# Unicode request for modifier psi and omega

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When reviewing a series of recent proposals that otherwise passed review, the SAH recommended that any Greek-derived phonetic symbols be deferred pending a decision by Unicode as to whether they should be identified as being Latin or Greek script. That decision will impact their properties and naming. The Greek-derived modifier letters are gathered here.

The two modifier letters  $\langle \psi \rangle$  and  $\langle \omega \rangle$  are requested by the IPA, following evaluation by the IPA Alphabets, Charts and Fonts Committee (Nicolaides 2024). Modifier  $\langle \omega \rangle$  pairs with closed-omega  $\langle \omega \rangle$  (U+107A4) in Sinological convention (Figure 1) and so might be similarly encoded as Latin; however, most Greek-derived phonetic letters, such as IPA  $\beta^{\beta}$  and  $\theta^{\theta}$  and Americanist  $\lambda$ , are encoded as Greek.

There is a parallel to the Sinological pairing of Greek  $\omega$  and Latin  $\omega$  (U+0277 LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA) in the Americanist pairing of Greek  $\lambda$  and Latin  $\hat{\lambda}$  (U+019B LATIN SMALL LETTER LAMBDA WITH STROKE).

Besides Sinological use, modifier  $\langle \omega \rangle$  is attested in Americanist usage as a diacritic for labialized consonants (see figures).

There is no baseline Latin psi for the properties of a Latin modifier  $\langle \psi \rangle$  to refer to. It is unlikely that a Greek/Latin distinction would need to be made for either.

## Characters

#### Modifier Greek letters

- $^{\psi}$  1DFF3 modifier letter small greek psi.
- $^{\omega}$  1DFF4 modifier letter small greek omega. Figure 3 *ff*.

# Properties

1DFF3;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL GREEK PSI;Lm;0;L;<super> 03C8;;;;N;;;;; 1DFF4;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL GREEK OMEGA;Lm;0;L;<super> 03C9;;;;N;;;;;

The script properties of these characters is Greek, similar to U+1D5D MODIFIER LETTER SMALL BETA ( $^{\beta}$ ), U+1DBF MODIFIER LETTER SMALL THETA ( $^{\theta}$ ) and U+1D61 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL CHI (X).

## Annotations

Annotations should identify the historical click letter  $\langle \psi \rangle$  with its modern equivalent  $\langle ! \rangle$ :

MODIFIER LETTER SMALL GREEK PSI

 $\rightarrow$  107B9 MODIFIER LETTER RETROFLEX CLICK WITH RETROFLEX HOOK

# References

Ben Braithwaite (2003) Syntactic approaches to possessive constructions in Nuuchahnulth. In Brown & Kalmar (eds.) *Papers for the International Conference on Salishan and Neighbouring Languages* 38: 7–22. University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics.

Clement Doke (1925) An outline of the phonetics of the language of the Chỹ: Bushman of the North-West Kalahari. *Bantu Studies* 2: 129–166.

Katerina Nicolaides (2024) 'Unicode support for historical and para-IPA letters.' Letter submitted to the Unicode Technical Committee, 01 January 2024. L2/24-049.

Jamin Pelkey (2011) Dialectology as Dialectic: Interpreting Phula Variation. De Gruyter Mouton. John Stonham (1999) Aspects of Tsishaath Nootka Phonetics and Phonology. Lincom Europa.

———— (2004) Linguistic theory and complex words: Nuuchahnulth Word Formation. Palgrave Macmillan.

Sun Hongkai [孙宏开] & Jiang Di [江荻] (2004) *Miaoxie Zhongguo yuyan shiyong de guoji yinbiao ji fujia fuhao* [描写中国语言使用的国际音标及附加符号: On IPA and supplementary phonetic symbols used in describing the languages of China]. *Minzu Yuwen* 2004 (1): 47–52.

# Chart

Greyed out cells are assigned (medium grey) or proposed elsewhere (light grey).

### Latin Extended-G

### 1DF00

**1DFFF** 

	1DF0	1DF1	1DF2	1DF3	1DF4	1DF5	1DF6	1DF7	1DF8	1DF9	1DFA	1DFB	1DFC	1DFD	1DFE	1DFF
0	fŋ	К	đţ	G												
1	g	ŀ	đţ	¥.												
2	Ð	ൾ	t₽	ħ												
3	k	Ъ-р	t	ф												ψ
4	Ł	ŋ	tθ	q,												ω
5	ង្វ	ત્ર	rd	Ŗ												ģ
6	K	ſ	ł	Ŕ												h
7	ũ	t∫	n	ŗ												ŋ
8	J	3₀	r	tş												ş
9	f	ф	rs	y												z
Α	- v	••••	r	Ş												ć
В	₹	ę	dz	ß												ƙ
С	£	ţ	tſ	θ												β
D	J	G	đ	Xə												q
E	2	S	dz													f
F	۵	đð	ð													f

