

## Fourth Revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet (EPA) in the UCS

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Date: 2024-06-05

Supersedes: WG2 N4079 = L2/11-225; WG2 N4079a

Main changes compared with WG2 N4079a:

- The proposed code points are moved to ones which are available after Unicode 16.0.
- The duodecimal digits are dropped, as similar digit forms have been encoded in the meantime.
- Some characters are dropped, as they can be unified with already encoded characters..
- Most proposed characters are named according to their shape.
- The proposed handling of casing issues is considerably simplified.
- An explanatory section 3.7 "EPA tables using the proposed letters" has been added.
- A Letter of Support by researchers from the universities of Toulouse and Oslo is attached.

### 1. Introduction

The English Phonotypic Alphabet is one attempt to give the English language a phonetic spelling and an alphabet which accomplishes this in a way that every sound is represented by a single letter (the words "phonetic" and "sound" translate in today's language roughly as "phonemic" and "phoneme"). The English language has experienced many of such experiments, e.g. William Bullokar's "Booke at Large" (London 1580), or Unifon (1957, <https://www.unifon.org>). Some prominent examples, having their alphabets encoded in Unicode, are Deseret and Shavian.

The "English Phonotypic Alphabet", shortly referenced in the following as "EPA", stands out of these numerous experiments by these facts:

- It was propagated and used for more than 40 years, at least from 1847 to 1888. Thus, it is a scientific source for the English pronunciation and its perception during that era.
- Especially, it was used in one of the earliest systematic phonetic dictionaries of the English language (see fig. 1855c–1855e).
- Besides that, there were several other thousands of pages of text published using it.
- It is closely related to the widely used Pitman Shorthand (being based on the same phonemes, as its inventor was also one of the main contributors and propagators of EPA).
- It played a role in the history of IPA.

The EPA is an extension of the Latin alphabet, including some special punctuation marks. It also assigns special meanings of existing Latin characters and punctuation marks when used in its domain.

It was developed by Isaac Pitman (who also developed the Pitman shorthand) and Alexander Ellis in England since 1844; the first stable version was published 1847.

The term "phonotypic" was coined to distinguish the project from "phonographic" which then was used for the shorthand, referring to its design for lead *types* (while the other was designed for "graphics" done by hand). While the "English phonotypic alphabet" was called later "English phonetic alphabet" by its propagators, the original wording seems more appropriate now to name the alphabet, as the alphabet is not "phonetic" in the sense this term is used today.

Besides some hobbyist usage, texts published in the EPA are referenced and cited in discussions of details of English pronunciation of the 19th century (see especially fig. 1855c–1855e; see also fig. 1996b for a modern bibliographic reference using EPA in the naming of the cited work).

While EPA is (as outlined above) not phonetic in the modern sense, nevertheless the texts (which include self-referencing discussion texts) give hints for such pronunciation details.

Four main stages can be identified, by considerably different use of some single characters (however, the special punctuation marks devised for EPA were used unchanged throughout all EPA versions, see fig. 1848a, 1848e, 1848f).

## 1.1 EPA 1847

The 1847 version of EPA (shortly referenced as "EPA 1847" in the following text; see fig. 1847a) contained 40 letters, distinguishing between long and short vowels, but does not address the sound differences for stressed and unstressed syllables (thus, e.g. it ignores the schwa as an English phoneme). In this, it matches the Deseret alphabet, which was developed at the same time and possibly was in fact modeled according to the EPA 1847 version.

Together with the publishing of EPA 1847, some additional letters and many diacritical combinations were devised to write other languages than English (see fig. 1848a, 1848c).

## 1.2 EPA 1855 (the "Cincinnati alphabet")

The EPA was adopted in the USA by a group of promoters mainly situated in Cincinnati, who in first line adopted the EPA 1847, but in 1855 published the "Cincinnati alphabet" (referenced as "EPA 1855" in the following, see fig. 1855a), which retained the consonants and diphthongs (except a letter form change for the "th" sound) but had revised the vowels, resulting in a total of 43 letters. This alphabet was in use at least until 1864 (see fig. 1864b).

## 1.3 EPA 1856

Independent of the USA use, in England from 1852 on, Isaac Pitman tried to "improve" the EPA (see fig. 1852a) and started to publish several short-lived new versions. From 1856 on, a reduced version was used ("EPA 1856"; see fig. 1856b, 1860a) which lacked the diphthongs and characters for the compound consonants [tʃ] and [dʒ].

## 1.4 EPA 1868

However, from 1868 on, a version ("EPA 1868"; see fig. 1868a, 1871a) was used which had restored most of the diphthongs and the consonant inventory from earlier versions (with the exception of replacing "c" by "k"). In 1888, the diphthongs are dropped again (see fig. 1888a).

## 1.5 Other uses

EPA letters are used for other purposes, for instance to write the Mi'kmaq language (see fig. 1853a). In *The Gospel According to Saint Matthew, in the Micmac Language* (British and Foreign Bible Society, Charlottetown: G. T. Haszard, 1853), a letter is used which occurs in experimental versions of EPA (which otherwise are not subject of this proposal; see fig. 1848c), which is included in this proposal as U+1DF5A LATIN SMALL LETTER STRETCHED I.

Also, some vowel letters were used in a transliteration attempt for the Malayalam language (see fig. 1909a/b). (The consonant letters for this are contained in the proposal [L2/21-156](#) and are already encoded). There, an additional letter (LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA WITH RIGHT HOOK) is used, which is intended to be a subject of a separate proposal. (Thanks to Kirk Miller for detailed information on this subject.)

## 2. Encoding considerations

### 2.1 Scope of this proposal

The proposal intends to include all EPA variants which were stable for at least some years, and which were used for publications beyond publishing the alphabet version itself.

These are the aforementioned versions "EPA 1847", "EPA 1855", "EPA 1856", and "EPA 1868".

Not included are therefore:

- any experimental versions. These include the alphabets published by Pitman/Ellis before the final 1847 versions, and the "improvements" published by Isaac Pitman from 1852 on before there was stability again (the EPA 1856).
- any characters found only in discussions of the character forms themselves (a lot of such are found in the "Plowshare", see also fig. 1852b).
- any competing alphabets from the same era (one of the more remarkable ones is the Comstock alphabet, see fig. 1855f).

However, such characters can be in principle subject of later proposals.

As an exception, such versions were used as source for lowercase counterparts of capital EPA characters, whenever elsewhere no lowercase form was found which fulfills the requirement for being a formal lowercase counterpart (see "casing issues" below; see fig. 1855f).

### 2.2 Character identity

During the history of EPA, some of the glyphs developed for the EPA as well as some standard Latin characters were used to denote different sounds/phonemes.

On the other hand, the used glyphs show a high grade of stability during their use in any EPA versions (compare fig. 1847a, 1855a, 1860a, 1868a, 1871a, 1888a).

This includes the italic forms which were deliberately designed, not simply being skewed forms of the Roman ones (see e.g. fig. 1888b for the lowercase a, i, and o forms).

Therefore, the character identities were devised by their glyphic appearance, rather than by the sounds/phonemes they denote. This is in accordance with the general encoding principle of Latin letters (e.g. the W/w is U+0057/0077 whether it denotes [w] in English, [v] in German, or [u] in Welsh).

As common for characters for phonetic use (especially, as EPA characters may be discussed in connection with other historic and modern phonetic notations), their exact shape matters.

Therefore, unifications with already encoded letters are selected with care. The principle is followed that EPA shall be displayable using multipurpose fonts, never needing to select a special EPA font to get a recognizable and unambiguous and high-quality representation of EPA texts.

### 2.3 Casing issues

A special characteristic of EPA is that the combination of uppercase and lowercase letters is peculiar in EPA, and changes between the different EPA stages.

Especially in EPA 1847, the standard letter A and the already encoded small Latin alpha are involved in this:

- the uppercase A is paired with the lowercase Latin alpha;
- the lowercase a is paired with the uppercase "roundtop A" (included in this proposal).

Therefore, the "canonical" casing mechanism of Unicode, defining a fixed casing counterpart in the character properties, cannot be employed in full on EPA text.

It would be possible to solve this by defining special casing rules in the Unicode data file "special-casing.txt", as it is done for Turkish to accomplish the casing I/ı İ/i). However, the UTC gave some rules in the feedback to the first version of this proposal, which are followed in this revision.

- ▶ A formal case pairing in the character properties is only given if the form (of the representative glyph) and the naming of the capital and small letter correspond. (The case pair U+1DF63/1DF64 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH is an exception; see below.)
- ▶ If such a pairing is found, this has precedence over an actual case pairing found in a specific historical use, like EPA or only a specific variant of EPA. The actual case pairing for such a use has to be described elsewhere (e.g. in initiating a specific CLDR entry) and has to be accomplished by other means (like regarding such a CLDR entry).
- ▶ Otherwise, no formal case pairing is proposed here.

Another fact to be regarded is a consequence of the current Unicode stability policies:

- ▶ Whenever a capital letter is encoded, a lowercase counterpart (by “canonical” casing reflected in the Unicode character properties) cannot be encoded later. (*This does not apply vice versa: for a lowercase letter, a capital counterpart in fact can be encoded later.*)

Based on this, the following rules were followed:

- Whenever a capital and a lowercase letter are found which match by form, they are proposed as “canonical” case pair, without regarding the actual use in any EPA variant.
- Whenever a lowercase letter is found without a capital letter matching by form, this letter is proposed as an unpaired lowercase letter.
- Whenever a capital letter is found without a lowercase letter matching by form in EPA, the following is proposed:
  - If an appropriate matching lowercase letter and the actual use as a case pair was found in an area otherwise not in the scope of this proposal, that lowercase letter is included, and the complete “canonical” case pair is proposed. This is the case for:  
U+1DF52/1DF53 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP (*see fig. 1855f*).  
U+1DF55/1DF56 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE (*see fig. 1825a/1825b*).
  - Otherwise, if there is no form of a lowercase letter which is obviously matching by form (and thus being its "natural" lowercase matching independent of any use in a special EPA variant), the capital letter is proposed unpaired. These capital letters will never get a lowercase counterpart (due to the aforementioned Unicode stability policies), and as they cannot be lowercased independent of a special tailoring, they are excluded from the use in IDNs and identifiers.
- The case pairings deviating from the “canonical” pairings can be derived from the tables given in section 3.7 “EPA tables using the proposed letters”, there, they are marked by an “X” in the last column of the tables.

## 2.4 Special notes on single characters

- A typical feature for some lowercase EPA letters is the "hook tail", which always displays a 180° bend upward, of about half the length of the tail (see the proposed U+1DF50, U+1DF54, U+1DF66 LATIN SMALL LETTER A/ALPHA/U WITH HOOK TAIL, and the italic form of U+1DF59 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CURVED DESCENDER; see fig. 1888b). These tails are straight prolongations of the right stem of the letter replacing the usual bend or serif at the bottom line, thus differing from an appended ogonek or an appended retroflex hook (which usually is deferred by a horizontal extension of the baseline):

ā – ā̄ ā̇      ą – ą̄ ą̇      ū – ū̄ ū̇

- **đ**: U+1DF57 LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TRIGONAL TOP: Here, the distance between the lower horizontal bar and the upper bow of the left “d belly” differs in various examples, showing specimens where it is visible: **đ** or where it is zero: **đ**. The former one is selected as representative glyph, as it appears clearer.
- **Ƴ ʝ**: U+1DF61/1DF62 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL BABY GAMMA: Its shape is equidistant to the similar letters in the following list:
  - Proposed “Baby Gamma” Normal letter height; arms are straight, loop is large (at least half of the letter height) and broad, does not extend below the baseline. It is similar to the original Pullum & Ladusaw’s “baby gamma” (not encoded, see fig. 1996a), except that the loop is considerably smaller there (what can be considered to be in the frame of usual glyph variation).
  - U+0222/0223 LATIN OU: Small letter has full caps height; arms bend about 90° inwards, almost touching.
  - U+0194/0263 LATIN GAMMA: Extends below the baseline; arms are straight, loop is narrow.
  - U+A7CB/0264 RAMS HORN: Normal height; arms bend about 90° outwards (see fig. 1996a).

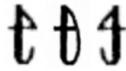
<b>Ƴ ʝ</b>	<b>Ů ʝ</b>	<b>Ƴ ʝ</b>	<b>Ƴ ʝ</b>	<b>Ƴ</b>
Proposed Baby Gamma	U+0222/0223 Latin OU	U+0194/0263 Latin Gamma	U+A7CB/0264 Rams Horn	Baby Gamma by Pullum&Ladusaw

Thus, no one of the three encoded letters exploits a preference to be unified with the “Baby Gamma” proposed here. Each of them would be look equally wrong when used in EPA (especially, the Capital Latin Gamma would look weird, as no EPA capital letter extends below the baseline; even the Q is not used in any EPA variant).

It is different from the Latin Gamma not only by never extending the baseline below, but also by its broad belly. Thus, the risk of confusion with Latin Gamma is considered to be minimal.

If the unification with Pullum & Ladusaw’s baby gamma is not considered to be appropriate, it is proposed to be named LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER SHORT GAMMA WITH LARGE LOOP.

- **Ĥ ĥ**: U+1DF63/1DF64 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH: This letter pair constitutes an exception of the aforementioned rule that EPA characters are named according to their shape, and that formal pase pairs are defined only when the shape is basically the same (as the letter forms are EPA specific and their use is unambiguous).



The small letter occurs in three similar forms:

As all are based on a uniquely recognisable t with trigonal top (the second one with an additional bow, the third one mirrored), they are unified into a single character, and the basic form (the first one) is selected as the representative glyph.

- **Ɔ**: U+1DF6E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITHOUT MIDDLE BAR: This letter equals the U(PIA)+F106 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C SQUARE FORM listed by MUFI (see <https://mufi.info/q.php?p=mufi/chars/unichar/61702>), for which there also no lowercase form is listed. Thus, if a lowercase form is found and considered suitable for encoding at any time later, it cannot be formally paired due to the Unicode stability policies and would have to be referred to tailoring like Turkish I/i then.
- **Ɔ**: U+1DF6F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CROSSBAR:  
This is not U+0197 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH STROKE. It always has a cross-like appearance, with the shape of the crossbar (thickness, serifs, length) resembling the one of the stem. Also, contrastive evidence to I with stroke is found (see fig 1848b).
- **Ɔi**: These could be proposed as LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK TAIL, as the U-turn at the bottom resembles the one of the other “WITH HOOK TAIL” letters proposed here and may be even more prominent than that of a J/j in the same font (see fig. 1852a, middle part). However, here they are unified with U+0196/U+0269 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER IOTA, the small letter to be combined with U+0307 COMBINING DOT ABOVE, due to their superficial similarity..
- **Ɔ**: This could be proposed as a separate letter LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED N WITH INWARDS HOOK, which is not done at this time. Instead, it is unified with U+014A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG, which already includes several different glyph variants.
- **Ɔ**: This could be proposed as a separate letter LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA, as it differs optically considerably from U+01B7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER EZH which is the uppercase form of the lowercase U+0292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH which is in fact used in EPA. However, the Ezh form corresponds to the handwriting and broken letter forms shown in some listings, and is used in EPA since 1865 in print: In “The Phonetic Journal, 15 April 1865, vol. 24, p. 179” is stated:

*As for "Ɔ" [with reversed-Sigma shape], seeing that it is not required except when one of the few words in the measure, treasure; vision, collision" classes occurs in a line of capitals, we shall be content to continue the use of "Ɔ" in the phonetic fonts already prepared, and introduce the improved "Ɔ" in new fonts.*

Therefore, the capital reversed sigma is proposed here to be unified with the capital Ezh. This corresponds to the fact that it is also an allograph of U+01B7 <Ɔ> in some African orthographies, and is an option in SIL fonts such as Gentium.

### 3. Proposed characters

Annotations in parentheses address special issues for a character, or reference to figures where such special issues are discussed. These annotations are not intended to be retained in the character listings in the standard.

One capital letter, U+A7DC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA, is the obvious counterpart of the already encoded lowercase IPA letter 0277 LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA. Therefore, it is proposed in the BMP (in Block *Latin Extended-D*), to avoid case pair spanning over BMP/SMP.

All other letters are proposed in the SMP (in Block *Latin Extended-G*). There, they start at U+1DF50 to avoid overlapping letters proposed in other current UTC documents.

All letters (except when noted) are found in at least one of the figures:

EPA 1847 – fig. 1847a

EPA 1855 – fig. 1855a

EPA 1856 – fig. 1856b

EPA 1868 – fig. 1868a

(and thus are listed in section 3.7 “EPA tables using the proposed letters”).

Italic forms for some letters are found in fig. 1888a.

	A72	A73	A74	A75	A76	A77	A78	A79	A7A	A7B	A7C	A7D	A7E	A7F
0														
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
A														
B														
C												Ω A7DC		
D														
E														
F														



	1DF0	1DF1	1DF2	1DF3	1DF4	1DF5	1DF6	1DF7	1DF8	1DF9	1DFA	1DFB	1DFC	1DFD	1DFE	1DFF
0						ą	ø									
						1DF50	1DF60									
1						š	Ÿ									
						1DF51	1DF61									
2						Ą	ɤ									
						1DF52	1DF62									
3						ą	Ħ									
						1DF53	1DF63									
4						ą	ţ									
						1DF54	1DF64									
5						€	Ʊ									
						1DF55	1DF65									
6						€	Ʊ									
						1DF56	1DF66									
7						đ	Ƶ									
						1DF57	1DF67									
8						ı	Ƶ									
						1DF58	1DF68									
9						ı	Ƶ									
						1DF59	1DF69									
A						ı	Ƶ									
						1DF5A	1DF6A									
B						Œ	Ɔ									
						1DF5B	1DF6B									
C						Œ	Ɔ									
						1DF5C	1DF6C									
D						Ɔ	Ɔ									
						1DF5D	1DF6D									
E						Ɔ	Ɔ									
						1DF5E	1DF6E									
F						Ɔ	Ɔ									
						1DF5F	1DF6F									

	2E00	2E01	2E02	2E03	2E04	2E05	2E06	2E07
0							⸞ 2E80	
1							⸟ 2E81	
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
A								
B								
C								
D								
E						⸞ 2E8E		
F						⸟ 2E8F		

## **Block: Latin Extended-D**

### **Addition for the English Phonotypic Alphabet**

Ω U+A7DC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA  
· lowercase is 0277 latin small letter closed omega

## **Block: Latin Extended-G**

### **Additions for the English Phonotypic Alphabet**

ǎ U+1DF50 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK TAIL  
→ 1D8F latin small letter a with retroflex hook

ɹ U+1DF51 LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED A  
· also used for Malayalam transliteration

Ȧ U+1DF52 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH LOOP

ǻ U+1DF53 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP  
(see fig. 1855f)

q̣ U+1DF54 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH HOOK TAIL  
→ 024B latin small letter q with hook tail  
→ 1D90 latin small letter alpha with retroflex hook

Ɔ U+1DF55 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE  
→ 0404 cyrillic capital letter ukrainian ie  
→ 2108 scruple  
→ A792 latin capital letter c with bar  
· denotes the sound [tʃ] in the English Phonotypic Alphabet  
· denotes the sound [e] in the Slovene Metelko alphabet

ϵ U+1DF56 LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE  
→ 03F5 greek lunate epsilon symbol

đ U+1DF57 LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TRIGONAL TOP

ı̇ U+1DF58 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM  
· the italic form may show the pigtail at bottom to the right  
→ 0279 latin small letter turned r  
(see fig. 1848c, 1873a, 1880a)

ı̈ U+1DF59 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CURVED DESCENDER  
· also used for Malayalam transliteration

ı̊ U+1DF5A LATIN SMALL LETTER STRETCHED I  
· also used in the Dania phonetic alphabet

Ɔ̣ U+1DF5B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL  
· the italic form may have the curl directed to the left  
(see fig. 1888b)

ø̣ U+1DF5C LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL  
· also used for Malayalam transliteration

Ω̣ U+1DF5D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM  
→ A7DC latin capital letter closed omega

Ϟ	U+1DF5E	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM
ϟ	U+1DF5F	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA (see fig. 1848d, 1848i, 1849a)
Ϡ	U+1DF60	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA (see fig. 1848a, 1848d, 1848h, 1848i, 1849a)
ϡ	U+1DF61	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER BABY GAMMA → 0194 latin capital letter gamma → 0222 latin capital letter ou → A7CB latin capital letter rams horn → A64A cyrillic capital letter monograph uk
Ϣ	U+1DF62	LATIN SMALL LETTER BABY GAMMA → 0263 latin small letter gamma → 0264 latin small letter rams horn · also used in other historic phonetic alphabets (see fig. 1996a)
ϣ	U+1DF63	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
Ϥ	U+1DF64	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
ϥ	U+1DF65	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK TAIL · the hook tail may take the shape of the tail of a capital Q (see fig. 1848a vs. the Q in fig. 1848d No. 21)
Ϧ	U+1DF66	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK TAIL → 1D99 latin small letter u with retroflex hook · also used for Malayalam transliteration
ϧ	U+1DF67	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM
Ϩ	U+1DF68	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM
ϩ	U+1DF69	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U (see fig. 1856b)
Ϫ	U+1DF6A	LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U (see fig. 1856b, 1856d)

### Capital letter additions for the English Phonotypic Alphabet

These letters are not paired with any encoded lowercase letter.

Ⱡ	U+1DF6B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A
ⱡ	U+1DF6C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TOPBAR
Ɫ	U+1DF6D	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BENT TOPBAR
Ᵽ	U+1DF6E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITHOUT MIDDLE BAR = latin capital letter c square form (see fig. 1851c)
Ɽ	U+1DF6F	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CROSSBAR → 0197 latin capital letter i with stroke → 2629 cross of jerusalem

→ 2720 maltese cross  
(see fig. 1848b)

### **Block: Supplemental Punctuation**

#### **Punctuation used with the English Phonotypic Alphabet**

⸏	U+2E5E	WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK = smile mark, mirth mark, laughter mark · wiggles are broader at top than at bottom (see fig. 1848e, 1851b, 1852b, 1858a)
⸏̂	U+2E5F	INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK · may indicate sarcasm when used in sequence with U+2E5E · used at the end of sentences, unlike U+00A1 inverted exclamation mark (see fig. 1852c)
{	U+2E60	LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING → FD2E ornate left parenthesis (see fig. 1848f, 1855b, 1860d, 1868a)
}	U+2E61	RIGHT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING

#### **3.1 Annotations to be added for already encoded characters**

Ω	U+0277	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA <i>ADD:</i> · uppercase is A7DC latin capital letter closed omega <i>ADD:</i> → 1DF5E latin small letter closed omega with long stem
ⱪ	U+A79B	LATIN SMALL LETTER VOLAPUK AE <i>ADD:</i> · also used for the English Phonotypic Alphabet (this informative note seems appropriate as the character name suggests a specific use)

#### **3.2 Properties for the proposed characters**

2E5E;WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;  
2E5F;INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;  
2E60;LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING;Ps;0;ON;;;;;Y;;;;;  
2E61;RIGHT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING;Pe;0;ON;;;;;Y;;;;;  
A7DC;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;0277;  
1DF50;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK TAIL;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
1DF51;LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED A;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
1DF52;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH LOOP;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF53;  
1DF53;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF52;;1DF52  
1DF54;LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH HOOK TAIL;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
1DF55;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF56;  
1DF56;LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF55;;1DF55  
1DF57;LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TRIGONAL TOP;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
1DF58;LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
1DF59;LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CURVED DESCENDER;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
1DF5A;LATIN SMALL LETTER STRETCHED I;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
1DF5B;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF5C;  
1DF5C;LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF5B;;1DF5B;  
1DF5D;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF5E;  
1DF5E;LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF5D;;1DF5D  
1DF5F;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF60;  
1DF60;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF5F;;1DF5F

1DF61;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER BABY GAMMA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF62;  
 1DF62;LATIN SMALL LETTER BABY GAMMA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF61;;1DF61  
 1DF63;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF64;  
 1DF64;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF63;;1DF63  
 1DF65;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK TAIL;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF66;  
 1DF66;LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK TAIL;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF65;;1DF65  
 1DF67;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF68;  
 1DF68;LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF67;;1DF67  
 1DF69;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF6A;  
 1DF6A;LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;1DF69;;1DF69  
 1DF6B;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1DF6C;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TOPBAR;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1DF6D;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BENT TOPBAR;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1DF6E;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITHOUT MIDDLE BAR;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1DF6F;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CROSSBAR;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

The following characters have to get the “soft-dotted” property:

U+1DF58 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM  
 U+1DF59 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CURVED DESCENDER  
 U+1DF5A LATIN SMALL LETTER STRETCHED I

### 3.3 Properties to be changed for already encoded characters

0277;LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A7DC;;A7DC

### 3.4 Line breaking and text delimitation properties of punctuation marks

U+2E5E WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK and  
 U+2E5F INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK both behave like:  
 U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK, as both terminate sentences (U+2E5F is not a “Spanish counterpart”  
 of U+2E5E; both are terminating sentences, exploiting different meanings.)

U+2E60 LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING and  
 U+2E61 RIGHT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING behave like other recently encoded parenthesis  
 pairs (like e.g. U+2E28/U+2E29 LEFT/RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS).

### 3.5 Collation and sorting

As the different versions of EPA specify differing “systematical” alphabet orders, in any case  
 strongly deviating from the standard Latin ABC... order, these have to be handled by special  
 tailoring.  
 Thus, for default collation and sorting, the characters are to be treated in the common way for  
 Latin characters, without special exceptions. U+1DF30/1DF31 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL  
 LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE may be treated as a variant of the letter “C”.

### 3.6 Confusability issues

The following confusables exist:  
 (The first line of each paragraph shows a proposed letter, followed by lines containing similar  
 already encoded letters.)

1DF53 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP  
 0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
 1DF54 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH HOOK TAIL  
 024B LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL  
 1DF57 LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TRIGONAL TOP  
 0111 LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE  
 1DF5E LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM  
 0277 LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA

1DF62 LATIN SMALL LETTER BABY GAMMA  
 0223 LATIN SMALL LETTER OU  
 0263 LATIN SMALL LETTER GAMMA  
 0264 LATIN SMALL LETTER RAMS HORN

1DF68 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM  
 026F LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED M

The proposed capital letters without formal lowercase counterparts (U+1DF6B...U+1DF6D) are explicitly not intended for use in identifiers and IDNs. Therefore, they cannot raise any confusability issues.

### 3.7 EPA tables using the proposed letters

The second columns either shows the headline used in the original figure (in italics), or the example word(s) like in the original figure, or a remark within parentheses.

Column “C.” (“Casing”) shows “X” if the capital and small letter in this row are not formally case paired.

#### EPA 1847 (fig. 1847a)

	<i>Headlines; example words</i>	<i>Unicode (capital) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: Name LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ...</i>	<i>Unicode (small) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: Name LATIN SMALL LETTER ...</i>	<i>C.</i>
	<i>Vowels – Long.</i>					
Ǝ ɛ	eel	0190		025B		
ⱪ a	ale	1DF6B	roundtop a	0061		X
Ɽ q	alms	1DF6C	a with topbar	1DF54	alpha with hook tail	X
Ɱ ɵ	all	019F		0275		
Ɐ ω	ope	A7DC	closed omega	0277		
ⱷ u	food	019C		026F		
	<i>Short.</i>					
ⱱ i	ill	0049		0069		
Ⱳ e	ell	0045		0065		
ⱳ a	am	0041		0251		X
ⱴ o	olive	004F		006F		
Ⱶ u	up	0055		0075		
ⱷ u	foot	1DF67	u with notch at bottom	1DF68	u with notch at bottom	
	<i>Diphthongs.</i>					
ⱹ i	isle	1DF6F	i with crossbar	1DF59	i with curved descender	X
ⱺ o	oil	1DF5B	o with curl	1DF5C	o with curl	
ⱻ ɣ	owl	1DF61	baby gamma	1DF62	baby gamma	
ⱼ u	mule	1DF65	u with hook tail	1DF66	u with hook tail	
	<i>Coalescents.</i>					
ⱽ y	yea	0059		0079		
Ȿ w	way	0057		0077		
	<i>Aspirate.</i>					

	<i>Headlines; example words</i>	<i>Unicode (capital) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: Name LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ...</i>	<i>Unicode (small) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: Name LATIN SMALL LETTER ...</i>	<i>C.</i>
H h	hay	0048		0068		
	<i>Consonants.</i>					
P p	rope	0050		0070		
B b	robe	0042		0062		
T t	fate	0054		0074		
D d	fade	0044		0064		
Ɔ ɔ̥	etch	1DF55	reversed scruple	A794		X
J j	edge	004A		006A		
C c	leek	0043		0063		
G g	league	0047		0067		
F f	safe	0046		0066		
V v	save	0056		0076		
Ƨ Ƨ̥	wreath	A780		1DF64	phonotypic th	X
đ đ̥	wreathe	018B		1DF57	d with trigonal top	X
S s	hiss	0053		0073		
Z z	his	005A		007A		
Σ ʃ	vicious	01A9		0283		
Ʒ ʒ	vision	01B7		0292		X
R r	for	0052		0072		
L l	fall	004C		006C		
M m	seem	004D		006D		
N n	seen	004E		006E		
Ŵ ŵ	sing	014A		014B		
	<i>(additions:)</i>					
Ɔ ɔ̥	<i>(french) bonne (see fig. 1848a)</i>	1DF5F	turned closed omega	1DF60	turned closed omega	
Ɔ̥ ɔ̥̥	tit le, taken <i>(see fig. 1851c)</i>	1DF6E	e without middle bar	0259		X

### EPA 1855 (fig. 1855a)

	<i>Headlines; example words</i>	<i>Unicode (capital) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: Name LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ...</i>	<i>Unicode (small) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: Name LATIN SMALL LETTER ...</i>	<i>C.</i>
	<i>Long vowels.</i>					
Ǝ ɛ	eel	0190		025B		



	<i>Headlines; example words</i>	<i>Unicode (capital) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ...</i>	<i>Unicode (small) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN SMALL LETTER ...</i>	<i>C.</i>
E e	earth	1DF6D	e with bent topbar	1EB9		X
Ǝ ɞ	ale	A79A		A79B		
Ɔ ɑ	alms	1DF52	a with loop	1DF50	a with hook tail	X
Ɑ ɑ	ale	1DF6B	roundtop a	1DF54	alpha with hook tail	X
Ɔ ɐ	all	019F		0275		
Ω ω	oak	A7DC	closed omega	0277		
Ɔ ω	ooze	1DF5D	closed omega with long stem	1DF5E	closed omega with long stem	
	<i>Short vowels.</i>					
I i	ill	0049		0069		
E e	ell	0045		0065		
A a	am	0041		0061		
Ɔ ɑ	ask	2C6D		0251		
O o	on	004F		006F		
U u	up	0055		0075		
Ɔ u	wood	1DF67	u with notch at bottom	1DF68	u with notch at bottom	
	<i>Diphthongs.</i>					
Ɔ i	ice	1DF6F	i with crossbar	1DF59	i with curved descender	X
Ɔ σ	oil	1DF5B	o with curl	1DF5C	o with curl	
Ɔ x	owl	1DF61	baby gamma	1DF62	baby gamma	
Ɔ u	dupe	1DF65	u with hook tail	1DF66	u with hook tail	
	<i>Coalescents.</i>					
Y y	yea	0059		0079		
W w	way	0057		0077		
	<i>Aspirate.</i>					
H h	hay	0048		0068		
	<i>Explodents.</i>					
P p	pale	0050		0070		
B b	bale	0042		0062		
T t	tame	0054		0074		
D d	dame	0044		0064		
Ɔ ç	cheer	1DF55	reversed scruple	A794		X
J j	jeer	004A		006A		
K k	came	004B		006B		
G g	game	0047		0067		

	<i>Headlines; example words</i>	<i>Unicode (capital) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ...</i>	<i>Unicode (small) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN SMALL LETTER ...</i>	<i>C.</i>
	<i>Continuants.</i>					
<b>F f</b>	fain	0046		0066		
<b>V v</b>	vain	0056		0076		
<b>Ɔ ɔ̃</b>	thigh	1DF63	phonotypic th	1DF64	phonotypic th	
<b>ǻ ǻ̃</b>	thy	018B		1DF57	d with trigonal top	X
<b>S s</b>	seal	0053		0073		
<b>Z z</b>	zeal	005A		007A		
<b>Σ ς</b>	shall	01A9		0283		
<b>Ʒ ʒ</b>	vision	01B7		0292		X
	<i>Liquids.</i>					
<b>L l</b>	lull	004C		006C		
<b>R r</b>	rare	0052		0072		
	<i>Nasals.</i>					
<b>M m</b>	maim	004D		006D		
<b>N n</b>	nine	004E		006E		
<b>Ŋ ŋ</b>	sing	014A		014B		

**EPA 1856 (fig. 1856b)**

	<i>Headlines; example words</i>	<i>Unicode (capital) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ...</i>	<i>Unicode (small) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN SMALL LETTER ...</i>	<i>C.</i>
	<i>Consonants – Guttural.</i>					
<b>K k</b>	leek, cane	004B		006B		
<b>G g</b>	league, gain	0047		0067		
<b>H h</b>	hay, house	0048		0068		
<b>Y y</b>	yet, use	0059		0079		
	<i>Lingual.</i>					
<b>T t</b>	fate, tip	0054		0074		
<b>D d</b>	fade, dip	0044		0064		
<b>C c</b>	vicious, etch, she	0043		0063		
<b>J j</b>	vision, edge	004A		006A		
<b>S s</b>	hiss, seal	0053		0073		
<b>Z z</b>	his, zeal	005A		007A		
<b>Ĥ ĥ</b>	wreath, thigh	1DF63	phonotypic th	1DF64	phonotypic th	
<b>Ǿ ǿ</b>	wreathe, thy	018B		1DF57	d with trigonal top	X
	<i>Liquids.</i>					
<b>P p</b>	rope, post	0050		0070		
<b>B b</b>	robe, boast	0042		0062		
<b>F f</b>	safe, fat	0046		0066		
<b>V v</b>	save, vat	0056		0076		
<b>W w</b>	wet, quit	0057		0077		
	<i>Labial.</i>					
<b>L l</b>	fall, light	004C		006C		
<b>R r</b>	more, right	0052		0072		
<b>Ŵ ŵ</b>	sing, long	014A		014B		
<b>N n</b>	seen, net	004E		006E		
<b>M m</b>	seem, met	004D		006D		
	<i>Vowels – Guttural.</i>					
<b>A a</b>	am, fast, far	0041		0061		
<b>Ǻ ǻ</b>	alms, father	1DF6B	roundtop a	1DF51	reversed a	X
<b>E e</b>	ell, head, any	0045		0065		
<b>Ǝ ɛ</b>	ale, fair, bear	0190		025B		

	<i>Headlines; example words</i>	<i>Unicode (capital) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ...</i>	<i>Unicode (small) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN SMALL LETTER ...</i>	<i>C.</i>
I i	ill, pity, filial	0049		0069		
Ɔ i	eel, eat, mere	1DF6F	i with crossbar	1DF58	i with pigtail at bottom	X
	<i>Labial.</i>					
O o	on, not, nor	004F		006F		
Ω ω	all, law, ought	A7DC	closed omega	0277		
U u	up, son, cur	1DF69	reversed enlarged small u	1DF6A	reversed u	
Œ œ	ope, coat, pour	1DF5B	o with curl	1DF5C	o with curl	
U u	full, foot	0055		0075		
W w	do, food, tour	019C		026F		

### EPA 1868 (fig. 1868a)

	<i>Headlines; example words</i>	<i>Unicode (capital) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ...</i>	<i>Unicode (small) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN SMALL LETTER ...</i>	<i>C.</i>
	<i>Consonants – Mutes.</i>					
P p	rope, post	0050		0070		
B b	robe, boast	0042		0062		
T t	fate, tip	0054		0074		
D d	fade, dip	0044		0064		
Ɔ ċ	cheap, fetch	1DF55	reversed scruple	A794		X
J j	jump, bridge	004A		006A		
K k	leek, cane	004B		006B		
G g	league, gain	0047		0067		
	<i>Continuants.</i>					
F f	safe, fat	0046		0066		
V v	save, vat	0056		0076		
Ɔ †	wreath, thigh	1DF63	phonotypic th	1DF64	phonotypic th	
ǻ đ	wreathe, thy	018B		1DF57	d with trigonal top	X
S s	hiss, seal	0053		0073		
Z z	his, zeal	005A		007A		
Σ ſ	vicious, she	01A9		0283		
3 3	vision, preasure	01B7		0292		X
	<i>Nasals.</i>					
M m	seem, met	004D		006D		

	<i>Headlines; example words</i>	<i>Unicode (capital) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ...</i>	<i>Unicode (small) U+...</i>	<i>If proposed: LATIN SMALL LETTER ...</i>	<i>C.</i>
N n	seen, net	004E		006E		
Ŋ ŋ	sing, long	014A		014B		
	<i>Liquids.</i>					
L l	fall, light	004C		006C		
R r	more, right	0052		0072		
	<i>Coalescents.</i>					
W w	wet, quit	0057		0077		
Y y	yet, young	0059		0079		
	<i>Aspirate.</i>					
H h	hay, house	0048		0068		
	<i>Vowels – Guttural.</i>					
A a	am, fast, far	0041		0061		
Ɑ Ɱ	alms, father	1DF6B	roundtop a	1DF51	reversed a	X
E e	ell, any, her	0045		0065		
Ǝ ɛ	ale, fair, bear	0190		025B		
I i	ill, pity, filial	0049		0069		
Ɱ i	eel, eat, mere	0196		1DF58	i with pigtail at bottom	X
	<i>Labial.</i>					
O o	on, not, nor	004F		006F		
Ω ω	all, law, ought	A7DC	closed omega	0277		
Ɔ ɔ	up, son, cur	0244		0252		X
Ɔ σ	ope, coat, pour	1DF5B	o with curl	1DF5C	o with curl	
U u	full, foot	0055		0075		
W w	do, food, tour	019C		026F		
	<i>Diphthongs.</i>					
Ɱ i	by	1DF6F	i with crossbar	1DF59	i with curved descender	X
Ƴ ƴ	now	1DF61	baby gamma	1DF62	baby gamma	
Ʊ ƶ	new	1DF65	u with hook tail	1DF66	u with hook tail	

## 4. Acknowledgements

Special thanks for Google and Microsoft for providing scans of numerous 19th century books and publications accessible on the Internet. Without access to these sources, this proposal could not have been made within considerable time.

In fact, only fig. 1880a and fig. 1888a/b/c were made from original paper material. All other figures are excerpts from scans found by Internet search.

Special thanks also to Andreas Stötzner for his insightful comments regarding typographical questions, and for drawing most of the glyphs for the characters proposed here.

*The glyph  $\text{t}$  for U+1DF64 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH was redrawn due to a recent request by the proposal author and therefore does not reach the quality of Andreas Stötzner's work.*

Special thanks also to Kirk Miller and Denis Moyogo Jacquerye for their comprehensive and insightful comments on earlier versions of this proposal.

## 5. Examples and figures

The figures are numbered by the year of the publication of the book from where the scan is taken, following by a letter.

Remarkable occurrences of characters mentioned in the figure descriptions are marked by a colored circle.

### *Disclaimer:*

The religious, philosophical, or ideological views expressed in some of the text specimens are not necessarily the ones of the author of this proposal.

**Fig. 1825a:** Metelko, Franz Seraph: Lehrgebäude der slowenischen Sprache im Königreiche Illyrien und in den benachbarten Provinzen. Laibach (now Ljubljana) 1825. Showing a Slovene alphabet used at that time in relation to contemporary Latin alphabets (referred as "Neu-Krain.", i.e. "new Slovene"), containing LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE as a case pair. (Otherwise, this alphabet is not subject of this proposal.)

**Krainische und aus andern Alphabeten gleichbedeutende Schriftzeichen:**

Neu-Krain. Alt-Krain. Kroatische, Deutsche, Französi. Italienische.

A	a	a	a	a	a
B	b	b	b	b	b
D	d	d	d	d	d
E	e	e	e	e	e aperto
↔E↔	↔e↔	— (?)	e	é	e chiuso(?)
F	f	f	f	f	f
G	g	g	g	g	g: gant g: gara
H	h	— h	—	— h	—
H	h	h	h	—	—
I	i	i	i	i	i
2	a	l, ù, e	— (?)	— e	e: que
J	j	j	j	f	i: mien j
K	k	k	k	f	c: car ch
L	l	l	l	l	l
L	l	lj	ly	—	il: ail gl: gli
M	m	m	m	m	m
N	n	n	n	n	n
N	n	nj	ny	—	gn gn
O	o	o	o	o.	o chiuso
O	o	ò	—	—	oi (?) o aperto (?)
P	p	p	p	p	p
R	r	r	r	r	r
S	s	f	sz	s	s: son s: sono
U	u	fh	ss, sh	sch	che sce
U	u	fhzh	sch	schsch	—
3	3	s	z	f: lesen	z s: rosa
3	3	sh	s	—	j
T	t	t	t	t	t
U	u	u	u	u	u
V	v	v	v	v	v
U	u	z	cz	—	z: zio
U	u	zh	ch	sch	— c: ciò

**Fig. 1825b:** ibid., p.283, showing a text specimen containing LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE.

**7. Sraka ine pávovo perje.**

Sraka je pavovega perja nabrala, ine se se nim ozalwa  
ine navepíre. Ta posójena lepotína jo je takó prevzela, de je

Fig. 1847a: The Gospel according to Matthew, in Phonotypy and Heterotypy. Interlinear Edition; London/Bath, 1847; p.4, showing the EPA 1847.

THE ENGLISH PHONOTYPIC ALPHABET.

VOWELS.				CONSONANTS.			
No.	Type.	Example of its sound.		No.	Type.	Example of its sound.	
LONG.							
1	Ɛ ε	eel	el	20	P p	rope	rop
2	ʌ a	ale	al	21	B b	robe	rob
3	ʌ q	alms	qmz	22	T t	fate	fat
4	Θ e	all	el	23	D d	fade	fad
5	Ω o	ope	op	24	Ɔ ɔ	etch	eq
6	U u	food	fud	25	J j	edge	ej
SHORT.							
7	I i	ill	il	26	C c	leek	lɛc
8	E e	ell	el	27	G g	league	lɛg
9	A a	am	am	28	F f	safe	saf
10	O o	olive	oliv	29	V v	save	sav
11	U u	up	up	30	T t	wreath	rɛt
12	U u	foot	fut	31	Ɔ ɔ	wreathe	rɛt
DIPHTHONGS.							
13	ʌ j	isle	ɪl	32	S s	hiss	his
14	Ɔ ɔ	oil	ɔl	33	Z z	his	hiz
15	Ɔ ɔ	owl	ɔl	34	Σ j	vicious	vɪʃʊs
16	U u	male	mɔl	35	Ɔ ɔ	vision	vɪʃʊn
COALESCENTS.							
17	Y y	yea	ya	36	R r	for	fɔr
18	W w	way	wa	37	L l	fall	fɛl
ASPIRATE.							
19	H h	hay	ha	38	M m	seem	sɛm
				39	N n	seen	sɛn
				40	Ɔ ɔ	sing	sɪŋ

Fig. 1847b: ibid., excerpt from p.10.

MATU 3.14—4.9.

MATU.

MATTHEW 3.14—4.9.

him. <sup>14</sup> But Jon forbad him, sain, Ɔ hav ned tu be baptjzd ov Ɔɛ, and him. <sup>14</sup> But John forbad him, saying, I have need to be baptized of thee, and Ɔ cumest Ɔɔ tu mɛ. <sup>15</sup> And Jezus anserɪŋ sed untu him, Sufer it tu be comest thou to me? <sup>15</sup> And Jesus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be so nɔ: for Ɔus it becomet us tu fulfil ɔl rɪtɛusnes. Ɔen he suferd him. so now; for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. Then he suffered him. <sup>16</sup> And Jezus, hwen he woz baptjzd, went up stratwa ɔt ov Ɔɛ weter: and, <sup>16</sup> And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, Ɔɛ hev'nz wer op'nd untu him, and he sɔ Ɔɛ Spirit ov God Ɔsɛndɪŋ lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending ɪɛ a duv, and lɪtɪŋ upon him: <sup>17</sup> and lo a vɔs from hev'n, sain, Ɔis iz mɪ like a dove, and lighting upon him: <sup>17</sup> and lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my



Fig. 1848a: The Phonetic Journal (Vol. 7) from 1848, ed. by Alexander Ellis, London 1848. Inner cover page; showing the EPA 1847, additional special letters devised for foreign language and dialect writing use (marked by red circles), and special punctuation marks.

AN EXPLANATION OF  
THE ENGLISH PHONETIC ALPHABET,

FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO CAN READ THE HISTORICAL ORTHOGRAPHY.

[Columns 1 and 2 contain the phonotypic letters, capital and small, each representing a certain sound, or modification of sound, which constitutes the *power* of the letter; the other columns show what that power is. For further information, see *January Journal*, pages 17—20.]

LONG VOWELS.		STOPPED VOWELS.		EXPLODENTS.		CONTINUANTS.	
Sounded as		Sounded as		Sounded as		Sounded as	
Ɛ	e ee in eel	I	i i in ill	P	p p in rope	F	f f in safe
Ɔ	a a .. ale	E	e e .. ell	B	b b .. robe	V	v v .. save
Ɔ	a a .. alms	A	a a .. am	T	t t .. fate	Ƨ	th th .. wreath
Ɔ	a a .. all	O	o o .. olive	D	d d .. fade	Ƨ	th th .. wreath
Ɔ	o o .. ope	U	u u .. up	Ɔ	ç ch .. cheer	S	s ss .. hiss
W	u oo .. food	W	u oo .. foot	J	j j .. jeer	Z	z s .. his
DIPHTHONGS.				C	c c .. came	Σ	f sh .. mesh
Ƨ	i i in isle	Ƨ	ow ow in owl	G	g g .. game	Ƨ	z s .. measure
Ɔ	oi .. oil	Ƨ	u u .. mule	LIQUIDS.			
COALESCENTS.				R	r r in for	L	l l in fall
Y	y y in yea	W	w w in way	NASALS.			
ASPIRATE.				M	m m in seem	Ƨ	ŋ ng in sing
Ƨ	h h in hay			N	n n .. seen		

The sign (') is prefixed to *l, m, n*, to shew when they form syllables by themselves; as, *dub'l, dubliŋ; rit'm, ritmic; ev'n, evniŋ*; and the compound symbols '*l, 'm, 'n*, are then called "vocals."

*Additional Symbols* are used for foreign sounds, as may be seen by the following examples. See p. 21.

*French.*—fän, pät, pat, bon, vü, hüt, zön, zön, zë  
chéne, päte, patte, bonne, vü, hutte, jeüne, jeune, je  
fan, fon, ocun, bon, felj, ranj  
fin, champ, aucun, bon, fille, règne

*German.*—cünste, cünste, Göte, böce, ik, ak, zeq, tqg, ven  
kühnste, künste, Goethe, böcke, ich, ach, sieg, tag, wann

*New Orthographical Signs*:—(?) *query*, placed at the commencement of interrogative clauses; (i) *sigh*; (ʔ) *smile*; { } *obsolescent parentheses*, used to inclose words which are not spelt phonetically. See pp. 24, 25.

Fig. 1848b: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.10.

*This shows an earlier development stage of the EPA 1847. This stage is not subject of this proposal. However, it proves that the U+1DF6F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CROSSBAR was considered different from U+0197 LATIN CAPITAL I WITH STROKE, as these letters are both included in that draft as different letters (see circle markings).*

### 5. August, 1844.

**I** I, **E** E, **A** A, **O** O, e u, **U** U; **F** F, **W** W; Y, W, H,  
=e i, a e, q a, o o, [ë] u, o, u u; i, s, y; y, w, h, ov 1847.

**P** B, **T** D, **C** J, **G** G; **F** V, **I** A, **S** Z, **Σ** Z; L, R; M, N, H,  
=p b, t d, g j, c g; f v, t á, s z, f z; l, r; m, n, η, ov 1847.

**Dis woz avxedli onli a temporeri alfabet.**

Fig. 1848c: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.10.

*This shows another earlier development stage of the EPA 1847. This stage also is not subject of this proposal. However, it shows U+1DF58 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM together with an uppercase form which is not included in later stages of the EPA development (and therefore not proposed here).*

*This form, together with the asymmetric serif at the top below the dot of U+1DF58 itself, which is typical for the small letter i, proves that that an unification of that letter with 0279 0307 "small letter turned r with dot above" would be inappropriate.*

*Also, it shows U+1DF5A LATIN SMALL LETTER STRETCHED I which is included in this proposal due to its Mi'kmaq use (see fig. 1853a).*

### 7. October, 1844.

**I** I, **E** E, **A** A, **O** O, **U** U, **U** U; **F** F, **W** W; Y, W, H,  
i i, e e, a a, o o, c u, o, o u; j, q, u, u; y, w, h,  
=e i, a e, q a, o o, [ë] u, o, u u; i, v, s, y; y, w, h, ov 1847.

**P** B, **T** D, **C** J, **K** G; **F** V, **I** A, **S** Z, **Σ** Z; L, R; M, N, W,  
p b, t d, g j, k g; f v, t á, s z, f z; l, r; m, n, η,  
=p b, t d, g j, c g; f v, t á, s z, f z; l, r; m, n, η, ov 1847.

**Dis iz ðe ferst "løer-cas" er smøl-leter alfabet, and it wil bæ sæn ðat ðe cónsonants wer nɔ priti wel set'ld. Prjúr tu ðe adopfun ov ðis alfabet,**

Fig. 1848d: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.21.

Part of the list of additional symbols for foreign sounds.

Mostly, diacritical marks are used which are already encoded. For the right dot on small u and o (No. 15 and 16), U+0358 COMBINING DOT ABOVE RIGHT seems appropriate.

No. 14 (marked red) shows the letter pair U+1DF5F/1DF60 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA, which is not listed in the alphabet shown in fig. 1848a.

§ 8. II. ADIEUNAL SIMBULZ FØR FOREN SØNDZ.

- 1 ʼI í Æe Pøliſ y; it iz Æe proper loſ vſel ov Inſliſ 7.
- 2 ʼH ä Æe Jerman ä, Freng é; Æe proper sænd ov Inſliſ 2<sup>3</sup>.
- 3 ʼH ā Æe Friſ a, az diſtingwiſt from æder q er a; it iz Æe tru loſ vſel ov Inſliſ 9.
- 4 ʼH â Freng a; muç bræder Æan Inſliſ 3, but not ſo bræd az Inſliſ 4.
- 5 ʼO ô Italian o *opárto*; not cwjt ſo bræd az Inſliſ 4, but bræder Æan â.
- 6 ʼO o Italian o *oýzo*; betwen Inſliſ 5 and 6, but incljnd tu Æe later.
- 7 ʼU ü Loſ Jerman ü, Freng u; fermd bj an atemt tu prønæns Inſliſ 1 and 6 ſimultaniusli. Inſliſmen hu can not caç Æe sænd, ma ſubſtitut y in Freng, and e in Jerman wurdz.
- 8 ʼO ö Loſ Jerman ö, Freng *eu*; fermd bj atemtiſ tu prønæns Inſliſ 2 and 5 ſimultaniusli. Inſliſmen hu can not caç Æe sænd, ma ſubſtitut ë.
- 9 ʼE ë Freng e *müü* (muet); jenerali a bref vſel. Æe Inſliſ 9 bref haz veri nerli Æe ſam sænd. Sum Fønetiſanz conſider Æat Inſliſ 36<sup>3</sup> and 36<sup>4</sup> wud be mör corectli rit'n *ër*.
- 10 ʼI ĩ Æe Freng ſtopt i; a muç brjter sænd Æan Æe Inſliſ 7. Inſliſmen, hwen ſpeciſ Freng, jenerali uz “e” er “i” inſted ov ĩ. We haz herd it prønænst in Æe wurd (been)=“bĩn,” inſted ov “ben.”
- 11 ʼE ě Æe Freng é; raçter tiner, and mör ljç 7 Æan 8. Inſliſmen jenerali uz e inſted ov it.
- 12 ʼA a Stopt a in el Foren lagſwejeç, hwar it replæz 3r Inſliſ 9. Æe sænd ljz betwen Inſliſ 9 and 10, and aprøez Æe later veri nerli. It iz herd in Æe nert ov Inſland and Scotland in plas ov Inſliſ 9. It iz elſo veri nerli Æe sænd hwiç meni Inſliſ ſpecerç giv tu Æe Inſliſ 3<sup>2</sup>, tu avød a çans ov prønænsiſ “â” er “ar” fer q.
- 13 ʼO ǒ Stopt Italian o *opárto*; ſcarſli diſtingwiſab'l from Inſliſ 10.
- 14 ʼO Ɔ Æe tru fert vſel ov Inſliſ 5, az in Freng (bonne)=“bon.” It iz ſtil herd in America, hwar (stone)=“ſton;” but it iz elwaz replaſt in Inſland bj “o” er “u,” Æus “a ſton, tre ſton wat.”
- 15 ʼU ü Stopt Jerman ũ, Freng u, Æus (künſte, hutte)=“cünſtë, hüt.”
- 16 ʼO ó Stopt Jerman “ö,” Freng eu, Æus (böcke, jeune)=“böčë, zön.”
- 17 ʼO ɔ Æe Oriëntal comprefun, az “ɔqin.”
- 18 ʼX x Æe Oriëntal qlçf-hamza, er ſoft brædiſ.
- 19 ʼV v Æe Jerman w, intermediet tu Æe Inſliſ “w” and Inſliſ “v;” Æe lœr lip duz not tuç Æe tet az fer “v,” but prezeç Æe uper lip mör flatli Æan fer “w.”
- 20 ʼK k Æe Jerman *ch*, aſter paletal vſelz er licwidz, Æus (ich)=“ik;” hwen printed in italics, it reprezents Æe harſ sænd ov Jerman *ch*, herd aſter el uder vſelz, az (auch, ach)=“auk, ak. Inſliſmen hu can not caç Æe sænd, ma uz Æe hwiſperd y fer “k,” and c fer k.
- 21 ʼQ q Æe Jerman q fiſnal aſter paletal vſelz, Æus (sieq)=“zeq,” er mör acuretli=“szeqk,” and veri fræwentli=“szek” onli; hwen printed in italics, it haz Æe harſer sænd ov Æe Duç g and Æe fiſnal Jerman g aſter uder vſelz, az (tag)=“taq.” Inſliſmen hu can not caç Æe sænd, ma uz “y” fer “q,” and “g” fer “q.”

2. Egzilyeri Sjnz.

[ Tu prevent Æe neſeſiti ov çæſtiſ a number ov nſ tjpz, a fu egzilyeri sjnz qr emplød, tu modifi Æe non valuz ov Æe leterz tu hwiç Æa qr ſubjønd er præfiçt.]

- 22 ñ Sjn ov *nazáiti*. Hwen jønd tu eni vſel, it fœz Æat it muſt be ſpœc'n

Fig. 1848e: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.24.

Showing the "Expressional Signs" (i.e. punctuation marks).

Note that No. 11 ("the Query", red) is not an exact mirror image of No. 12 (it is narrower, and the kink at the vertical stem is about 135°, while the kink at No. 12 ("the Doubt", obviously a reuse of U+003F QUESTION MARK) is below 90°. However, UTC #126 requested the unification with U+2E2E REVERSED QUESTION MARK, thus this character is not proposed separately at this time.

No. 13 ("Call") and 14 ("Sigh") obviously are the exclamation marks U+0021 and U+00A1.

No. 14 ("Smile", green) shows U+2E5E WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK (in a bad type).

### 3. EƆSPREUNAL SƆNZ.

- 11 (Ɔ) *Ɔe Ɔveri.* Ɔis iz plast befor eni wurdz er clezez bj hwiƆ a cwesƆun iz Ɔsct.
- 12 (?) *Ɔe Ɔst.* Ɔis iz plast after eni wurd er statment, consernij hwiƆ Ɔe rjter felz sum Ɔst, er hwiƆ he wifez tu cəl in cwesƆun. ƆbzerƆ Ɔe diferens betwen Ɔe Ɔstfial incwƆri "Ɔ cam lqst njt?" and Ɔe uƆual interogafun "Ɔ Did u cum lqst njt."
- 13 (!) *Ɔe Ɔel;* a mƆrc ov ecslamafun, er simpli surprjz. Ɔub'ld (!), it indicats grat astonijment.
- 14 (i) *Ɔe Ɔj;* a mƆrc ov gref er sorə : plast after a statment hwiƆ givz Ɔe rjter pan. Ɔub'ld (i), it indicats grat afficjun.
- 15 (!) *Ɔe Ɔmj;* a mƆrc ov mert er pleƆur : plast after a statment hwiƆ givz Ɔe rjter pleƆur, or prodƆsez in him a felij ov amƆzment ; and hens uzd in plas ov Ɔat ecsprefun in Ɔe specer hwiƆ in comun intercərs iz ment tu indicat "i woz ənli in jəc." Ɔe dub'l smj (!!) iz a Ɔənrjt lqf.  
[ Əl Ɔez sjnz qr uzd tu indicat Ɔe felij ov Ɔe rjter er specer : Ɔa hav nə referens tu Ɔe reder, hu iz cwjt at liberti tu sj əver a smj, er smj əver a sj.]

Fig. 1848f: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.25.

Showing the "Obsolescent Parentheses" as No. 19 (U+2E60 LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING and its right counterpart).

### 4. PARENTHETICAL SƆNZ.

- 16 ( ) *Ɔe Parəntesis,* er in Ɔe plural *Parəntesez;* uzd tu incləz eni wurd er cləz hwiƆ iz inserted in Ɔe bodi ov a sentens, wiƆ huƆ gramatical construcjun it sumhwot interferz. It iz əlsə uzd tu incləz eni lit'l mƆrcs er sjnz hwiƆ mjt uderwjjz be əverluct, er not hav sufijent impertans giv'n tu Ɔem bj Ɔe reder. Fər instans, we hav fər Ɔis rez'n, incləzd Ɔe ertografical sjnz l tu 15 in Ɔe mƆrjin ov Ɔe abuv ecspnanafunz betwen parentesez.
- 17 { } *Bracesz,* uzd az a variafun ov Ɔe parenthesis ; Ɔe ferst hqf { iz əlsə uzd tu conect er liƆc tugeƆer several ljnz.
- 18 [ ] *Bracets;* uzd az a variafun ov parenthesis, and əlsə tu incləz hol sentensez hwiƆ interfər wiƆ Ɔe jeneral aranjment ov a paragraf, and consecwentli hav rƆder Ɔe aperans ov nots. ƆbzerƆafunz mad bj Ɔe sjter, in Ɔe cərs ov a sjtafun, qr jenerali sə incləzd, tu distjngwjf Ɔem from Ɔe wurdz ov Ɔe etur sjted.
- 19 { } *Obsolesent Parəntesez;* uzd tu incləz wurdz hwiƆ qr not egzibited Foneticali.
- 20 ( " ") *Inverted Comaz er MƆrcs ov Sjtafun,* incləz wurdz cwoted from anuder etur, er put intu Ɔe mst ov Ɔe specer. Wurdz tu hwiƆ particuler impertens iz atqct, technical ecsprefunz, ets., qr of'n sə incləzd.

Fig. 1848g: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.122.  
Showing an example of the “Obsolescent Parentheses”.

1. **Dis** lit’l poem iz a translafun ov *Clopstocs* “Fürst und zjn Cebzvjb” **(F) Fürst und sein Keksweib**, hwiç woz compozd in 1789, wið referens tu ðe ferst Freng revolufun.

Fig. 1848h/i: *ibid.*, excerpts from p.276/280.  
Excerpt from an article “The Pronunciation of Lowland Scots”, showing the letters not listed in the alphabet table in fig. 1848a: U+1DF60 LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA (and the encoded U+AB30 LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED ALPHA).  
The second figure shows an interlinear sample, (F) being the claimed Scots pronunciation, (E) the claimed Standard English one.

Ðe complét Scoç alfabet apérez tu bæ :

<i>Loç Vselz</i>	e — a ä q e ô o u ü ö
<i>Sert Vselz</i>	ÿ i ě e <b>a</b> o — <b>o</b> u ü ó u
<i>Diftoz</i>	uÿ, ai, oi <b>au</b> , êu
<i>Coalésents and Breðin</i>	y w, h
<i>Ecsplodents</i>	p b, t d, c j —, c g
<i>Continyants</i>	f v, t ð, s z, f ʒ, k —, k
<i>Licwidz</i>	r l, m n ŋ.

Ðe çef pents tu be noted bj an Ingliſman ar :

Ðe prezens ov ðe vselz *ó, ü, ö, ě, ê, a, o, u, ó*, hwiç ðu not ocúr in Ingliſ ; ðe natur ov ðe diftoz, espefali ðe diftoz *uÿ, ai*, neðer ov hwiç ocúr in Ingliſ, and hwiç replás ðe Ingliſ *i* at diferent tÿmz. Ov ðis, *uÿ* iz veri nerli ðe tru Ingliſ *i*, and Ingliſmen ma ðarfør substitut *i* for it, hwjl *ai* veri nerli = *qi*, ðe sænd giv’n in Ingland tu ðe sing’l wurd (*aye*). Ðe Scoç,

*Duncan Gray came here to woo,*

(F) du**ç**ea**ç** gra ca**m** her tu wu,

(E) Du**ç**ea**ç** Gra ca**m** her tu wu,

*On blithe yule night when we were fou,*

(F) **o**n bla**i**t yul n**e**kt hwen w**e** wer fu,

(E) **O**n bla**i**t yul n**i**kt hwen w**e** wer fu,

Fig. 1848j: Charlie's house - a tale for young children. Alexander John Ellis, London 1848: Title page; p.39 (as an example for a publication printed in EPA 1847).

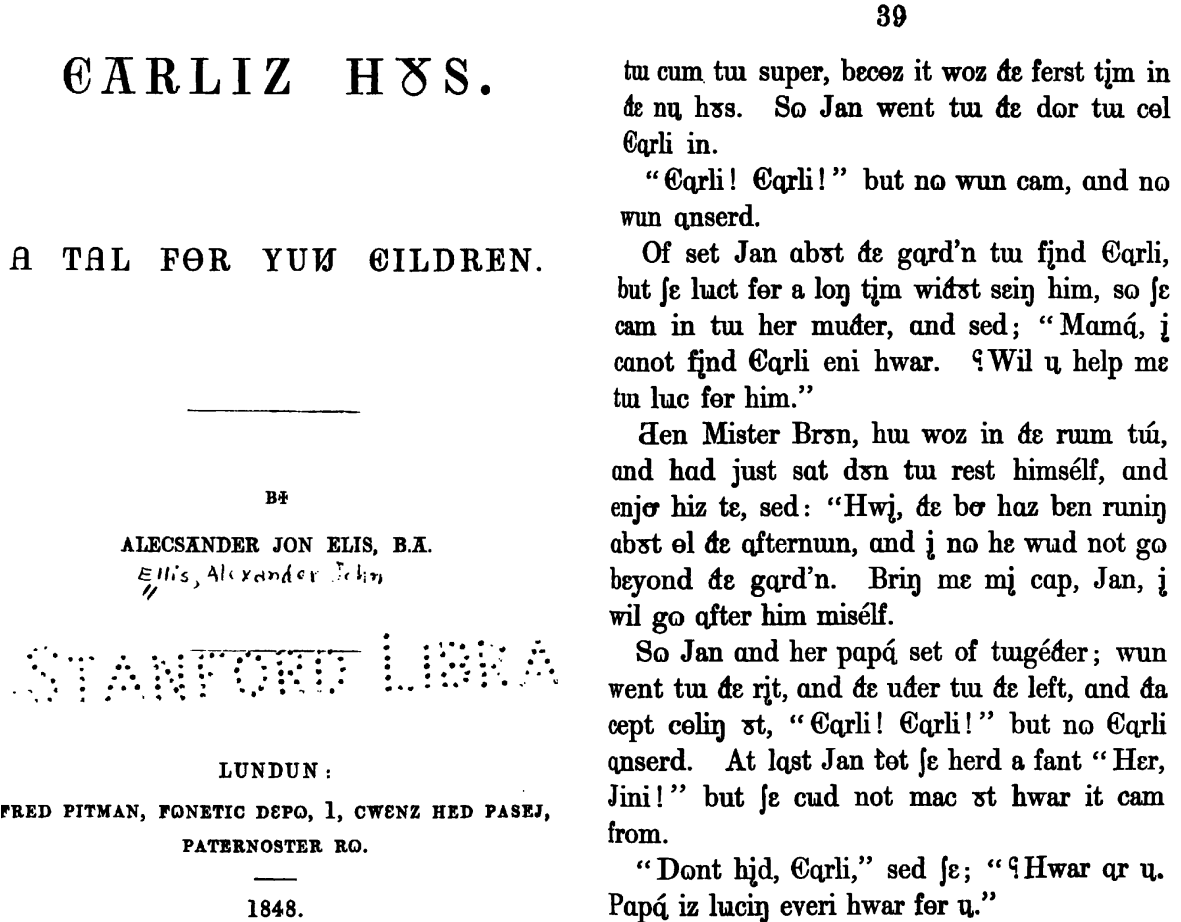


Fig. 1848k: Shakespeare, Macbeth, phonetic edition London 1848, excerpt from p.11/12:

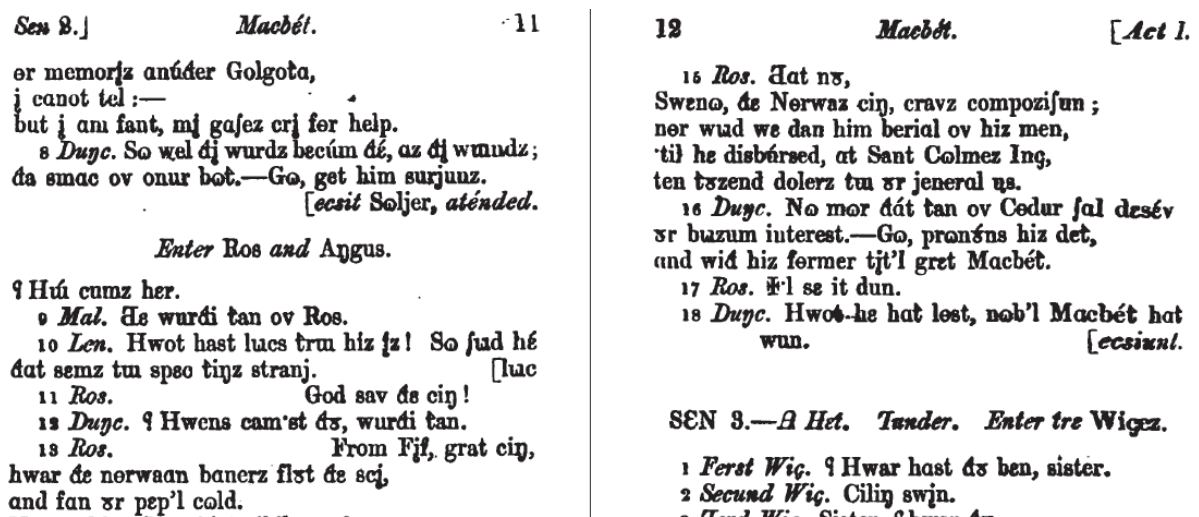


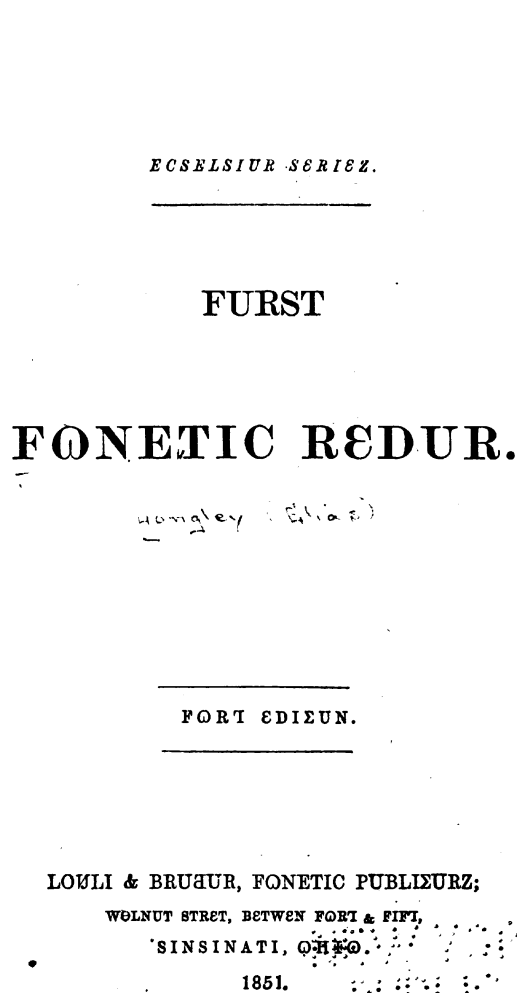
Fig. 1849a: The Phonetic Reader. Bond, Robert; London 1849, p.vii.  
 Showing example of U+1DF5F/U+1DF60 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER TURNED  
 CLOSED OMEGA.

*Adifunal leters for foren sændz hwic ðu not ocúr in inglif.*

Ɔe leter		iz olwæz		Ɔe leter		iz olwæz	
rit'n	prntd	sænded æz		rit'n	printd	sænded æz	
Ä ä	··A ä	freng	⟨æ⟩	Hl hl	-Hl hl	welf	⟨ll⟩
À à	··A à	freng	⟨a⟩	Hr hr	-Hr hr	welf	⟨rh⟩
Ü ü	··U ü	freng	⟨u⟩	Lj lj	Lj lj	italyan	⟨gl⟩
Ö ö	··O ö	freng	⟨eu⟩	Nj nj	Nj nj	italyan	⟨gn⟩
Ë ë	··E ë	freng	⟨e⟩	K k	K k	jerman	⟨ch⟩
À à	·A a	fr. fært	⟨a⟩	Q q	Q q	duç	⟨g⟩
Ø ø	⊖ ⊖	fr. fært	⟨o⟩	Ɔ Ɔ	Ɔ Ɔ	árabic	oqin
U u	·U u	fr. fært	⟨u⟩	Ɔ Ɔ	Ɔ Ɔ	polif	⟨rz⟩
Ö ö	·O ö	fr. fært	⟨eu⟩				
an	an	freng	⟨in⟩	Ɔe strophi prónst árabie leters ar indicated in rjtig, bj subscriþin, and in print bj prefixin, a dot; ðus, Mu.hámmud o.Ále (Mehemet Ali). Ɔj, gj, kj, qj ar uzd fer palatal varjetiz ov c, g, k, q; compár tkj, ak, ⟨ich, ach⟩.			
on	on	freng	⟨an⟩				
on	on	freng	⟨on⟩				
un	un	freng	⟨un⟩				

Ɔoz ignorant ov foren langwejez ar advjrd tu prónst  
 ä, á, ë, à, ⊖, ð, j, k, q, Ɔ,  
 æz a, a, u, a, o, y, y, c, g, Ɔ,  
 respectivli, tu omít o, and tu disregárd ðe márc ov stroy leters, untl ða can  
 lern ðe tru sændz. In freng, ö, ü ma be prónst æz ur, u, and ó, ú æs u, í;  
 in jerman, ö, ó ma be spoc'n ljic a, e, and ü, ú ljic e, i.

**Fig. 1851a:** First phonetic reader, Cincinnati 1851. Title page; p.6.  
 Showing that the EPA 1847 alphabet was used unchanged in Cincinnati for a time.



**PHONETIC ALPHABET.**

*Phonetically Arranged.*

The Phonetic letters have the value of the *italicized* letters in the illustrative words.

Letters.	Illustrative words.	Names.	Letters.	Illustrative words.	Names.
<i>Long Vowels.</i>			<i>Explosives.</i>		
Ɛ	<i>ε</i> . . . eel . . . . .	ε	P	<i>p</i> . . . pole . . .	pε
ʌ	<i>a</i> . . . ale . . . . .	a	B	<i>b</i> . . . bowl . . .	bε
Ǽ	<i>q</i> . . . arms . . . . .	q	T	<i>t</i> . . . toe . . . . .	tε
Ɔ	<i>e</i> . . . all . . . . .	Ɔ	D	<i>d</i> . . . doe . . . . .	dε
Ɔ	<i>o</i> . . . oak . . . . .	Ɔ	Ɔ	<i>ç</i> . . . cheer . . .	çɑ
W	<i>u</i> . . . ooze . . . . .	u	J	<i>j</i> . . . jeer . . . . .	ja
<i>Short Vowels.</i>			C	<i>c</i> . . . came . . . . .	ca
I	<i>i</i> . . . ill . . . . .	it	G	<i>g</i> . . . game . . . . .	ga
E	<i>e</i> . . . ell . . . . .	et	<i>Continuants.</i>		
A	<i>a</i> . . . am . . . . .	at	F	<i>f</i> . . . fear . . . . .	ef
O	<i>o</i> . . . on . . . . .	ot	V	<i>v</i> . . . veer . . . . .	vε
U	<i>u</i> . . . up . . . . .	ut	T	<i>t</i> . . . thigh . . . . .	it
W	<i>u</i> . . . wood . . . . .	ut	Ɔ	<i>đ</i> . . . thy . . . . .	đε
<i>Diphthongs.</i>			S	<i>s</i> . . . seal . . . . .	es
Ɔ	<i>i</i> . . . ice . . . . .	ij	Z	<i>z</i> . . . zeal . . . . .	ze
Ɔ	<i>o</i> . . . oil . . . . .	oƆ	Σ	<i>j</i> . . . shall . . . . .	ij
Ɔ	<i>ɔ</i> . . . owl . . . . .	Ɔɔ	Ɔ	<i>ʒ</i> . . . vision . . . . .	ʒε
U	<i>u</i> . . . use . . . . .	u	<i>Liquids.</i>		
<i>Coalescents.</i>			R	<i>r</i> . . . rare . . . . .	ar
Y	<i>y</i> . . . yea . . . . .	ya	L	<i>l</i> . . . lull . . . . .	el
W	<i>w</i> . . . way . . . . .	wa	<i>Nasals.</i>		
<i>Breathing.</i>			M	<i>m</i> . . . mum . . . . .	am
H	<i>h</i> . . . hay . . . . .	ha	N	<i>n</i> . . . nun . . . . .	en
			Ɔ	<i>ŋ</i> . . . sing . . . . .	in

(\*) *vocal*, showing when *l*, *m*, *n*, make syllables of themselves.

**Fig. 1851b:** *ibid.*, excerpt from p.53.  
 Showing an example of U+2E5E WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK (encircled).  
 Also, this book being a primer using large types, shows a good example for U+1DF9 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CURVED DESCENDER, displaying clearly its unique descender.

Mj Slat.  
 Pra giv me mj nu slat, j  
 wij tu dre on it. Mj slat  
 haz a fin red ej. Ɔ wil dre  
 a bε. Hwot a loj nɔz hε  
 haz, and but wun qrm **?** Nɔ  
 j wil dre a cɔ, and a milc



**Fig. 1851c:** Cubi i Soler, Mariano: Nuevo Sistema (Bath 1851), p. 8.  
 Showing a variation of the EPA 1847. Presumably, the use of “E”/“e” for [i:] seemed not acceptable for a Spanish audience, thus an I with hook (proposed to be unified with Latin iota; marked red) was introduced to indicate that phoneme.  
 Also, the “ə” was used to mark liquids being syllabic, using U+1DF6E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITHOUT MIDDLE BAR as capital form of that letter.

## ALFABETO FONÉTICO INGLÉS.

En la primera columna se hallan las letras mayúsculas i minúsculas. En la segunda columna hai el modo de pronunciarlas segun se suenan las letras cursivas en las palabras inglesas que siguen. En la tercera, está su correspondiente sonido, segun pronunciamos nosotros los españoles, las letras cursivas en las voces castellanas adjuntas: donde este sonido no es ecsacto, o al ménos mui aprocsimado, se pone una señal de referencia a la pájina inmediata, en que se dan esplicaciones claras i terminantes. En la cuarta i última columna, se halla el nombre de las letras del alfabeto fonético, escrito, donde es posible, en ortografía castellana; i, donde no, en ortografía fonética.

### VOCALES.

#### Largas.

<b>I</b>	i	eel.	. . .	ir	. . .	i
E	e	ale	. . .	el	. . .	é
A	a	air	. . .	( <sup>1</sup> )	. . .	q
A	a	alms	. . .	( <sup>2</sup> )	. . .	aáh
Ø	ø	all	. . .	( <sup>3</sup> )	. . .	σ
Ω	ω	ope	. . .	oro	. . .	ó
U	u	food	. . .	ñudo	. . .	ú

#### Cortas.

I	i	ill	. . .	(4)	. . .	it
E	e	ell	. . .	(5)	. . .	et
A	a	am	. . .	(6)	. . .	at
A	a	are, pass	. . .	ama	. . .	a
O	o	olive	. . .	(7)	. . .	ot
U	u	up	. . .	(8)	. . .	ut
U	u	fall	. . .	(9)	. . .	ut
<b>E</b>	ə	tit,le, taken	. . .	(10)	. . .	əl

#### Diptongos.

F	i	eye	. . .	(11)	. . .	j
Ø	ø	owl	. . .	(12)	. . .	σ
U	u	you	. . .	yugo	. . .	yu

#### Ligantes. (Coalescents.)

W	w	way	. . .	(13)	. . .	we
Y	y	yea	. . .	rayita	. . .	yé

#### Aspirante.

H	h	hay	. . .	(14)	. . .	heç
---	---	-----	-------	------	-------	-----

### CONSONANTES.

#### Prorumpientes. (Explosents.)

P	p	rope	. . .	pan	. . .	pi
B	b	robe	. . .	bobo	. . .	bi
T	t	fate	. . .	(15)	. . .	ti
D	d	fade	. . .	(16)	. . .	di
Ç	ç	etch	. . .	charro	. . .	ché
J	j	edge	. . .	(17)	. . .	je
C	c	leek	. . .	cacao	. . .	qué
G	g	league	. . .	legua	. . .	gué

#### Continuantes.

F	f	safe	. . .	fuego	. . .	ef
V	v	save	. . .	vivo	. . .	vi
Θ	θ	thigh	. . .	zierzo	. . .	iθ
Ð	ð	thy	. . .	deidad	. . .	di
S	s	seal	. . .	sesos	. . .	es
Z	z	zeal	. . .	(18)	. . .	zi
Σ	ʃ	mesh	. . .	(19)	. . .	if
Ξ	ʒ	measure	. . .	(20)	. . .	ʒi

#### Líquidas.

L	l	fall	. . .	(21)	. . .	el
R	r	rare	. . .	(22)	. . .	ar

#### Nasales.

M	m	seem	. . .	mamá	. . .	am
N	n	seen	. . .	(23)	. . .	en
Ū	ŋ	sing	. . .	(24)	. . .	iy

**Fig. 1852a:** The Phonetic Journal, Vol. 7, London 1852. Excerpts from p.5 and p.23. In 1852, Isaac Pitman began to try to "improve" the EPA, changing letterforms several times (the forms beyond Jan. 1852 not shown here). These letterforms are not subject of this proposal.

No. 4, Jan., 1847.	No. 5, Proposed Jan., 1852.	No 6, Romanic Alphabet.
<p>æ a q e o u, i e a o u u, j s r u, w y h, p b t d q j c g, f v t d s z ʃ z, l r, m n ŋ.</p>	<p>i e a o s u, i e a o u u, j s m, w y h, p b t d q j c g, f v θ d s z ʃ z, l r, m n ŋ.</p>	<p>aa, bb, cc, dd, ee, ff, gg, hh ii, jj, kc, ll, mm, nn, oo, pp, qc, rr, ss, tt, uu, vv, ww, xcs, yy, zz.</p>
<i>Specimen.</i>	<i>Specimen.</i>	<i>Specimen.</i>
<p>Nutiŋ hwotever iz mōr tu be deziŋd, or mōr deliŋtful, đan đe liŋt ov trut: for it iz đe sōrs ov wiz- dum. Hwen đe mīnd iz harast wiđ obscŋriti, distracteđ bi đsts, rendeŋd torpid or sad'nd bi igno- rans or folsitiz, and trut emeŋjez az from a darc abis, it sŋnz fort instantaniusli, liŋ đe sun dispersiŋ mists and vapurz, or liŋ đe den dispeliŋ đe sadsz ov darcnes.</p>	<p>Nuđiŋ hwotever iz mēr tu bi deziŋd, or mēr deliŋtful, đan đe liŋt ov truθ: for it iz đe sōrs ov wiz- dum. Hwen đe mīnd iz harast wiđ obscŋriti, distracteđ bi đsts, rendeŋd torpid or sadend bi igno- rans or folsitiz, and truθ emeŋjez az from a darc abis, it sŋnz forθ instantaniusli, liŋ đe sun dispersiŋ mists and vapurz, or liŋ đe den dispeliŋ đe sedsz ov darcnes.</p>	<p>Nothing whatever is more to be desired, or more delightful, than the light of truth: for it is the source of wisdom. When the mind is harassed with obscurity, dis- tracted by doubts, rendered torpid or saddened by ignorance or falsi- ties, and truth emerges as from a dark abyss, it shines forth instan- taneously, like the sun dispersing mists and vapours, or like the dawn dispelling the shades of darkness.</p>

**Fig. 1852b:** The American Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 26; Washington (DC) Nov. 1852; excerpt from p.40. This was one of the magazines which used and discussed the EPA, including proposals for change of letterforms. In doing so, the letterforms changed between single issues and even between articles within the same issue. These letterforms are not subject of this proposal. However, this excerpt shows one of the rare examples of U+2E5E WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK in a context not addressed to children.

**44 PHONETICAL**

Ɔ wil lev Dr Ston tu tac cær ov hiz on reputáŋen. It wud be  
lqfabl fœr ms tu testifi đat j hav sen him rjt 120 wurdz a minit Ɔ  
Ɔ hav ritn 201 wurdz in a minit wiđ ez, befœr witnesez, but did  
not tac đs trubl tu get a sertiŋicat đærfœr, fœr đs simpl rezn đat  
an abiliti tu rjt rapidli duz not prœv an abiliti tu report wel.

**Fig. 1852c:** The American Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 16; Washington (DC) 1852; p.43. Showing U+2E5F INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK to denote different levels of sarcasm.

upon mj cær, wiđ đe asurans đat đe cud rjt 60 wurdz per minit,  
and after mœr practis cud undowtedli rjt faster Ɔ½ A jentlman  
woz introdust to me bi Mr Lœgli az bein wun ov đær fastest rjterz  
hwjl he cud not rjt mœr đan 60 œr 70 wurdz per minit !!Ɔ½½ A  
western fœnografer woz told bi wun ov đe lediŋ fœnograferz oy đe

**Fig. 1853a:** British and Foreign Bible Society, *The Gospel According to Saint Matthew, in the Micmac Language*, Charlottetown: G. T. Haszard, 1853, available at <https://digitalarchive.tpl.ca/objects/344247> . Showing U+1DF5A LATIN SMALL LETTER STRETCHED I (red arrow) in contrast to the ordinary I and to U+1DF59 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CURVED DESCENDER (green arrows).

**KEY.**

The CONSONANTS are sounded as in English; *c*, and *g*, being always *hard*, and *h* being somewhat more strongly *aspirated*, when following a vowel, or ending a syllable, than when it precedes a vowel. *W*, ending a word, has its usual *consonant* sound.

The “liquids” *m* and *n*, when *doubled* at the end of words, simply *prolong* their sound.

The VOWELS are sounded as in the following scale :

<i>Short vowels.</i> —	Ii,	Ie,	Aa,	Oo,	Uu,	u.
	it,	edge,	am,	not,	up,	foot.
<i>Long vowels.</i> —	j,	ε,	a,	σ,	w.	
	eat,	age,	alms,	ope,	food	
<i>Diphthongs.</i> —	i	ɛ	u.			
	mine,	house,	mule.			

The sound of the *long* vowels, *j*, *ε*, *a*, *σ*, *w*, when there are *doubled*, is to be simply *prolonged*. When the *short* vowels are doubled, they form distinct syllables.

“Different renderings,” and such “explanatory words,” as usually appear in the *Margin*, are in this work indicated by a Parenthesis, ( ). “Supplied Words,” are enclosed in Brackets, [ ].

N. B. The “Phonetic Alphabet” is used ; and the above KEY will enable any one, with very little trouble, to read and pronounce the Micmac with sufficient correctness to be understood by an Indian.

**Fig. 1854a:** American Manual of Phonography (Elias Longley; Cincinnati 1854): excerpt from p.10. The alphabet shown here resembles EPA 1855 (the "Cincinnati alphabet"; see fig. 1855a), only missing some letters, and using one letterform (for [u:]) from EPA 1847 which was replaced in EPA 1855. Regarding the case pairing, this alphabet version is compatible with EPA 1855.

### THE ENGLISH PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The letter written		The letter prntd	is always sounded as	The letter written	The letter prntd	is always sounded as
E	E	E e	ee in eel	P	P p	p in pole
A	a	A a	a .. ale	B	B b	b .. bowl
H	h	H h	a .. alms	T	T t	t .. toe
O	o	O o	a .. all	D	D d	d .. doe
O	o	O o	o .. ope	C	C c	ch .. cheer
U	u	U u	oo .. food	J	J j	j .. jeer
I	i	I i	i .. ill	K	K k	c .. came
E	e	E e	e .. ell	G	G g	g .. game
A	a	A a	a .. am	F	F f	f .. fear
O	o	O o	o .. olive	V	V v	v .. vcer
U	u	U u	u .. up	H	H h	th .. thigh
U	u	U u	oo .. foot	D	D d	th .. thy
I	i	I i	i .. isle	S	S s	s .. seal
O	o	O o	oi .. oil	Z	Z z	z .. zeal
O	o	O o	ow .. owl	J	J j	c .. vicious
U	u	U u	u .. male	Z	Z z	s .. vision
Y	y	Y y	y .. yea	R	R r	r .. rar
W	w	W w	w .. way	L	L l	l .. lull
H	h	H h	h .. hay	M	M m	m .. mum
				N	N n	n .. nun
				N	N n	ng .. sing

**Fig. 1855a:** American Phonetic Journal (ed. Randall P. Prosser), Cincinnati (Ohio) 1853, p.12. This is the first complete listing of EPA 1855 (the "Cincinnati alphabet"), the version which was propagated by a group of supporters in Cincinnati. This alphabet was used there without any changes at least until 1864 (see fig. 1864b). The punctuation marks are the same as in EPA 1847 (see again the "mark of interrogation" not being a mirror image of the "ordinary" question mark). The elision dot is called here "inverted period", which obviously refers to the application of the lead type. The missing uppercase form for  $\eta$  (last line of the table, right part) is considered being a typo, as the usual EPA form is found in other documents using the Cincinnati alphabet (see fig. 1864b).

LETTERS		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS		NAME		LETTERS		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS		NAME	
<i>Long Vowels.</i>						<i>Explodents.</i>					
E	e	eel	e	P	p	pale	pe	B	b	bale	be
E	ē	earth	ēr	T	t	tame	tē	D	d	dame	dē
A	a	ale	a	E	ē	cheer	chē	J	j	jeer	je
A	ā	air	ār	K	k	came	ka	G	g	game	ga
A	ā	arms	ār	<i>Continuants.</i>							
Θ	o	all	o	F	f	fain	ef				
Ω	ω	oak	ω	V	v	vain	vē				
Ω	ω	ooze	ω	H	h	thigh	ih				
<i>Short Vowels.</i>						A	ā	thy	thē		
I	i	ill	it	S	s	seal	es				
E	e	ell	et	Z	z	zeal	zē				
A	a	am	at	Σ	j	shall	ij				
A	ā	ask	at	Ʒ	z	vision	zē				
O	o	on	ot	<i>Liquids.</i>							
U	u	up	ut	L	l	lull	el				
U	ū	wood	ūt	R	r	rare	qr				
<i>Diphthongs.</i>						<i>Nasals.</i>					
Æ	i	ice	i	M	m	maim	am				
Œ	o	oil	o	N	n	nine	en				
Ɔ	o	owl	o	N	ŋ	sing	ip				
U	u	dupe	u								
<i>Coalescents.</i>											
Y	y	yea	ya								
W	w	way	wa								
<i>Breathing.</i>											
H	h	hay	ha								

☞ The marks of punctuation are the same as in the Romanic orthography, excepting the following changes and additions: the mark of interrogation  $\eta$  is placed before the first word of a question;  $\text{?}$  is placed at the end of a sentence, and indicates doubt;  $\text{f}$  indicates laughter;  $\text{!}$  surprise;  $\text{j}$  sorrow; the inverted period  $\text{.}$  signifies the omission of a letter.

ded tu de tom we kan not n̄ spek konfidentli ; bot d̄jd in 1777—Mr Gwinet, Ma 22 ; de da er munt ov Mr. Mertonz deb kan not n̄ be korektli asertand. Ćqrlz Karol standz f̄ort wiđ m̄qrkt pekuļiariti on đis list. Not onli iz he de onli wun h̄o givz hiz plas ov rezidens, but he woz de last survjvor ov de ilustrius band, and elso atand tu a grater aj đan eni ov de rest, h̄o beip, at de t̄jm ov hiz deđ, N̄ovember 14đ, 1832, n̄jnti-fjv. Tomas Ling, wun ov de t̄o yungest at de t̄jm ov s̄jn̄ip, woz elso de yungest in deđ : he d̄jd ab̄st 1780, ajed t̄erti-wun. Tomas Jeferson and Jon Adamz bot d̄jd on de f̄ort ov Jul̄i, ov de sam yer, 1826 ; de former at de aj ov ati-đre, de later n̄jnti-wun.

We hav bin abl tu asertan de severel ajez ov fifti-đre ov deđ distingwift men at de t̄jm da s̄jnd de Deklarason. Đar yun̄ited ajez prezent an agregat ov t̄o t̄szand đre hundred and t̄erti siks yerz, givip an agregat tu eđ ov t̄erti-f̄or yerz and twenti-sevn daz. De agregat yerz at deđ ov fifti-t̄o ov đis number, (de ajez ov de uder f̄or we hav no menz ov korektli asertanip,) iz đre t̄szand đre hundred and n̄jnti-wun ; averaj, siksti-fjv. Ćre ov deđ livd tu be m̄or đan n̄jnti ; twelv, m̄or đan ati ; twenti-wun atand tu m̄or đan sevnti. Ć Hw̄ar els fal we luk f̄er suđ instansez ov lonjeviti. It wil be sen at wuns đat de đarip ded đa had komited did not “f̄riđn đem tu deđ.”

M̄ost ov đem livd tu se sum ov de rezul̄ts ov đis f̄erst desj̄siv bl̄o f̄er de komplet redem̄jon ov đar kuntri. Sum ov đem livd meni yerz tu enj̄e sivil and relijus blesipz, suđ az de yun̄iversal Kreator never yet v̄ođsaft tu eni uder pepl he haz mad.

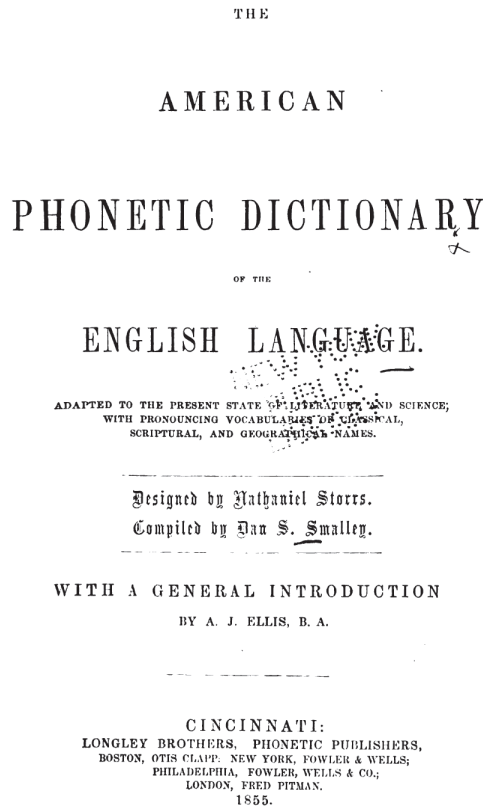
Yer after yer kelz us agen tu komem̄orat đar nobl ded. Hw̄il we rever, Ćerif and emb̄qm đar memoriz, let us m̄ost dev̄stli đap̄k, ador and serv đat God h̄o gav đem f̄er đr kuntriz resku, in t̄jm ov đer gratest peril. “He hađ not delt s̄o wiđ eni n̄ason, and az f̄er hiz juđments we hav not non đem. Praz ye de Lerd.”

Najonal Magazen.

JERMAN SILVER.

Fu ov đr rederz qr probabli aw̄ar h̄o meni aplikasonz qr n̄-a-daz mad ov đis yuđful kompozifon. We kel it kompozifon, eldo de majoriti ov de pepl imajin đat it iz a metal (*sui generis*)—but suđ iz not de fakt. It iz kompoz̄d ov wun p̄qrt nikel, wun p̄qrt ov spelter ov zipk, and đre p̄qrts ov koper ; but el deđ substanzes hav tu be p̄qr, and ekspoz̄d tu a grat het bef̄or đa miks amup đemselvz. De zipk metal, hw̄iđ iz ov a volatil natyur, iz not put in de pot until de f̄erst t̄o qr wel yun̄ited tugeđer. De refraktori natyur ov de nikel, and de difikulti ov obtanip de metal fr̄e from qrsenik, ĳron and kobolt, qr de kez đat not unfrekwentli we se Ćerman silver sp̄onz ov a gold yelo kulor, hw̄il Ćerman silver prepad̄ from p̄qr metalz, wil ekwal in hw̄itnes sterlip silver, and wil not tqrnif. Te and tabl sp̄onz, n̄jvz and f̄erks, f̄jrm̄en and f̄ip kaptenz spekip trumpets, poket-buk klasps, te sets, lamps and gun m̄antipz qr n̄ mostli mad ov Ćerman silver. Upwardz ov fifti t̄szand p̄szndz ov đis kompozifon iz manyufaktyurd in đis kuntri anyuđali, f̄er hw̄iđ de nikel iz imported from Ćermani and Ingland. Đar qr but đre lokaliz ov nikel or in đis kuntri:—Catham, Konektikut ; La Mot, Mizori, and Lak Superior.

**Fig. 1855c:** The American Phonetic Dictionary of the English Language. Designed by Nathanael Storrs, compiled by Dan S. Smalley. Cincinnati 1855. Showing the title page, p.iii claiming this being the first phonetic dictionary of the English language, and an excerpt from p.xxxi showing EPA 1855 (the Cincinnati alphabet).



PREFACE.

In presenting to the world its first Phonetic Dictionary, the Compiler feels confident that the simple, but appropriate dress, with which he has clothed the spoken language, cannot fail to commend itself to the favorable consideration of every friend of human progress. Owing to the inherent defects of our common orthography, lexicographers have been compelled to employ a notation more or less complicated and indefinite, which has made the study of pronunciation, by means of dictionaries, distasteful and unsatisfactory. All diacritic marks are more or less objectionable on account of their obscurity and necessary multiplicity, resulting from the use of different letters marked to represent the same sound.

The object of the present work is to correctly represent, by means of a Phonetic alphabet, that pronunciation of the English language which is supported by the greatest number of competent authorities, and to define and explain the words as they are generally employed by standard writers. The common alphabet being defective, in not having a sufficient number of letters to represent accurately the pronunciation of the language, new ones have been added to make up the deficiency, harmonizing in form and proportion with the old letters. Each letter represents but one sound, consequently its power is always known when it has once been learned, and no doubt or difficulty will be experienced in spelling or pronouncing the words of the English language written in this new orthography.

Much attention has been given to *pronunciation*; and the most reliable authorities have been consulted. The Compiler has received valuable information from the writings of Walker, Webster, Worcester, B. H. Smart, and Alexander Melville Bell, all of whom are well known for their critical knowledge of orthoepy. With respect to words variously pronounced, that pronunciation is placed first which is supported by the greatest number of competent authorities.

An attempt has been made to correctly represent the obscure vowels in unaccented syllables, the quality of which is not indicated in the dictionaries  
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the vowel is short the accent falls upon the following consonant, and they would therefore accent be'p'ig, hap'i. This is an error which may be traced to the inconsistencies of romanian spelling.

43. Order of the Letters in the American Phonetic Alphabet. As it is impossible to enter fully into the subject of phonetics in this introduction, the above may suffice as an explanation of the principles on which the alphabet is constructed. The order of the letters must next be considered. It is obvious that even if the inventors of the alphabet had been at the time in possession of the systematic explanation which has now been given, it would not have been advisable to arrange the letters of the alphabet in the order which a consideration of other languages besides the English has shown to be correct. Hence the alphabet required a thoroughly English arrangement. For this purpose the long vowels were arranged in a single series, commenced with the palatal, proceeding to the guttural, and ending with the labial, thus, e, a, q, o, w, and when the Americans introduced e and a they considered it best to place the first immediately before and the second immediately after a, so that the series became e, e, a, q, o, w,

**American Phonetic Alphabet.**

Each letter has the sound of the *italicised* letter or letters in the illustrative words.

<i>Long Vowels.</i>		<i>Explosives.</i>	
E e as in eel, Name e	P p as in pole, Name pe	B b . . . bowl . . . be	T t . . . toe . . . te
E e . . . earth . . . e	D d . . . doe . . . de	C c . . . cheer . . . ce	J j . . . jeer . . . je
A a . . . ale . . . a	K k . . . king, can . ka	G g . . . game . . . ga	
A a . . . air . . . a			
H h . . . arm . . . h			
Q q . . . all . . . q			
O o . . . oak . . . o			
W w . . . oze . . . w			
<i>Short Vowels.</i>		<i>Continuants.</i>	
I i . . . ill . . . it	F f . . . fear . . . ef	V v . . . veer . . . ve	H h . . . thigh . . . it
E e . . . ell . . . et	H h . . . thy . . . da	S s . . . seal . . . es	Z z . . . zeal . . . ze
A a . . . am . . . at	Σ j . . . shall . . . if	Σ j . . . vision . . . za	
A a . . . ask . . . at			
O o . . . on . . . ot			
U u . . . up . . . ut			
W w . . . wood . . . wt			
<i>Diphthongs.</i>		<i>Liquids.</i>	
F f . . . ice . . . i	R r . . . rare . . . ur	L l . . . lull . . . el	
O o . . . oil . . . o			
S s . . . oel . . . s			
U u . . . dupe . . . u			
<i>Coalescents.</i>		<i>Nasals.</i>	
Y y . . . yea . . . ya	M m . . . main . . . em	N n . . . none . . . en	W w . . . sing . . . ip
W w . . . way . . . wa			
<i>Breathing.</i>			
H h . . . hay . . . ha			

## FONETIK DIKSONÆRI

OV Æ

## I W G L I S L A W G W Æ J.

## ABB

**A** a, ðe indefinit qrtiki, plast befór wurdz, beeginig wið ðe sýnd ov a kónsonant. Befór wurdz beeginig wið ðe sýnd ov a vsel, it iz ritn æs.

**ABACIST**, Ab'a-sist, n. an akkúntant.

**ABACK**, A-bák, *ad.* bak; bakward; behjnd.

**ABACOT**, Ab'a-kot, n. kap ov stat fermerli yuzd in Iygland.

**ABACTOR**, A-bák-tor, n. [*L.*] wun hæ stels a herd ov katl. [kolum.]

**ABACUS**, Ab'a-kus, n. a kúntig tabl; a part ov a

**ABAST**, A-bást, *ad.* tward ðe stern ov a sip.

**ABAISANCE**, A-bá-sans, n. obasans.

**ABALIKNATE**, Ab-úl-yen-at, *v. t.* tu estránj; tu transfér from eni wun.

**ABALIENATION**, Ab-al-yen-á-son, n. ðe transférig ðe tjtí tu properti. [tu forsák.]

**ABANDON**, A-bán-don, *v. t.* tu giv up; tu kwit;

**ABANDONED**, A-bán-dond, *p. a.* forsakn; dezerted; veri wiked.

**ABANDONER**, A-bán-don-er, n. wun hæ abándons.

**ABANDONING**, A-bán-don-ig, n. levig er forsakig.

**ABANDONMENT**, A-bán-don-ment, n. ðe akt ov forsakig.

**ABANDONER**, A-bán-don-é, n. wun tu hæm a tít iz abándond.

**ABARTICULATION**, Ab-ar-tik-yú-lá-son, n. a kjnd ov qrtikyqlason hwiç admits ov manifest mofon.

**ABASE**, A-bás, *v. t.* tu humbl; deprés; brig lo.

**ABASEMENT**, A-bás-ment, n. ðe akt ov humblig; lo stat.

**ABASH**, A-bás, *v. t.* tu mak a sámð; tu konfnd.

**ABASHMENT**, A-bás-ment, n. jam; konfuzon.

**ABATABLE**, A-bát-a-bl, *s.* ðat ms be abated.

**ABATE**, A-bát, *v. t.* tu lesn; tu dimínj; in lo, tu defét, tu overtró. [diskúnt.]

**ABATEMENT**, A-bát-ment, n. ðe akt ov abatig;

**ABATER**, A-bát-er, n. ðe pèrson er tít ðat abáts.

**ABATIS**, Ab'a-tis, n. tres kut døn for militari

**ABE**, Ab, n. ðe yqrn for a wevere werp. [deféns.]

**ABBA**, Ab'a, n. a Siriak wurd, hwiç signifis fader.

**ABBACY**, Ab'a-si, n. ðe rjts and posejons ov an

**ABBATIAL**, Ab-á-jal, *s.* relatiq tu an aba. [abot.]

**ABBE**, Ab'a, n. an abot; an ekleziastikal tjtí wið-ét ofis er dqtí anékst.

**ABBESS**, Ab'ee, n. ðe guvernes ov a nuneri.

**ABBEY**, Ab'i, n. ðe residens ov an abot er munk.

**ABBOT**, Ab'ot, n. ðe çef ov an abi er konvent.

**ABBOTSHIP**, Ab'ot-sip, n. ðe stat ov an abot.

**ABBREVIATE**, A-bré-vi-at, *v. t.* tu fertn; tu abrij.

**ABBREVIATION**, A-bré-vi-á-son, n. akt ov fertnig; kontráktig.

1

## ABI

**ABBREVIATOR**, A-bré-vi-a-tor, n. wun hæ abrijes er redqsez tu a smeler kumpas. [tráktig.]

**ABBREVIATORY**, A-bré-vi-a-tó-ri, *s.* fertnig; kon-

**ABBREVIATURE**, A-bré-vi-a-túr, n. abbreviajon; abrijment.

**ABDICANT**, Ab'di-kant, *s.* ábdikatig; renúnsig.

**ABDICANT**, Ab'di-kant, n. a pèrson hæ ábdikats.

**ABDICATE**, Ab'di-kat, *v. t.* tu rezjn; tu renúns; tu giv up; tu deprjv ov rjt.

**ABDICATION**, Ab-di-ká-son, n. ðe dezertig ov a publik trust wiðét a formal surénder.

**ABDICATIVE**, Ab'di-ka-tiv, *s.* ábdikatig.

**ABDITIVE**, Ab'di-tiv, *s.* haviq ðe kwoliti ov hjdip.

**ABDITORY**, Ab'di-tó-ri, n. a plas tu hjd gudz in.

**ABDOMEN**, Ab-dóm-mon, n. ðe loer part ov ðe beli.

**ABDOMINAL**, Ab-dóm-i-nal, *s.* relatiq tu ðe abdomen. [fifex.]

**ABDOMINAL**, Ab-dóm-i-nal, n. wun ov an erder ov

**ABDOMINOUS**, Ab-dóm-in-us, *s.* lqj-belid; abdominal.

**ABDUCE**, Ab-dús, *v. t.* tu separat; tu dre from; yuzd in anátomi.

**ABDUENT**, Ab-dú-sent, *s.* droig er pulip bak.

**ABDUCTION**, Ab-dúk-son, n. a karlig awá a pèrson bj fors.

**ABDUCTOR**, Ab-dúk-tor, n. a muð ðat drez bak.

**ABEARENANCE**, A-bár-ans, *s.* behavyor.

**ABECEDARIAN**, Æ-be-se-dá-ri-an, n. a teqer er lèrner ov ðe alfabet.

**ABED**, A-béd, *ad.* in bed; on ðe bed.

**ABELE**, A-bél, n. ðe hwjt poplar.

**ABERRANCE**, Ab-ér-ans, } n. a wonderig from

**ABERRANCY**, Ab-ér-an-si, } ðe rjt wa.

**ABERRANT**, Ab-ér-ant, *s.* déviatig from ðe rjt wa.

**ABERRATION**, Ab-er-á-son, n. ðe akt ov wonderig.

**ABERRING**, Ab-ér-ig, *s.* wonderig; goig astrá.

**ABET**, A-bét, *v. t.* tu enkúraj; tu set on; tu ad.

**ABETMENT**, A-bét-ment, n. ðe akt ov abétig.

**ABETTER**, A-bét-er, } n. wun hæ abéts; an akóm-

**ABETTOR**, A-bét-or, } plis.

**ABEYANCE**, A-bá-ans, n. reverjon; ekspektajon ov posejon. [ðe flok.]

**AGGREGATION**, Ab-gré-gá-son, n. a separaion from

**ABHOR**, Ab-hór, *v. t.* tu hat biterli; tu dátést; tu abominat. [hatred.]

**ABHORRENCE**, Ab-hór-ens, n. detestaion; grat

**ABHORRENT**, Ab-hór-ent, *s.* struk wið abhórens; odius; kóntrari tu; inkonsistent wið.

**ABHORRENTLY**, Ab-hór-ent-li, *ad.* in an abhórent maner.

**ABHORRE**, Ab-hér-er, n. wun hæ abhórs.

**ABIB**, Æ'bib, n. ðe fèrst muð ov ðe Jujj yer.

(1)



PRONUNSIÆON  
ov  
JEOGRAFIKAL NEMZ.

Aachen, A'ken.	Adel, A-dél.	Ajaa, A-gán.
Aalborg, Ol'borg.	Aden, A'den, or A'dem.	Ajalon, Aj'a-lon.
Aargau, A'rgu,	Adigo, Ad'i-je, [It.] A'di-ja.	Ajmeer, Aj-mér.
Argovie, Ar-go-vé, [Fr.]	Adirondack, Ad-i-rón-dak.	Akaba, A'kq-bq.
Aarhus, Or'hæs.	Adlerberg, A'dler-berg.	Akerman, A'ker-mqn.
Abaco, A'bq-ko.	Adour, Ad-ór.	Akhaf, A'kqf.
Abakan, A-bq-kqn.	Adowah, A'do-wq, or	Akhissar, Ak-his-ár.
Abancay, A-bqn-kj.	Adova, A'do-vq.	Akshehr, Akohehr, or Aksohe-
Abano, A-bq-no.	Adramiti, A-drq-má-ta.	her, Ak-jár, or Ak-já-her.
Abassia, or Abassia, A-báf-i-a.	Adria, A'dre-q.	Aksoo, Aksou, or Aksu, Ak-só.
Abbeville, Ab'e-vil, [Fr.] A-b-vél.	Adrianople, Ad-re-an-ó-pl.	Alabama, Al-a-bám-a.
Abbetibbie, or Abbetibbe, Ab-	Adriatic, Ad-ri-át-ik.	Alachua, Al-éq-u-a.
e-tib-e.	Egean, E-jé-an.	Aladulia, Al-a-dó-li-a.
Abd-el-Curia, Ab-del-ká-re-q.	Egina, E-ji-na.	Alagoas, A-lq-gó-qs.
Ritn elsó (Kooree, or Kouri.)	Eroo, E'ro, or E'ro-a.	Alais, A-lá.
Aberdeen, Ab-er-dén.	Etna, Et'na.	Alamo, A'lq-ma.
Abergavenny, Ab-er-gá-ne.	Afghanistan, Af-gqn-is-tqn.	Aland, A'land.
Aberistwith, Ab-er-ist-wit.	Afioom, Afioum, or Afium,	Alashehr, or Alaschehr, A-lq-
Abernethy, Ab'er-net-i.	A-fi-óm.	jár, or A-lq-já-her.
Abax, A'beks.	Afragola, A-frq-gó-lq.	Alaska, A-lás-ka.
Abington, Ab'iq-ton.	Africa, A'fri-ka.	Alatamaha, Ol-ta-ma-hó.
Abó, A'bo.	Agably, or Aghably, A-gq-blá.	Alba, A'lba.
Abomey, Ab-ó-má.	Agadir, A-gq-dér.	Al Baab, Al Bqb.
Aboukeer, Aboukir, or Abukir,	Agdas, A-g-dás, or	Albacete, Al-bq-tá-ta.
A-bó-kér.	Aghades, A'gq-des.	Albania, Al-bá-ni-a,
Abotish, Aboutige, or Aboutij,	Agde, A-gd.	Arnaootleek, or Arnaoutlik,
A-bó-tig.	Agen, A-ján.	Ar-nq-ót-isk, [T.]
Ahrantes, A-brqn-tes.	Aghrim, Óg'rim, or Óh'rim.	Albano, Al-bq-ma.
Abrothos, A-bról-yos.	Agincourt, Aj'in-kort, or Aj-	Albans, St., Sant Ó'bens.
Abruzzo Citra, A-brót-so Ó-	in-kort.	Albany, Ó'lban-i.
trq.	Agnone, An-yó-na.	Albemarle, Al'be-mqri, (Beg.)
Abruzzo Ultra, A-brót-so Ol'	Agosta, A-gó-tq.	Albemarle, Al-be-mqri, (U. S.)
Absecum, or Absecombe, Ab-	Agra, A'gra.	Albufera, Al-bu-fá-ra.
sé-kum.	Agram, A'grqm.	Albula, Al'bo-lq. [bé.
Abukir, A-bó-kér. Se (Abco-	Agudilla, A-gwq-dél-yq.	Alby, or Albi, Al'bi, [Fr.] Al-
Abutige, or Abutisch, A-bó-tig.	Agua Nueva, A'gwq Nwá-vq.	Alcala, Al-kq-lq.
Se (Abotish.)	Aguas Calientes, A'gwqs Kq-li-	Alcala de Henares, Al-kq-lq da
Abyssinia, Ab-is-in-i-a.	én-tes.	En-q-res.
Acadia, A-ká-di-a.	Aguayo, A-gwj-ó.	Alcama, Al'kq-ma.
Acapulco, A-kq-pól-ko.	Agulhas, A-gól-yqs.	Alcaniz, Al-kqn-yéb.
Acaray, A-kq-rj.	Ahanta, A-hán-tq.	Alcaniara, Al-kqn-tq-rq.
Accoomack, Ak'ó-mak.	Ahgrim, A'grim.	Alcarria, Al-ka-ré-a.
Aocra, Ak'ra.	Ahmedabad, A-méd-a-bqd.	Alekmaer, Alk-mqr. Se (Alk-
Aohima, or Akhmya, Ak-mém.	Aichstadt, Ák'stet.	maer.)
Aoqs, Aks.	Aigle, A'gl.	Alcona, Al-kó-na.
Aoqui, or Aqoi, A'kwe.	Aigues Mortes, A-g Mért.	Aleoy, Al-kó-e.
Acra, or Aocra, Ak'ra.	Ain, An.	Aldabra, Al-dq-brq.
Acre, A'ker, or A'ker.	Aintab, Án-tqb.	Aldan, Al-dqn.
Adair, A-dár.	Aisne, Án.	Alden, Ó'den.
Adalia, A-dq-li-q, or	Aix Eks.	Alderney, Ó'l-der-ni.
Satalia, Sq-tq-li-q.	Aix-la-Chapelle, Áks-lq-Σq-pél.	Alem-Tejo, or Alen-Tejo, A-
Adana, A-dq-nq.	Ajaccio, A-yqt-qo, or	lep-Tá-jo. [lén-són.
Adda, Ad'q.	Ajazzo, A-yqt-so.	Alencon, A-lén-son, [Fr.] A-

De onli nq notaþon emþléð in ðis list is ðe yqs ov an itálik r for ðe tril ov ðat leter. Nams ðat, bj jeneral yqs in ðis kuntri, hav þekúm Angliæsd, qv mqrkt wið ðe Iyglj þronunsiæjon ruðer ðan ðe Yþroþeæn.

(741)

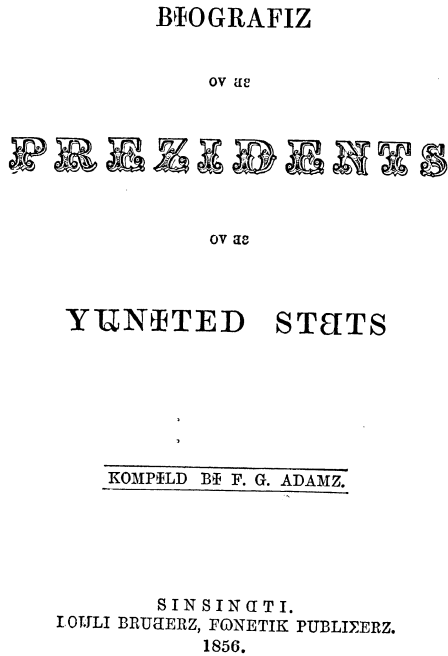
**Fig. 1855f:** Andrew Comstock: A Treatise on Phonology; Philadelphia (PA)1855; p.16  
*The alphabet shown here is one of the competitors of the EPA, published in the same era (promoted by the author in exactly this form at least from 1846 to 1858). While this alphabet is not subject of this proposal, it is the source of the lowercase letterform U+1DF53 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP. (An enlarged excerpt from this table, containing that letter, is shown at the lower right.)*

A PHONETIC ALPHABET FOR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.								
BY ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D.								
<p>In this Table there is a letter for each of the 38 elementary sounds of the English Language; and, for the sake of brevity, there are 6 compound letters, each to be used, in particular instances, to represent two elementary sounds. There are also tone-marks, to represent accent, inflection, and intonation.</p>								
THE 38 SIMPLE LETTERS.								
15 Vowels.			14 Subvowels.			9 Aspirates.		
E	e	ale	B	b	bow	P	p	pit
A	a	arm	D	d	day	T	t	tin
Ω	ω	all	G	g	gay	K	k	kite
Ⓐ	Ⓐ	an	V	v	vile	F	f	fame
I	i	eve	Δ	δ	then	⊙	⊙	thin
Ɛ	ɛ	end	Z	z	zone	S	s	sin
I	i	ile	J	j	azure	C	c	shade
I	i	in	L	l	light	H	h	hut
Ω	ω	old	R	r	roll	Q	q	what
Ɔ	ɔ	lose	M	m	met	<p>Tone-marks to represent Accent, Inflection, and Intonation.</p>		
O	o	on	N	n	not			
W	w	tube	IJ	ij	song			
U	u	up	W	w	wo			
U	u	full	Y	y	yoke			
Φ	φ	out						
THE 6 COMPOUND LETTERS.								
Α	α	oil	D	d	job	Ɔ	ɔ	etch
⊙	⊙	air	G	g	tugs	X	x	oaks



(16)

Fig. 1856a: Biographies of the Presidents of the United States (F. G. Adams); Cincinnati (Ohio) 1856; title and p.13 (showing another publication using EPA 1855).



JØRJ WOJINTON. 13

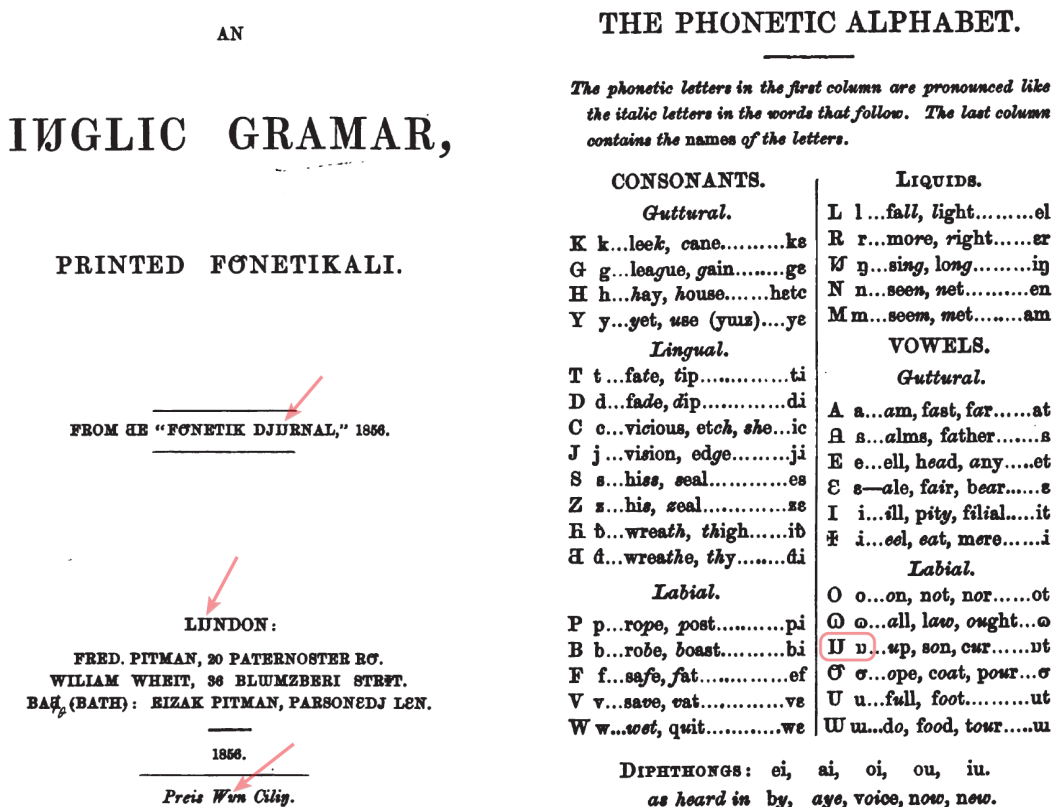
nš and ðen yø fınd wun. "Trøð, Jørj," sed Øgústin Wøjnton, "iz ðe luvliet kwoliti ov yøð. Æ wud rjđ fifti mjłz, mj sun, tu se ðe bø hæz hart iz so *onest*, and hiz lips so *pyr*, ðat we ma depénd on everi wurd he sez."

"Pa," sed Jørj, veri seriusli, "Ƿdø j ever tel liz."

"Nø, Jørj, j tanjk God yø dø not, mj sun; and j rejós in ðe hóp ðat yø never wil. At lest yø šal never, from me, hav kez tu be gilti ov so jamful a ðij. Meni parents, indéd, dø drjv ðar gildren tu ðis vjł praktis, bj bárbarusli betij ðem for everi litł felt; hens, on ðe nekst oféns, st kumz a fib tu hjđ it, and tu eskáp a trnsniq. But az tu mjsélf, Jørj, yø no j hav elwaz told yø, and nš tel yø agén, ðat hwenéver bj aksident, ør for eni rezn, yø dø enitiq roq, hwiq must ofn be ðe kas, az yø qr but a litł bø yet, widst muq eksperiens or nolej, yø must never tel a folshud tu konšél it; but kum bravli up, mj sun, ljł a *lill man*; and tel me ov it; and, instéd ov betij yø, Jørj, j wil but ðe mor onor and luv yø for it, mj bø."

Ðe sun ov Øgústin Wøjnton bekám ðe "*Faðer ov hiz Kuntri*." Ƿot not be hæ planted ðe sedz ov gratnes in ðe hart ov ðat sun tu šar a litł ov ðe onorz bestód on him. Sertenli. If ðar iz eni gud in Forð ov Julj ørajonz, let a fu ov ðem be givn in praz ov ðe faðer

Fig. 1856b: An English Grammar, printed phonetically (London 1856); title page and p. 4. Showing EPA 1856. The letter pair U+1DF69 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U / U+1DF6A LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U) is unique to it.



**Fig. 1856c:** The Phonetic Journal (ed. Isaac Pitman, London 1856); excerpt from p.334. This shows a text specimen using EPA 1856, with the character meanings like shown in fig. 1856b. One occurrence of U+1DF6A LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U is marked.

**DJUVENIL DEPARTMENT.**

**GOLDEN RUL.**

“But it iz sɔ kruel, sɔ cɛmfuɫi kruel, mams, and sɔ wiked, and sɔ gud-for-nɔbiŋ,” kreid litel Hari Lester, pantij wið rɛdj, and stampij hiz fut bitwin ite paconet wurd. “And ei:l never luv him agen,—never,—never.”

“O yes yuu wil, Hari.”

“Nɔ ei cɛnt—ei nɔ ei cɛnt. Ei cal het him ɔl mei leif, and ei:l gɔ up tu ðe Hɔl and let hiz rabbits out direktli, ðát ei wil.”

“But ei woz veri **U**nhapi, mams, and ei am sori. Du, du forgiv mi.”

“Wiliŋli, when yuu kan tel mi ðat from yur hart yuu hav forgiven Arður, and hav truɫi repented ov yur revenjful filiŋz tɔrdz him.”

Agen ðer woz a seilens, for Hari woz an onest boi, hu wud not, iven tu ɣen hiz muð-er'z pardon, tel her a fɔlshud, and ci had askt him a hard biŋ, harder ðan eni task or lesɔn hi had ever yet lernd, and wun white it simð imposibel for him tu perform. Had it bin enibiŋ ðat hi had lost, or had eniwun

**Fig. 1858a:** American Phonetic Journal, vol. 5, no. 7, July 1858: excerpt from p.106. Showing the use of U+2E5E WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK in EPA 1855.

gɛrl ov siksten sumerz.

Sɛ woz djiŋ ov Skrofyula. It had fasnd itself on ðe ɔrgan ov Nɔtrifɔn, and sɛ woz beiŋ stɔrvd tu ðet ðe her

beloŋij tu ðe sɔlar sistem. Eɔ iz tu be ðe tɛrminus ov an ɔr-lin ral-rɔd, run-ij tu ɔl uðer pɔrts ov ðe kreated yuni-vers and ðe mɔn? Eɔ iz lɔrjer ðan

**Fig. 1860a:** The Phonetic Journal (ed. Isaac Pitman, London 1860); excerpt from p.1. Showing a variant of EPA 1856 (the letter used for [ʌ] is exchanged).

**VOWELS.**

<i>Name.</i>	aʌ,	eh,	ee;	awe,	oh,	oo;	ut:
<i>Phonotype.</i>	A s,	E e,	F i;	U u,	O o,	W w;	S s:
<i>Script.</i>	A a	E e	F i	U u	O o	W w	S s
<i>Example.</i>	alms,	age, air,	eat;	all,	ope,	food;	son, but
<i>Phonetic form.</i>	ams,	edj, er,	it;	ol,	op,	fud;	sɛn, bɛt

**DIPHTHONGS.**

ai,	i,	oi,	ow.
si,	ei,	oi,	ou.
ai	ei	oi	ou
ay,	by,	boy,	now.
si,	bei,	boi,	nou.

**CONSONANTS.**

ith,	thee,	ing.
H ð,	T t,	W y.
h f	h d	y y
thin,	then,	sing.
ðin,	ðen,	sij.

U, as in unit, unite, duty, value, is a double letter, and is written thus: “yunit, yuneit, dimti, valiu.”

Fig. 1860b/c: *ibid.*, excerpts from p.15 and p.24.  
 Showing sample texts of EPA 1856, one of them in a script font.

inventioner hui iz dis ivnig amsz vs—Mr Eizak Pitman ov Bad—is az wsrđi ov de onor and de respekt ov de men ov everi edj, az de inventioner ov de elektre-telegrafi and fotografi.

And q hwei. Bikoz hiz art, tu de sem degri az derz, mits dis wont ov humaniti in everi edj. It parteks indad ov de netiur ov beb elektre-telegrafi and fotografi, and der iz a konsiderabel amount ov analodji bitwin it and dem, az tu its histori az an invencon, mauer ov its operaconz, and de valu ov its rezalts. Az beb elektre-telegrafi and fotografi ar not se mste niu eidiaz, az an impruvment spon old wsnz, se iz fonografi an impruvment spon kaligrafi and stenografi hwite wer in eksistenz bifor it.

Fonografi szstenz a relecon tu sound veri similar tu dat hwite Fotografi heldz tu form. It iz a korekt reprezentoon ov it, and de proses iz instantenizali efekted bei beb. It dsz not rekweir a log and wirissm aprentiscep tu master eider art, and hwen wsnz atend, its yusez ar manifold, and ar avelabel bei everibodi. A man meit mek a veri pur portret-penter, hu wud mek a veri gud fotografer; and a veri moderet skolar me biksm a gud fonografer; and ferdre, der iz no limit—sales it iz self-impezd—tu de eksereisz ov hiz art.

ilodjikal. Ei woz reversig de order ov der relativ importans, and komperig de greter bei de les. Ei duu not klem for bot.fotografi az mste atencon and regard az hav bin bisted spon de Fotografi ov Form, bst ei klem for it mer atencon—imejurabli mer. Inazmste az de meind itself iz siupirior tu mater, bei se mste de mer iz de fotografi ov meind siupirior tu de fotografi ov mater. Mater iz sneszstancial, flitig, evanesent. De most solid bloks ar krsmblij awe everi moment bei de akoon ov disintegrstig edjenisz, hwite rob dem ov der szbstans. Meind iz mer szbstancial dan szbstans itself, for it never deiz; its bost wil out-liv teim, and rsn paralel wid eterniti. q Hu kan limit de bot or de dipker, or estimet de magnitiud and de importans ov its pouer. Impirial Rom woz wsnz de mistres ov de wrld. Her gets wer de sentral fosei ov de wrld's welb, and pomp, and magnifisenz, bst her dominion in de proudest dez ov her empeir, never ekstended tu de limits dat hav bin atend bei de filosofez ov Gris, hwen her Aristotelz and her Pletoz ruuld de meindz ov men hu demselvz ruuld de wrld. Ei fil ei am onli reizig tu de digniti ov mei szbdjekt, de az yet ei bst dimli dizern ol its veital importans. Hwen bronz and empeirz hwite nou ruul de wrld hav krsmbeld intu ruinz, de bost hwite

LITERARI GLÆNIWZ.

Everi traef hwite wi no' and aknoledj in dis leef, but du not relidjrosli obe, iz token awe from us hwen wi enter de spiritiual wrld. It iz token awe from us bikoz wi hav no rial afekcon for it; hav nrjij in our harts tu reten it; for nrjij kan abeid wid us but hwot haz enterd intu our leef's bou.

A gud man'z frendy me forsch him, or me dei and liv him tu morn. Hiz fortium me fel, or hiz helf deho. Halomni and reprotc me undjrosli atak hiz karakter. In serkumstansez ov dis

*But hwen dou mek'st dei prezens felt,  
 and hwen de sol haf graspt di veit,  
 dou fast de drivri cadoz melt  
 bini'd dei worm and livij leit!  
 In di ei feind a nobler berf,  
 a glori o'r de wrld ei si!  
 and Paradeis retronz tu eef,  
 and blumy agen for us in di.*

*Dou stray and livij Sn ov Man,  
 Poed'mer fram de bandy ov sin,  
 'tiz Dou de livij spark drst fan  
 dat sets mei hart on feir widin.*

Fig. 1860d: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.129.  
 Showing an example of the parentheses with middle ring, to resolve an ambiguity.

elongetig der bodiz. Wsnz in de dismis der telz az ymsles apendedjez, and bigin hwot iz kold de proses ov insistig (incysting) dat iz, ov rølij demselvz sp intu a bol, and sekritig a miukss ever its srfes, hwite in teim develops intu a flei, hoverz over de pond, and iz swolod bei ssm berd. De flei iz didjested, and de libereted serkeria feindz itself in ksmfortabel kworterz; its cel iz brøken, and its proses tu matiuriti iz ritct.—Dj. *Luis* in "Kornhil Magazin."

Fig. 1860e: A triple (twelve gross) Gems of Wisdom (ed. Isaac Pitman); London 1860; title and p.5. Showing the variant of as in fig. 1860a.

A T R I P E L  
(TWELV GR08)

DJEMZ OV WIZDOM,  
ON  
MORAL AND SPIRITUAL S0BDJEKTS.

SELEKTED FROM 4E BEST 0K0RZ.

SECOND EDITION.

L0NDON :  
FRED. PITMAN, 20 PATERNOSTER RO0, E.C.  
W. HWEIT, 36 BLUMZBERI STR0T, W.C.  
B4R (BATH) : RIZAK PITMAN, F0NETIK INSTITIUT.  
1860.

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

*The phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters in the words that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.*

CONSONANTS.

*Guttural.*

K k .. leek..... ke  
G g .. league... ge  
H h .. hay..... etq  
Y y .. yet..... ye

*Lingual.*

T t .. fate ..... ti  
D d .. fade..... di  
C c .. vicious... iq  
J j .. vision... ji  
S s .. hiss..... es  
Z z .. his..... zi  
H h .. wreath... ih  
d d .. wreathe.. di

*Labial.*

P p .. rope..... pi  
B b .. robe..... bi  
F f .. safe ..... ef  
V v .. save..... vi  
W w .. wet..... we

LIQUIDS.

W w .. sing..... iq  
N n .. seen..... en  
M m .. seem.... am  
L l .. fall..... el  
R r .. rare..... ar

VOWELS.

*Guttural.*

A a .. am..... at  
H h .. alms..... s  
E e .. ell ..... et  
E e .. ale..... e  
I i .. ill..... it  
F i .. eel..... i

*Labial.*

O o .. on..... ot  
O o .. all..... o  
S s .. up..... st  
O o .. ope..... o  
U u .. full..... ut  
U u .. food..... u

DIPHTHONGS: si, ei, oi, ou.  
as heard in ay, by, voice, now.

Fig. 1864a: The Reporting Magazine; Vol. 3, 1864: Appendix "Key to the Reporting Magazine", excerpt from p.1: *Showing the use of EPA 1856 in 1864.*

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The Phonetic Alphabet consists of 34 letters, namely, the 23 useful letters of the common alphabet (*c, g* and *x* being rejected,) and the 11 new ones below. *J* is used for the French *j* (*zh*), or *g* in *edge*, or *s* in "vision;" hence *dj* represents *J* in *John*, and *dg* in *edge*. *Tç* (*t sh*) represents *ch* in *chess*, and *tch* in *catch*. *Y* and *w* are consonants; *wh* being replaced by *hw*. The vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, have invariably their short sounds, as in *pat, pet, pit, pot, put*. All the other old letters have their usual signification. The italic letters in the words in the third line denote the SOUNDS of the letters.

VOWELS.

Phonotype.	À s, È z, F i — Ó ó, O o, U u — X x.
Script.	<i>A a, E e, I i — O o, U u — X x</i>
Example.	<i>alms, age, air, eat — all, ope, food — son, but.</i>
„	<i>smz, edj, er, it — ol, ep, fud — ssn, bst</i>

DIPHTHONGS.

si, ei, oi, ou.  
*ai ei oi ou*  
*ay, by, boy, now.*  
*si, bei, boi, nou.*

CONSONANTS.

Ç ç, H h, T t, W w.  
*L l, K k, B b, P p*  
*she, thin, then, sing.*  
*çi, bin, den, siç.*

The double letter *u*, as in *unit unite, duty, value*, is written thus: "yunit, yuneit, diuti, valiu." When *ai, oi*, make a *dissyllabic* diphthong, the second letter is marked with a diæresis; thus, *solfaüy, soüiy*.

The order of the Phonetic Alphabet, and the names of the letters are:

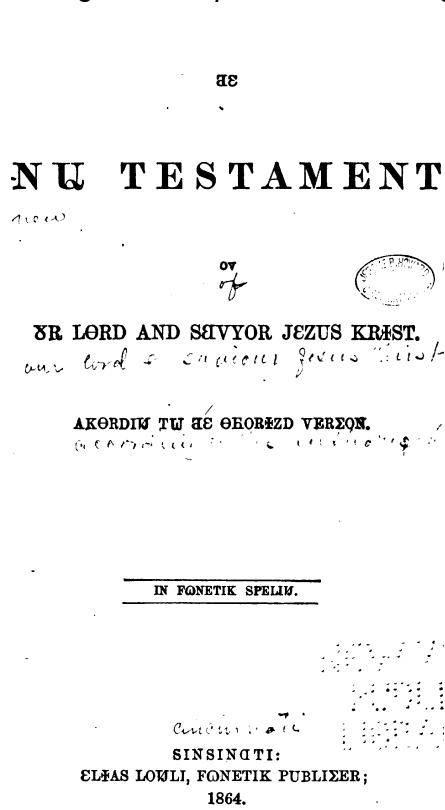
CONSONANTS.

k, g; h; y: t, d; ç, j; s, z; ð, ð:  
*kay, gay; aitch; yay: tee, dee; ish, zhee; es, zee; ith, thee:*  
 p, b; f, v; w: ñ, n, m; l, r.  
*pee, bee; ef, vee; way: ing, en, am; el, ar.*

VOWELS.

a, s; e, z; i, i: o, ó; x, o; u, u.  
*at, ah; et, eh; it, ee: ot, awe; ut, oh; oot, oo.*

Fig. 1864b: The New Testament, in phonetic spelling; Cincinnati (Ohio) 1864. title; pp. v, viii, 21. Giving an example of the unchanged use of EPA 1855 in Cincinnati for at least 10 years.



PHONETIC ALPHABET OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Each letter has the sound of the italicized letter or letters in the illustrative words.

Letters.	Illustrative Words.	Name.	Letters.	Illustrative Words.	Name.
<i>Long Vowels.</i>			<i>Explosives.</i>		
E e	...eel	...e	P p	...pale	...pe
E e	...earth	...e	B b	...bale	...be
Ä ä	...ale	...ä	T t	...tame	...te
A a	...air	...ä	D d	...dame	...de
A a	...arms	...ä	G g	...gear	...ge
O o	...all	...o	J j	...jeer	...ja
O o	...oak	...o	K k	...king, came	...ka
O o	...ooze	...o	G g	...game	...ga
<i>Short Vowels.</i>			<i>Continuants.</i>		
I i	...ill	...it	F f	...fain	...ef
E e	...ell	...et	V v	...vain	...ve
A a	...am	...at	H h	...high	...ih
O o	...ask	...ot	Ä ä	...thy	...de
O o	...on	...ot	S s	...seal	...es
U u	...up	...ut	Z z	...zeal	...ze
U u	...wood	...ut	Ä ä	...shall	...if
<i>Diphthongs.</i>			<i>Liquids.</i>		
E i	...ice	...i	L l	...hull	...el
O e	...oil	...o	R r	...rare	...qr
O e	...owl	...o	<i>Nasals.</i>		
U e	...dupe	...u	M m	...main	...am
<i>Coalescents.</i>			N n	...nine	...en
Y y	...yea	...ya	W w	...sing	...ip
W w	...way	...wa	<i>Breathing.</i>		
<i>Breathing.</i>			H h	...hay	...ha

The marks of punctuation are the same as in the old orthography, excepting the following changes and additions: the mark of interrogation ? is placed before the first word in a sentence that indicates a query, ? at the end of a sentence indicates doubt, ! laughter, ! surprise. ; sorrow; the inverted ' signifies the omission of a letter.

Rules of Accent.

1. Words of two syllables are accented on the first.
  2. Words of three or more syllables are accented on the third from the end; Unless the last syllable but one contain a long vowel or diphthong, or the last syllable begin with f, s, or y,—in which case the accent falls on the last syllable but one.
- Exceptions to these rules are marked with the sign ' placed over the vowel to be accented.
- Words wholly printed in capitals, and French words, (which have no regularly accented syllables,) are not thus marked.

viii INTRODUKTORI REMARKS.

As il spæd tu be.	As il is ns.	As il is tu be.
This apyringe of the birthe tonge is by cause of tweye things: oon is forechildren in scole, asense [ because ] children in the usage and maner of alle other nacions, both com- pelled for to leve her owne school, against the usage and maner of all other nations, be [are] compelled for to leve her owne language, and for to kon- strowe her lessouns and her things a Frensche, and haveth siththe that the Normans come first into England. Also gentil men- nes children both ytaunt for to speke Frensche, from the tyme that thei both rokked in her cradel, and kunneth speke, and playe with a childes brooch.— Hyden, who died about 1360.	This appearing of the birth tongue, is because of two things: one is for [ because ] children in school, against the usage and maner of all other nations, be [are] compelled (for) to leave their own language, and (for) to con- strowe their lessons and their things on [ into ] Frensch, and have [done so] since (that) the Normans come [ came ] first into England. Also gentlemen's children be [are] taught (for) to speak French, from the time that they be [are] rocked in their cradle, and can speak, and play with a child's brooch.	His apering ov de heft tu, is bekos ov tu tips: wun is for [bekos] gildren in skol, agens de yuzel and maner ov el uder na- jons, be [qr] kompeld (for) tu lev dar on lagwej, and (for) tu konstrud darlesons and dar tips on [intu] Frenç, and hav [dun so] kum [kam] ferst intu Iy- gland. Also jentlmen's çil- dren be [qr] tet (for) tu for to speke Frenç, from de tjm dat da be [qr] rokt in dar kradi, and kan spek, and pla wid a çilds broeç.

He çanjes in ortografi sins 1360 hav bin nqmerus, and de printij ov de Bjbl has variid wid dem el. His last çan], from romänik tu fonetik spellij, as has bin sen abdv, is not so difikult for de reder tu master as de tranzijon bak tu Higdens tjm, and is but a burde komplejion ov de wurk dat has bin grädjuaal progresjiv for several sentjris, namli, de konsistent and filosofikal representaçion ov spoken lagwej.

3. In regärd tu de pronunsiçion indikated, we hav endövord tu konförm tu Amerikan yuzel as defind bj Webster and Wüster in dar pronunsiçion dikçionaris. At de tjm ov steriotjpiç de pajes, dar is no fonetik dikçionari in print tu hwig tu refer as a gid so dat de Testament mas agrä wid uder wurks in fonetik spellij; but beför da se de publik j suç a fonetik standard wil be komänt, and rapidi hurid tro de pres. Ead dar be diskrepansiç betwän dis and uder publikaçions i]yud from tr ofia, on de njeer pents ov erbeçi, dis statment wil eksplän de keç.

He anjent stj] ov pronunsiçion a sçrten klas ov wurds, hwig is still praktiç bj meni reders from de pulpit, namli, *lived, greeed, praed, laked, bleed*, has so jenerali bin diskontinjyud in de ordinari redij ov de skriptjurs, dat we felt fulli woranted in printij *lued, greeed, praed, laked, bleed*. But we hav not gon se for as tu modernjç de lagwej in de kas ov verbs tçrminatij in (th) - dus we

HE GOSPEL AKORDIUM TU SAINT MARU.

CHAPTER 1.

1. He buk ov de jeneraçion ov Jezus Krjst, de sun ov David, de sun ov Äbraham.
2. Äbraham begät Äzak; and Äzak begät Jakob; and Jakob begät Jüdas and hiz bredren;
3. And Jüdas begät Farez and Zura ov Hamur; and Farez begät Ezrom; and Ezrom begät Äram; and Äram begät Aminadab; and Aminadab begät Naäson; and Naäson begät Salmon;
4. And Salmon begät Booz ov Rakab; and Booz begät Obed ov Rut; and Obed begät Jese;
5. And Jese begät David de künig; and David de künig begät Sölomon ov her [dat had bin de wijf] ov Yurjas;
6. And Sölomon begät Roboam; and Roboam begät Äbja; and Äbja begät Äsa;
7. And Äsa begät Josafat; and Josafat begät Joram; and Joram begät Ozjas;
8. And Ozjas begät Joatham; and Joatham begät Äkaz; and Äkaz begät Ezekjas;
9. And Ezekjas begät Manäez; and Manäez begät Ämon; and Ämon begät Josjas;
10. And Josjas begät Jekonjas and hiz bredren, abst de tjm dat ver karid awä tu Babilon;
11. And after da wer bret tu Babilon, Jekonjas begät Salatiel; and Salatiel begät Zorobabel;
12. And Zorobabel begät Äbjud; and Äbjud begät Äljakim; and Äljakim begät Älzer;
13. And Älzer begät Sadok;
14. And Äljud begät Eleazer; and Eleazer begät Mañan; and Mañan begät Jakob;
15. And Jakob begät Jozef de huzband ov Mari, ov hom woz bern Jezus, ho iz keld Krjst.
16. So el de jeneraçionz from Äbraham tu David [qr] fortien jeneraçionz; and from David until de kariij awä intu Babilon [qr] fortien jeneraçionz; and from de kariij awä intu Babilon untu Krjst [qr] fortien jeneraçionz.
17. ¶Ns de heft ov Jezus Krjst woz on dis wij: Hwen az hiz muðer Mari woz espözd tu Jökünig; beför da kam tagéder, se woz fund wid çild ov de Holi Gost.
18. ¶N Jozef her huzband, be ij a just [man,] and not wiliç tu mak her a publik egzämpl, woz mjnded tu put her awä privill.
19. But hwil he tet on deç tipz, behöld, de anjel ov de Lord apérd untu him in a drem, saij, Jozef, de sun ov David, fer not tu tak untu de Mari çij wijf: for dat hwig iz konsévd in her iz ov de Holi Gost.
20. And fe jal briç forð a sun, and de jal kel hiz nam JEZUS: for he jal sav hiz pepl from dar sinz.
21. Næ el dis woz dun, dat it mjt be fullfid hwig woz spoken ov de Lord bj de profet, saij, Behöld, a vejin jal be wid çild, and jal briç forð a sun, and da jal kel hiz nam Emanyua], hwig beip interpreted iz, God wid us. [Æz. 7: 14.]



**Fig. 1868a:** The Trial of William Rodger (Isaac Pitman; London 1868); p. vi and p.3. Showing the EPA 1868, which reintroduces single letters for some diphthongs and consonant clusters.

The encircled letter introduced here (at this time unified with U+0244 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR) is in fact a TURNED ROUNDTOP A (see the proposed U+1DF6B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A).

Therefore, a unification with U+0244 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR was considered inappropriate in an earlier version of this document, as this letter has a protruding bar. The difference is comparable to: U+019F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MIDDLE TILDE (which, as the reference glyph in the Standard shows, is in fact an O with non-protruding bar; this letter is common in EPA), vs. U+A74A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY, showing a protruding bar.

### THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters in the words that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.

CONSONANTS.		<i>Liquids.</i>
	<i>Mutes.</i>	L l ...fall, light.....el
P p...rope, post.....pi		R r...more, right...ar
B b...robe, boast.....bi		<i>Coalescents.</i>
T t...fate, tip.....ti		W w...wet, quit.....we
D d...fade, dip.....di		Y y...yet, young.....ye
Ç ç...cheap, fetch.....çç		<i>Aspirate.</i>
J j...jump, bridge.....je		H h...hay, house.....eg
K k...leek, cane.....ke		<b>VOWELS.</b>
G g...league, gain.....ge		<i>Guttural.</i>
	<i>Continuants.</i>	A a...am, fast, far...at
F f...safe, fat.....ef		Æ æ...alms, father....s
V v...save, vat.....vi		E e...ell, any, her...et
Ƨ Ƨ...wreath, thigh....iƧ		Ǝ Ǝ...ale, fair, bear...e
Ƨ̄ Ƨ̄...wreathe, thy....Ƨ̄i		I i...ill, pity, filial...it
S s...hiss, seal.....es		Ƨ Ƨ...eel, eat, mere...i
Z z...his, zeal.....zi		<i>Labial.</i>
Σ Ƨ...vicious, she .....if		O o...on, not, nor...ot
Ƨ̄ Ƨ̄...vision, pleasure...zi		Ƨ̄ Ƨ̄...all, law, ought...o
	<i>Nasals.</i>	Ⓢ Ⓢ...up, son, cur...ot
M m...seem, met.....em		Ⓢ̄ Ⓢ̄...ope, coat, pour...o
N n...seen, net.....en		U u...full, foot.....ut
Ƨ̄ Ƨ̄...sing, long.....in		W w...do, food, tour...u
<b>DIPHTHONGS:</b> Ƨ̄ i, Ƨ̄ ɛ, Ƨ̄ u.		
as heard in by, now, new.		

"William Rodger (Rodger); ker ov Mesierz Tinli (Tinley) and Spnz, 7 Water strit, Liverpul," woz duji enterd in de *Fonotipik Jernal* for Februari, 1848, pej 72. Hi enterd de servis ov dis ferm in 1844, at de ej ov fiftin.

Wi hav nør rekord ov him durig 1849, hwen hi woz drøig nir de ekspirejon ov hiz fiv yirz' aprentisjip; bõt durig dis yir it apirz dat hi formd de dezjn ov bikvminj a travelij profesjnal fonografik lekturør and tiger. Hi kometst in de tsnz ov Edinbørø and Dalkit (Dalkeith). Ƨr ferst konsjment ov fonografik instrøkjon buks for hiz pupilz, woz med tu him in Februari, 1850, and forwarded tu Edinbørø. Hi woz svpljð wid instrøkjon buks for tú yirz and a hsf: de aksnt had ðen inkrist tu P 67. Az wi kud get nør remitansez, bõt onli promisez tu pe, de aksnt woz klezd in Julij, 1852. Bõt bisjdz promisez, hi sent kopiz ov sòm tjitel didz ov properti hwig wud sun fol intu hiz pozejon, in order tu als Ƨr firz dat wi wer inkvrij a bad det. Ƨiz peperz wer mir fabrikejonz, az wi afterwardz lernd, on bikvminj akwentend wid hiz famili, hu ar ol respektabel and wordi pipel.

Hi kontinjd tu lektur and tigj Fonografi in Edinbørø and Dalkit for mør ðan a yir. An entri in hiz aksnt respektij a parsel ov instrøkjon buks sent 26 Julij, 1851. "tu remen at de stefon (Edinbørø) til kold for," naturali eksjited nør svspijon, it biij a komvn okprens. Wi hav in dis prezent yir lernd de rizon for dis prekojon tu prevent hiz adres from biij nør.

Svdenli Ƨr talented and svksesful lekturør adrest vs from Berik-on-Twid (Berwick-on-Tweed), and eksplend de kør ov hiz krosij de border—ov kørz hi did not intimet dat ðer woz eniðij ov de karakter ov a "fljt" in it—bj seij dat hi kud perfekt hiz Edinbørø and Dalkit pupilz Ƨru de post, hwjl hi rezd and töt frej klasez in Berik;—a veri ekselent arenjment wi töt.

Durij de foleij tri yirz hi wørkt hiz we svð Ƨru de tsnz ov Northumberland and Dørham, lekturij on Fonografi, and tigij de art in Anik (Alnwick), Morpeð, Nord

Fig. 1871a: The Other Life (William Holcombe); London 1871; p.2 and p.8.

Showing the 1871 form of EPA 1868.

Compared with the original EPA 1868, one character is dropped, and for one character another meaning is assigned. (As all case mappings and the shapes of all retained letters are unchanged, this version here is subsumed under EPA 1868).

## THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters in the words that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.

CONSONANTS.		Liquids.	
<i>Mutes.</i>		L l... <i>fall, light</i> .....el	
P p... <i>rope, post</i> .....pi		R r... <i>more, right</i> .....ar	
B b... <i>robe, boast</i> .....bi		<i>Coalescents.</i>	
T t... <i>fate, tip</i> .....ti		W w... <i>wet, quit</i> .....we	
D d... <i>fade, dip</i> .....di		Y y... <i>yet, young</i> .....ye	
Ɔ Ɔ... <i>cheap, fetch</i> .....Ɔe		<i>Aspirate.</i>	
J j... <i>jump, bridge</i> .....je		H h... <i>hay, house</i> .....eƷ	
K k... <i>leek, cane</i> .....ke		VOWELS.	
G g... <i>league, gain</i> .....ge		<i>Guttural.</i>	
<i>Continuants.</i>		A a... <i>am, fast, far</i> .....at	
F f... <i>safe, fat</i> .....ef		Ɔ Ɔ... <i>alms, father</i> .....s	
V v... <i>save, vat</i> .....vi		E e... <i>ell, head, any</i> .....et	
H h... <i>wreath, thigh</i> .....iƷ		Ʒ Ʒ... <i>ale, air, bear</i> .....s	
Ʒ Ʒ... <i>wreath, thy</i> .....di		I i... <i>ill, pity, filial</i> .....it	
S s... <i>hiss, seal</i> .....es		ƭ i... <i>eel, eat, mere</i> .....i	
Z z... <i>his, zeal</i> .....zi		<i>Labial.</i>	
Ʒ Ʒ... <i>vicious, she</i> .....if		O o... <i>on, not, nor</i> .....ot	
Ʒ Ʒ... <i>vision, pleasure</i> .....zi		Ɔ Ɔ... <i>all, law, ought</i> .....o	
<i>Nasals.</i>		Ʒ Ʒ... <i>up, son, cur</i> .....st	
M m... <i>seem, met</i> .....em		Ɔ Ɔ... <i>ope, coat, pour</i> .....st	
N n... <i>seen, net</i> .....en		U u... <i>full, foot</i> .....ut	
Ʒ Ʒ... <i>sing, long</i> .....ij		U u... <i>do, food, tour</i> .....u	
DIPHTHONGS: F j, U u, OU ou, OI oi.			
as heard in by, new, now, boy.			

8

Ʒe Ʒder Ʒif.

nomena ekzist in Ʒe Ʒder wƷrld, j duu not nƷ, nor iz it esenƷal Ʒat j Ʒud inkwjr.”

. And sƷ men pas from a temporal tu an eternal stƷt ov biig in a strenj apafi respektij sƷbjekts ov suprim valj, az ignorant ov Ʒe futjr Ʒat awets Ʒem az Ʒe snborn beb iz ov Ʒe wƷrld intu whiq hi wil bi Ʒjerd.

Iz Ʒis rjt? Iz it nesesai? Iz it inevitabel?

Ʒe skeptikal filosofer afermz Ʒat Ʒer ar pozitiv limiteƷonz tu hƷman Ʒot; Ʒat nƷ posibel sƷjentifik development or reserƷ kan ever lid sƷ tu a nolej ov Ʒe sƷl and its destiniz; Ʒat Ʒe ekzistens ov a spirital wƷrld iz a mir hipofesis, and ol Ʒioloji Ʒe of-sprij ov drimi abstrakjion and jdel spekuƷeƷon.

Ʒe Kristian konsidz Ʒe Ʒnjtnes and fibelnes ov Ʒe hƷman Ʒnderstandij, and korektli inferz from it Ʒe neseliti ov reveƷeƷon. Hi aksepts Ʒe WƷrd ov God az Ʒe reveƷeƷon ov a moral lƷ. Afurd ov a blessed immortaliti, hi asks for nƷ speƷjal snfƷeldij ov Ʒe Ʒif tu kƷm. Indid hi perswedz himself Ʒat God haz intenƷionali and wizli kept sƷ in ignorans ov Ʒe lƷz and fenomena ov Ʒe spirital wƷrld: and Ʒat it iz best for sƷ tu nƷ litel and Ʒjnk litel ov whot simz tu bi konsild and forbiden ground.

Iz not Ʒis a hesti konkluzon, an snfounded asƷm-

**Fig. 1873a:** The Future of the English Language: An Argument for a Spelling Reform; William E. A. Axon, London 1874 (reprinted from the "Quarterly Journal of Science" for July 1873); p.12/13.  
Showing the 1871 subset of EPA 1868 in different fonts and styles.

## A VIEW OF THE PHONETIC ALPHABET, IN VARIOUS STYLES OF WRITING AND PRINTING.

CONSONANTS.							VOWELS.							
Examples	Roman.	Old English.	Italic.	Script.	Short-hand.	Name.	Examples	Roman.	Old English.	Italic.	Script.	Short-hand.	Name.	
peep	P p	Ꝁ Ꝁ	P p	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	pee	pat	A a	Ꝁ Ꝁ	A a	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	at	
bib	B b	Ꝁ Ꝁ	B b	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	bee	alms	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ah	
tight	T t	Ꝁ Ꝁ	T t	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	tee	pet	E e	Ꝁ Ꝁ	E e	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	et	
deed	D d	Ꝁ Ꝁ	D d	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	dee	age	E e	Ꝁ Ꝁ	E e	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	eh	
church	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	chay	pit	I i	Ꝁ Ꝁ	I i	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	it	
judge	J j	Ꝁ Ꝁ	J j	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	jay	eat	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ee	
cake	K k	Ꝁ Ꝁ	K k	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	kay	pot	O o	Ꝁ Ꝁ	O o	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ot	
gig	G g	Ꝁ Ꝁ	G g	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	gay	all	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	aw	
faith	F f	Ꝁ Ꝁ	F f	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ef	but	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ut	
batn	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ith	put	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	
bathe	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	thee	ooze	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	
sauce	S s	Ꝁ Ꝁ	S s	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ess	DIPHTHONGS.							
size	Z z	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Z z	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	zee	my	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	eye
ship	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ish	new	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	you
azure	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	zhee	<p>The diphthongs in "ay (yes), boy, boil, now, noun," are written by the single letters that represent their elements, thus:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ai Ꝁ Ꝁ   oi Ꝁ Ꝁ   ou Ꝁ Ꝁ</p> <p>The Phonetic Alphabet consists of 38 letters, namely, the 23 useful letters of the common alphabet (c, q, and x being rejected,) and 15 new ones. The vowels a, e, i, o, u have invariably their short sounds, as in pat, pet, pit, pot, put. All the other old letters have their usual signification.</p>							
maim	M m	Ꝁ Ꝁ	M m	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	em	SPECIMEN OF PHONETIC PRINTING.							
noon	N n	Ꝁ Ꝁ	N n	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	en	<p>Bj de Fonetik Alfabet eni person, old or ysp, me bi tot tu rid, bot in fonetik and in ordinari buks, in tri mnd's,—ai, ofen in twenti ourz' instrskjon,—a task whiq iz rerli akomplift in tri yirz ov toil bj de old alfabet. What fsder or tiger wil not hel dis gret buun tu edukejon?—dis pouerful mafan for de difuzon ov nolej!</p>							
sing	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ing								
lull	L l	Ꝁ Ꝁ	L l	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	el								
roar	R r	Ꝁ Ꝁ	R r	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	ar								
way	W w	Ꝁ Ꝁ	W w	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	way								
yea	Y y	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Y y	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	yea								
hay	H h	Ꝁ Ꝁ	H h	Ꝁ Ꝁ	Ꝁ Ꝁ	aitch								

**Fig. 1880a:** Das Buch der Schrift, enthaltend die Schriftzeichen und Alphabete aller Zeiten und aller Völker des Erdkreises (Carl Faulmann, Wien 1880; reprint Nördlingen 1985; ISBN 392156851X); p.240. *Showing the 1871 subset of EPA 1868.*

I. PITMAN'S ENGLISCHE PHONOGRAPHIE.

Vokale.

Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Steno-graphie
Ā ā	A a	ℒ a	·	A a	A a	ℒ a	·	i, ay	ʹ	woh	<sup>u</sup>
Ē ē	E e	ℒ e	·	E e	E e	ℒ e	·	oi, oy	ʹ	woo	<sup>u</sup>
Ī ī	I i	ℒ i	·	I i	I i	ℒ i	·	ow	^	yah	<sup>u</sup>
Ō ō	O o	ℒ o	·	O o	O o	ℒ o	·	wah	ʹ	yeh	<sup>u</sup>
Ū ū	U u	ℒ u	·	Ū ū	Ū ū	ℒ u	·	weh	ʹ	yee	<sup>u</sup>
Ŵ ŵ	W w	ℒ w	·	U u	U u	ℒ u	·	wee	ʹ	yaw	<sup>u</sup>
Ƴ Ʒ	Y y	ℒ y	·	U u	U u	ℒ u	·	waw	ʹ	yoo	<sup>u</sup>

Konsonanten.

Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie
P p	P p	ℒ p	∖	F f	F f	ℒ f	∖	M m	M m	ℒ m	(
B b	B b	ℒ b	∖	V v	V v	ℒ v	∖	N n	N n	ℒ n	(
T t	T t	ℒ t		H h	H h	ℒ h	(	Ŵ ŵ	Ŵ ŵ	ℒ w	)
D d	D d	ℒ d		Ā ā	Ā ā	ℒ ā	(	L l	L l	ℒ l	(
C c	C c	ℒ c	/	S s	S s	ℒ s	)	R r	R r	ℒ r	)
J j	J j	ℒ j	/	Z z	Z z	ℒ z	)	W w	W w	ℒ w	∖
K k	K k	ℒ k	—	Σ σ	Σ σ	ℒ σ	)	Y y	Y y	ℒ y	∖
G g	G g	ℒ g	—	Ƴ Ʒ	Ƴ Ʒ	ℒ y	)	H h	H h	ℒ h	∖

Nach dem Standard-Alphabet bedeuten obige Zeichen: ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ei, ū, ě, ŷ, ō, ŷ, ū, yu, p, b, t, d, tš, dž, k, g, f, v, h, ō, s, z, š, ž, m, n, ŋ, l, r, w, y, h.

**Fig. 1880b:** On Spelling (M. Müller, London 1880); p.46:  
 Showing an example using the 1871 subset of EPA 1868. The text claims that Isaac Pitman's "Phonetic Journal" is distributed by 12,400 copies in 1880.

If ei hav spöken strogli in svpört ov Mr Pitman'z sistem, it iz not beköz on ol points ei konsider it siu-prior tu de sistemz prepar'd bei vder reformerz, hq ar deli inkrisij in nsmber; bst giffi beköz it haz bin tested sör larjli, and haz stud de test wel. Mr Pitman'z *Fonetik Jsruäl* haz nou [1880] bin psblift tertiet yrz, and if it iz nen dat it iz psblift wjkli in 12,400 kopiz, jç kopi reprezentij at ljt för or feiv rjderz, it me not sijn sör veri fulif, after ol, if wj imajin dat der iz ssm veital pouer in dat insignifikant jerm.

**Fig. 1888a:** The Phonetic Journal, vol. 47 (London 1888); excerpt from p.1.  
 Showing an again reduced version of EPA 1868 (however with no new case pairings; thus this stage can still be subsumed under EPA 1868).

### THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The Phonetic Alphabet consists of 36 letters, namely, the 23 useful letters of the common alphabet (*c, q, and x* being rejected,) and the 13 new ones below. The vowels *a, e, i, o, u* have invariably their short sounds, as in *pat, pet, pit, pot, put*. All the other old letters have their usual signification. The italic letters in the words in the fourth line denote the sounds of the letters.

VOWELS.								CONSONANTS.							
A a,	E e,	(E e)	F i:	O o,	Ö ö,	U u:	Y y.	C ç,	H h,	T t,	Σ s,	Z z,	W w.		
A a,	E e,	(E e)	F i:	O o,	Ö ö,	U u:	Y y.	C ç,	H h,	T t,	Σ s,	Z z,	W w.		
<i>A a,</i>	<i>E e,</i>	<i>(E e)</i>	<i>F i:</i>	<i>O o,</i>	<i>Ö ö,</i>	<i>U u:</i>	<i>Y y.</i>	<i>C ç,</i>	<i>H h,</i>	<i>T t,</i>	<i>Σ s,</i>	<i>Z z,</i>	<i>W w.</i>		
alms,	age, air,	pet,	eat:	all,	ope,	food:	son, but.	chair,	thin,	then,	shoe,	vision,	sing.		
smaz,	ej, er,	pet,	it:	ol,	op,	fud:	ssn, bst.	qer,	tin,	den,	fu,	vizon,	sig.		

The order of the Phonetic Alphabet, and the names of the letters are,

CONSONANTS:—p, b; t, d; ç, j; k, g: f, v; t, d; s, z; s, z: m, n, y: l, r: w, y: h.  
*pee, bee; tee, dee; chay, jay; kay, gay: ef, vee; ith, thee; es, zee; ish, zhee: em, en, ing: el, ar: way, yay: aitch.*

VOWELS:—a, s; e, e; i, i: o, o; ö, ö; u, u.      DIPHTHONGS:—ei, iu, ou, ai, oi.  
*at, ah; et, eh; it, ee: ot, awe; ut, oh; öst, oo.*      as in *by, new, now, ay, boy.*

Fig. 1888b/c: *ibid.*, enlarged parts from the same excerpt (to show the exact letterforms).

A a,	Ɛ ε,	(E e)	Ɔ j:	Ω ω,	Θ θ,	Ʊ u
A a,	Ɛ ε,	(E e)	Ɔ j:	Ω ω,	Θ θ,	Ʊ u
<i>A a</i>	<i>Ɛ ε</i>	<i>(E e)</i>	<i>Ɔ j</i>	<i>Ω ω</i>	<i>Θ θ</i>	<i>Ʊ u</i>
alms,	age, air,	pet,	eat:	all,	ope,	food:
smz,	εj, εr,	pet,	jt :	ol,	ep,	fud :

CONSONANTS.

Ɔ ɔ.	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Σ s,	Ɔ z,	Ʊ η.
Ɔ ɔ.	Ɔ ɔ,	H θ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Σ s,	Ɔ z,	Ʊ η.
<i>Ɔ ɔ.</i>	<i>Ɔ ɔ</i>	<i>H θ</i>	<i>Ɔ ɔ</i>	<i>Σ s</i>	<i>Ɔ z</i>	<i>Ʊ η.</i>
son, but.	chair,	thin,	then,	shoe,	vision,	sing.
sɔn, bɔt.	ɔer,	ɔin,	ɔen,	ɔu,	vizon,	sinɔ.

**Fig. 1909a:**

\*markkø̃s erutiya suviḥsam

(Gospel of Matthew) in Romanized Malayalam (1909), back cover, showing:

U+1DF51 LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED A

U+1DF59 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CURVED DESCENDER

U+1DF5C LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL

U+1DF66 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK TAIL

(The LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA WITH RIGHT HOOK is intended to be a subject of a different proposal.)

(Thanks to Kirk Miller for supplying this figure.)

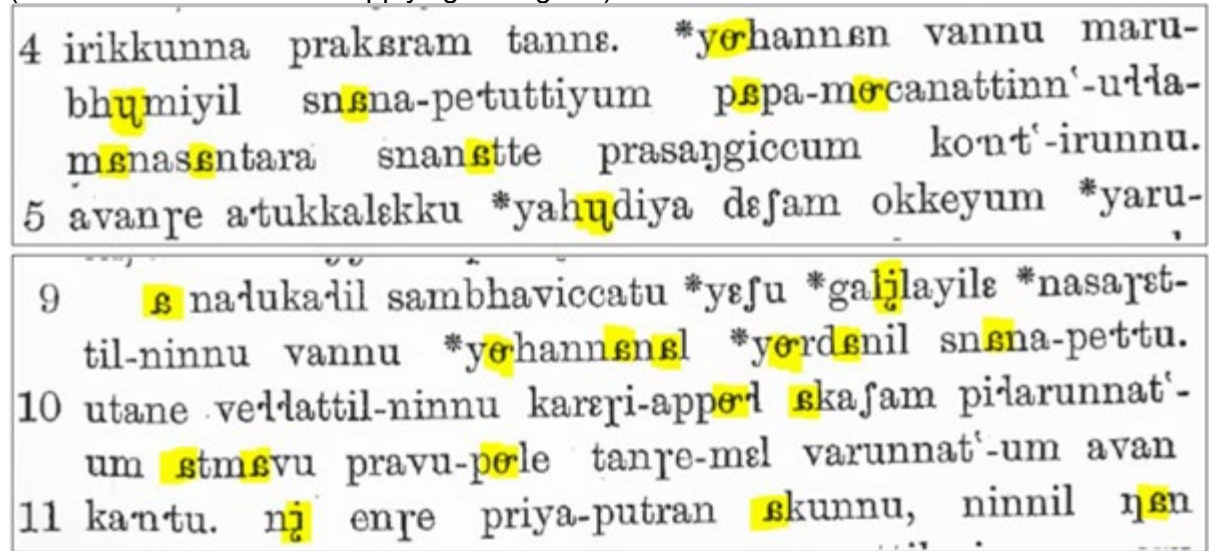


**Fig. 1909b:**

\*markkoṣ erutiya suviṣam

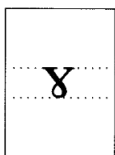
(Gospel of Matthew) in Romanized Malayalam (1909), p. 1, showing examples of the letter listed in fig. 1909a. (The asterisks mark proper names.)

(Thanks to Kirk Miller for supplying this figure.)



**Fig. 1996a:** Pullum, Geoffrey K., and Ladusaw, William A.: Phonetic Symbol Guide (second edition). Chicago and London 1996, ISBN 0-226-68536-5, p. 69 and 71.

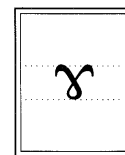
The left picture shows the “Baby gamma” as a phonetic symbol (p. 69), while the right one shows the “ram’s horns” (U+0264), which is the preferred character to be used in phonetics. While the similar letter used in EPA usually has a broader loop than the Pullum & Ladusaw form, they are similar enough to be unified. Therefore, the EPA letter proposed at U+1DF62 is proposed to be named LATIN SMALL LETTER BABY GAMMA.



Baby Gamma

*IPA Usage:* Not currently used (superseded by Ram’s Horns), but encountered in pre-1989 IPA transcriptions for Cardinal 15, a close mid back unrounded vowel. *American Usage:* When used, denotes an upper mid back rounded vowel. *Comments:* This character was well established in earlier IPA usage (see *Principles* (p. 6)), but it has often

RAM’S HORNS



**IPA USAGE**

Cardinal Vowel No. 15: close mid back unrounded. The secondary cardinal vowel corresponding to Cardinal 7, [o].

**AMERICAN USAGE**

When used, same as IPA.



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**Fig. 1996b:** Schmitter, Peter (ed.): *Geschichte der Sprachtheorie*, Vol. 5: *Sprachtheorien der Neuzeit II*. Tübingen 1996, ISBN 3-8233-5011-0, p. 315.  
*Showing use of EPA in referring to a work originally published in EPA.*

**OED**

1989            **The Oxford English Dictionary**, 2nd ed., Vol. XI: **Ow-Poisant**. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press.

**Origin**

1848            **Orijin and ʒs ov ðɛ fənetik alfabet** [Origin and use of the phonetic alphabet]. In: **The Phonetic Journal** 1848, 4–31.

**Passy, Paul**

1887            **Les sons du fransais, leur formation, leur combinaison, leur représantation**. Paris: Firmin-Didot.

1926            **a prɔpɔ d nuvo siʒ** [A propos de nouveaux signes]. In: **Le maître phonétique**, 3<sup>e</sup> série 4 [No. 13], 13–15.

**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 <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:	<b>Fourth revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet (EPA) in the UCS</b>
2. Requester's name:	<i>Karl Pentzlin</i>
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Individual contribution</i>
4. Submission date:	<i>2024-06-05</i>
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	
6. Choose one of the following:	
This is a complete proposal:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i>
(or) More information will be provided later:	<input type="checkbox"/>

**B. Technical – General**

1. Choose one of the following:	
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i>
Proposed name of script:	
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i>
Name of the existing block:	<i>Latin Extended-D; Latin Extended-G; Supplemental Punctuation.</i>
2. Number of characters in proposal:	<i>37</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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i>
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i>
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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>Andreas Stötzner</i>
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):	<i>Andreas Stötzner, as@signographie.de</i>
6. References:	
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i>
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i>
	<i>Special casing of Latin letters (see text)</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 <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.

<sup>1</sup> Form number: N3702-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)

### 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>Yes</i>
	<i>Linguists, historians, librarians</i>
	<i>As an example, attached Letter of Support by researchers from the University of Toulouse and the University of Oslo</i>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference: _____	<i>Yes</i>
	<i>Linguists, historians, librarians</i>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference: _____	<i>Specialist</i>
	<i>Linguists, historians, librarians</i>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference: _____	<i>Yes</i>
	<i>By linguists, historians, librarians</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>No</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 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 character(s)? If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified? If YES, reference: _____	<i>No</i>

1<sup>st</sup> April 2024

**To whom it may concern**

REFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF KARL PENTZLIN


We are writing in support of Karl Pentzlin's proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet devised in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Isaac Pitman (internationally known for his Shorthand system) and the British phonetician Alexander Ellis. In recent years, our own research work has focused on the French linguist Paul Passy (1859-1940) who was largely responsible for the development of the International Phonetic Alphabet in the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. It is clear that the International Phonetic Alphabet (hereafter abbreviated as IPA) has become the most widely used transcription system for phonetics and phonology in the world and part of its success rests on the relative stability of many of the signs used from the foundation of the project in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. However, the development of the IPA and many of the choices that were made by the 19<sup>th</sup> century members of the International Phonetic Association can only be understood by reference to the English Phonotypic Alphabet (EPA for short).

Karl Pentzlin's proposal for the encoding of the EPA rests on a tremendous amount of scholarship. He has scanned a considerable amount of literature demonstrating how widely used the EPA was not only in Britain but also in North America both in the teaching of phonetics but also in attempts at spelling reform. His work demonstrates striking technical abilities backed by a thorough understanding of the historical context within which the EPA emerged.

We believe Karl Pentzlin's work deserves to be strongly supported and wish to express our thanks for the light he has already thrown on the EPA and its contribution to the creation of the International Phonetic Alphabet.

In addition to this letter, we append below a few of our recent publications which benefit from Karl Pentzlin's work.

Jacques Durand,  
Emeritus Professor of Linguistics, Membre honoraire senior Institut Universitaire de France  
University of Toulouse Jean Jaurès



Chantal Lyche  
Emeritus Professor of French Linguistics  
University of Oslo



#### SAMPLE RECENT PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO KARL PENTZLIN'S PROPOSAL

DURAND Jacques et LYCHE Chantal, 2019, « Paul Passy, Johan Storm and the palatal nasal in modern French », dans J.K. Hognestad, T. Kinn et T. Lohndal (dirs), *Fonologi, sosiolingvistikk og vitenskapsteori. Festskrift til Gjert Kristoffersen*, Oslo, Novus, p. 79–97.

DURAND Jacques et LYCHE Chantal, 2020a, « Phonétique, description du français et graphie : retour sur Paul Passy », dans G. Christoph, A. Pešková et M. Selig (dirs), *Contact, Variation, and Change in Romance and Beyond*, Berlin, Erich Schmidt Publishing Company, p. 671–694.

DURAND Jacques et LYCHE Chantal, 2020b, « Quelles données pour l'enseignement du schwa ? De Passy à PFC », *Synergies Pays Scandinaves*, 15, 13–24.

DURAND Jacques et LYCHE Chantal, 2020c, « La méthode directe et Paul Passy. Retour sur un parcours », *Le langage et l'homme*, 2, 43–59.

DURAND Jacques et LYCHE Chantal, 2021a, « Retour sur *Les Sons du français* : la modernité de Passy », *Journal of French Language Studies*, 31, 318–337.

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