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L2/08-342
2008-10-06

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

Doc Type: **Working Group Document**
Title: **Proposal to encode additional Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics in the UCS**
Source: **UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project)**
Authors: **Michael Everson and Chris Harvey**
Status: **Liaison Contribution**
Action: **For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC**
Date: **2008-10-06**

1. Summary. This document requests 43 additional characters to be added to the UCS and contains the proposal summary form.

2. Additions for Moose Cree.

ᢰ /oj/	18B0	CANADIAN SYLLABICS OY	(fig. 3)
ᢱ /aj/	18B1	CANADIAN SYLLABICS AY	(fig. 1)
ᢲ /a:j/	18B2	CANADIAN SYLLABICS AAY	(fig. 2)
ᢳ /waj/	18B3	CANADIAN SYLLABICS WAY	(fig. 4)
ᢴ /poj/	18B4	CANADIAN SYLLABICS POY	(fig. 3)
ᢵ /paj/	18B5	CANADIAN SYLLABICS PAY	(fig. 3)
ᢶ /pʷoj/	18B6	CANADIAN SYLLABICS PWOY	(fig. 3)
ᢷ /taj/	18B7	CANADIAN SYLLABICS TAY	(fig. 3)
ᢸ /kaj/	18B8	CANADIAN SYLLABICS KAY	(fig. 6)
ᢹ /kʷaj/	18B9	CANADIAN SYLLABICS KWAY	ᓂᑯᐦᑕᐢᢹ *nikohtaskway*
ᢺ /maj/	18BA	CANADIAN SYLLABICS MAY	ᒥᔮᢺ *miyāmay*
ᢻ /noj/	18BB	CANADIAN SYLLABICS NOY	ᐦᐊᢻ *hanoy*
ᢼ naj/	18BC	CANADIAN SYLLABICS NAY	ᐅᔑᑿᢼ *ošikwanay*
ᢽ /laj/	18BD	CANADIAN SYLLABICS LAY	(fig. 5)
ᢾ /soj/	18BE	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SOY	(fig. 3)
ᢿ /saj/	18BF	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAY	(fig. 3)
ᣀ /ʃoj/	18C0	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHOY	(fig. 3)
ᣁ /ʃaj/	18C1	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHAY	(fig. 3)
ᣂ /ʃʷoj/	18C2	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHWOY	ᐊᐸᣂ *apašwoy*
ᣃ /joj/	18C3	CANADIAN SYLLABICS YOY	(fig. 3)
ᣄ /jaj/	18C4	CANADIAN SYLLABICS YAY	(fig. 3)
ᣅ /raj/	18C5	CANADIAN SYLLABICS RAY	(fig. 7)

Moose Cree uses a ring above to indicate that a syllable ends in *-y*. The UCS currently encodes 11 of these characters which are also used in Inuktitut; 22 additional characters are proposed here for Moose Cree. For several of these we do not have textual examples, but can provide citations: ᢺ /maj/ in Plains Cree ᒥᔮᢺ *miyāmay* 'no doubt'; ᢻ /noj/ in Moose Cree ᐦᐊᢻ *hanoy* 'Hanoi'; ᢼ /naj/ in ᐅᔑᑿᢼ *ošikwanay* 'wigwam pole'; ᣂ /ʃʷoj/ in Moose Cree ᐊᐸᣂ *apašwoy* 'fish tail'; ᢹ /kʷaj/ in Moose Cree ᓂᑯᐦᑕᐢᢹ *nikohtaskway* 'my throat'.

3. Additions for Beaver Dene.

ᓎ /lje/	18C6	CANADIAN SYLLABICS R-CREE RWE	(fig. 13)
ᓭ /laj/.	18C8	CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LAA	(fig. 8, 10, 11)
ᑌ /tje/	18C9	CANADIAN SYLLABICS THWE	(fig. 8, 10)
ᑍ /tja/	18CA	CANADIAN SYLLABICS THWA	(fig. 10)
ᑐ /hje/	18CB	CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHWE	(fig. 13)
ᑖ /haj/	18CD	CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHAA	(figs. 9, 10, 11)
ᖬ /tlje/	18CE	CANADIAN SYLLABICS TLHWE	(fig. 11)
ᖷ /zje/	18D0	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI SHWE	(fig. 9)
ᖽ /gje/	18D2	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI HWE	
ᗊ /tʃje/	18D4	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GWU	(fig. 8)
ᗋ /tʃaj/	18D6	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GAA	(fig. 12)
ᗎ /tsaj/	18D8	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER JUU	
ᘐ /tsje/	18DA	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER JWA	(fig. 8)

There are 3 diphthongized (dot-above) characters required for Beaver Dene, and 7 letters with a palatal glide modified by a dot-after diacritic: 13 characters are proposed here for Beaver Dene. We have not found an example of ᖽ /gje/ or of ᗎ /tsaj/, but the syllables surely occur. (Syllabaries are by nature systematic; it would be easy to propose characters just to fill in blanks in a grid. In N3437 for instance 39 characters were proposed for Moose Cree to fill out the grid but only 22 are proposed here. The case for Beaver Dene *gye* and *tsay* is linguistically more sound than that which could have been made for Moose Cree. We leave it to WG2 and the UTC to determine whether these two characters should be encoded at this time or not.)

4. Addition for Hare Dene.

1 character is proposed here for Hare Dene.

ᘓ /ʃja/	18D7	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GWA	(fig. 14)

5. Additions for Chipewyan Dene.

ᓗ /lu/	18C7	CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LOO	(fig. 15)
ᑋ /tʰu/	18CC	CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHOO	(fig. 15)
ᖹ /tɬu/	18CF	CANADIAN SYLLABICS TLHOO	(fig. 15)
ᘁ /ʃu/	18D1	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI SHOO	(fig. 15)
ᘑ /gu/	18D3	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI HOO	(fig. 15)
ᗌ /tʃu/	18D5	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER DENE GEE	(fig. 15)
ᗏ /tsu/	18D9	CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI JUU	(fig. 15)

These characters have a dot-above diacritic which changes the syllable vowel from /o/ to /u/: 7 characters are proposed here for Chipewyan Dene.

