Supplemental Punctuation

Range: 2E00–2E7F

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ISO/IEC DIS 10646:2026(en) - 7th Edition Draft

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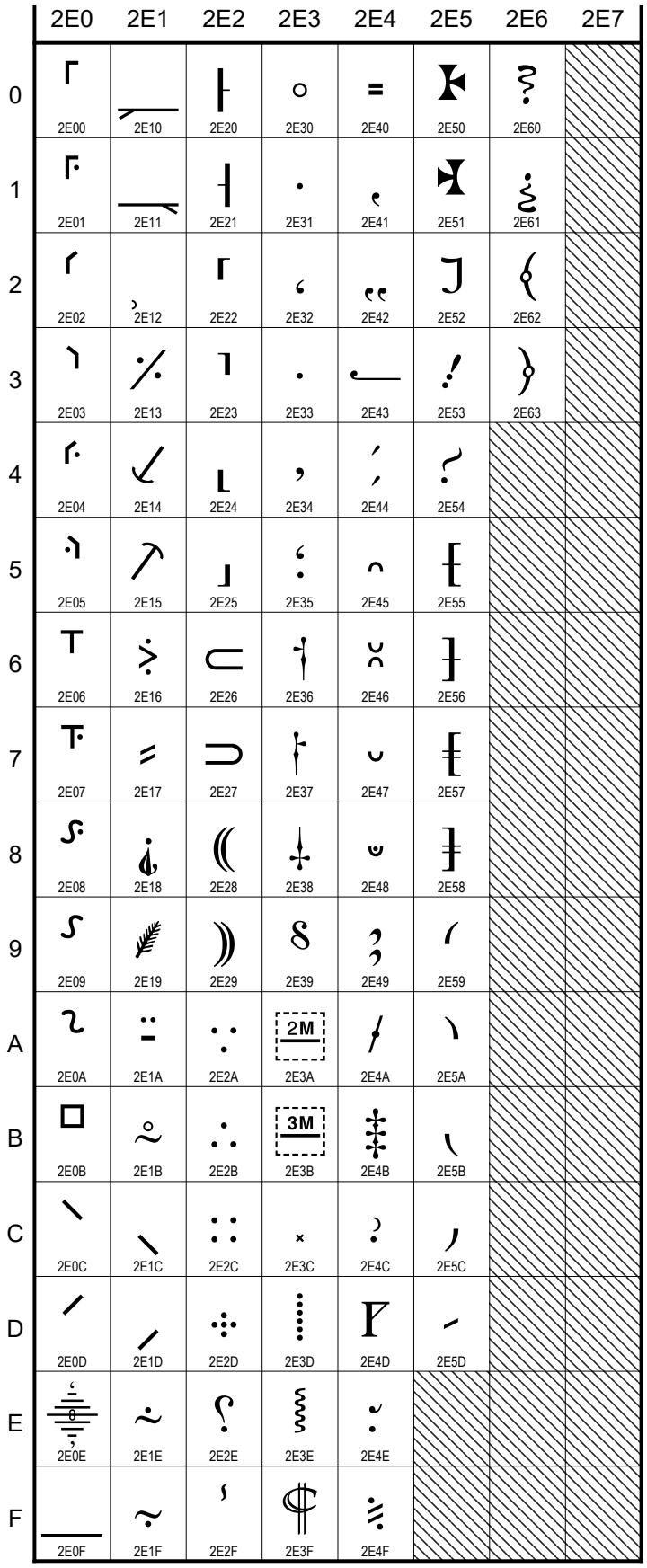

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New Testament editorial symbols

2E00 ⸀ RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER
→ 231C ⌜ top left corner
2E01 ⸁ RIGHT ANGLE DOTTED SUBSTITUTION MARKER
2E02 ⸂ LEFT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
2E03 ⸃ RIGHT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
2E04 ⸄ LEFT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
2E05 ⸅ RIGHT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
2E06 ⸆ RAISED INTERPOLATION MARKER
→ 22A4 ⊤ down tack
2E07 ⸇ RAISED DOTTED INTERPOLATION MARKER
2E08 ⸈ DOTTED TRANSPOSITION MARKER
2E09 ⸉ LEFT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET
2E0A ⸊ RIGHT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET
2E0B ⸋ RAISED SQUARE
• used as an opening raised omission bracket
2E0C ⸌ LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
• used as an opening or closing raised omission bracket
2E0D ⸍ RIGHT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
• used as a closing or opening raised omission bracket

Ancient Greek textual symbols

2E0E ⸎ EDITORIAL CORONIS
→ 1FBD ᾽ greek koronis
2E0F ⸏ PARAGRAPHOS
2E10 ⸐ FORKED PARAGRAPHOS
2E11 ⸑ REVERSED FORKED PARAGRAPHOS
2E12 ⸒ HYPODIASTOLE
= ypodiastoli
2E13 ⸓ DOTTED OBELOS
• glyph variants may look like '÷' or '⨪'
→ 2052 ⁒ commercial minus sign
2E14 ⸔ DOWNWARDS ANCORA
• contrary to its formal name this symbol points upwards
2E15 ⸕ UPWARDS ANCORA
• contrary to its formal name this symbol points downwards
2E16 ⸖ DOTTED RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE
= diple periestigmene

Ancient Near-Eastern linguistic symbol

2E17 ⸗ DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN
• used in ancient Near-Eastern linguistics
• hyphen in Fraktur text uses 002D - or 2010 ‐, but with a '⸗' glyph in Fraktur fonts
→ 002D - hyphen-minus
→ 003D = equals sign
→ 2010 ‐ hyphen
→ 2E40 ⹀ double hyphen
→ 2E5D ⹝ oblique hyphen

General punctuation

2E18 ⸘ INVERTED INTERROBANG
= gnaborretni
→ 203D ‽ interrobang
2E19 ⸙ PALM BRANCH
• used as a separator

Dictionary punctuation

These punctuation marks are used mostly in German dictionaries, to indicate umlaut or case changes with abbreviated stems.

2E1A ⸚ HYPHEN WITH DIAERESIS
• indicates umlaut of the stem vowel of a plural form
2E1B ⸛ TILDE WITH RING ABOVE
• indicates change in case for derived form

Brackets

2E1C ⸜ LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
2E1D ⸝ RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
• used in N'Ko

Dictionary punctuation

2E1E ⸞ TILDE WITH DOT ABOVE
• indicates derived form changes to uppercase
2E1F ⸟ TILDE WITH DOT BELOW
• indicates derived form changes to lowercase

Brackets

2E20 ⸠ LEFT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL
→ 2045 ⁅ left square bracket with quill
2E21 ⸡ RIGHT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL

Half brackets

These form a set of four corner brackets and are used editorially. They are distinguished from mathematical floor and ceiling characters. Occasionally quine corners are substituted for half brackets.

2E22 ⸢ TOP LEFT HALF BRACKET
→ 2308 ⌈ left ceiling
→ 231C ⌜ top left corner
→ 300C 「 left corner bracket
2E23 ⸣ TOP RIGHT HALF BRACKET
2E24 ⸤ BOTTOM LEFT HALF BRACKET
2E25 ⸥ BOTTOM RIGHT HALF BRACKET

Brackets

2E26 ⸦ LEFT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
→ 2282 ⊂ subset of
2E27 ⸧ RIGHT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
→ 2283 ⊃ superset of
2E28 ⸨ LEFT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS
→ 2985 ⦅ left white parenthesis
→ FF5F （ fullwidth left white parenthesis
2E29 ⸩ RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS

Historic punctuation

See also historic punctuation with multiple dots in the range 2058-205E.

2E2A ⸪ TWO DOTS OVER ONE DOT PUNCTUATION
2E2B ⸫ ONE DOT OVER TWO DOTS PUNCTUATION
2E2C ⸬ SQUARED FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION
2E2D ⸭ FIVE DOT MARK
2E2E ⸮ REVERSED QUESTION MARK
= punctus percontativus
→ 003F ? question mark
→ 00BF ¿ inverted question mark
→ 061F ؟ arabic question mark

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2E2F ◌꙾ VERTICAL TILDE
- used for Cyrillic yerik
→ 033E ◌͆ combining vertical tilde
→ 2240 ≀ wreath product
→ A67F ◌꙾ cyrillic payerok

2E30 ◌꙰ RING POINT
- used in Avestan
→ 2218 ∘ ring operator
→ 25E6 ◦ white bullet

2E31 · WORD SEPARATOR MIDDLE DOT
- used in Avestan, Samaritan, ...
→ 00B7 · middle dot

Palaeotype transliteration symbol

2E32 ◌ TURNED COMMA
- indicates nasalization
→ 060C ، arabic comma

Historic punctuation

2E33 · RAISED DOT
- glyph position intermediate between 002E . and 00B7 ·
→ 002E . full stop
→ 00B7 · middle dot

2E34 ◌ RAISED COMMA
→ 002C , comma

Palaeotype transliteration symbols

2E35 ◌ TURNED SEMICOLON
- indicates sudden glottal closure
→ 061B ؛ arabic semicolon

2E36 ◌ DAGGER WITH LEFT GUARD
- indicates retracted pronunciation

2E37 ◌ DAGGER WITH RIGHT GUARD
- indicates advanced pronunciation

2E38 ◌ TURNED DAGGER
- indicates retroflex pronunciation
→ 2020 † dagger

2E39 ◌ TOP HALF SECTION SIGN
- indicates pronunciation on one side of the mouth only
→ 00A7 § section sign

Dashes

These long dashes are shown in the code charts inside dashed square boxes because of their width. In production fonts they would simply display as extra-wide dashes.

2E3A ◌ TWO-EM DASH
= omission dash
- may be used in Chinese for abrupt change of thought, inserting new content, or continuation of tone or sound
→ 2014 — em dash

2E3B ◌ THREE-EM DASH

Alternate forms of punctuation

2E3C ◌ STENOGRAPHIC FULL STOP
- used in shorthands and stenographies
→ 002E . full stop
→ 166E ᙮ canadian syllabics full stop

2E3D ◌ VERTICAL SIX DOTS
→ 205E ⁞ vertical four dots
→ 2999 ⦙ dotted fence

2E3E ◌ WIGGLY VERTICAL LINE
→ 2307 ⌇ wavy line
→ 299A ⦚ vertical zigzag line

Historic punctuation

2E3F ◌ CAPITULUM
- ancestor of the pilcrow sign
→ 00B6 ¶ pilcrow sign

Double hyphen

The double hyphen is used in transcription of old German manuscripts, and occasionally as a non-standard punctuation mark. It is not intended for the representation of normal hyphens, whose doubled forms in Fraktur text are considered glyphic variants.

2E40 ◌ DOUBLE HYPHEN
→ 003D = equals sign
→ 2010 ‐ hyphen
→ 2E17 ⸗ double oblique hyphen
→ 30A0 ゠ katakana-hiragana double hyphen
→ A78A ꞈ modifier letter short equals sign

Reversed punctuation

2E41 ◌ REVERSED COMMA
- Old Hungarian
- used occasionally in Sindhi when Sindhi is written in the Arabic script
→ 002C , comma
→ 060C ، arabic comma

2E42 ◌ DOUBLE LOW-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK
→ 201E „ double low-9 quotation mark

Miscellaneous punctuation

2E43 ◌ DASH WITH LEFT UPTURN
- functions as a paragraphos in some Slavonic texts
→ 2E0F ⸏ paragraphos

2E44 ◌ DOUBLE SUSPENSION MARK
- indicates omission of letters in a word on some Byzantine Greek seals and coins
→ 0374 ʹ greek numeral sign

Typicon punctuation

2E45 ◌ INVERTED LOW KAVYKA
2E46 ◌ INVERTED LOW KAVYKA WITH KAVYKA ABOVE
→ 2A46 ⩆ union above intersection
→ AB5B ꭛ modifier breve with inverted breve

2E47 ◌ LOW KAVYKA
→ A67E ◌꙾ cyrillic kavyka

2E48 ◌ LOW KAVYKA WITH DOT
2E49 ◌ DOUBLE STACKED COMMA

Historic punctuation

2E4A ◌ DOTTED SOLIDUS
= virgula suspensiva
- indicates a medial disjunction more than solidus but less than punctus elevatus

2E4B ◌ TRIPLE DAGGER
→ 2020 † dagger
→ 2021 ‡ double dagger

2E4C ◌ MEDIEVAL COMMA
- indicates a minor medial pause or disjunction of sense

2E4D ◌ PARAGRAPHUS MARK
- indicates the beginning of a paragraph, section, stanza, or proposition
→ 00B6 ¶ pilcrow sign
→ 204B ⁋ reversed pilcrow sign
→ 2E0F ⸏ paragraphos
→ 2E3F ⸿ capitulum

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2E4E ⸮ PUNCTUS ELEVATUS MARK
• This mark indicates a major intermediate pause where the sensus is complete but the sentence is not; this is similar in some regards to the modern use of a semicolon.
2E4F ⸯ CORNISH VERSE DIVIDER
2E50 ⹐ CROSS PATTY WITH RIGHT CROSSBAR
→ 2720 ✠ maltese cross
→ 2C75 Ⱶ latin capital letter half h
2E51 ⹑ CROSS PATTY WITH LEFT CROSSBAR
→ A7F5 Ꟶ latin capital letter reversed half h
2E52 ⹒ TIRONIAN SIGN CAPITAL ET
→ 204A ⁊ tironian sign et
2E53 ⹓ MEDIEVAL EXCLAMATION MARK
2E54 ⹔ MEDIEVAL QUESTION MARK

Brackets

These brackets indicate ellipsis in certain conventions for Japanese transliteration.

2E55 ⸕ LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH STROKE
• optional ellipsis
→ 2045 ⁅ left square bracket with quill
2E56 ⸖ RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH STROKE
2E57 ⸗ LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH DOUBLE STROKE
• obligatory ellipsis
2E58 ⸘ RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH DOUBLE STROKE

Parentheses top and bottom halves

These are used in pairs in extended IPA to indicate dubious phonemes or questionable presence of a sound.

2E59 ⸙ TOP HALF LEFT PARENTHESIS
2E5A ⸚ TOP HALF RIGHT PARENTHESIS
2E5B ⸛ BOTTOM HALF LEFT PARENTHESIS
2E5C ⸜ BOTTOM HALF RIGHT PARENTHESIS

Oblique hyphen

The oblique hyphen is historic punctuation seen in some medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. In some modern lexicography an oblique hyphen is used distinctly to indicate hyphenation which is retained when a word is not broken at a line boundary.

2E5D ⸝ OBLIQUE HYPHEN
→ 2010 ‐ hyphen
→ 2E17 ⸗ double oblique hyphen

Punctuation used with the English Phonotypic Alphabet

2E60 ⸞ WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK
= smile mark, mirth mark, laughter mark
• wiggles are broader at top than at bottom
2E61 ⸟ INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK
• may indicate sarcasm when used in sequence with 2E60 ⸞
• used at the end of sentences, unlike 00A1 ¡
2E62 ⸠ LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING
→ FD3E ﴾ ornate left parenthesis
2E63 ⸡ RIGHT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING