

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

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This proposal requests the encoding of one Latin capital letter which provides casing support for one existing character. If this proposal is accepted, the following character will exist:

ℳ A7DA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W
• lowercase is 028D ℓ

The ℳ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W serves as an upper-case equivalent of U+028D ℓ LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W in the same way as U+0245 Λ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V serves as an upper-case equivalent of U+028C λ LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V. I first noticed the absence of this character during the preparation of two case-pairing transcriptions, one for the reconstructed 18th-century Scots pronunciation of Robert Burns, and one for phonetically transcribing a passage written in Pitman Shorthand. In both cases long texts were prepared using casing orthographies for the convenience of non-specialist readers to ease their navigation of the text.

Four years later I have two additional examples of a reasonable need for this character. The first is the Robert Burns example in a book about spelling-reform of the Scots language, of which WG2 and UTC were advised in 2019, which has since appeared in 2022.

Eleven years ago, N4030R2 (L2/12-082) presented a similar, successful, request for the encoding of 3 U+A7AB LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED OPEN E and Ǧ U+A7AC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT G, for an edition of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* printed in the International Phonetic Alphabet. The *only* reason LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W was not requested at that time is that the WINE/WHINE merger applies to Received Pronunciation as used in that book. Had it been requested in that document, the character ℳ would already exist.

In the Scots language, in any case, the phonemes /w/ and /m/ remain distinct. Compare N5036R (L2/19-075R), which successfully proposed both Ƶ U+1AC0 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W BELOW AND U+AB69 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL TURNED W also for Scots linguistics. In 2022 Andy Eagle's transcription of Burns' text into IPA using user-friendly capitals was published, so LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W is a published fact in the Scottish and linguistic world, and this citation alone should be sufficient. See Figures 1 through 3b.

In Pitman Shorthand, the phonemes /w/ and /ɹ/ are likewise distinctly represented. Moreover, Pitman marks the capitalization of proper names and place-names, so a transcription which cannot show this distinction is defective. See Figures 4 and 4b.

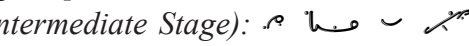
The most recent to come to my attention concerns the use of the character in transcription of texts written by Ursula K. Le Guin. In 1983 and 1983, Le Guin devised a language for one of her more ambitious books, *Always Coming Home*. I am currently writing a book about Le Guin as a language creator, to be titled *Ursula K. Le Guin and the Secret Vice*, and for it there are two languages for which a capital ɹ will be used. One of these is an unknown “practice” language (a fascinating look into the creative process of one of our greatest writers), and the other is the language of the people of the novel, called Kesh, written in Latin letters but also having an alphabet of its own, called Aiha. In the invented and undecipherable “practice language” Le Guin distinguishes /w/ from /ɹ/ orthographically and in my phonetic transcription of this I use capital letters to assist the nonspecialist reader in navigating a text in an unfamiliar alphabet. See Figure 5.

In orthographic transcriptions of Kesh text written in Aiha script where the letter ~ hw appears, the forms M and m can occur. There is a word ~)Ɔ) ‘scrub oak’ (*Quercus dumosa*), for instance, which can be transcribed hwette and mɛt:ɛ, but when used as a personal name it may be Whette, Hwette, or Mɛt:ɛ.

Unicode Character Properties.

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028D;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED W;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7DA;;A7DA
A7DA;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;028D;
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Bibliography

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Figures.

§9.1 WRITTEN SCOTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

9.1 ROBERT BURNS

Carlisle 1st June 1787—or

I believe the 39th o' May rather

Kind, honest-hearted Willie,

I'm sitten down here, after seven and forty miles ridin, e'en as
forjesket and forniaw'd¹⁸⁷ as a forfoughten cock, to gie you some notion o' 5
my landlower-like stravaguin sin the sorrowfu' hour that I sheuk hands
and parted wi' auld Reekie.—

