Capital r with long leg

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A capital character for the case-pair of the letter ɼ U+027C LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG was used from the 1930s until 1955 in the Xhosa [ISO 639-3: xho]. Adding the capital character to Unicode would be useful for historical and bibliographical purposes.

The 1930s Xhosa "New Orthography" was proposed by the Xhosa Sub-Committee of the Central Orthography Committee and adopted by the Education Department of the Cape of Good Hope. It became obligatory in 1937 and was used by some publishers. This orthography used 29 letters, including letters b with hook ⟨ Б ⟩ (common variant form of Ƃ), ⟨ ɓ ⟩ for a voiced bilabial implosive [ɓ], r with long leg ⟨ Γ ⟩, ⟨ ɼ ⟩ for a voiceless velar fricative [x] and esh ⟨ Σ ⟩, ⟨ ʃ ⟩ for a voiceless postalveolar fricative [ʃ]. The letter r was not used in the orthography, except in foreign words. In 1955, the Xhosa "Standard Orthography" simplified and replaced those letters with the letter ⟨ b ⟩ and the digraphs ⟨ rh ⟩, ⟨ sh ⟩, and replaced the digraphs ⟨ gɼ ⟩ and ⟨ kɼ ⟩ by ⟨ gr ⟩ and ⟨ kr ⟩.

The capital most often had the shape of the capital Greek gamma ⟨ Γ ⟩ but can also be found with a shape similar to it but with a drop-terminal instead of a serif-terminal ⟨ Γ ⟩, probably made from P, or a shape based on a scaled-up lowercase ⟨ □ ⟩. The letter is distinct from Latin gamma ⟨ Ɣ ⟩ (or its variant forms ⟨ Ɣ ⟩, ⟨ Ɣ ⟩, ⟨ Γ ⟩), ⟨ ɣ ⟩, from Latin insular s ⟨ □ ⟩, ⟨ □ ⟩ or from Greek gamma ⟨ Γ ⟩, ⟨ γ ⟩.

The letter was sorted after Q (and R), for example in Mncube 1939 and Westphal 1951, or after H, for example in McLaren 1955.

A similar casing pair was used in some articles in Isaac Pitman's *Phonetic Journal* in the 1850s and may have been the origin of the Xhosa letter or casing pair.

The r with long leg was adopted as a symbol in the International Phonetic Alphabet in 1945 to represent a voiced alveolar fricative trill [ɼ] and was withdrawn in 1989.

Character to be added

Γ U+A7E2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG

Annotations and properties

NamesLists.txt

The following annotations are recommended for NamesList.txt:

```
@ Addition for Xhosa
A7E2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG
        * lowercase is 027C
        x (latin capital letter gamma - 0194)
        x (greek capital letter gamma - 0393)
        x (latin capital letter insular s - A784)
```

The following annotations should be updated in NamesList.txt:

```
0194 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA
        * African
        * lowercase is 0263
        x (latin capital letter r with long leg - A7E2)
027C LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG
        * uppercase is A7E2
        x (latin small letter insular s - 027C)
A784 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR S
        x (latin capital letter r with long leg - A7E2)
A785 LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S
        x (latin small letter r with long leg - 027C)
```

UnicodeData.txt

```
27C;LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A7E2;;A7E2
A7E2;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;027C;
```

allkeys.txt

```
027C ; [.22D6.0020.0002] # LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG
A7DD ; # LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG
```

Examples

phonetic orthography, with aspiration indicated with an *h* and each basic sound represented with its own symbol. This required the Roman alphabet to be expanded with six symbols. In the upper and lower case respectively the voiced bilabial implosive was represented with the symbols ɓ and Ɓ, the voiced alveolar fricative with ɼ and ɼ, and the voiceless prepalatal fricative with ʃ and Ʃ, as in *uɓuɓi* (evil), *kwaƁangindlala* (at Mount Arthur), *iɼamba* (pufadder), *uƼaɼaɓe* (Rharhabe), *uɓuʃuʃu* (heat) and *eƩeʃegu* (in Sheshegu). Longer vowels were indicated by duplication, as in *naantsi* (here it is) and *ukwaakha* (to build). Rather intricate rules in respect of word division were devised. Where deemed useful the relative tone level of words was indicated with a short line in front of a vowel, high for a high tone, e.g. ˈU, and low for a low tone, e.g. ˌU. Indicating a falling double tone was obviated by the use

Figure 1. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Oosthuysen 2016, p. 2.

Figure 2. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Mqhayi 1931, title page, with the name of S. E. Kɽune Mqhayi [S. E. Krune Mqhayi].

Figure 3. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Mqhayi 1931, p. 92.

Figure 4. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Kingsley Williams, 1935, p. 57. Note lowercase and smallcap.

Figure 5. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Mqhayi 1935 (manuscript), p. 20.

uNdaɓ' uZek' uBede—Inkosi enkulu yaɓa Thembu uNdaɓa wazek' inkosazana intombi kaᴦaɾaɓe uBede; kwaza kwathi ngenxa yamaɓango aseɓa Thenjini, wakhe wanethuɓa ekweli laseɓukhweni ɓakhe.

OkaLose—Rev B. J. Ross, owanikwa nguDr. W. B. ᴦuɓusana igama lesi Xhosa lokuɓa ngu Zam' ukulungisa.

Figure 6. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Mqhayi 1937, p. 16 (cropped and assembled), with the name of W. B. ᴦubusana [Walter Benson Rubusana].

(f) NTANZI.

Aɓakwa Ntanzi ngaɓenzala kaᴦadeɓe.
"NgaɓakwaGwilikana kaNtanzi.
ɓakwaMhlahl' usenġalweni.
AɓakwaNgalo zamatana
Nina ɓakwaMkhonto—Mvelase."

(g) NTƩALI—NTƩAYI.

AɓakwaNtʃayi ɓeza ngomliɓo kaᴦadeɓe.

(h) ᴦAWULE.

Amaᴦawule ayindlu enkulu kaMaʃwaɓada.
"NgaɓakwaBucwa, ngaɓaseMvuleni.
NgaɓakwaMazwaɓad' owazwaɓadela inkomo
neempondo;
Yathi yakufik' esiswini yadl' amalalala.
NgaɓakwaMaʃ' amnyama.
Ngamaᴦawu-ɾaw' ancokazi kunye neenkomo
zawo.

Figure 7. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Masila Ndawo 1939, p. 28.

-ququ, um-, husk, chaff.
qwalasela, v., look steadfastly at.
-qwelo, in-, n. 5, wagon.

ᴦ

-ɾalaɾume, isi-, n. 4, fierce, wrathful
person.
-ɾamba, i-, n. 3, puffadder.

Figure 8. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Mncube 1939, p. 152, sorted after Q.

Ma icace into yokuɓa iincwadi ezingentetho yethu zimɓalwa
kakhulu,—isizwe esingena zincwadi zaso ke asihambeli
phambili nakuyiphi na into.

Ndingowenu nje ngokwemihla,
S. E. KΓUNE MQHAYI.

Ntaɓ' ozuko,
Berlin, C.P.
1945.

Figure 9. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Hobson and Hobson 1945,
p. 3.

U-DON JADU

" *UkuHamba yimFundo.*"

Imbali yokukhuthaza uManyano nenKquɓela-Phambili

IBALWE NGU-

S. E. KΓUNE MQHAYI

Figure 10. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Mqhayi 1951, title page.

Ntak' iɓuɓi ɓungaqhelekiyo!   The ugliest of the birds.
Γamncwa lizidlayo ngokubaba!   You beast with pride obsessed,
Lisingisa e-Mbembesi kuɓi.   Fly towards Mbembesi,

Figure 11. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Tayedzerhwa and Mncube
1951, p. 127, with a shape slightly different with a drop-terminal from capital Greek gamma.

ukwenza isigqiɓo sokuya kule ntlanganiso. Phakathi
kwamakhulu-khulu aaɓantu aɓaNtsundu naɓemi aɓaninzi
aɓamHlophe aɓaɓalulekileyo, neBunga lesiXeko neBunga
lesiThili namagosa oɓuΓulumente ndiluphalazile udaɓa
oluɓe lolwethemba nokuhlaziya inkuthalo ndaza ngokusuka
emazantsi entliziyo yam ndaziɓulela zombini ezi ntlanga
ngolu lwamkelo xa ndiɓuyele kwisithili sokuzalwa kwam.

Figure 12. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Washington and Jolobe
1951, p. 162.

	Q	have witch doctor
qàla, begin	*qaɓa*, paint	qualities
qàʃa, choose	*qhela*, be accustomed to	*thwèsa*, same as *thwa-*
qèʃa, hire	*qonda*, understand	*lisa*
qina, be firm	*qhuɓa*, drive	*tyàla*, plant *tyhafa*, be weak
	qumba, be cross	*tyèla*, tell *tyhala*, push
	qwenga, tear to pieces	*thwàla*, carry

Г
ɼola, drag
ɼweɓa, trade.
kɼwempa, scratch
kɼwela, draw a line

V
vùka, wake up *vala*, shut
vùsa, arouse *vela*, come from
vùya, be glad *vula*, open
  vuma, consent
  vutha, blaze up
  vuza, leak

S
sèla, drink

W
wela, cross

Figure 13. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Westphal 1951, p. 112 with a scaled-up lowercase shape.

Zaxokozel'iingxangxasi zeLigwa, The falls of the Vaal resound confused,
Zahlokom'ezeGqili nezomꞀugwane, And those of the Orange and Caledon re-echo,
Ziɓikel'ezomɃaʃe neNciɓa; The messages cross country to the Bashee and the

Figure 14. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in Yali-Manisi 1953, p. 74 with some kind of drop-terminal.

(b) Consonant Sounds

The consonant sounds in Xhosa, which include ordinary consonants and clicks, are represented by the letters of the Roman alphabet, singly or combined, with the addition of three additional symbols, Ƃ ɓ (*ɓa*), Г ɼ (*ɼe*), and Σ ʃ (*ish*). They are as follows :—

Plain Consonants :

P, B, T, D, K, G, are pronounced without aspiration, as in French ; *G* is always hard.

Figure 15. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG used in McLaren and Bennie 1955, p. ix.

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i-hoɓe, *n.* 3, the ringdove.
isi-hogo, *n.* 4, a deep pit, hell.

Ɪ
i-ɼamba, *n.* 3, a puff-adder.
i-ɼamncwa, *n.* 3, a wild beast.
ama-ɼe, *n.* 3 *pl.* rumours.

Figure 16. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG (turned by mistake) used in McLaren and Welsh 1955, p. 234, sorted after H.

Я ɹ, the guttural or burred " r " is by a faulty pronuncia-
tion frequently substituted for " r " in England and France.
In some other countries it is confounded with the continuant
Γ ɼ (section 3). It appears to be the proper equivalent of
the Arabic غ, ɹɐyin, which is etymologically connected with
the Hebrew ", and commonly written gʌ.

Figure 17. C. B. Cayley, "General Phonetic Alphabet: Scheme for the extension of the Phonetic Alphabet to foreign languages", *The Phonetic Journal*, 1858-10-30, 372-37□, p. 377 showing LATIN CAPITAL R WITH LONG LEG as the capital of LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG in Charles Cayley's proposed General Phonetic Alphabet.

Figure 18. "0.2 inch composition punches for Imprint Bold (typeface series number: 310), font size 8", Monotype Corporation Collection, Science Museum object co8725570, showing two variants of capital r with long leg.

Figure 19. "0.2 inch composition punches for Imprint Bold (typeface series number: 310), font size 11", Monotype Corporation Collection, Science Museum object co8725579, showing two variants of capital r with long leg.

Figure 20. "0.4 inch composition punches for Imprint (typeface series number: 101), font size 18", Monotype Corporation Collection, Science Museum object co8723829, showing small and capital r with long leg.

Figure 21. "0.2 inch composition punches for Imprint (typeface series number: 101), font size 8", Monotype Corporation Collection, Science Museum object co8724639, showing small and capital r with long leg in italic and roman.

References

William Goven Bennie, "A new orthography for Xhosa", Africa, vol. 8, no. 1, January 1935, p. 111-112 (doi:10.1017/S0001972000056114).

G. C. Hobson and S. B. Hobson, S. E. Kɽune Mqhayi (translator), U-Adonisi Wasentlango: Ixulwe Kumaɓali Adumileyo, The Lovedale Press, 1945.

Daniel Jones, "desisjɔ̃ ofisjɛl", lə mɛːtrə fɔnetik [Le Maître phonétique], vol. 23, no. 82, January–June 1945, p. 11–17.

C. Kingsley Williams and S. E. K. Mqhay (translator), U-Aggrey Um-Afrika, London: The Sheldon Press, 1935.

S. E. Kɽune Mqhayi [S. E. Krune Mqhayi], Ityala lama-wele, The Lovedale Press, 1931.

S. E. Kɽune Mqhayi, Book I [U-Don Jadu] (manuscript), 1935.

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S. E. Kɽune Mqhayi, U-Don Jadu, The Lovedale Press, 1951.

Henry Masila Ndawo, Iziduko Zama-Hluɓi, The Lovedale Press, 1939.

J. McLaren, W. G. Bennie, A concise Xhosa-English dictionary, revised in the New Orthography, Longmans, Green and Co., 1955.

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646
Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.
Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from
http://std.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://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.
See also http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest *Roadmaps*.
Form number: N4502-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, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** *Capital r with long leg*
2. Requester's name: *Denis Moyogo Jacquerye <moyogo@gmail.com>*
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): *Individual contribution*
4. Submission date: *2024-10-30*
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: *NO*

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: *1*
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):

   A-Contemporary _____ B.1-Specialized (small collection) _*X*_ 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" *YES*
   b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? *YES*
5. Fonts related:
   a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?
      Denis Moyogo Jacquerye
   b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):
      <moyogo@gmail.com>
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 issue
   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. 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 UAX#44: http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/ and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? *NO*
   If YES explain

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.)? *NO*

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? *YES*

Reference: *See proposal*

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

Reference: *See proposal*

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? *NO*

If YES, where? Reference:

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: *casing of BMP character*

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)? *NO*

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, or could be confused with, 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?

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 characters? *NO*

If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?

If Yes, reference: