

# Changing Latin script r glyphs and adding their capital characters

Denis Moyogo Jacquerye <moyogo@gmail.com>, 2024-08-10

The representative glyphs of U+AB4B LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R (ɾ) and U+AB4C LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R WITH RING (ɿ) should be changed and characters for their capitals should be added.

Their glyphs have been created from the attested italic forms of Otto Bremer’s phonetic transcription shown in [L2/11-202](#).

However when those glyphs are in roman style, slanted, italic or other styles in many fonts, their shape is not easily identifiable compared to ʀ and ʁ shown in the source references or compared to forms used in other works.

<i>L2/11-202</i>		ʀ ʁ
Arial	ɾ ɿ	ʀ ʁ
Arimo	ɾ ɿ	ʀ ʁ
Calibri	ɾ ɿ	ʀ ʁ
Times New Roman	ɾ ɿ	ʀ ʁ
Tinos	ɾ ɿ	ʀ ʁ

Their representative glyphs in the Unicode charts should be modified to better guide font designers creating glyphs for these characters and for users looking for these characters.

Given L2/11-202’s Bremer italic forms, proposed roman forms over time (Jespersen & Pedersen 1926, *Principles of the IPA* 1949) and the roman form used in the *Atlante linguistico italiano* (ALI), the ALI roman form is

recommended here as it looks more like the attested italic forms in German dialectology or Scandinavian dialectology:

	AB4B	AB4C	AB6C	AB6D
Current	ɾ	ɿ		
Proposed	ʀ	ʁ	ʀ	ʁ

The top should recall the top of z which can be wavy in italic styles. The bottom of U+AB4B should turn like that of t in many styles, making the glyph similar to a short turned digit 2. In some italic or script fonts the shape of Cyrillic che U+0447 CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE (ч) may also be used for U+AB4B, which may be why a similar roman form was proposed at the 1925 Copenhagen Conference (Jespersen & Pedersen 1926). Similarly italic U+AB4C may have the same of U+044A CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN (Ѡ). The reversed-r form was also proposed at the Copenhagen Conference and was used in Trager 1972 in reference to it..

Both letters have been used in works using uppercase and lowercase forms such as Heilig 1898, Maurmann 1898, Gerbet 1908. Characters for the capitals are proposed in the Latin Extended-E block:

ʀ U+AB6C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R and ʁ U+AB6D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R WITH RING.

In Bremer italic examples, the ring of the second capital is opened and has a drop terminal instead of joining the stem. It is closed here like in the lowercase. The first capital may look like U+218A TURNED DIGIT TWO (ʀ).

# Annotations and properties

## NamesLists.txt

The following annotations are recommended for NamesList.txt:

```
@ Letters for German dialectology
AB6C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R
    * lowercase is AB4B
    x 218A TURNED DIGIT TWO
AB6D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R WITH RING
    * lowercase is AB4C
```

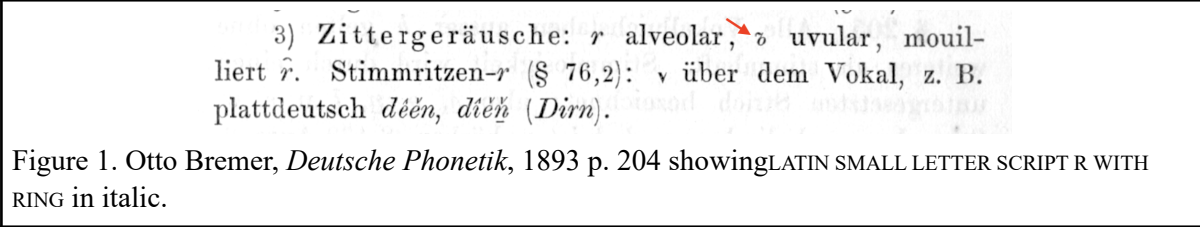
The following annotations should be updated in NamesList.txt:

```
218A TURNED DIGIT TWO
    * digit for 10 in some duodecimal systems
    x AB6C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R
AB4B LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R
    * uppercase is AB6C
AB4C LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R WITH RING
    * uppercase is AB6D
```

## UnicodeData.txt

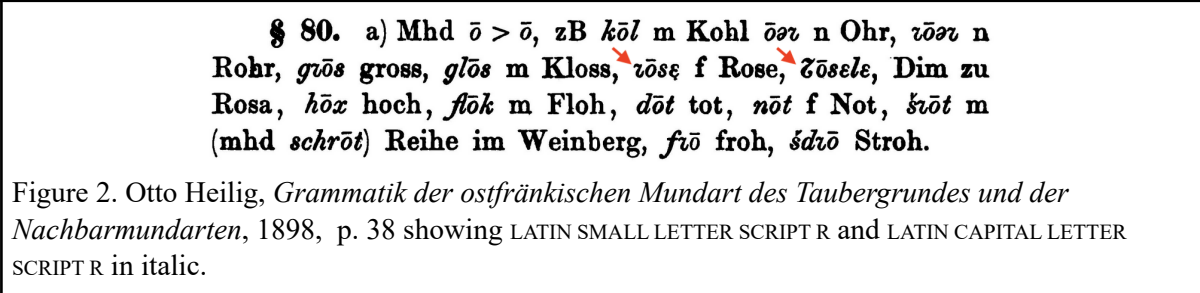
```
AB4B;LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;AB6C;;AB6C
AB4C;LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R WITH RING;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;AB6D;;AB6D
AB6C;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;AB4B;
AB6D;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R WITH RING;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;AB6F;
```

## Examples



3) Zittergeräusche: *r* alveolar, *r̥* uvular, mouilliert *r̃*. Stimmritzen-*r* (§ 76,2): *v* über dem Vokal, z. B. plattdeutsch *déén*, *diéh* (*Dirn*).

Figure 1. Otto Bremer, *Deutsche Phonetik*, 1893 p. 204 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R WITH RING in italic.



§ 80. a) Mhd *ō* > *ō*, zB *kōl* m Kohl, *ōer* n Ohr, *r̄er* n Rohr, *gl̄os* gross, *gl̄os* m Kloss, *r̄osε* f Rose, *r̄osele*, Dim zu Rosa, *h̄ox* hoch, *fl̄ok* m Floh, *d̄ot* tot, *n̄ot* f Not, *s̄r̄ot* m (mhd *schr̄ot*) Reihe im Weinberg, *fr̄o* froh, *s̄dr̄o* Stroh.

Figure 2. Otto Heilig, *Grammatik der ostfränkischen Mundart des Taubergrundes und der Nachbarmundarten*, 1898, p. 38 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R in italic.

> -wix nach mundartlichem Kurzvokal, zB Šilbix SO, Šilwix SW Schilbach, Wolbix Wohlbach, Šæmbix S Schönbach, Brambix 'Brandbuch' > Brambach — sonst: mēwix SW Mittwoch, šnīdlīx Schnittlauch, dnūwōlīx mehr S Knoblauch, wāwīxskærdsn̄ O Weihrauchskerzen, hændsīx Handschuh, vgl z̄ubwīx Rupprecht.  
 β) (oben b) almīš O Armbrust, kermīs(d) N 'Kirchmesse',

Figure 3. Emil Gerbet, *Grammatik der Mundart des Vogtlandes*, 1908, p. 273 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R in italic.

23. R-sounds

It seemed impracticable to provide separate signs for all variants found in existing languages, but the following were recognized as the main types :

[r], point-r, generally with trill ; it is of course possible to denote variants by means of diacritics, [r̄] retroflex, [r̥] or [r̥̄] palatalized.

[ř], the Čech sibilant r-sound.

[ɽ] (printed forms [ɽ, ɽ̄]), various r-sounds in the back of

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the mouth, but if the sound is distinctly post-velar (uvular) the letter [K] should be used in accordance with the recommendation in § 21.

Figure 4. Otto Jespersen & Holger Pedersen, *Phonetic Transcription And Transliteration, Proposals Of The Copenhagen Conference, April 1925*, 1926, p. 24-25 showing proposed printed (roman) forms of LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R.

ʃ, ts̄, etc. It may also be necessary to distinguish by special letters the breathed ʃ, r̄, m̄, n̄, j̄, ŋ̄, occurring in Welsh, Icelandic, Bantu languages, etc. (ʃ̄, r̄̄, m̄̄, n̄̄, j̄̄, ŋ̄̄, have been suggested for this purpose).

Figure 5. *Principles of the International Phonetic Association*, 1912 showing a proposed roman form of LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R.

̣ has been proposed as a sign to denote that a stop consonant has no plosion (as in Burmese, Cantonese, etc.). ɽ and ɽ̄ have been suggested as general symbols denoting any consonant or vowel respectively. ɽ̄ has been suggested to denote the voiceless labiodental plosive, ɽ̄ to denote voiceless r, ɽ̄ to denote voiceless m.

Figure 6. *Principles of the International Phonetic Association*, 1949 showing a proposed roman form of LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R similar to that of 1912.

(mndl. schāven) schieben, krāp̄ (mndl. krāpen) kriechen, šlāt̄ (mndl. slāten) schliessen, vūk̄ (mndl. rūken) riechen, ũ̄.ʒ̄.ʒ̄ Uhr, šū̄.ʒ̄.ʒ̄ Schauer, z̄ū̄.ʒ̄.ʒ̄ Ruhr, švāt̄ f. Truthenne.  
 Anm. Auffällig ist der hd. Einfluss in d̄ouʒ̄nt tausend.

Figure 6. Emil Maurmann, *Grammatik der Mundart von Mülheim A. D. Ruhr*, 1898, p. 19 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT R and LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R in italic.

vélars and postvelars: [k, G, N, R, r] = respectively our [q, G, ŋ, R, ʁ];  
 glottal sounds: [ʔ] = our [ʔ]; [h] and [ʔ];  
 r-sounds: [r, ʀ, ř, ṛ̌, r̥, R] = respectively our [r, ʀ, r̥, ř, R, R];  
 affricates: [ts], etc. = our [tʃ], etc.  
 clicks: [tʰ];

Figure 7. George L. Trager, *Language and languages*, 1972, p. 302 showing a reversed-r form of LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R.

**Konsonanter.**

	Lukke		Midtaabning		Side- aab- ning	Snur- ren
	Næselyd	Mundlyd	tynd	bred		
Læber . . . . .	m m	p b b	w h w	— ð		
Underlæbe . . . .	— n			f v		
Tungespids . . . .	n n	t d d	s z	p ð	l l; t	κ κ
	— n	t —	s ζ	— r	— l	
Do. og fortunge	— n	t d	s —	— (ð)	— l	
Fortunge . . . . .	— ŋ	f d	f z	c h j	— j	
Midttunge . . . . .	— (ŋ)	k g		χ γ		
Bagtunge . . . . .	— ŋ	k g g		x q		↘ r r
Tungerod . . . . .				r r		
Strube . . . . .		' —		h —		

[I hver rubrik staar først den stemmeløse og sidst den stemte lyd.]

Figure 8. Otto Jespersen, “Danias lydskrift” in *Dania: Tidsskrift for Folkemål og Folkeminder*, vol. 1. 1890-1892, p. 40 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R in italic. An additional LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R WITH LEFT TIE that is not yet encoded is shown.

ṛ̌ - articolazione embrionale di [r]  
 ↘ z - [r] fricativa alveolodentale sorda

Figure 9. *ALI* vol. 2 1996, leaflet with phonetic symbols description showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R.

911 u ĭat<sup>a</sup>t<sup>u</sup>rə  
 912 u ĭat<sup>a</sup>t<sup>u</sup>ẓ<sup>•</sup>  
 913 u ĭat<sup>a</sup>t<sup>o</sup>ẓ<sup>u</sup><sup>•</sup>  
 914 a<sup>a</sup>ddumafu<sup>o</sup>k<sup>•</sup>

Figure 10. *ALI* vol. 4, 1999, map 402 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT R.

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2  
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS  
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646<sup>1</sup>.

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

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from [std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html](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 [std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html](http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html).  
See also [std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html](http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html) for latest Roadmaps.

**A. Administrative**

1. Title:	<i>Changing Latin script r glyphs and adding their capital characters</i>
2. Requester's name:	<i>Denis Moyogo Jacquerye</i>
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>individual</i>
4. Submission date:	<i>2024 August 10</i>
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	
6. Choose one of the following:	
This is a complete proposal:	<i>yes</i>
(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):		
Proposed name of script:		
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:	<i>yes</i>	
Name of the existing block:	<i>Latin Extended-D</i>	
2. Number of characters in proposal:	<i>2</i>	
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):		
A-Contemporary <input type="checkbox"/>	B.1-Specialized (small collection) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B.2-Specialized (large collection) <input type="checkbox"/>
C-Major extinct <input type="checkbox"/>	D-Attested extinct <input type="checkbox"/>	E-Minor extinct <input type="checkbox"/>
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic <input type="checkbox"/>	G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?	<i>yes</i>	
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?	<i>yes</i>	
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?	<i>yes</i>	
5. Fonts related:		
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?	<i>Denis Moyogo Jacquerye</i>	
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):	<i>SIL (Gentium release)</i>	
6. References:		
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?	<i>yes</i>	
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?	<i>yes</i>	
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)?	<i>no</i>	

**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 Unicode Character Database (<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.

<sup>1</sup> 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)

**C. Technical - Justification**

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES explain	<i>no</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.)? If YES, with whom? If YES, available relevant documents:	<i>no</i>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:  Reference:	<i>yes</i>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference:	<i>no</i>
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:	<i>yes</i> <i>yes</i> <i>casing of BMP characters</i>
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	<i>yes</i>
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<i>no</i>
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<i>no</i>
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? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<i>no</i>
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? 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:	<i>no</i>
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	<i>no</i>
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters? If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified? If YES, reference:	<i>no</i>