6. Character naming convention. A robust convention for naming UCAS characters in the UCS exists, though it has not previously been described. Perhaps the text given here could be used in the block description for Canadian Syllabics in the Unicode Standard.

> The naming convention for Canadian Syllabics treats groups of characters, which are distinguished by rotation and/or the addition of rings, dots, or other marks, as "classes". The L-class, for example, comprises ᓕ /le/, ᓖ /li/, ᓗ /lo/, ᓘ /la/, ᓙ /l/, with the additional ᓚ /la:j/, ᓛ /li:/, ᓜ /lo:/, ᓝ /lo:/, ᓞ /la:/, ᓟ /lwe/, ᓠ /lwe/, ᓡ /lwi/, ᓢ /lwi/, ᓣ /lwi:/, ᓤ /lwi:/, ᓥ /lwo/, ᓦ /lwo/, ᓧ /lwo:/, ᓨ /lwo:/, ᓩ /lwa/, ᓪ /lwa/, ᓫ /lwa:/, ᓬ /lwa:/. The dot above diacritic is represented by doubling the base vowel: ᓗ LO, ᓥ LOO; the dot before or behind is represented by a -w-: ᓥ

LWO, ᓓ LWO. A new class, the LH-class, was historically derived from the L-class: ᓀ /ɬi/, ᓂ /ɬo/, ᓄ /ɬa/, ᓅ /ɬ/, ᓆ /ɬiː/, ᓈ /ɬoː/, ᓊ /ɬaː/ (these names are conventional; Inuktitut is (so far) the only language which uses this series, and pronounces ᓂ as /ɬu/ and ᓈ as /ɬuː/. Where a unique class begins the same consonant as another class, a language identifier is used to distinguish this class from the other. The SAYISI SH-class comprises ᖾ /ʃe/, ᖿ /ʃi/, ᗄ /ʃo/, ᗅ /ʃa/. In the present proposal two characters are being added to the SAYISI SH-class: ᕄ /zje/ used in Beaver Dene and ᐣ /ʃu/ used in Chipewyan Dene. Applying the regular naming conventions yields ᖾ᛫ SAYISI SHWE (dot-after adds a -W-), and ᗄ̇ SAYISI SHOO (dot-above doubles the vowel letter).

Other languages use letters of these classes with different values. For instance, the C-class ᑎ /tʃe/ ᑏ /tʃi/, ᑐ /tʃo/, ᑌ /tʃa/ is used in Inuktitut for *g* /ɣaj ɣi ɣu ɣa/. Similarly, the CARRIER G-class is used for Dene /tʃ/; the CARRIER J-class is used for Dene /ts/. Accordingly, the use of the word CARRIER in a name does not imply that it is used in the Carrier language itself, but merely that the character is a member of a particular class. The dot-after in precomposition typically indicates labialization, as in ᓇ NA, ᓐ WEST-CREE NWA; since ᙓ is CARRIER GU, when the dot is added the name is conventionally derived as ᙔ CARRIER GWU, although the character is used for Beaver Dene /tsje/. The dot-above in precomposition typically indicates length, as in ᓇ NA, ᓈ NAA; since ᖻ is SAYISI HO, when the dot is added the name is conventionally derived as ᖽ SAYISI HOO, although the character is used for Chipewyan Dene /gu/. This naming convention permits users of the standard to more readily identify members of a class.