### Figures

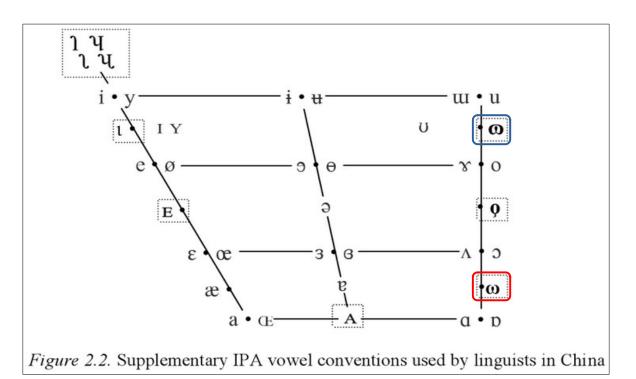


Figure 1. Pelkey (2011: 66). The Sinological para-IPA vowel letters. Omega  $\omega$  is used alongside U+A7B7  $\omega$  LATIN LETTER SMALL CLOSED OMEGA. Modifier  $^{\circ}$  is at U+107A4.

表 2: 元音表						
舌位前后和唇形	前		央		后	
口腔开合 圆展 和舌位高低	展唇	圆唇	展唇	圆唇	展唇	圆唇
高 (闭)	i	у	i	ŧ	ш	u
次高	I (l)	Y				U (@)
中高(中闭)	e	ø	э	θ	Y	0
中	Е			)		Q
中低(中开)	ε	œ	3	в	Λ	э
次低	æ			3		ω
低(开)	a	Œ	4		۵	D

Figure 2. Sun & Jiang (2004: 49). The IPA vowel chart, expanded with the Sinological letters  $\langle E \land Q \omega \rangle$ .

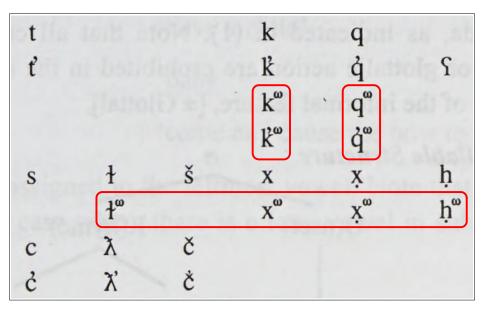


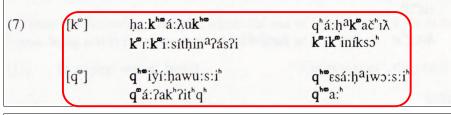
Figure 3. Stonham (2004: 13). Modifier omega  $\langle \omega \rangle$  for labialized consonants in Nootka.

67.	hayuqumł?aλuko hayu-qimł-'aλ-u ten -CLS-NOW-P	k -quu-we		k"	ıλaq ak <sup>∞</sup> aλ -a?aq i-otter -skin
	čučmaqał čučmaqał goat-hair blanket 'he used as gifts copper, dentalia,	t abalone ten sea-otte	čiti <sup>∵</sup> ?asim copper	ḥiix <sup>∞</sup> a <sup>;</sup> dentalia	čipuuqs. čipuřqs brass kets, abalone,

Figure 4. Stonham (2004: 255). Use of modifier  $\langle \omega \rangle$  in a glossed text.

Labialised Stops

Velars and uvulars may be found in labialised varieties,  $[k^{\omega}]$  and  $[q^{\omega}]$ . This may be an underlying distinction or the result of the presence of an adjacent back rounded vowel, e.g.  $u + k \rightarrow uk^{\omega}$ , a process which will be discussed in greater detail in [7.5.5].



#### Labialised Fricatives

Only the velar and uvular fricatives are found in labialised forms, as with the stops. Also like the stops, these may be underlying or derived through adjacency with a back rounded vowel.

(10)	[x <sup>∞</sup> ]	si <b>x<sup>®</sup></b> it <sup>h</sup>	
	[x <sup>°</sup> ]	ᢥiλ <b>χ<sup>∞</sup>a</b> :	łat <b>χ™</b> ak <sup>⊾</sup>

Figure 5. Stonham (1999: 11–12). Identification of  $\langle C^{\omega} \rangle$  as labialized.

certain forms containing [1] u	eme in Tsishaath because of the phonological processes which indergo, to the exclusion of other forms with the same outward emes are assigned to the phoneme $/4^{\circ}/$ rather than to the more
ca?ut <sup>w</sup> či:t <sup>w</sup> -piřt <sup>w</sup> -quřt <sup>w</sup> -?ut <sup>w</sup>	<ul> <li>'rough sca running'</li> <li>'run away'</li> <li>'many long objects, songs'</li> <li>'on face'</li> <li>'place'</li> </ul>
// For reasons similar to th containing // Trather than / //	ose for $/\frac{1}{4}$ above, $\frac{1}{2}$ is considered a phoneme. Morphemes include the following:
čaḥ <sup>∞</sup> tinḥ <sup>∞</sup> ?anaḥ <sup>∞</sup> ?is ?i:ḥ <sup>∞</sup>	'cut with adze' 'calm sea' 'small; size' 'big; great'

Figure 6. Stonham (1999: 27–28). Lateral and pharyngeal fricatives with  $\langle \omega \rangle$ .

