

Doc Type: Working Group Document

Title: Proposal to encode 10 Latin letters for pre-1921 Latvian orthography

Source: German NB

Status: National Body Contribution

Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC

Date: 2009-03-26

Additions for pre-1921 Latvian orthography

Ģ U+A7A0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

ģ U+A7A1 LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

Ķ U+A7A2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

ķ U+A7A3 LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

Ņ U+A7A4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

ņ U+A7A5 LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

Ŗ U+A7A6 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

ŗ U+A7A7 LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

Š U+A7A8 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

· Also used in pre-1950 Lower Sorbian orthography

š U+A7A9 LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH OBLIQUE STROKE

→ A79E latin small letter long s with diagonal stroke

Informative notes and cross references to be added for existing characters:

U+1E9C LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE

→ A7A9 latin small letter s with oblique stroke

· Medievalist use for several abbreviations

· Used in pre-1921 Latvian orthography

· Used in Blackletter types of pre-1950 Lower Sorbian orthography

All these letters are used in the orthography of Latvia used before 1921 [4] [5] [7], see fig. 1 to 6, 9 to 11. The LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH OBLIQUE STROKE also occurs in a long s form; this form is unified with the already encoded U+1E9C LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE.

Also, the stroked forms of L/l which are part of the pre-1921 Latvian orthography are proposed to be unified with the already encoded U+0141/0142 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER WITH STROKE.

The encoding of the letters proposed here closes a gap regarding Blackletter (Fraktur) types:

According to [4] (which appeared 1880) pp. 227-234, Blackletter was in common use during the 19th century for the following languages: German, Danish, Swedish, Latvian, Finnish, Czech, Slovak.

Even as this list may be incomplete, all letters used for the 19th century orthographies of all major European languages are now included in Unicode, with the exception of Latvian.

Encoding the 10 letters proposed here would enable to create Blackletter fonts which cover the complete 19th century and early 20th century usage in Europe.

The stroked forms of G/g, K/k, L/l, N/n, R/r (but not the stroked form of S/s/l) roughly conform to the modern use of cedilla in the modern Latvian orthography (which is frequently displayed like a comma below for these members, or as a turned comma above in the case of the lowercase g). However, the stroke cannot be simply regarded as a typographic variant of the modern cedilla, as its appearance is

completely different not only in Blackletter (which was the prevalent printing type before 1921 in Latvia), but also in Roman type (see fig. 1, 9 to 11).

Besides the historic Latvian use, the s with oblique stroke also was used in Lower Sorbian orthography until about 1950 (until the current orthography was introduced) [6]. – See fig. 7 and 8.

Regarding the representative glyphs, the stroke is presented in a flat angle, according to the glyphs presented in fig. 1. Therefore, in the names the term "oblique stroke" is used regarding the stroke.

Properties:

```
A7A0;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A1;
A7A1;LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A0;;A7A0
A7A2;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A3;
A7A3;LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A2;;A7A2
A7A4;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A5;
A7A5;LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A4;;A7A4
A7A6;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A7;
A7A7;LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A6;;A7A6
A7A8;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A9;
A7A9;LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH OBLIQUE STROKE;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A8;;A7A8
```

Properties to be changed for already encoded letters: (reference to new uppercase letter)

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1E9C;LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7A8;;A7A8
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Bibliography:

- [1] ALLEN, C. G.: A Manual of European Languages for Librarians. London & New York 1981, ISBN 0-85935-028-2
- [2] BEZZENBERGER, Adalbert: Lettische Dialekt-Studien. Göttingen 1885
- [3] BIELENSTEIN, A: Lettische Grammatik. Mitau 1863
- [4] FAULMANN, Carl: Das Buch der Schrift. Wien 1880. Reprint Nördlingen 1985, ISBN 392156851X
- [5] HELLWIG, Wilhelm: Der Satz und die Behandlung fremder Sprachen. 5th. ed., Frankfurt/M. 1930
- [6] KAULFÜRST, Fabian (Sorbisches Institut / Serbski Institut, Bautzen/Budyšin, Germany): personal communication 2005/2008/2009.
- [7] REICHSDRUCKEREI: Alphabete und Schriftzeichen des Morgen- und des Abendlandes. Berlin 1924.
- [8] WISCHMANN, Johann: Der Unteutsche Opitz. Oder Kurtze Anleitung zur Lettischen Dicht-Kunst. (The Not-German [i.e. Latvian] Opitz. Or, Short Guidance to the Latvian Art of Poetry.) Rīga 1697
- [9] Agenda. sa tu evangelisku zerkwu we Pschuskej. Worjejce (Hoyerswerda; Germany), 1898.
- [10] Skohlas-Likkumi. Rīga 1789.

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Fabian Kaulfürst (Sorbisches Institut / Serbski Institut [*Sorbian Institute*], Bautzen/Budyšin, Germany)

Prof. Stefan Kessler (Institut für Fremdsprachliche Philologien / Baltistik der Universität Greifswald, Germany)

Gunars Lucans

Sonja Pentzlin

Andreas Stötzner (Signographisches Institut Andreas Stötzner, Pegau/Sa., Germany)

and all members of the Unicode mailing list who participated in the discussion of earlier drafts.

LETTISCH.

Antiqua	Fraktur	Wert	Antiqua	Fraktur	Wert	Antiqua	Fraktur	Wert
A a	Ɑ Ɱ	a	J j	Ḷ ḷ	y	Pj pj	Ṗ ṗ	p'
Â â	Ɱ̂ Ɱ̂	ā	K k	Ɑ Ɱ	k hart	R r	Ṛ ṛ	r
B b	Ḃ ḃ	b	K k	Ɑ Ɱ	k lind	R r	Ṛ ṛ	r'
Bj bj	Ḃj ḃj	b'	L l	Ḷ ḷ	l	S s	Ṣ ṣ	z
D d	Ḏ ḏ	d	L l	Ḷ ḷ	l'	S s	Ṣ ṣ	s
Ds ds	Ḏs ḏs	dz	M m	Ṣ ṣ	m	Sch sch	Ṣch ſch	z
Dsch dsch	Ḏsch ḏsch	dž	Mj mj	Ṣj ṣj	m'	Sch ſch	Ṣch ſch	š
E e	Ḕ ḕ	e	N n	Ṣ ṣ	n	T t	Ṫ ṭ	t
Ê ê	Ḕ̂ ḕ̂	ē	ng	ng	ñ	Tschtsch	Ṫsch ṭsch	š
G g	Ḟ ḟ	g hart	N n	Ṣ ṣ	n'	U u	Ṫ ṭ	u
g	Ḟ	g lind	ng	ng	n'	Ū ū	Ṫ ū	ū
H h	Ḟ ḟ		O o	Ḑ ḑ	o	W w	Ṛ ṛ	w
I i	Ḷ ḷ	i	Ô ô	Ḑ ḑ	ō	Wj wj	Ṛj ṛj	w'
Î î	Ḷ̂ ḷ̂	ī	P p	Ṗ ṗ	p	Z z	Ṣ ṣ	dz

Fig. 1: Scan from [4], p. 231, listing all letters of the Latvian orthography valid at its date of original print (1880), including all letters proposed here (the LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH OBLIQUE STROKE is found in its round form in the "Fraktur" (Blackletter) column).

LETTISCH

Zeichen alte Orthogr.		neue Orthogr.	Lautwert	Zeichen alte Orthogr.		neue Orthogr.	Lautwert	<p>Allgemeines. Die lettische Sprache wird in Kurland, im südlichen Livland und in einem kleinen Teil des Gouvernements Witebsk gesprochen. Zu ihrer Wiedergabe bedient man sich meist der Fraktur. Seit 1921 ist eine neue Rechtschreibung eingeführt, die die Antiqua verwendet. Sie ist eine rein phonetische und bedient sich u. a. der Zeichen <i>č</i>, <i>š</i> und <i>ž</i> für die entsprechenden Zeichen <i>čch</i>, <i>ščh</i> und <i>žch</i> der alten Orthographie.</p> <p>Silbentrennung. Diejenigen Buchstaben, die einen Laut bilden, dürfen nicht getrennt werden. Ebenso darf <i>h</i> (das in der alten Orthographie als Dehnungszeichen dient) von dem vorhergehenden Vokal nicht getrennt werden.</p> <p>Interpunktion. Wie im Deutschen.</p> <p>Literatur. Grammatiken von Bielenstein (1863) und Brentano; Wörterbuch von Ulmann u. Brasche. Endselin u. Mühlenbach, <i>Latwenšū gramatika</i> (1907).</p>
ā	a	ā	Ḷ	Ṗ	n	n (fast wie w)		
â	ā	ā	Ḑ	o	o			
Ḃ	b	b	Ḑ	ō	ō			
Ḏ	d	d	p	p	p			
e	e	e	r	r	r			
ê	ē	ē	Ṗ	r	r (fast wie w)			
f	f	f	Ḷ	z	ž			
g	g	g	ščh	ž	sch (stimmhaft)			
Ḟ	ḡ	g (fast wie ḡ)	f, Ḟ	s	š			
h	h	Hilfszeichen	ščh	š	sch			
i	i	i	t	t	t			
î	ī	ī	u	u	u			
ĳ	j	j	û	ū	ū			
ĳ	k	k	w	v	w			
Ḟ	ḱ	k (fast wie k)	z	c	z (= tš)			
l	l	l (dumpf)	Ḑ	dž	dsch (stimmhaft)			
ł	l	l (fast wie l)	Ḑsch	dz	dž			
m	m	m	Ḑf	dz	dž			
n	n	n	Ḑsch	č	tsch			