7. Unicode Character Properties.

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18B0;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18B1;CANADIAN SYLLABICS AY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18B2;CANADIAN SYLLABICS AAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18B3;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18B4;CANADIAN SYLLABICS POY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18B5;CANADIAN SYLLABICS PAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18B6;CANADIAN SYLLABICS PWOY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18B7;CANADIAN SYLLABICS TAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18B8;CANADIAN SYLLABICS KAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18B9;CANADIAN SYLLABICS KWAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18BA;CANADIAN SYLLABICS MAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18BB;CANADIAN SYLLABICS NOY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18BC;CANADIAN SYLLABICS NAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18BD;CANADIAN SYLLABICS LAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18BE;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SOY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18BF;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C0;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHOY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C1;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C2;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHWOY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C3;CANADIAN SYLLABICS YOY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C4;CANADIAN SYLLABICS YAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C5;CANADIAN SYLLABICS RAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C6;CANADIAN SYLLABICS R-CREE RWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C7;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C8;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LAA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18C9;CANADIAN SYLLABICS THWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18CA;CANADIAN SYLLABICS THWA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18CB;CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18CC;CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18CD;CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHAA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18CE;CANADIAN SYLLABICS TLHWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18CF;CANADIAN SYLLABICS TLHOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D0;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI SHWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D1;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI SHOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D2;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI HWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D3;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI HOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D4;CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GWU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D5;CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER DENE GEE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D6;CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GAA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D7;CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GWA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D8;CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER JUU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18D9;CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI JUU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18DA;CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER JWA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
```

8. Bibliography.

For Moose Cree additions:

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For Beaver additions

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Garrioch, Alfred C. 1886b. *Manual of Devotion in the Beaver Indian Language*. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (Syllabics) CIHM 30585

For Hare addition

Petitot, Émile. 1867. *Dictionnaire de la langue dènè-dindjié dialectes montagnais ou chippewayan, peaux de lièvre et loucheux, renfermant en outre un grand nombre de termes propres à sept autres dialectes de la même langue*. Paris: E. Leroux. Page l (roman 50).

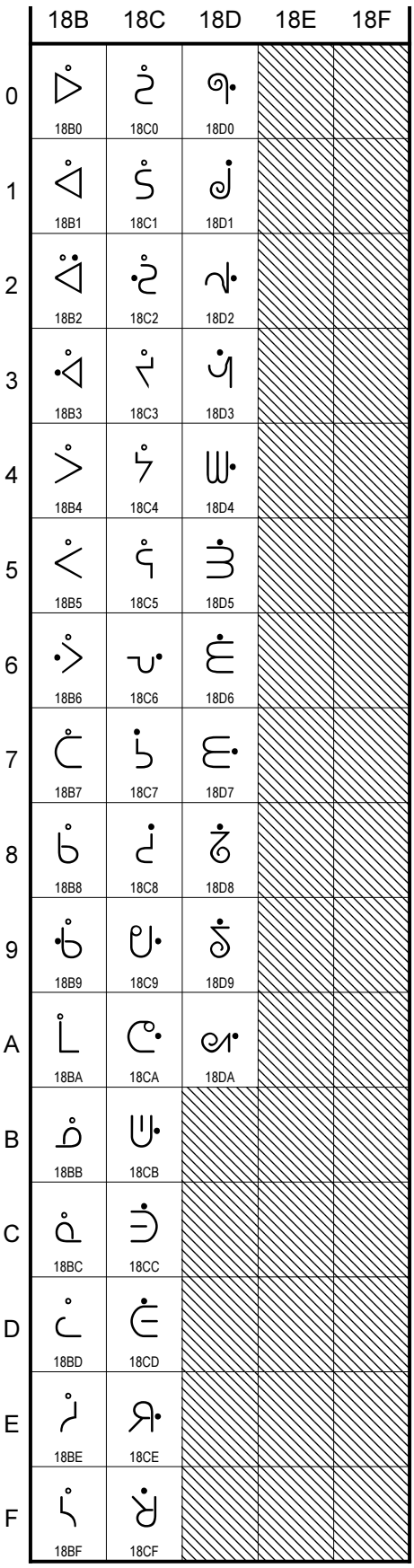
For Chipewyan Dene additions:

Bompas, William Carpenter and William Day Reeve. 1890. *The Gospel of St. Luke translated into the Slavé language for Indians of North-West America*. London: the British and Foreign Bible Society. CIHM: 06639

Kirkby, W.W. 187? *Manual of Devotion and Instruction in the Chipewyan Language, for the Indians of Churchill*. London: British and Foreign Bible Society (Syllabics) CIHM 17100

Reeve, W.D. 1900. *Prayers, lessons and hymns in the Tenni or Slavi language of the Indians of Mackenzie River in the North-West Territory of Canada* / compiled by the Bishop of the diocese. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (Syllabic) CIHM 88835

9. Acknowledgements. This project was made possible in part by a grant from the the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded the which funded the Universal Scripts Project (part of the Script Encoding Initiative at UC Berkeley) in respect of the Canadian Syllabics encoding. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the National Endowment of the Humanities.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0 18B0 18C0 18D0