My auld, ga'd Gleyde o' a meere has huchyall'd up hill and down brae,
in Scotland and England, as teugh and birnie as a vera devil wi' me.—It's
true, she's as poor's a Sang-maker and as hard's a kirk, and tipper-taipers 10
when she taks the gate first like a Lady's gentlewoman in a minuwaie,¹⁸⁸ or
a hen on a het girdle, but she's a yauld, poutherie Girran for a' that; and
has a stomach like Willie Stalker's meere that wad hae disgeested tumbler-
wheels, for she'll whip me aff her five stimparts o' the best aits at a
down-sittin and ne'er fash her thumb.—When ance her ring-banes and 15
spavies, her crucks and cramps, are fairly soupl'd, she beets to, beets to,
and aye the hindmost hour the tightest.—I could wager her price to a
thretty pennies that, for twa or three wooks ridin at fifty mile a day, the
deil-stickit a five gallopers acqueesh Clyde and Whithorn could cast saut
in her tail.— 20

I hae dander'd owre a' the kintra frae Dumbar to Selcraig, and hae
forgather'd wi' mony a guid fallow, and mony a weel-far'd hizzie.—I met
wi' twa dink quines in particular, ane o' them a sonsie, fine, fodgel lass, baith
braw and bonie; the tither was a clean-shankit, straught, tight, weel-far'd
winch, as blythe's a lintwhite on a flowerie thorn, and as sweet and modest's 25
a new blawn plumrose¹⁸⁹ in a hazle shaw.—They were baith bred to
mainers by the beuk, and onie ane o' them has as muckle smeddum and
rumblegumtion as the half o' some Presbytries that you and I baith ken.—
They play'd me sik a deevil o' a shavie that I daur say if my harigals were
turn'd out, ye wad see twa nicks i' the heart o' me like the mark o' a kail- 30
whittle in a castock.—

I was gaun to write you a lang pystle,¹⁹⁰ but, Gude forgie me, I gat myself
sae notouriously bitchify'd the day after kail-time that I can hardly
stoiter but and ben.—

187 For + *gnaw* + *ed*.

188 Phonetic spelling of the French 'menuet' *minuet*. Perhaps a more opaque spelling.

189 Dissimilated variant of *primrose*.

190 Aphetic form of *epistle*.

Figure 1. Transcription of a letter by Robert Burns to William Nicol, 1787-06-01 as published in Eagle 2022. This is from a book on orthographies for Scots by Andy Eagle, *Written Scots in Scotland and Ulster*. It reviews many proposals for a normalized orthography, and uses this text as a sample to test out various orthographic proposals. The graph <wh> occurs 7 times on this page, 2 of them using capital letters. There are 11 sample revisions given in this section of the book; in Figure 2, a modern suggested orthography is shown, and in Figures 3 and 3b the relevant IPA transcription of Burns' letter is given.

§9.12 WRITTEN SCOTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

9.12 ANDY EAGLE

Scots was often, and still is, written conform to Standard English grammar, and Burns was no exception. For Scots grammar forms based on Wilson (1923)²⁶⁰ see the notes following the text.

Carlisle 1st *Juin* 1787—or
I believe the 39^t o Mey raither
Kind, honest-hertit Willie,

I'm sitten down here, efter seiven and fowerty miles' ridin, e'en as forjaskit and forgnawed as a forfochten cock, tae gie ye some notion o 5
ma laund-lower-like stravagin sin the sorraefu oor that I sheuk haunds
and pairtit wi auld Reekie.

Ma auld, gawed glyde o a meir haes hochelt up hill and doun brae,
in Scotland and England, as teuch and birny as a verra deevil wi me. It's
true, she's as puir's a sang-makker and as haurd's a kirk, and tipper-taepers 10
whan she taks the gate, first like a ledly's gentlewumman in a minuet, or
a hen on a het girdle; but she's a yauld, pouthery garron for aw that, and
haes a stamack like Willie Stalker's meir that wad hae disgeestit tummler-
wheels, for she'll whip me aff her five stimparts o the best aits at a
doun-sittin and ne'er fash her thoom. Whan ance her ringbanes and 15
spavies, her creuks and cramps, are fairly soupelt, she beets tae, beets tae,
and aye the hindmaist oor the tichtest. I coud wager her price tae a
thritty pennies, that for twa or three wouks ridin at fifty mile a day, the
deil stickit a five gallopers aquesesh Clyde and Whithorn coud cast saut
in her tail. 20

I hae daundert ower aw the kintra frae Dunbaur tae Selcraig, and hae
forraithert wi mony a guid fallae, and mony a weel-faured hizzie. I met
wi twa dink queans in parteecular, ane o thaim a sonsy, fine, fodgle lass, baith
braw and bonny; the tither wis a clean-shankit, straucht, ticht, weel-faured
winch, as blithe's a lintwhite on a flouery thorn, and as sweet and modest's 25
a new blawn plumrose in a hazle shaw. Thay war baith bred tae
mainers by the beuk, and ony ane o thaim haes as muckle smeddum and
rummle-gumption as the hauf o some presbyteries that you and I baith ken.
Thay played me sic a deevil o a shavie that I daur say if ma harigalds war
turnt oot, ye wad see twa nicks in the hert o me like the merk o a kail- 30
whittle in a castock.

I wis gaun tae write ye a lang epistle, but, Guid forgie me, I gat masel
sae notoriously bitchifec'd the day efter kail-time that I can haurdly
stoiter but and ben.

260 *The Dialect of Robert Burns as Spoken in Central Ayrshire*, Oxford University Press.

Figure 2. Proposed orthography for Scots by Andy Eagle based on his analysis of proposals from 1947 to today and their relationship to traditional orthographic practice (Eagle 2022). The graph <wh> is again marked here.

9.13 PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

This is a broad phonetic transcription of Robert Burns's letter as it may have been pronounced by Burns (based on Wilson (1923)).²⁶¹ It transcribes words in full and makes no allowance for connected speech such as assimilation and elision. Capital letters (not usual in the IPA) have been added here to facilitate comparison with the other texts.

Kɑ:r'ləil fɑrst Dʒɪm²⁶² 'sɪvntɪn 'extɪ 'sɪvɪn ɔr

ɔ bə'lɪv ðə 'θɪrɪtɪ nəɪnt ə Məi 're:ðər

Kəɪn, 'Onəst 'Hɛrtɪt 'Wɑli,

ɔm 'sɪtən dʌn hɪr,²⁶³ 'ɛftər 'sɪvɪn ən 'fɔrtɪ məɪlz 'rəɪdɪn, ɪn əz²⁶⁴ fər'dʒɛskɪt ən fər'njɔ:d əz ə fər'fɔxən kɔk, tɛ: ɡɪ: ʒi: sɑm 'noʃən ə 5 mɑ lɔm'lɑupər'ləɪk strɑ'vegm sɪn ðə 'sɔ:rɑfɑ ʊr ðæt²⁶⁵ ɔ ʃɹɑk hɔnz ən 'pɛrɪtɪ wɪ ɔ:l 'Rɪki.

Mɑ²⁶⁶ ɔ:l, ɡɔ:d ɡlɛɪd ɔ: ə mɪr hɪz 'hɑxʰɔlt ɑp hɑl ən dʌn brɛ:, m²⁶⁷ 'Skɔtlɔn ən 'Tɪlɔn, əz tʃɑx ən 'bɪrɪnɪ əs ə 'vɛrɑ 'dɪrɪvəl wɪ mɪ: ɪts trɪ: shɪz əz pɛr:z ə 'Sɑŋ'mɑkər ən əz hɑrdz ɑ kɪrk, ən 'tɪpər'tɛpərz 10 mɑn ʃɪ: tɑks ðə ɡɛt, fɑrst ləɪk²⁶⁸ ə 'Lɛdɪz 'dʒɛntəl'wɑmən ɪn ə 'mɪnu'wɛ:, ɔr ə hɛn ɔn ə hɛt 'ɡɪrdəl; bɑt ʃɪ:z ə ʒɔ:l, 'pɪ:ðərə 'ʒɛrən fər ɔ: ðɑt, ən hɪz ə 'stɑmæk ləɪk 'Wɑli 'Stɔ:kərz mɪr ðæt²⁶⁹ wɑd hɛ: dɪs'dʒɪstɪt 'tɑmlər- mɪlz, fər ʃɪl mɑp mɪ: əf hɛr²⁷⁰ fɑrɪv 'stɑmpərts ɔ: ðə bɛst ɛts ɑt ə dʌn 'sɪtɪn ən nɪr fɑʃ hɛr θʊm. Mɑn ʒɪns hɛr rɪŋ'benz ən 15 'spɛrɪvɪz, hɛr krɑks ən krɑmps, ɑr 'fɛxlɛ 'sʊpəlɪt, ʃɪ: bɪts tɛ:, bɪts tɛ:, ən əɪ ðə 'hɪnməst ʊr ðə 'tɪçəst. ɔ kud 'wɑdʒər hɛr prəɪs tɛ: ə 'ðɪrɪtɪ 'pɛnɪz, ðɑt fər twɔ: ɔr ðrɪ: wʊks 'rəɪdɪn ɛt 'fɛftɪ məɪl ə dɛ:, ðə dɪl stɪkɪt ə fɑrɪv 'ɡəlɔpərz ə'kwɪʃ Klɛɪd ən 'Mɑthɔ:rn kud kɑst sɔrt 20 ɪn hɛr tɛl.

ɔ hɛ: 'dɔmərɪt ʌr ɔ: ðə 'kɪntrɑ frɛ: Dɑn'bɔ:r²⁷¹ tɛ: Sɛl'krɛɡ, ən hɛ: fər'ɡɛðərɪt wɪ 'mɑnɛ ə ɡɪd 'fɑlɑ, ən 'mɑnɛ ə wɪl fɔ:rt 'hɪzɪ. ɔ mɛt wɪ twɔ: dɪŋk kwɪnz ɪn pər'tɪklər, ʒɪn ə ðəm²⁷² ə 'sɔnsɛ, fəɪn, 'fɔdʒəl lɑs, bɛθ brɔ: ən 'bɔnɛ; ðə 'tɪðər wɑz ə klɪn 'ʃɑŋkɪt, strɔ:xt, tɪçt, wɪl fɔ:rt

261 *The Dialect of Robert Burns as Spoken in Central Ayrshire*, Oxford University Press.

262 Assimilation would produce [fɑrs dʒɪm].

263 Reduction to [ɪr] may occur in colloquial speech.

264 Reduction to [əz] may occur in colloquial speech.

265 The stressed form is [ðæt].

266 In colloquial speech before a vowel, reduction to [m] may occur.

267 Reduction to [ɪ] in unstressed positions before consonants may occur in colloquial speech.

268 Assimilation would produce [fɑrs ləɪk].

269 The relative pronoun is usually reduced to [ət] or [ðət] in colloquial speech.

270 Probably reduced to [ər] in colloquial speech.

271 As Burns wrote *Dumbar* that may be [dʌm'bɔ:r] cf. *Dumbarton*.

272 The stressed form is [ðem].

Figure 3. Transcription into the International Phonetic Alphabet of a letter by Robert Burns to William Nicol, 1787-06-01, as published in Eagle 2022. Here voiceless /m/ is written in lowercase as ⟨m⟩ and in uppercase as ⟨M⟩.

Note that three other letters original to the IPA are used in this text with capital forms which were not encoded at the time that IPA characters were first encoded: ɑ, ɟ, ɪ, and ʌ were first encoded in Unicode 1.1, ɔ in Unicode 5.1, ɢ in Unicode 7.0, and ɛ in Unicode 9.0.

EXAMPLES FOR COMPARISON: ROBERT BURNS §9.13

25 wʌŋʃ, əz blɑ:θz ə 'lɪntʌɪt ɒn ə 'fluəri θo:rn, ən əz swɪt ən 'mɒdɪsts
 ə nju: blɔ:n 'plʌm,rɔ:z ɪn ə 'hezəl ʃɔ:. ðe: wʌr beθ brɛd te:²⁷³
 'menərz bɪ ðə bɹʌk, ən 'oneɪ jɪn ɔ: ðem hɪz əz 'mʌkəl 'smɛdəm ən
 'rʌməl'gʌmʃən əz ðə hɔ:f ə sʌm 'presbɪtrɪs ðæt ju: ən C beθ kɛn.
 ðe: plɛ:d mi: sɪk ə 'dɪ:vəl ɔ: ə 'ʃe:vɪ ðæt C dɔ:r se: ɪf mɑ 'hærɪ,gəlz wʌr
 30 tʌrnt ut, jɪ: wʌd si: twɔ: nɪks ɪn ðə hɛrt ɔ: mi: lɛɪk ðə mɑ:rk ɔ: ə kel-
 'lʌtəl ɪn ə 'kʌstək.
 C wʌz gɔ:n te:²⁷⁴ rɛɪt jɪ: ə lɔ:ŋ ə'pɪsəl, bʌt, C ɪd fər'gɪ: mi:, C gət mɑ'sel
 se: nə'to:rɪəs 'bɪtʃɪfɪd ðə de: 'ɛftər kel'təɪm ðæt C kʌn 'hɔ:rlɛ
 'stɔ:tər bʌt ən bɛn.
 35 Mɑ best rə'speks²⁷⁵ te: ðə 'gɪd,wəɪf ən ɔ: ʊr 'kɒmən frɪnz, ə'spɪʃəl
 'Mɪstər ən 'Mɛstrəs Kɹʌk'ʃʌŋk, ən ðə 'ɒnəst Cɪd'mʌn²⁷⁶ ɔ: Dʒɔks Lʌdʒ.
 Cɪ bɪ: ɪn Dʌm'frɪs ðə mɔ:rn ɹɪf ðə bɪst bɪ:²⁷⁷ te: ðə fɔ:r, ən ðə brʌŋks
 bəɪd hel.
 Cɪd bɪ: wɪ ju:²⁷⁸ 'Wʌli! Cɪ'mɛn.
 40 'Rɒbət Bʌrnz