(2)	k <sup>®</sup> ik <sup>®</sup> inksatqas k <sup>®</sup> ik <sup>®</sup> inksu -'at -qa <sup>*</sup> s hand -INAL -1S.SUB ''my hand"
(21)	?iiḥuk?i maḥt'ii k <sup>®</sup> iisaaḥičiił. ?iiḥ <sup>®</sup> -uk -?i <sup>:</sup> maḥt'ii k <sup>®</sup> iisaaḥičiił big -POSS -DEF house Douglas.Thomas "Douglas Thomas' big house"

Figure 7. Braithwaite (2003: 8, 12).

Examples :	kx?aî (to know one another).	
	<b>ψxaî</b> (to cut).	
	5?hat (to pull).	

Figure 8. Doke (1925: 134). Greek psi for an affricated retroflex click  $\langle \psi x \rangle$ , here in a Grotesque font like modern Arial and Andika, alongside  $\langle 5?h \rangle$  for an aspirated glottalized lateral click. Doke created dedicated letters for voiced and nasal click consonants, and restricted the IPA letters to voiceless oral clicks; Beach would do the same with nasal  $\langle \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{g} \rangle$  vs oral  $\langle \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{g} \rangle$ . However, the IPA convention has always been to use digraphs formed from a single letter for each place of articulation, thus  $\langle \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{g} \rangle$ .

Retroflex clicks are only attested from Central !Kung A.K.A. Central Ju.

PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM FOR ADDITIONS TO THE F Please fill all the se Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from s details befor Please ensure you are using the latest Form from See also std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2	TC 1/SC 2/WG 2 M TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646 <sup>1</sup> . ections A, B and C below. ttd.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html for guidelines and e filling this form. std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html. 2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest <i>Roadmaps</i> .
A. Administrative	
1. Title: Mod	ifier psi and omega
<ol> <li>Requester's name:</li> <li>Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution</li> <li>Submission date:</li> <li>Requester's reference (if applicable):</li> <li>Choose one of the following:</li> </ol>	Kirk Miller on): individual 2024 June 24
This is a complete proposal:	yes
(or) More information will be provided later:	
B. Technical – General 1. Choose one of the following: a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): Proposed name of script: b. The proposed is for a ddition of sheare to (1) to an arise to (2) to an arise to (3) to an arise to (4) to an a	
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existin Name of the existing block:	ng block:yes Latin Extended-G
2. Number of characters in proposal:	2
<ul> <li>3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of A-Contemporary X B.1-Specialized (small collection) C-Major extinct D-Attested extinct F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic</li> <li>4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? <ul> <li>a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "characte</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	P&P document): B.2-Specialized (large collection) E-Minor extinct G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols yes
in Annex L of P&P document? b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suit 5. Fonts related: a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to	table for review?
	Miller
	by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.): um Release)
<ul> <li>6. References:         <ul> <li>a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, de</li> <li>b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from n sources)</li> <li>of proposed characters attached?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	ewspapers, magazines, or other
<ul> <li>7. Special encoding issues:</li> <li>Does the proposal address other aspects of character data presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration</li> </ul>	
8. Additional Information: Submitters are invited to provide any additional information ak will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic pro such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behavio relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and o Unicode standard at www.unicode.org for such information on (www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/) and associated Unicode Tech Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Stan	occessing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of Currency information, Display behaviour information such as ur, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, other Unicode normalization related information. See the other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database nical Reports for information needed for consideration by the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

#### C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	yes
If YES explain deferred pending decision on whether they should be identified as Latin or	Greek
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? author is a member of the user community	
If YES, available relevant documents:	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example:	
size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	phonetic
Reference:	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	yes
If YES, where? Reference:	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters b	-
in the BMP?	no
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference:	
<ul><li>7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?</li><li>8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing</li></ul>	yes
character or character sequence?	no
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either	
existing characters or other proposed characters?	<u>no</u>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function)	
to, or could be confused with, an existing character?	no
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	no
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	
If YES, reference:	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided	no
If YES, reference:	
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as	
control function or similar semantics?	no
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?	no
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified? If YES, reference:	