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PONOMAR PROJECT

Proposal to Encode the Mark's Chapter Symbol in the Unicode Standard

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1. <u>Introduction</u>

The symbols of the Russian Orthodox Typikon have already been proposed for inclusion in the Unicode standard (see (Shardt & Andreev, 2009) [n3772]). However, there remains one final glyph, the inclusion of which is necessary to properly typeset mediaeval and modern Slavonic liturgical texts within the framework of the Unicode Standard. This glyph is often referred to as "Mark's Chapter Symbol."

In Orthodox service books, Mark's Chapters are comments to difficult sections in the Typikon of the Lavra of St. Sabbas that were first compiled in the tenth century. These comments are attributed to a certain Monk Mark of the Lavra, possibly Bishop Mark of Hydruntum (Mansvetov, 1885, p. 219ff). These comments received a final revision when the Sabbaite Typikon was adopted by the Russian Orthodox Church in the fourteenth century. In their Russian version, they are indicated by a marginal glyph consisting of a stylized M (Cyrillic Capital Em) and, often, other elements of the name Mark (in Cyrillic: Mapko).

In the Russian Orthodox tradition, a total of three different forms can be found. The first form, which will be referred to as Type I, is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. This form dates from before the liturgical and orthographic reforms of Patriarch Nikon and is often seen in the *Oko Tserkovnoye* (*Typikon*) and the *Lenten Triodion* from this era. At present, Type I forms are occasionally still be used by Old Believers, who are those Orthodox that reject the reforms of Patriarch Nikon. It can be seen that Type I forms consistently shows various combinations of Cyrillic M, ρ , and κ . The last two letters can be located above or below the Cyrillic M. Often, this glyph is in red type.

The second form, which will be referred to as Type II, is the Mark's Chapter Symbol that was standardised by the reforms of Patriarch Nikon. A common representation of the Type II form is shown in Figure 3. It can be seen that the symbol now consists solely of M and ρ and can occasionally be found in red.

Finally, there exist various variant forms, which will be referred to as Type III, for example, that shown in Figure 4, which encloses the complete name in a box.



Figure 1: Mark's Chapter Symbols in the 1640 Oko Tserkovnoye published in Moscow.



Figure 2: Examples of Mark's Chapter Symbols in the 1650 Lenten Triodion published in Moscow



Figure 3: Mark's Chapter Symbol in the 1986 Typikon published by the Moscow Patriarchate



Figure 4: Mark's Chapter Symbol in the 1893 Menaion published by the Kievan Lavra of the Caves

From the above figures, it is obvious that the form of the Mark's Chapter Symbol varies substantially between texts and time periods. While all forms have the Cyrillic letter capital Em, the other letters do not have fixed forms or positions. Although some of the Type I variants could be considered as containing combining (superscripted) Cyrillic letters ka and er, other Type I variants contain both superscripted and subscripted Cyrillic letters ka and er. On the other hand, Type II variants contain mostly a Cyrillic letter Capital Em with a combining Cyrillic letter er. Thus, it can be concluded that there are many different forms for the Mark's Chapter Symbol.

It should be noted that while the form of Mark's Chapter Symbol varies substantially across texts, its function remains identical in all of the sources: to denote explanations given by

Monk Mark on difficult sections of the Typikon.

2. Mark's Chapter Symbol in Existing Slavonic Standards

The Ponomar Project (http://www.ponomar.net/) is pioneering the rendering, storage, and display of Slavonic-language liturgical texts in Unicode. Previous methods for encoding Church Slavonic include the Unified Church Slavonic (UCS), which uses the Windows-1251 codepage and assigns to it different values, and the Hyperinvariant Presentation (HIP) formats, which is a mark-up language that allows the required Slavonic characters to be entered using a Windows-1251 codepage.

In the UCS-8, which is the most recent version of UCS, there does not exist a unified approach to encoding the Mark's Chapter Symbol. This could be attributed to an oversight on part of the authors of this standard.

In the HIP format, the Mark's Chapter Symbol has been encoded as the unique command sequence <M\p> and is distinguished clearly from the unique command M\p for a Cyrillic capital em with a superscripted Cyrillic er. In order to achieve backwards compatibility with this format, it would be advisable to include Mark's Chapter Symbol in Unicode.

3. Existing Characters in Unicode

Similar characters have already been encoded within the Unicode standard. However, their use is not a viable alternative. Perhaps the closest analogue is the Coptic Symbol Mi Ro (U+2CE5). However, the use of this symbol for the Mark's Chapter Symbol is not appropriate given the vastly distinct typographic and linguistic usages of the two characters¹.

