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</table>
New Testament editorial symbols

- 2E00 ⡰ RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER
  → 231C ⬇ top left corner
- 2E01 ⡱ RIGHT ANGLE DOTTED SUBSTITUTION MARKER
- 2E02 ⡲ LEFT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
- 2E03 ⡳ RIGHT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
- 2E04 ⡴ LEFT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
- 2E05 ⡵ RIGHT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
- 2E06 ⡶ RAISED INTERPOLATION MARKER
  → 22A4 ⥠ down tack
- 2E07 ⡭ RAISED DOTTED INTERPOLATION MARKER
- 2E08 ⡮ DOTTED TRANPOSITION MARKER
- 2E09 ⡯ LEFT TRANPOSITION BRACKET
- 2E0A ⡰ RIGHT TRANPOSITION BRACKET
- 2E0B ⡱ RIGHT SQUARE
  • used as an opening raised omission bracket
- 2E0C ⡲ LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
  • used as an opening or closing raised omission bracket
- 2E0D ⡳ RIGHT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
  • used as a closing or opening raised omission bracket

Ancient Greek textual symbols

- 2E06 ⡰ EDITORIAL CORONIS
  → 1FD9 ⍱ greek koronis
- 2E09 ⡽ PARAGRAPHS
- 2E0B ⡿ FORKED PARAGRAPHS
- 2E0C ⢀ REVERSED FORKED PARAGRAPHS
- 2E0D ⢁ HYPODIASTOLE
  = ypodiastron
- 2E0E ⢂ DOTTED OBELOS
  • glyph variants may look like ‘‘ or ‘”
  → 2052 ₑ commercial minus sign
- 2E10 ⢄ DOWNWARDS ANCORA
  • contrary to its formal name this symbol points downwards
- 2E11 ⢅ UPWARDS ANCORA
  • contrary to its formal name this symbol points upwards
- 2E12 ⢆ DOTTED RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE
  = diple periestigmene

Ancient Near-Eastern linguistic symbol

- 2E13 ⢆ DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN
  • used in ancient Near-Eastern linguistics
  • hyphen in Fraktur text uses 002D - or 2010 -,
  but with a ‘’ glyph in Fraktur fonts
  → 002D - hyphen-minus
  → 033D ₋ equals sign
  → 0010 - hyphen
  → 2E40 ⢊ double hyphen
  → 2E5D ⢋ oblique hyphen

General punctuation

- 2E18 ⢏ INVERTED INTERROBANG
  = gnaborretin
  → 203D ‽ interrobang
- 2E19 ⢐ PALM BRANCH
  • used as a separator

Dictionary punctuation

These punctuation marks are used mostly in German dictionaries, to indicate umlaut or case changes with abbreviated stems.

- 2E1A ⢐ HYPHEN WITH DIACRASES
  • indicates umlaut of the stem vowel of a plural form
- 2E1B ⢑ TILDE WITH RING ABOVE
  • indicates change in case for derived form

Brackets

- 2E1C ⢒ LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
- 2E1D ⢓ RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
  • used in N’Ko

Dictionary punctuation

- 2E1E ⢔ TILDE WITH DOT ABOVE
  • indicates derived form changes to uppercase
- 2E1F ⢕ TILDE WITH DOT BELOW
  • indicates derived form changes to lowercase

Half brackets

These form a set of four corner brackets and are used editorially. They are distinguished from mathematical floor and ceiling characters. Occasionally quine corners are substituted for half brackets.

- 2E20 ⢖ LEFT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL
  → 2045 ⢖ left square bracket with quill
- 2E21 ⢗ RIGHT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL

Brackets

- 2E22 ⢘ TOP LEFT HALF Bracket
  → 2308 ⢘ left ceiling
  → 231C ⬇ top left corner
  → 300C ⬇ left corner bracket
- 2E23 ⢙ TOP RIGHT HALF Bracket
- 2E24 ⢚ BOTTOM LEFT HALF Bracket
- 2E25 ⢛ BOTTOM RIGHT HALF Bracket

Historic punctuation

See also historic punctuation with multiple dots in the range 2058-205E.

- 2E2A ⢝ TWO DOTS OVER ONE DOT PUNCTUATION
- 2E2B ⢞ ONE DOT OVER TWO DOTS PUNCTUATION
- 2E2C ⢟ SQUARED FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION
- 2E2D ⢠ FIVE DOT MARK
- 2E2E ⢡ REVERSED QUESTION MARK
  = punctus percontativus
  → 003F ⏘ question mark
  → 008F ⏗ inverted question mark
  → 061F ⏘ arabic question mark
- 2E2F ⢢ VERTICAL TILDE
  • used for Cyrillic yerik
  → 033E ⨷ combining vertical tilde
  → A67F ⨷ cyrillic payerek

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Double hyphen

The double hyphen is used in transcription of old German manuscripts, and occasionally as a non-standard punctuation mark. It is not intended for the representation of normal hyphens, whose doubled forms in Fraktur text are considered glyphic variants.

2E40  =  DOUBLE HYPHEN
          → 0030 = equals sign
          → 2010 = hyphen
          → 2E17 = double oblique hyphen
          → 30A0 = katakana-hiragana double hyphen
          → A78A = modifier letter short equals sign

Reversed punctuation

2E41  =  REVERSED COMMA
          • Old Hungarian
          • used occasionally in Sindhi when Sindhi is written in the Arabic script
          → 002C = comma
          → 060C = arabi comma

2E42  =  DOUBLE LOW-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK
          → 201E = double low-9 quotation mark

Miscellaneous punctuation

2E43  =  DASH WITH LEFT UPTURN
          • functions as a paragraphos in some Slavonic texts
          → 2E0F  =  paragraphos

2E44  =  DOUBLE SUSPENSION MARK
          • indicates omission of letters in a word on some Byzantine Greek seals and coins
          → 0374  =  greek numeral sign

Typicon punctuation

2E45  =  INVERTED LOW KAVYKA
2E46  =  INVERTED LOW KAVYKA WITH KAVYKA ABOVE
          → 2A46  =  union above intersection
          → A85B  =  modifier breve with inverted breve

2E47  =  LOW KAVYKA
          → A67E  =  cyrillic kavyka

2E48  =  LOW KAVYKA WITH DOT
2E49  =  DOUBLE STACKED COMMA

Historic punctuation

2E4A  =  DOTTED SOLIDUS
          = virgula suspensiva
          • indicates a medial disjunction more than solidus but less than punctus elevatus

2E4B  =  TRIPLE DAGGER
          → 2020  =  dagger
          → 2021  =  double dagger

2E4C  =  MEDIEVAL COMMA
          • indicates a minor medial pause or disjunction of sense

2E4D  =  PARAGRAPHUS MARK
          • indicates the beginning of a paragraph, section, stanza, or proposition
          → 00B6  =  pilcrow sign
          → 204B  =  reversed pilcrow sign
          → 2E0F  =  paragraphos
          → 2E3F  =  capitulum

2E4E  =  PUNCTUS ELEVATUS MARK
          • This mark indicates a major intermediate pause where the sensus is complete but the sentence is not; this is similar in some regards to the modern use of a semicolon.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unicode</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Representation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>CORNISH VERSE DIVIDER</td>
<td>⹐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>2E50</td>
<td>CROSS PATTY WITH RIGHT CROSSBAR</td>
<td>→ 2720 ✠ maltese cross → 2C75 ⧊ latin capital letter half h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E51</td>
<td>CROSS PATTY WITH LEFT CROSSBAR</td>
<td>→ A7F5 ⧊ latin capital letter reversed half h</td>
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<tr>
<td>2E52</td>
<td>TIRONIAN SIGN CAPITAL ET</td>
<td>→ 204A ⧊ tironian sign et</td>
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<td>MEDIEVAL EXCLAMATION MARK</td>
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<td>2E54</td>
<td>MEDIEVAL QUESTION MARK</td>
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<td><strong>Brackets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>These brackets indicate ellipsis in certain conventions for Japanese transliteration.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH STROKE</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• optional ellipsis</td>
<td>→ 2045 ⧊ left square bracket with quill</td>
<td></td>
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<td>RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH STROKE</td>
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<tr>
<td>2E57</td>
<td>LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH DOUBLE STROKE</td>
<td>{</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• obligatory ellipsis</td>
<td>→ 2045 ⧊ left square bracket with quill</td>
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<tr>
<td>2E58</td>
<td>RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH DOUBLE STROKE</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Parentheses top and bottom halves</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>These are used in pairs in extended IPA to indicate dubious phonemes or questionable presence of a sound.</td>
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<td>2E5B</td>
<td>BOTTOM HALF LEFT PARENTHESIS</td>
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<td>2E5C</td>
<td>BOTTOM HALF RIGHT PARENTHESIS</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Oblique hyphen</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The oblique hyphen is historic punctuation seen in some medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. In some modern lexicography an oblique hyphen is used distinctly to indicate hyphenation which is retained when a word is not broken at a line boundary.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OBLIQUE HYPHEN</td>
<td>‐</td>
<td>→ 2010 ‐ hyphen → 2E17 ⧊ double oblique hyphen</td>
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