Fig. 2: Scan from [7], p. 76, showing the small letterforms and documenting the date until the old Latvian orthography was valid (starting in the sixth line of the right column, translating "Since 1921, a new orthography is introduced ...") – Scan and reference provided by Andreas Stötzner, Signographisches Institut

Schriftzeichen		Lautwert	Schriftzeichen		Lautwert
Alte Rechtschreibung	Neue Rechtschreibung		Alte Rechtschreibung	Neue Rechtschreibung	
a	a	a	ⱱ	n	nʲ
ā	ā	ā (lang)	(o)	(o)	o
b	b	b	ō	ō	ō (lang)
d	d	d	p	p	p
e	e	e	r	r	r
ē	ē	ē (lang)	ε	rʲ	rʲ
f	f	f	f	z	sanftes s
g	g	g	ʃ	z	stimmhaftes sch
g̃	g̃	gʲ	ʃ̃	ž	(wie franz. j)
h	h	(nur Hilfszeichen)	ʃ̃	s	ß
i	i	i	t	š	sch
ī	ī	ī (lang)	u	t	t
j	j	j	û	u	u
k	k	k	w	ū	ū (lang)
k̃	k̃	kʲ	x	v	w
l	l	l	ā	c	z, tß
l̃	l̃	lʲ	āʃ	dž	dsch (stimmhaft)
m	m	m	āf	dz	df (sanft)
n	n	n	tʃ	ē	tsch

Mehrere unserer Laute kommen im Lettischen nicht vor, wie ch ö ü, andere werden umschrieben, z. B. q = kw, x = kš, y = i, ā = e. Auch h wird als selbständiger Buchstabe nicht gebraucht, sondern nur beim ʃ̃ und als Dehnzeichen bei Selbstlauten, c nur in der neuen Rechtschreibung und als Hilfsbuchstabe bei ʃ̃.

Akzent- und Sonderbuchstaben 2. Die Selbstlaute tragen in der alten Rechtschreibung bei langer Aussprache den Zirkumflex: â ê î ô û, mit Trema können ü und i vorkommen, und außerdem gibt es noch mehrere gestrichene Buchstaben: g̃ k̃ l̃ ñ r̃ ʃ̃, welche auch als Versalien gebraucht werden Ū Ų Ū Ų Ū Ų.

Fig. 3: Scan from [5], p. 186, showing the small letterforms in the table and the capital forms in the text (last line). – Scan and reference provided by Andreas Stötzner, Signographisches Institut

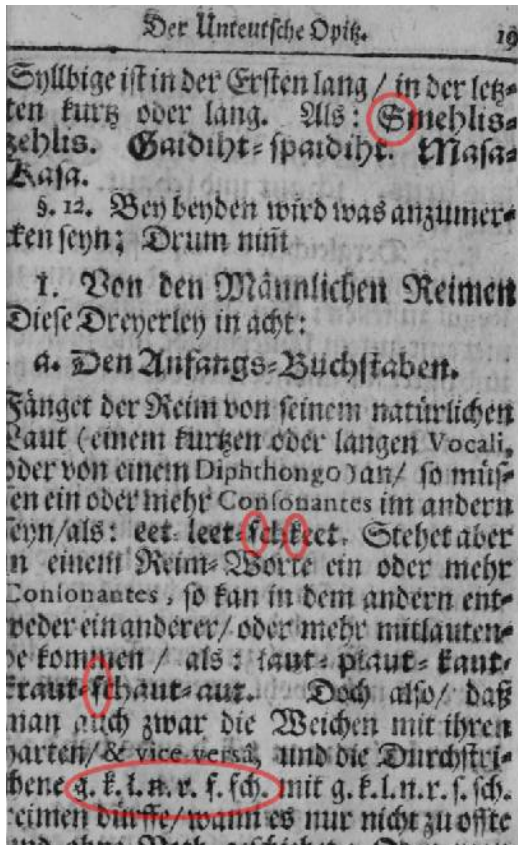


Fig. 4: Scan from [8], p.19, showing all lower case forms of the proposed letters. The Text is in German, discussing rhyming rules for Latvian. The sentence containing the letter series translates: "You also may rhyme the soft [letters] with their hard [counterparts], and the slashed g,k,l,n,r,s,sch with g,k,l,n,r,s,sch, if only this happens not too often and without necessity." – Scan and reference provided by Prof. Stefan Kessler, Universität Greifswald

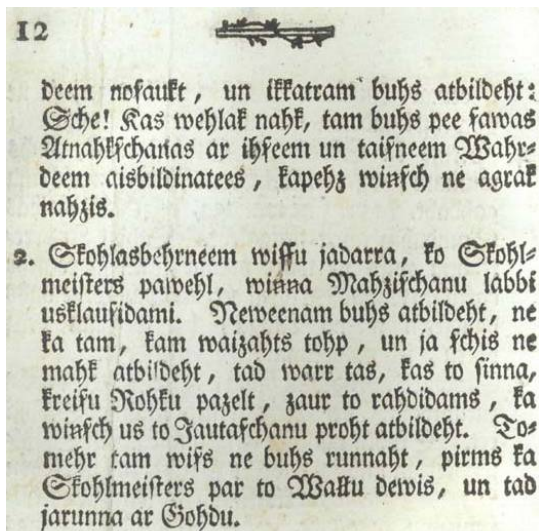


Fig. 5: Scan from [10], p.12, showing some of the proposed letters. Retrieved from <http://valoda.aialab.lv/korpuss/senie/faksimili/18gs/SL1789/0012a.htm>, 2008-10-28.

Note: This example shows ligatures of two long s with stroke (line starting with "2.") and of two l with stroke (second last line), employing a common stroke between the two letters. Such ligatures are common in 18th century prints but we have found no such ligatures in 19th century prints. We regard such ligatures as presentation forms, like other common Blackletter ligatures like "ch".

– Reference provided by Gunars Lucans

Latwījai tāpat kā wījai Kreewījai wīsa weh-
 riba bija jagreesh us kara-lufu, tadeht warbuht
 pašchai daschs lauzinsh palita neapfopts. Tomehr
 jafata, ka ta beesgan zenfufees, fawas buhschanas
 nekufahat

Fig. 6: Scan from [1], p.595, showing a sample text of Latvian (set in Fraktur), showing some of the proposed letters.

Š takim běšcho nowe towarštwo ja Dolnu Lužyžu
 huštawjone, ja tym ako to stare psched 27 lětami lědma
 2 lěšche stare hušnuko běšcho. To nětto mlode goletko
 bu j welikeju lubošęžu wot šwojich gořežnych bratschow
 kublane a męjasho juž tak tu wěstosež we še, až bužo
 hušche starstwo dobyšch, ako ten nęgajšch bratschik. Wošebny
 nadawł nětto běšcho, ab še mjas dolnymi Šserbami tež
 zlonki namakali. Š tomu jo spišowat how tych kniglizkow
 taki lęšchęzy list napišal a we 100 hobalkach 1000 exem-
 plarow rošpošlal: „Dla šchišchęžana a wendawana
 rědnych a hužytnych kniglow.“ Wože šlowo naš

Fig. 7: Scan from a Lower Sorbian text of 1905.
 As this text is set in Blackletter, it shows the s with oblique stroke in its long form only.
 – Scan provided by Fabian Kaulfürst

Schpruch.

Wóšada: Zesč žuzi tom Wóšchu a tom Šsynu a tom šwětem Duchu. Kaž
 běšcho wót nęga, nět a hobstawie, a wót nišerstwa do nišerstwa. Amen.

Duchowny: [[Dajšcho nam psched tym Knęšom našche gręchy pšnasch:]]

1. Nęjšmilńęjšchy Bog a Wóšch, we pšchawej pšniž-
 nosęzi hušnajomy a pšnajomy psched Tebu našche wěle-
 šerate gręchy a pšchestupeņa. Ględaj smilńe na naš doloj
 a wódaj nam šchykne našche gręchy teje šašlužby Twójogo
 lubego Šsyna, našchogo humóžnika Jeshom Kristuša dla.
 Amen.

2. Šchogomóžny a smilny Bog, űebjasłi Wóšch, Twója smilnosęž
 jo bžes kónza, Ty šy ščęrpny, guadny a wót welikeje dobrošchi a wěr-
 nosęzi a wódawasch űestatk, pšchestupeņa a gręch; my šmy gręšchyl
 a ške psched Tebu zynili a Šchi zęsto rošgniwali. Daž Knęžo, űespominaj na-
 šchych pšerwęjšchych űestatkow; hopokaj nam Twóju wěliku smilnosęž a
 pomógaj nam, Ty Bog našchogo strowja, humóž naš a wódaj nam našche
 gręchy Twójogo lubego Šsyna, Jeshu Kristuša dla. Amen.

3. Šchogomóžny, nišerny Bog, Wóšch našchogo Knęša Jeshu
 Kristuša, štwórischel šchyknych wěžow a šudnik šchyknych zlowekow, my
 pšnajomy Tebe, až my Twóje Bóže pšchikasńe űępšchestawajuzy šmyšle-

Fig. 8: Scan from [9], providing a Lower Sorbian example from 1898, showing also the upper case of the
 S with oblique stroke. – Scan and reference provided by Fabian Kaulfürst

45 Tõ dīnu un nākuschu nakti wīasch palizis pī tās pīrmās
 méitas; ūtrá dīnā gāsch pī ūtras méitas, kuṛa fēlta istabá
 dfiwási, un tõ sweizinásch. Tā atbildési tāpat ka pīrmá:
 „labdīn, wez' Plēscha! Kas tewi te nesa? Māns wīrs ir stipris,
 tewi nūkóus“. Plēscha atbildésch: „na, na! es jow nāzu
 50 tew nakalá“.

Fig. 9: Scan from [2] (p.48), providing a Latvian example showing some of the proposed letters, printed in Antiqua type.

Weens gēger's jā' us jakti
 zaur¹⁾ āglu meščīnu,
 tur sateek wienu meitīnu.
 „Ak meitīna, tu smuk' un daila,
 kur tawi doemi stāwe“?
 „Man' doemi stā' pee tewis
 us āgle meščīna“.
 Kur doama saulīt' lazoeti,
 tur tumscha nakts atroad,
 kur doama siewīn' prezāt,
 tur oetris isprezāje.

Fig. 10: Another scan from [2] (p.48), providing a Latvian example showing some of the proposed letters, printed in Antiqua type.

8. *ī* — *ī*.

<i>brīdenēt</i> , schelten	<i>brīdis</i> , Frist
<i>grīwa</i> , Mündung	<i>grīda</i> , Diele
<i>īsts</i> , eigentlich, ächt	<i>īss</i> , kurz
<i>kīlis</i> , Keil	<i>kīlas</i> , Plur. tant. Pfand
<i>kritis</i> , Kreide	<i>kritu</i> , ich falle

Fig. 11: Scan from [3] (a Latvian grammar in German), showing Latvian examples in Antiqua type.

**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 10 Latin letters for pre-1921 Latvian orthography**

2. Requester's name: *German NB*

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): *Member Body Contribution*

4. Submission date: *2009-03-26*

5. Requester's reference (if applicable):

6. Choose one of the following:

This is a complete proposal: Yes

(or) More information will be provided later:

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:

a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): No

Proposed name of script:

b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: Yes

Name of the existing block: *Latin Extended-D*

2. Number of characters in proposal: *10*

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):

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

4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? Yes

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

b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? Yes

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

If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used: *<http://www.pentzlin.com/proposalfont.zip> (more information in the text file included in that archive)*

6. References:

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

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

7. Special encoding issues:

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)? No

8. Additional Information:

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 <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information 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

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	No
If YES explain	<i>(This proposal is a rework of L2/08-405 which was not decided at UTC #117 (Nov. 2008))</i>
2. 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
If YES, with whom?	<i>see references in the text</i>
If YES, available relevant documents:	<i>see references in the text</i>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	Yes
Reference:	<i>see text</i>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	<i>see text</i>
Reference:	<i>see text</i>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	Yes
If YES, where? Reference:	<i>see text</i>
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	Yes
If YES, is a rationale provided?	Yes
If YES, reference:	<i>Keeping in line with other Latin characters</i>
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	Preferred
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing 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?	No
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
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?	
If YES, reference:	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	No
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	
If YES, reference:	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	n/a
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)	
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:	