4. <u>Justification for Inclusion of Mark's Chapter Symbol</u>

One approach to displaying the Mark's Chapter Symbol, especially in its Type II variant would be to use the Unicode sequence U+041C U+2DEC (Cyrillic capital em and combining Cyrillic er). However, this approach is problematic, as it would conflict with the ubiquitous abbreviation $\hat{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{M}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{Z}}$ ("say name here"), which uses an $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{K}\mathbf{Z}}$ without converting it into the Mark's Chapter Symbol form. It should be noted that both capital and lowercase versions of this

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¹ Not to mention that in academic contexts, one may also wish to include both Coptic and Slavonic texts.

abbreviation can be found. Finally, it can be noted that \widehat{M} of "say name here" and the Mark's Chapter Symbol have completely different functions and appearances. This implies that Mark's Chapter Symbol cannot be effectively rendered using a substitution table (such as for example GSUB in OpenType). This fact is noted by the HIPS standard which assigns different sequences of characters to represent the two entities. This strongly suggests that a separate codepoint should be created for Mark's Chapter Symbol.

As well, as the above figures show, this proposed sequence only describes Type II variants of this glyph. It does not reflect the forms found in older forms, especially the myriad Type I forms. In order to properly encode these forms, using composite glyphs, there would be a need to introduce subscript combining Cyrillic characters to the Unicode standard.

Finally, the glyph has an absolutely unique function and its inclusion in Unicode would greatly facilitate the storage, search, and editing of Slavonic-language liturgical texts.

5. Summary

In summary, the inclusion of the Mark's Chapter Symbols in the Miscellaneous Symbols block is proposed, following the previously proposed Typikon symbols. The proposed codepoint, representation, and name of the glyph are given in Table 1.

			0 1 3 5 1 1	G1 G 1 1
Table 1: Proposed	Position and	d Representation	of the Mark'	s Chanter Symbol

Proposed Codepoint	Representation	Proposed Name
U+1F545		MARKS CHAPTER SYMBOL

6. Bibliography

Mansvetov, I. (1885). Церковный Устав (Типик) и его образование и судьба в Греческой и Русской Церкви. [The Church Ustav (Typikon) and its formation and usage in the Greek and Russian churches]. Moscow, Russian Empire.

Shardt, Y., & Andreev, A. (2009). *Proposal to Encode the Typikon Symbols in Unicode (L2/09-310)*. Proposal.

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2

PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 106461

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

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.

See also http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	Proposal to Encode the Mark's		e Standard	
2. Requester's na	me: Aleksandr Andre	eev, Yuri Shardt, Nikita Simmons,		
	(Member body/Liaison/Individual contributio		ibution	
4. Submission dat		October 3, 2	010	
	erence (if applicable):			
6. Choose one of			VEC	
	complete proposal: information will be provided later:		YES	
` ,	•			
B. Technical – G				
1. Choose one of	osal is for a new script (set of characters):		NO	
	osed name of script:		NO	
	osal is for addition of character(s) to an existi	na plock.	YES	
		Miscellaneous Symbols and Pictog		
	acters in proposal:		1	
	gory (select one from below - see section 2.2	of P&P document):		
A-Contempora		Yes B.2-Specialized (large co	ollection)	
C-Major extinct		E-Minor extinct		
•	oglyphic or Ideographic	G-Obscure or questionable usage	ge symbols	
	ncluding character names provided?	·	YES	
	e the names in accordance with the "charact	er naming guidelines"		
in An	nex L of P&P document?		YES	
	naracter shapes attached in a legible form su		YES	
	e the appropriate computerized font (ordered		ript format) for	
publishing the standard? Yuri Shardt				
	now, identify source(s) for the font (include a			
	Hirmos Ponomar v.6 (contact Yuri Sh	ardt at <u>yuri.shardt@ualberta.ca</u> for	the font)	
6. References:			\/ F 0	
	ences (to other character sets, dictionaries, d shed examples of use (such as samples from		YES	
	the control of the decide	V/50	sources)	
7. Special encodir		YES		
	ig issues. oposal address other aspects of character da	ata processing (if applicable) such	as innut	
	n, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration			
P	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
8. Additional Infor	mation:			
	rited to provide any additional information abo	out Properties of the proposed Cha	aracter(s) or Script	
	correct understanding of and correct linguistic			
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 the Unicode standard at http://www.uicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html and as 			

needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

¹ Form number: N3152-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05)

C. Technical - Justification

Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES explain	NO
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body,	V/50
user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?	YES
If YES, with whom? academics; publishers of service books	
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?	>300 million
Reference:	2000 1111111011
The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference:	common
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	YES
If YES, where? Reference: In typesetting religious service books	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed charact	ers be entirely
in the BMP?	NO
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference:	
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scatte	red)? YES
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing	MO
character or character sequence?	NO
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	YES
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	YES
If YES, reference:	720
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function)	
to an existing character?	NO
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	NO
If YES, reference:	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	YES
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	YES
If YES, reference:	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided	/ided?
If YES, reference:	
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as	
control function or similar semantics?	NO
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
	-
40. Donatha managal anti-in any literatura (1796 al an	NO
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?	NO
If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?	
If YES, reference:	<u>-</u>