1 18B1 18C1 18D1
2 18B2 18C2 18D2
3 18B3 18C3 18D3
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5 18B5 18C5 18D5
6 18B6 18C6 18D6
7 18B7 18C7 18D7
8 18B8 18C8 18D8
9 18B9 18C9 18D9
A 18BA 18CA 18DA
B 18BB 18CB
C 18BC 18CC
D 18BD 18CD
E 18BE 18CE
F 18BF 18CF

Additions for Moose Cree

18B0 ᢰ CANADIAN SYLLABICS OY
18B1 ᢱ CANADIAN SYLLABICS AY
18B2 ᢲ CANADIAN SYLLABICS AAY
18B3 ᢳ CANADIAN SYLLABICS WAY
18B4 ᢴ CANADIAN SYLLABICS POY
18B5 ᢵ CANADIAN SYLLABICS PAY
18B6 ᢶ CANADIAN SYLLABICS PWOY
18B7 ᢷ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TAY
18B8 ᢸ CANADIAN SYLLABICS KAY
18B9 ᢹ CANADIAN SYLLABICS KWAY
18BA ᢺ CANADIAN SYLLABICS MAY
18BB ᢻ CANADIAN SYLLABICS NOY
18BC ᢼ CANADIAN SYLLABICS NAY
18BD ᢽ CANADIAN SYLLABICS LAY
18BE ᢾ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SOY
18BF ᢿ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAY
18C0 ᣀ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHOY
18C1 ᣁ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHAY
18C2 ᣂ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHWOY
18C3 ᣃ CANADIAN SYLLABICS YOY
18C4 ᣄ CANADIAN SYLLABICS YAY
18C5 ᣅ CANADIAN SYLLABICS RAY

Additions for Beaver Dene, Hare Dene, and Chipewyan Dene

18C6 ᣆ CANADIAN SYLLABICS R-CREE RWE
Beaver Dene (LYE)
18C7 ᣇ CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LOO
Chipewyan Dene (LU)
18C8 ᣈ CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LAA
Beaver Dene (LAI)
18C9 ᣉ CANADIAN SYLLABICS THWE
Beaver Dene (TYE)
18CA ᣊ CANADIAN SYLLABICS THWA
Beaver Dene (TYA)
18CB ᣋ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHWE
Beaver Dene (HYE)
18CC ᣌ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHOO
Chipewyan Dene (TTHU)
18CD ᣍ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHAA
Beaver Dene (HAI)
18CE ᣎ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TLHWE
Beaver Dene (TLYE)
18CF ᣏ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TLHOO
Chipewyan Dene (TLU)
18D0 ᣐ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI SHWE
Beaver Dene (ZYE)
18D1 ᣑ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI SHOO
Chipewyan Dene (SHU)
18D2 ᣒ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI HWE
Chipewyan Dene (GWE), Beaver Dene (GYE)
18D3 ᣓ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI HOO
Chipewyan Dene (GU)
18D4 ᣔ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GWU
Beaver Dene (CHYE)
18D5 ᣕ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER DENE GEE
Chipewyan Dene (CHU)
18D6 ᣖ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GAA
Beaver Dene (CHAI)
18D7 ᣗ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GWA
Hare Dene (SHYA)
18D8 ᣘ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER JUU
Beaver Dene (TSAI)
18D9 ᣙ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI JUU
Chipewyan Dene (TSU)
18DA ᣚ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER JWA
