 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Vidal, Almeida & Miranda 2014 vol. 2, p. 95 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE in all-caps text with cap-height and LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE in titlecase text with x-height.

Lecturas en lenguas originarias

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WÁYÀWA TÀWA SAAE QUIÁLOCOE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dmaçetpetalo so iawoh lasàcatapë, qoome quívalócoe qaliavá. So wáyawa nqotataló, etae lâiem slinquip, qoneh qaiamacasôma fi laçiguí.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Saame quívalócoe sugte qanaqtacatapigungui da setaque qoivenah somé wáyawa.

Figure 2: Aranda & Centurión 2013, p. 36 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE in all-caps text with cap-height and LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE as a lowercase with x-height in normal text.

Pilagá

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>54</th>
<th>´Grupo familiar pilagá / Ena lawatonanaçak en pitaça le’ek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ismael Fernández</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>56</th>
<th>´Nuestros abuelos / So qadapidi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silvia Gricelda Chichole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>58</th>
<th>´El hombre mariscador / Ena siaëna epiaçaik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ismael Fernández</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3: Argentina, Ministerio de Educación de la Nación 2015, p. 29 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE as a lowercase with x-height.
(12) Di’ Paiha wana sa-teto-n ka’lio’ wasač’e malasa hayem
CL Paiha NEG A.1-conocer-ASP ADV conj ADV PRO.1
n’asolek
niño
‘A Paiha no lo conocí en aquel momento porque yo era todavía un niño.’

Además, pueden funcionar como aposiciones. En estos casos (13)–(14), el nombre de persona no está entonacionalmente separado del núcleo y tiene orden fijo dentro de la frase nominal (postnuclear):

(13) so’ Mala’ w’o di’ nibiedtew’o naca hańi’ l-at’e
CL Mala’ EXIST CL B.3-ir-DIR-PT CL.FEM POS.3-madre
Atamana
Atamana
‘A veces Mala’ va (a la casa de) su madre, Atamana.’

Figure 4: Vidal 2015, p. 60, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE as a lowercase with x-height.

Da abiamqaćeñe nat’asen
ena’am da w’ó ega adapit’en’á,
nač’e ena’am tašen da am
qoitawan.

Figure 5: Quino 2020, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE in all-caps with cap-height and LATIN SMALL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE in lowercase with x-height.
Figure 6: Powell 1991, p. 2 showing LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE and LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP used as unicameral letters with ascender-height in titlecased context in Nuuchahnulth. Nuuchahnulth orthography generally does not use titlecase.

Ahousaht - ṯaʔhuusʔatḥ
Ucluelet - Yuʔuʔiʔatḥ
Èhattisahlt - ṃiʔbatisʔatḥ
Hesquit - ḥiʔkw̓iiʔatḥ
Kyugot - Qayʔuukʷatḥ
Mowachahl - Muwaʔatḥ

Nuchatlaht - Nuʔcaʔatḥ
Obiʔat - Huʔiiʔatḥ
Sheshatḥ - ciʔšaaʔatḥ
tla.oquiʔat - ḥaʔuukʷiʔatḥ
Toquaht - ḥiiʔcaʔatḥ
Uchuklesatḥ - ḥuʔuq̓quisʔatḥ

and Ditidahl - diiʔidʔatx

Covington Stensgar. Beginning in March 2014, Christopher Parkin from Salish School of Spokane began to meet weekly with Qʷiy̓mátkʷ to make audio recordings of the vocabulary and phrases presented in the book. During this process, there were substantial changes made in the vocabulary words and related phrases. Editing of the audio and text was completed by James Parkin and Christopher Parkin of Salish School of Spokane. It is the sincere hope of the authors that this first edition of N̓xaʔmix̱in 1 will be useful to new learners of the language, and that our errors and omissions will be forgiven.

Iam̓hstm.