Key to the IPA capital letters used above

Cɑ Bb Dd Ðð Gg Hh ɹɪ Kk Ll Mm Oo Rr Ss Ww **Mm**

273 Likely reduced to [tə] in colloquial speech.
 274 Assimilation would produce [gɔ:ne:].
 275 Assimilation would produce [bes rə'speks].
 276 Assimilation would produce ['ɒnəs ɹɪd'mʌn].
 277 Assimilation would produce [bɪs bɪ:].
 278 In colloquial speech [jɪ:] would be more probable. The nominative and objective is [jɪ:], unstressed [ɪ]. The accusative and dative is [ju:].

Figure 3b. The rest of Burns' letter as published in Eagle 2022.



CHAPTER I

Down the Rabbit-Hole

ALICE z bgmj tget vr taird vsitj baher sistr nð bænk,
nv vj mj td: wans ər twaɪs ʃi: d pi:pt ntʊð
buk her sistr z ri:dn, b t d no: pi:ktz ər vrsfz nt,
“n ʌtsð ju:s v a buk,” θæ:t Ælis, “wt pi:ktz ər vrsfz?”
so: ʃi:z sidj, nhero:n maɪnd (zweɪz ʃi: k, fð hət der meɪd
her fi:l vr slɪ:pɪ n stju:pɪd), ʌðrð zɹ vmerkj a deɪzi:tʃeɪn wɒ
wə:θð trabl vgetj ʌp n pi:kjð deɪzɪz, n sdnli ɔ: ʌaɪt Ræbit
w pɪnk aɪz ræn clo:s baher.

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister
on the bank, | and of having nothing to do: once or twice
she had peeped into the | book her sister was reading, but it
had no pictures or conversations in it, | “and what is the use
of a book,” thought Alice, “without pictures or conversations?”

So she was considering, in her own mind (as well as she could,
for the hot day made | her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether
the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be | worth the
trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a
White Rabbit | with pink eyes ran close by her.

Figure 4. Example from Carroll [2023; in press], showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W alongside LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R. This page faces the first page of the text of the book, which can be seen in Figure 6b.

Note that the transcription given here is not a phonetic transcription, but an orthographic transliteration between Pitman glyphs and Latin letters. It uses characters encoded for the IPA, but it uses them orthographically where casing is normal and appropriate.



CHAPTER I

Down the Rabbit-Hole

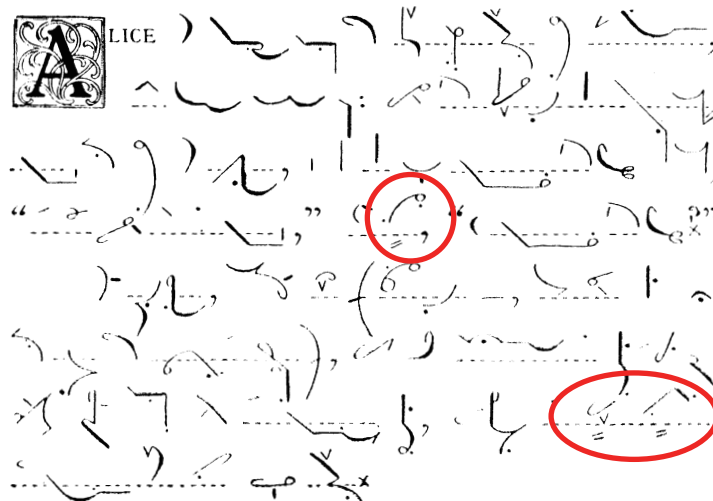


Figure 4b. Example from Carroll [2023; in press], showing the text of the beginning of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* in Pitman Shorthand. The double lines below the names "Alice" *Ælis* and "White Rabbit" *Mat Ræbit* can be seen, indicating that these are proper names, to be represented by capital letters in orthographic transcription. In Pitman Shorthand the size of the hook distinguishes /w/ from /m/, as can be seen in the entries below, taken from the New Era Shorthand dictionary.

∨	wight
∨	white

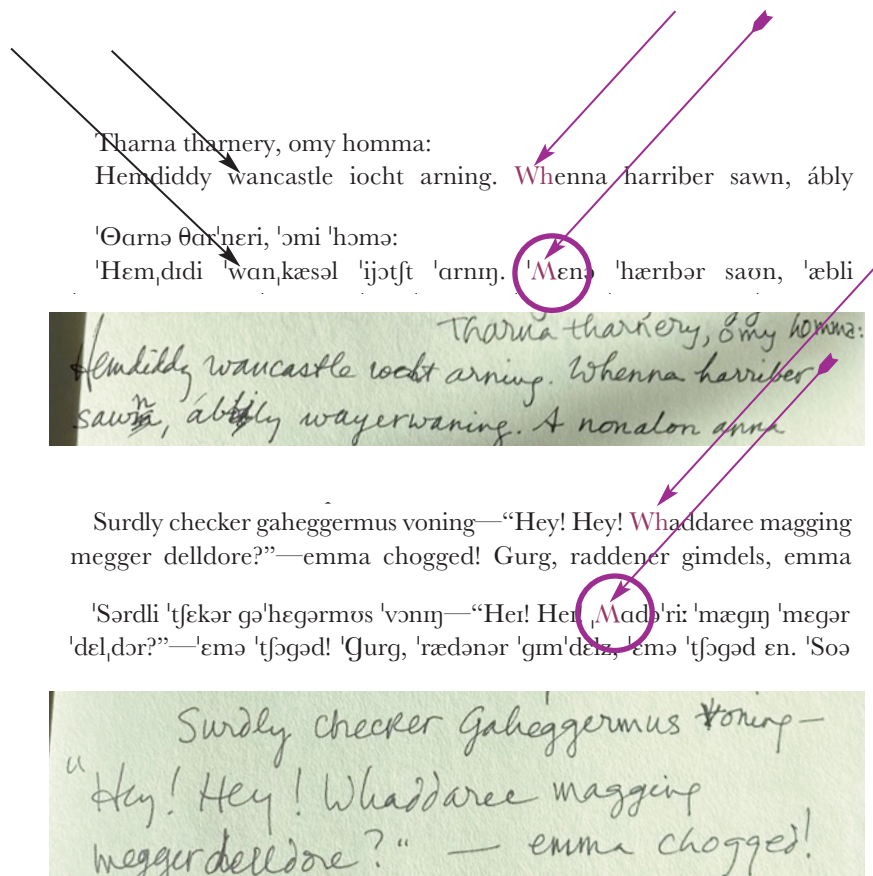


Figure 5. In a manuscript written by Ursula K. Le Guin, four folios present what I have analysed to be four different “practice languages” devised evidently as homework as Le Guin prepared to devise the Kesh language which she would need for poetry and songs in the *Always Coming Home/Music and Poetry of the Kesh* project.

Here I have presented a very small part of what is not a very extensive text in the first of these languages. It has not before been published, and is here courtesy of the Le Guin Estate.

Two sentences beginning with *wh* /*ɹ*/ can be seen in *Whenna* and *Whaddaree*, alongside *w* /*w*/ in *wancastle*. Since the phonetic transcription is intended to be user-friendly to non-specialists, capital letters are used orthographically in the transcription.

A. Administrative

1. Title

Revised proposal for the addition of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED W to the UCS

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson

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

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2023-05-31

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

1d. Name of the existing block

Latin Extended-D

2. Number of characters in proposal

1.

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, FontLab.

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?

Andy Eagle.

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?

Linguists, phoneticians, Anglicists, Carrollians, conlangers.

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

Used in modern editions.

4b. Reference

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

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

Various publications.

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

Accordance with the Roadmap. Keep with other Latin phonetic characters.

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.

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?