Beaver Dene (TSYE)

Figures.

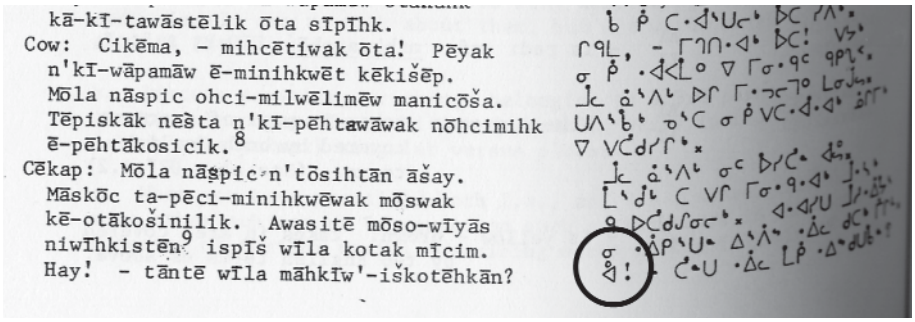


Figure 1. Sample in Moose Cree from Ellis 2000a, showing ᐊ CANADIAN SYLLABICS AY in ᐊ! *hay!*.

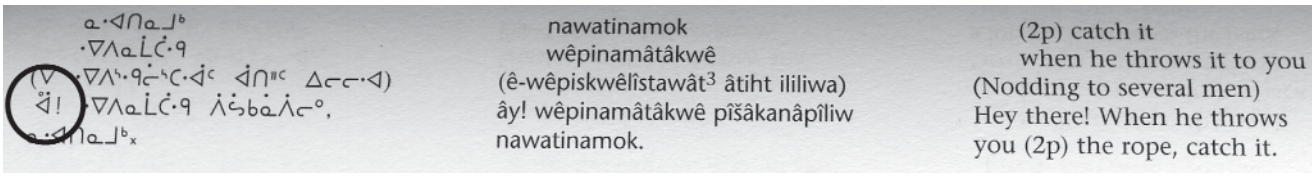


Figure 2. Sample in Moose Cree from Ellis 2000b,
showing ᐋ CANADIAN SYLLABICS AAY in ᐋ! *ây!* 'hey there!'.

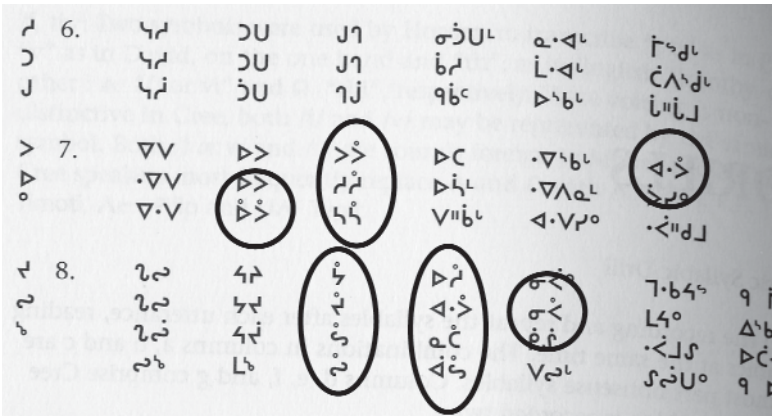


Figure 3. Sample in Moose Cree from Ellis 2000a, showing ᐅ CANADIAN SYLLABICS OY,
ᐳ CANADIAN SYLLABICS POY, ᐸ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SOY, ᕀ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAY,
ᕃ CANADIAN SYLLABICS YAY, ᕄ CANADIAN SYLLABICS YOY, ᕁ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHAY,
ᕆ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SHOY, ᕇ CANADIAN SYLLABICS PWOY, ᕈ CANADIAN SYLLABICS PAY,
ᕉ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TAY, in ᐅᐳ *oypoy*, ᐳᐳ *popoy*, ᐸᐸ *sosoy*, ᕀᕀ *sasay*, ᕃ *yay*, ᕄ *yoy*, ᕁ *šay*, ᕆ *šoy*, ᐊᐳ *apwoy*, ᓂᕈ *nipay*, ᓇᕉ *natay*.

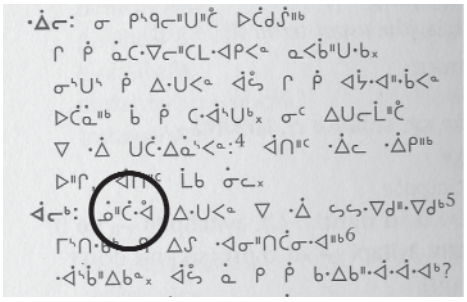


Figure 4. Sample in Moose Cree from Ellis 2000b,
showing ᐧᐊ CANADIAN SYLLABICS WAY in ᓅᑊᒉᐧᐊ *nōstāway* 'my father'.

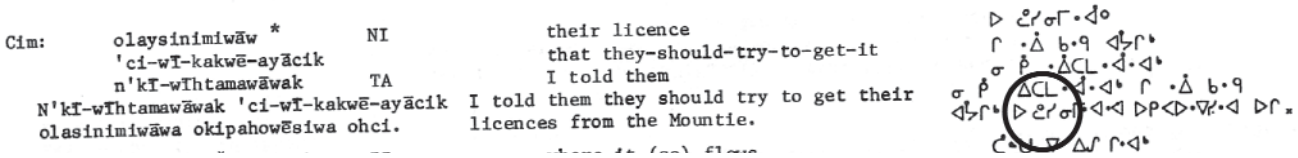


Figure 5. Sample in Moose Cree from Ellis 2000a, showing ᓓ CANADIAN SYLLABICS LAY in the loanword ᐅᓓᓯᓂᒥᐧᐊᐊ *olaysinimiwāwa* ‘their licences’.

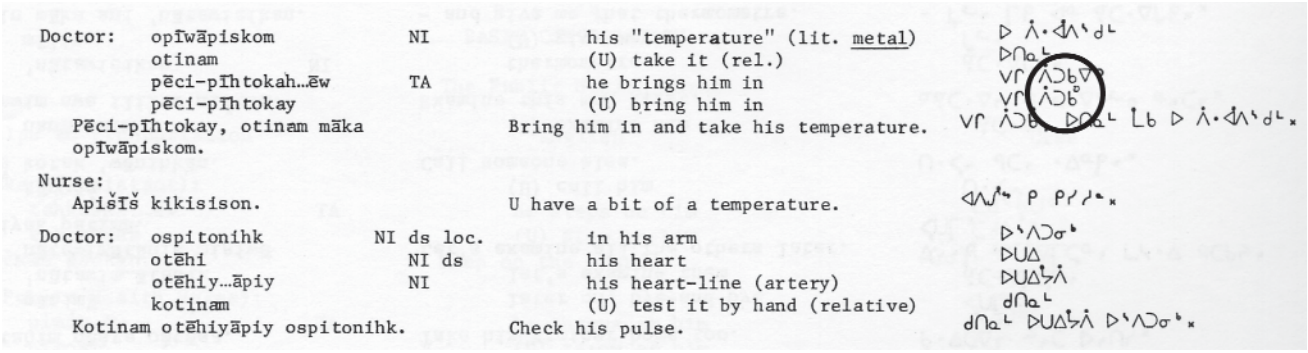


Figure 6. Sample in Moose Cree from Ellis 2000a, showing ᖽ CANADIAN SYLLABICS KAY in ᐯᑎᐱᑐᖽ *pēci-pīhtokay* ‘bring him in’.

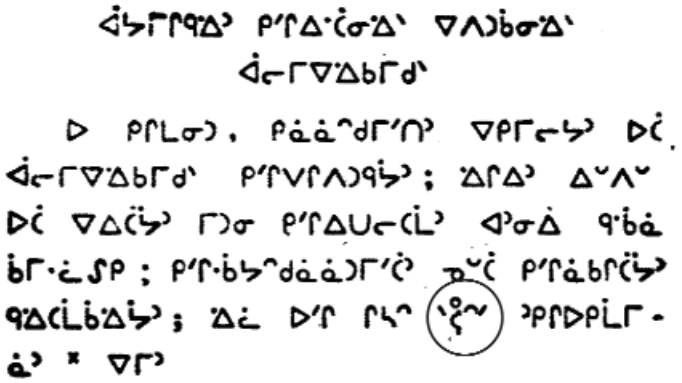


Figure 7. Sample from the Book of Common Prayer in Moose Cree (Hordon 1853), showing ᕽ CANADIAN SYLLABICS RAY in ᑕᕽᑎᐦ *krayst* ‘Christ’.

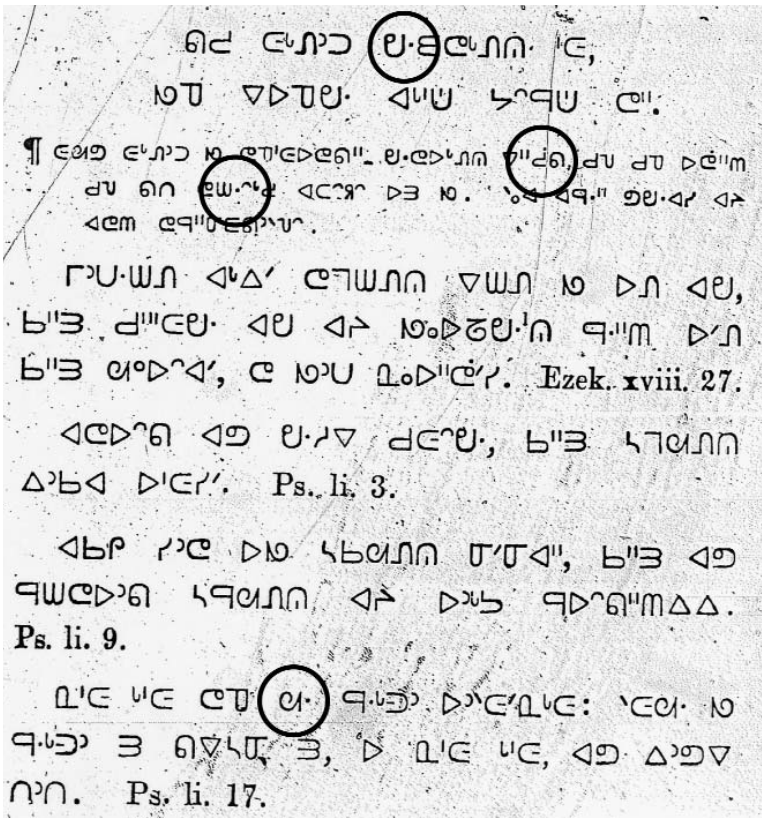


Figure 8. Sample in Beaver Dene showing ᦵ CANADIAN SYLLABICS THWE in ᦵᐦᕮᓐᓇᑎ *tyečatatlihi*, ᦇ CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LAA in ᐁᐣᦇᐃ *ehlaiti*, ᦷ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GWU in ᕮᦷᑎᓐᐣᦇ *tačyestla*, ᦾ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER JWA in ᦾ *tsye*.

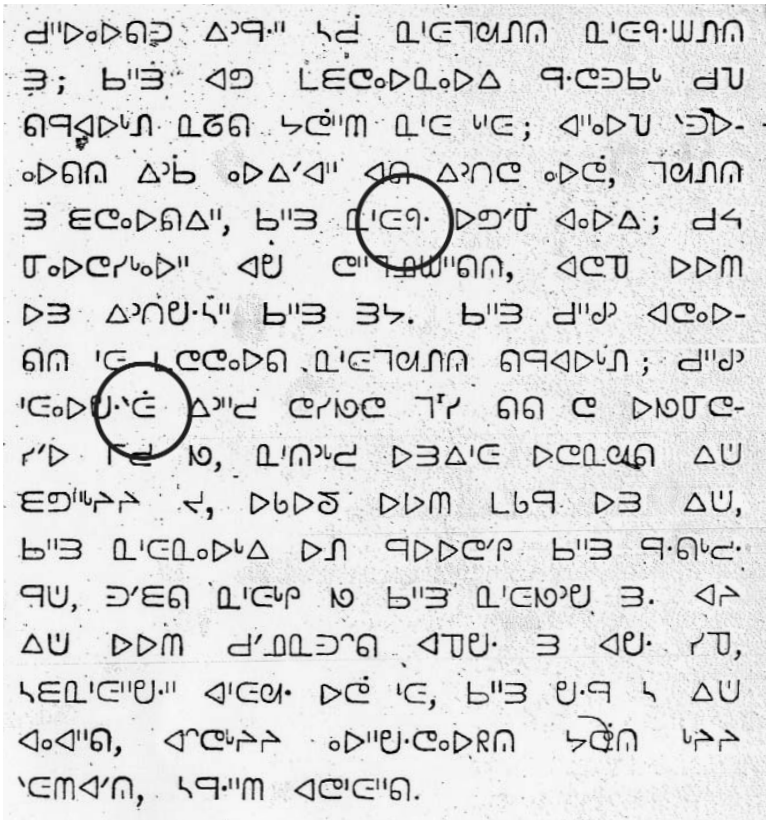
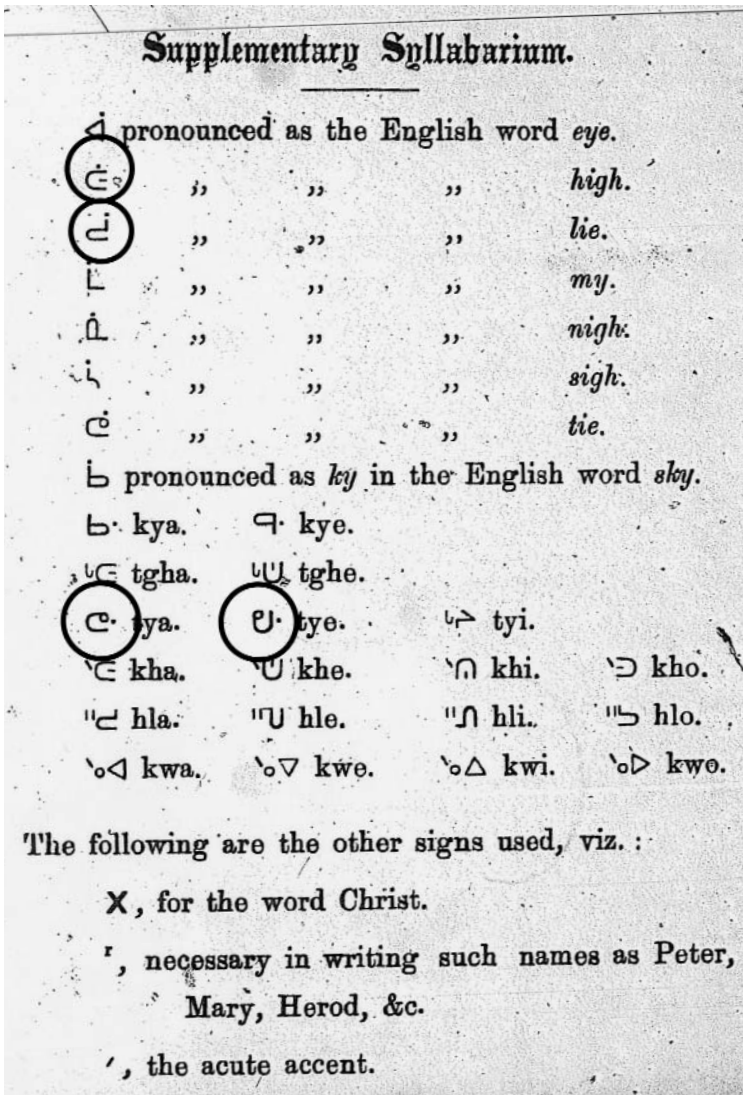


Figure 9. Sample in Beaver Dene showing ᦈ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI SHWE in ᓇᑊᕮᦈ *naghazye* and ᕮ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHAA in ᑊᕮᐤᐅᦵᐧᕮ *ghawotyekhai*.



Supplementary Syllabarium.

ᐊ pronounced as the English word *eye*.

ᑉ ,, ,, ,, *high*.

ᑎ ,, ,, ,, *lie*.

ᒣ ,, ,, ,, *my*.

ᒧ ,, ,, ,, *nigh*.

ᓭ ,, ,, ,, *sigh*.

ᒋ ,, ,, ,, *tie*.

ᑲ pronounced as *ky* in the English word *sky*.

ᑲ· kya. ᖁ· kye.

ᕽ tgha. ᕾ tghe.

ᒉ· tya. ᒍ· tye. ᓇ tyi.

ᕿ kha. ᕽ khe. ᕻ khi. ᕾ kho.

ᖹ hla. ᖻ hle. ᖽ hli. ᖿ hlo.

ᑊᐊ kwa. ᑊᐁ kwe. ᑊᐃ kwi. ᑊᐅ kwo.

The following are the other signs used, viz. :

X, for the word Christ.