Qʷiy̓mátkʷ (Pauline Covington Stensgar)
Kiʔaws (Ernest Brooks)
Sharon Covington
ʕAn (Christopher Parkin)
August 2014

Figure 7: Qʷiy̓mátkʷ et al. 2014, p. 1 showing LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE as a unicameral letter with ascender-height in titlecased proper noun in Columbia-Wenatchi. Columbia-Wenatchi orthography generally does not use titlecase except for proper nouns. Note the following letter is uppercased when in initial position in ʕAn̓n̓.
Figure 8: Sʔamtičaʔ et al. 2020, p. 2 showing LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE as a unicameral letter with ascender-height in titlecased proper noun in Okanagan. Okanagan orthography generally does not use titlecase except for proper nouns. Note the following letter is uppercased when in initial position in ʕAn̓h.  

Figure 9: Al Mashaqba 2015, p. 1 showing LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE as a unicameral letter with ascender-height in word-initial position in titlecased proper nouns in Arabic transliteration. Note the following letter is uppercased for the titlecase when in initial position in ʕAjārmah or ʕAbbādi.  

Figure 10: Rahmouni 2015, p. 285 showing LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE and LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP as unicameral letters with ascender-height
in word-initial position in titlecased proper nouns in Arabic transliteration. Note the following letter is uppercased for the titlecase in ʿAlī or ʿĀlāmī.

Figure 11: Ritt-Benmimoun 2017, p. 285 showing LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE as a unicameral letter with ascender-height in word-initial position in titlecased proper nouns in Arabic transliteration. Note the following letter is uppercased for the titlecase in ʿAl-ʿArabiyya.

\[ \text{Ṣāḥīḥ al-Buḥārī} = \text{Ṣāḥīḥ al-Buḥārī}, \text{accessed through https://sunnah.com, citing the title and number of the kitāb as cited in Wensick (1927) followed by the name of the bāb.} \]
\[ \text{ʿAbū Ḥayyān} = \text{al-Ḥāḍhr al-Muḥīṭ (ʿAbū Ḥayyān 2010)} \]
\[ \text{ʿAbū ʿUbayd (Faḍāḥ il al-Qur`ān)} = \text{Faḍāḥ il al-Qur`ān (ʿAbū ʿUbayd 1995)} \]
\[ \text{Al-Ṭaḥfāš (Maṣāni)} = \text{Maṣāni al-Qur`ān (al-Ḥaḍha al-ʿAwṣat 1990)} \]
\[ \text{Al-Ḍahābī} = \text{Maṣāfiḍ al-Quṭṭār? al-Kabīr ṣalā al-Ṭabaqāt wa-l-ʔaṣār (al-Ḍahābī 1995)} \]

Figure 12: van Putten 2022, p. xx showing LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE and LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP as unicameral letters in titlecased proper nouns in Arabic transliteration. Note the following letter is not uppercased for the titlecase, compare with alternate transliteration shown with the MODIFIER LETTER LEFT HALF RING and MODIFIER LETTER RIGHT HALF RING and the following uppercased letter. Van Putten confirmed in communication the capital would be used if it were available.

Figure 13: Khalafallah 1969, inside cover page showing a form of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE used in all-caps as a capital of LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE in Arabic transliteration. Note that the lowercase form is shown in the following figure.
Figure 14: Khalafallah 1969, p. 7 showing LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE in Arabic transliteration. Note that the author’s capital form is shown in the previous figure.

Figure 15: Alihanga 1990, p. 113, showing mixed unicameral LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP and bicameral LATIN CAPITAL LETTER GLOTTAL STOP as a casing pair in the Alphabet scientifique des langues du Gabon.

References

- Bassil Al Mashaqba, The phonology and morphology of Wadi Ramm Arabic, (Thesis), University of Salford, 2015. [http://usir.salford.ac.uk/id/eprint/34458/]
  [http://educacionvirtual.formosa.gob.ar/pluginfile.php/6703/mod_resource/content/1/Lenguas-Originarias.pdf]


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

