Miscellaneous historical and para-IPA modifier letters

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This proposal, officially supported by the International Phonetic Association after evaluation by the IPA Alphabets, Charts and Fonts Committee (Nicolaides 2024), follows on L2/20-252 and L2/20-253, which requested modifier (superscript) variants of nearly all letters of the modern IPA alphabet that were as yet unsupported by Unicode. Those two proposals included a few retired and para-IPA letters, but consideration of historical and para-IPA modifiers was largely deferred until the IPA could more fully discuss the desired scope of such encoding through the newly established Alphabet, Charts and Fonts Committee. Several sub-proposals from that discussion have now been submitted. This is the last planned part of that request, covering the miscellaneous remainder of useful IPA modifier letters.

By 'para-IPA,' we mean symbols that are commonly used within IPA notation but that are not themselves part of the IPA alphabet. An example is Americanist small-capital $\langle D \rangle$, which has long been used for the alveolar tap in the American English pronunciation of the words *latter* and *ladder* (both ['læD,]) by phoneticians who distinguish taps from flaps and who do not wish to transcribe the English tap with the IPA symbol for the alveolar flap $\langle r \rangle$ (e.g. Spanish *pero* ['pero] 'but').

Besides $\langle D \rangle$, the final letters for which we request superscript variants are:

- The unofficial retroflex frictives $\langle j \rangle$ and $\langle z \rangle$, the palatalized fricatives $\langle j \rangle$ and $\langle z \rangle$ that were retired in 1989, and their affricate ligatures $\langle t d z \rangle$ and $\langle t d d \rangle$, used i.a. in the transcription of Slavic languages (e.g. John Laver, *Principles of Phonetics*, CUP, 1994).
- The unofficial central approximants < j>, <u> and <w>, which are the semivowel equivalents of the central vowels [i] and exolabial/endolabial [u] (e.g. Martin Ball & Joan Rahilly, The symbolization of central approximants in the IPA, JIPA 41 (2), 2011, p. 231–237; *Phonetics: The Science of Speech*, 2014).
- <\\$\overline\$, the rounded partner of <\\$\overline\$ whose superscript <\\$\`> is already encoded at U+1DA7. <\\$\overline\$ and <\\$\overline\$ are used for close reduced vowels (e.g. The Routledge Dictionary of Pronunciation for Current English, 2017), or for near-close central vowels (e.g. Warren Maguire, Language and Dialect Contact in Ireland, Edinburgh University Press, 2020).
- The Czech fricative trill $\langle r \rangle$, retired in 1989, where the superscript can be used to transcribe a fricative trilled release [d^r].
- The Japanese nasal coda $\langle \eta \rangle$, retired in 1989, where the superscript can be used to transcribe an underspecified nasal coda [Vⁿ] that verges on being a nasal vowel.

The labiodental plosives <φ φ> from 20th-century Bantuist literature (e.g. Clement Doke, *The Southern Bantu Languages*, OUP, 1954), and continuing into the 21st century (Ladefoged & Maddieson, *The Sounds of the World's Languages*, Blackwell, 1996; Wolfgang Kehrein, *Phonological Representation and Phonetic Phasing*, De Gruyter, 2002), where the superscripts can be used to transcribe the epenthetic plosives of [m^φf] and [m^φv].

The Unicode character properties of modifier $\langle \Psi \rangle$ refer to the baseline letters $\langle \Psi \rangle$ and $\langle W \rangle$, which aren't yet encoded and are therefore requested here. They are illustrated in the figures.

The ICPLA is considering adding the labiodental plosives $\varphi \phi$, the fricative trill r, and the central approximants j w to ExtIPA (Martin Ball, p.c. 2024), so modifiers may prove useful there as well.

On naming: A reviewer of a draft of this proposal asked about the name of $\langle \Psi \rangle$ as modifier 'barred turned h,' and why that shouldn't apply instead to a hypothetical modifier turned \hbar . In an upcoming proposal on barred and slashed letters, we will propose that, going forward, 'stroke' be restricted to short strokes that cross a single ascender or descender, consistent with U+0127 LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE $\langle \hbar \rangle$, and that 'barred' be used for letters with a longer stroke that crosses the body of the letter, as in U+AB30 LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED ALPHA $\langle a \rangle$. Thus in that upcoming proposal we will request $\langle h \rangle$ as 'barred h,' and the letters $\langle \Psi \rangle$ and $\langle W \rangle$ are requested here as 'barred turned h' and 'barred w.' If a turned \hbar is ever needed, it would be 'turned h with stroke,' consistent with the name of U+0127 LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE.

Characters

Barred letters

- ψ 1DF3E latin small letter barred turned h.
- w 1DF3F latin small letter barred w.

Modifier phonetic letters

- ⁴ 1DFD8 modifier letter small barred turned h
- ^j 1DFD9 modifier letter small J with stroke
- * 1DFDA MODIFIER LETTER SMALL UPSILON WITH STROKE
- ✤ 1DFDB MODIFIER LETTER SMALL BARRED W
- η ~~ 1DFDC modifier letter small N with long right leg.
- r 1DFDD modifier letter small r with long leg
- ^d 1DFDE MODIFIER LETTER SMALL DB DIGRAPH
- ^q 1DFDF MODIFIER LETTER SMALL QP DIGRAPH
- d 1DFE0 modifier letter small dezh digraph with curl
- な 1DFE1 modifier letter small dezh digraph with retroflex hook
- ∫ 1DFE2 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL ESH WITH CURL
- \int 1DFE3 modifier letter small esh with retroflex hook

- f 1DFE4 modifier letter small tesh digraph with curl
- ^{ff} 1DFE5 modifier letter small tesh digraph with retroflex hook
- ³ 1DFE6 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL EZH WITH CURL
- 3 1DFE7 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL EZH WITH RETROFLEX HOOK

Modifier small capitals (subheading together with subsequent 2 characters)

^d 1DFE8 modifier letter small capital d

Properties

Cross-referenced code points in red are proposed here, or are provisionally assigned, and may change.

1DF3E;LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED TURNED H;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;; 1DF3F;LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED W;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;; 1DFD8;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL BARRED TURNED H;Lm;0;L;<super> 1DF3E;;;;N;;;; 1DFD9;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL J WITH STROKE;Lm;0;L;<super> 0249;;;N;;;; 1DFDA;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL UPSILON WITH STROKE;Lm;0;L;<super> 1D7F;;;N;;;; 1DFDB;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL BARRED W;Lm;0;L;<super> 1DF3F;;;N;;;; 1DFDC;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL N WITH LONG RIGHT LEG;Lm;0;L;<super> 019E;;;N;;;; 1DFDD;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL R WITH LONG LEG;Lm;0;L;<super> 027C;;;N;;;; 1DFDE;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL DB DIGRAPH;Lm;0;L;<super> 0238;;;N;;;; 1DFDF;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL QP DIGRAPH;Lm;0;L;<super> 0239;;;N;;;;; 1DFE1;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL DEZH DIGRAPH WITH CURL;Lm;0;L;<super> 1DF2B;;;N;;;;;

1DF19;;;;N;;;;;

1DFE2;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL ESH WITH CURL;Lm;0;L;<super> 0286;;;;N;;;; 1DFE3;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL ESH WITH RETROFLEX HOOK;Lm;0;L;<super> 1D98;;;;N;;;; 1DFE4;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL TESH DIGRAPH WITH CURL;Lm;0;L;<super> 1DF2C;;;;N;;;; 1DFE5;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL TESH DIGRAPH WITH RETROFLEX HOOK;Lm;0;L;<super>

1DF1C;;;;N;;;;;

1DFE6;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL EZH WITH CURL;Lm;0;L;<super> 0293;;;;N;;;; 1DFE7;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL EZH WITH RETROFLEX HOOK;Lm;0;L;<super> 1D9A;;;;N;;;; 1DFE8;MODIFIER LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D;Lm;0;L;<super> 1D05;;;;N;;;;

DoNotEmit data

For historical reasons, IPA letters with retroflex hook are not canonically equivalent to the letter plus the retroflex hook diacritic. They should thus be listed in DoNotEmit.txt.

- 1078A 0322; 1DFE1; Precomposed_Form # MODIFIER LETTER SMALL DEZH DIGRAPH, COMBINING RETROFLEX HOOK BELOW; MODIFIER LETTER SMALL DEZH DIGRAPH WITH RETROFLEX HOOK
- 1DB4 0322; 1DFE3; Precomposed_Form # MODIFIER LETTER SMALL ESH, COMBINING RETROFLEX HOOK BELOW; MODIFIER LETTER SMALL ESH WITH RETROFLEX HOOK
- 107AE 0322; 1DFE5; Precomposed_Form # MODIFIER LETTER SMALL TESH DIGRAPH, COMBINING RETROFLEX HOOK BELOW; MODIFIER LETTER SMALL TESH DIGRAPH WITH RETROFLEX HOOK
- 1DBE 0322; 1DFE7; Precomposed_Form # MODIFIER LETTER SMALL EZH, COMBINING RETROFLEX HOOK BELOW; MODIFIER LETTER SMALL EZH WITH RETROFLEX HOOK

References

Martin Ball & Joan Rahilly (2013) Phonetics: The Science of Speech. Routledge.

Eliel Lagercrantz (1939) *Lappischer Wortschatz*, vol. 1–2. Suomalaisugrilainen seura, series 'Lexica Societatis Fenno-ugricae' (no 6), Helsinki.

- Katerina Nicolaides (2024) 'Unicode support for historical and para-IPA letters.' Letter submitted to the Unicode Technical Committee, 01 January 2024. L2/24-049.
- Gabriel Nissim (1981) *Le bamileke-ghomálá' (parler de Bandjoun, Cameroun)*. Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France.

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											ಧ್ಯ	J
1	9	ŀ	đţ	¥.											ф	n
2	Ð	dz	tł	ħ											ſ	t
3	k	ł	tł	ф											Ş	ψ
4	Ł	ŋ	tθ	q,											ťſ	ω
5	ß	ત્ર	rd	Ŗ											ជ្	ď
6	K	ſ	ł	Ŕ											3	h
7	ũ	t∫	n	ŗ											z	ŋ
8	J	3₀	r	tş										Ħ	D	ş
9	f	दे	S	y										j	Α	z
A	_ _ v	• • • • •	ť	Ş										¥	E	ć
В	₹	ę	ರ್ಶ	ß										₩	1	ƙ
С	ŧ	ţ	tſ	θ										η	l	β
D	J	G,	đ	XP										r	પ	ď
E	2	S	dz	Ħ										d	પ	f
F	6	dð	ð	₩										ф	ď	f

Figures

A.P.I. ou w, centrale nor arrondie fermée ÷ A.P.I. j, semi-consonne palatale У, ŵ, A.P.I. labio-palatale ч, 4, transcrite habituellement semi-consonne pré-dorsale. Ψ, 2.33. Le phonème / ५/ Son identité phonologique est apparue dans les oppositions cf. 2.30 cf. 2.31 cf. 2.32 Il se réalise semi-consonne pré-dorsale, étirée, mi-ouverte.

Figure 1. Nissim (1981: 15, 67). Contrast of the para-IPA approximant $\langle \psi \rangle$, for a central semivowel, with *w*, *j*, *y*.

	front unr.	front r.	central unr.	central r.	back unr.	back r.
Vowel	i	v	i	ų	w	u
Semi-vowel	i	, u	i	(W)	щ	w

Figure 2. Ball & Rahilly (2013: 88). $\langle w \rangle$ as the implicit IPA symbol for a central [w], and the semivowel equivalent of an exolabial [u]. It is difficult to typeset with a overstriking diacritic due to the width of the letter w.

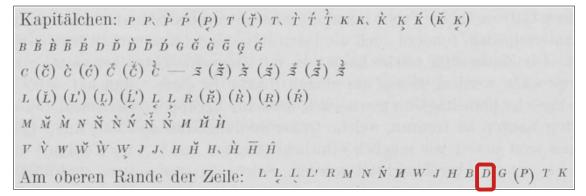


Figure 3. Lagercrantz (1939: 1236). Modifier small-cap $\langle ^{\text{D}} \rangle$ with other baseline and modifier *Kapitälchen* (small capitals).

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ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646 ¹ . Please fill all the sections A, B and C below. Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <u>http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html</u> for guidelines and details before filling this form.								
Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <u>http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html</u> . See also <u>http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html</u> for latest <i>Roadmaps</i> .								
A. Administrative								
1. Title: Miscellaneous historic	al and para-IPA modifier letters							
2. Requester's name:	Kirk Miller							
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution) 4. Submission date:								
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	2024 June 6							
6. Choose one of the following:								
This is a complete proposal:								
(or) More information will be provided later:								
B. Technical – General	1							
1. Choose one of the following:								
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): Proposed name of script:								
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing	block:							
Name of the existing block:	Latin Extended-G							
2. Number of characters in proposal:	19							
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&								
A-Contemporary x B.1-Specialized (small collection)	B.2-Specialized (large collection)							
C-Major extinct D-Attested extinct	G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols							
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic 4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?								
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character r in Annex L of P&P document?	naming guidelines"							
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suital	ole for review? yes							
5. Fonts related:								
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the								
Kirk Mi								
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by SIL (Gentium								
6. References:								
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, desc								
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from nev	vspapers, magazines, or other							
sources) of proposed characters attached?	1105							
7. Special encoding issues:	<u>yes</u>							
Does the proposal address other aspects of character data p	rocessing (if applicable) such as input,							
presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration e	tc. (if yes please enclose information)? <u>yes</u>							
8. Additional Information:								
Submitters are invited to provide any additional information abou								
will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic proce such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Cu								
line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour,	, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour,							
relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and oth	er Unicode normalization related information. See the							
Unicode standard at <u>http://www.unicode.org</u> for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database (<u>http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/</u>) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration								
by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode								

¹ 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

c. reclinical - Justification	
1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	no
If YES explain	
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body,	
user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?	yes
If YES, with whom? The International Phonetic Organization	
If YES, available relevant documents: (see letter of support)	
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 be	entirely
in the BMP?	no
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference:	
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	no
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing	
character or character sequence?	no
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either	
existing characters or other proposed characters?	no
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function)	
to, or could be confused with, an existing character?	no
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	no
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	
If YES, reference:	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	
If YES, reference:	
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as	
control function or similar semantics?	no
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?	<u>no</u>
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	
If YES, reference:	