ʳ, necessary in writing such names as Peter, Mary, Herod, &c.

ˊ, the acute accent.

Figure 10. Sample showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHAA as Beaver Dene ᐦ *hai*, CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LAA as Beaver Dene ᐩ *lai*, CANADIAN SYLLABICS THWA as Beaver Dene ᒉ· *tya*, and CANADIAN SYLLABICS THWE as Beaver Dene ᒍ· *tye*.

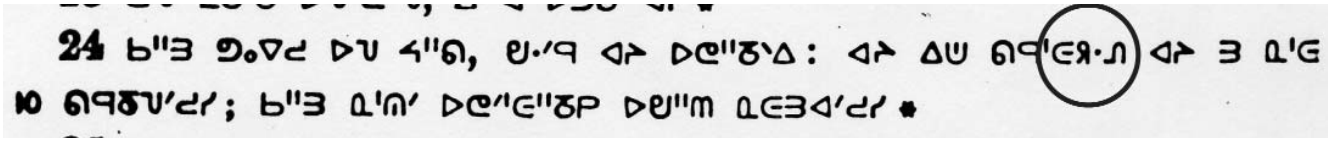


Figure 11. Sample showing ᖬ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TLHWE in ᑌᕈ ᑊᐦᖬᓂ *tikeghatlyeli*.

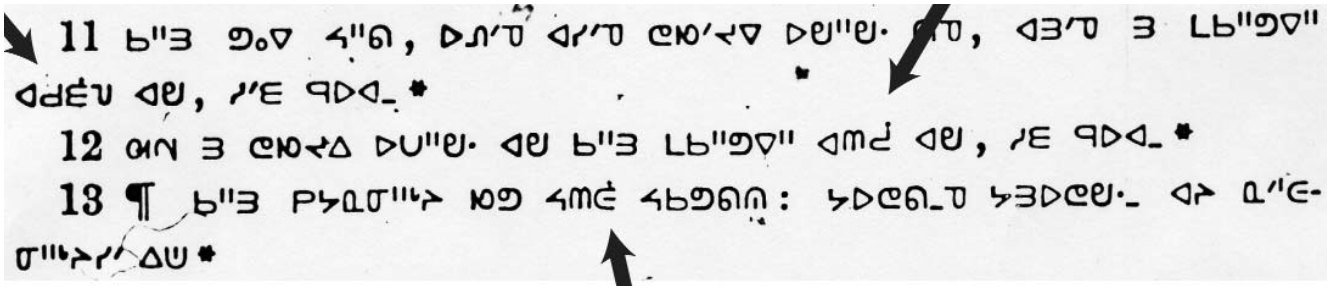
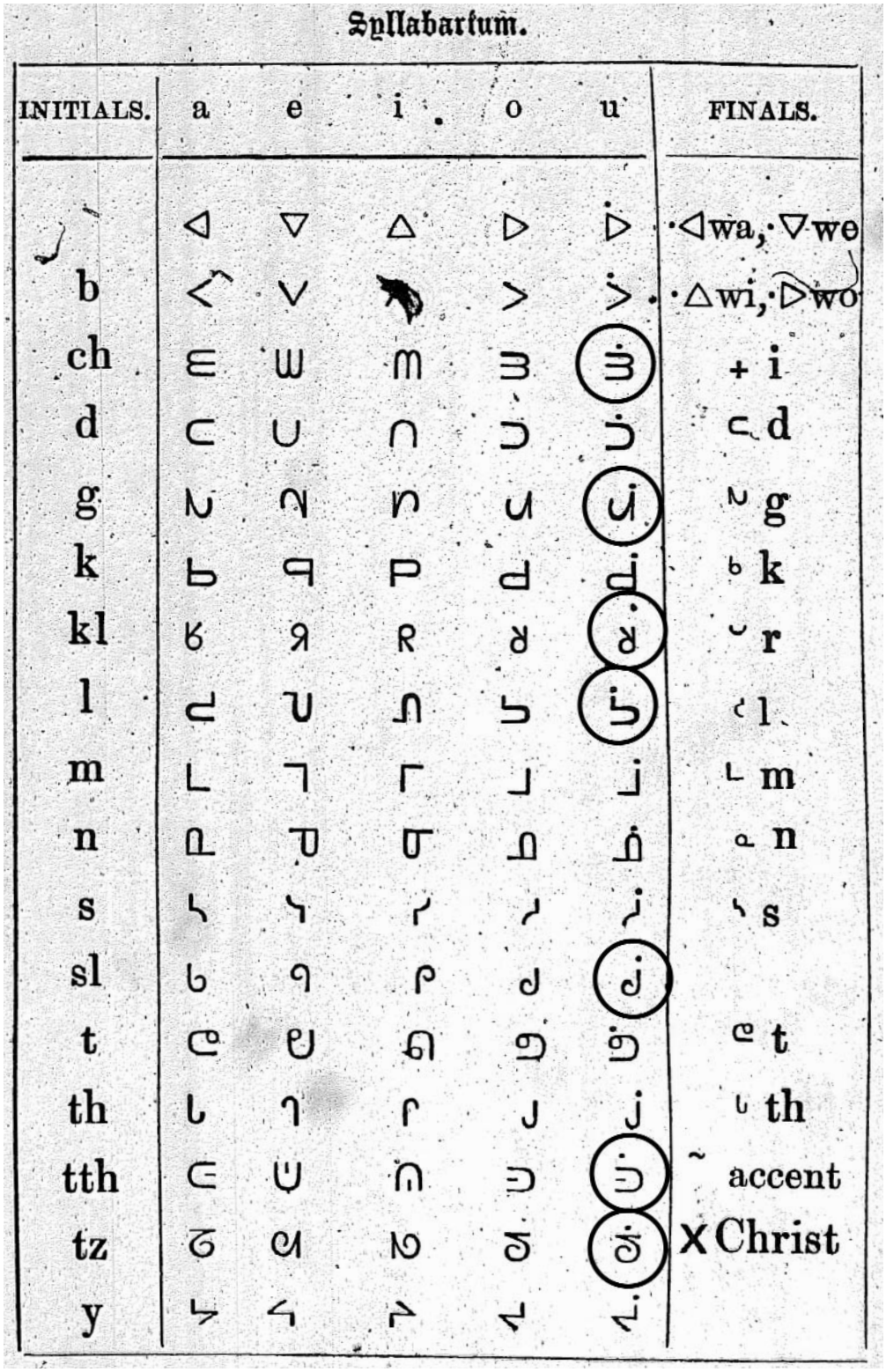


Figure 12. Sample from the Gospel of Mark in Beaver Dene showing ᐦ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GAA in ᐊᑯᐦᔾ *akočaile*, ᐩ CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LAA in ᐊᒼᐩ *ačilai*, and ᐦ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER TTHAA in ᔭᒼᐦ *yečihai*.

Figure 13. Sample showing ᓄ CANADIAN SYLLABICS R-CREE RWE in ᐅᑊᐣᓄᐟᓴ *oghilyélo* and ᔑ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHWE in ᓴᐃᓂᐦᔑᑊᐧᑎ *sačanihyehti*.

Figure 14. Sample showing ᐄ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER GWA in ᐊᐟᐄ *adjia*.



Syllabarium.

INITIALS.	a	e	i	o	u	FINALS.
	ᐊ	ᐁ	ᐃ	ᐅ	ᐉ	·ᐊwa, ·ᐁwe
b	ᐸ	ᐯ	ᐧ	ᐳ	ᐩ	·ᐃwi, ·ᐅwo
ch	ᐄ	ᐏ	ᐣ	ᐍ	ᐓ	+ i
d	ᑕ	ᑌ	ᑎ	ᑐ	ᑓ	ᑕ d
g	ᘐ	ᘓ	ᘣ	ᘜ	ᘝ	ᘐ g
k	ᑲ	ᑫ	ᑭ	ᑯ	ᑰ	ᑲ k
kl	ᙆ	ᙇ	ᙈ	ᙉ	ᙊ	ᙆ r
l	ᓪ	ᓫ	ᓬ	ᓭ	ᓮ	ᓪ l
m	ᒪ	ᒫ	ᒥ	ᒧ	ᒩ	ᒪ m
n	ᓇ	ᓈ	ᓀ	ᓄ	ᓅ	ᓇ n
s	ᔆ	ᔇ	ᔅ	ᔉ	ᔊ	ᔆ s
sl	ᔦ	ᔧ	ᔨ	ᔪ	ᔫ	
t	ᑖ	ᑗ	ᑘ	ᑚ	ᑛ	ᑖ t
th	ᖬ	ᖭ	ᖮ	ᖰ	ᖱ	ᖬ th
tth	ᙅ	ᙆ	ᙇ	ᙈ	ᙉ	~ accent
tz	ᘡ	ᘢ	ᘣ	ᘤ	ᘥ	X Christ
y	ᕣ	ᕤ	ᕥ	ᕦ	ᕧ	

Figure 15. Sample in Chipewyan showing ᐐ CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER DENE GEE as Chipewyan ᐐ *ču*,
ᐚ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI HOO as Chipewyan ᐚ *gu*,
ᐟ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TLHOO as Chipewyan ᐟ *tlu*,
ᐢ CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE LOO as Chipewyan ᐢ *lu*,
ᐣ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI SHOO as Chipewyan ᐣ *šu*, ᐑ CANADIAN SYLLABICS TTHOO ᐑ *tθ'u*,
and ᐤ CANADIAN SYLLABICS SAYISI JUU as Chipewyan ᐤ *tsu*.

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal to encode additional Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics in the UCS

2. Requester's name

UC Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project); authors: Michael Everson and Chris Harvey

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

Liaison contribution.

4. Submission date

2008-10-06

5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal

Yes.

6b. More information will be provided later

No.

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:

1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)

No.

1b. Proposed name of script

1c. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block

Yes and No.

1d. Name of the existing block

Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics Extended-C

2. Number of characters in proposal

43.

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

Category A.

4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

Yes.

4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?

Yes.

4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

Yes.

5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

Michael Everson.

5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

Michael Everson, Fontographer.

6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

Yes.

6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

7. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?

Yes.

8. Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at http://www.unicode.org for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UnicodeCharacterDatabase.html and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

See above.

C. Technical – Justification

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

No.

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

Yes.

2b. If YES, with whom?

Chris Harvey has worked in partnership with the First Nations' University, one of the northern Saskatchewan Cree Education boards, and a Plains Cree community in Alberta. He also consulted and received guidance from the Dene language centre in the North West Territories.

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?
People in Canada.
4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)
Common.
4b. Reference
5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?
Yes.
5b. If YES, where?
In Canada.
6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?
Yes.
6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?
Yes.
6c. If YES, reference
Contemporary use, accordance with the Roadmap, and to keep these with the other Syllabics characters which are in the BMP.
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?
No.
8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?
No, since they conform to the unification model for Canadian Syllabics.
8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
8c. If YES, reference
9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?
No.
9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
9c. If YES, reference
10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?
No.
10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
10c. If YES, reference
11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?
No.
11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?
11c. If YES, reference
11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?
No.
11e. If YES, reference
12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?
No.
12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)
13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?
No.
13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?