Introduction

There are a number of characters in Unicode that have glyph variants which are not yet documented in The Unicode Standard. This document is a request to document those glyph variants.

Suggested replacement chart

We would like to request a change to “Figure 7-1. Alternative Glyphs in Latin.”

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Was #3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Was #4</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A change to the text could be:

“Common typographical variations of basic Latin letters include the open- and closed-loop forms of the lowercase letters “a” and “g”, as shown in the first example in Figure 7-1. In ordinary Latin text, such distinctions are merely glyphic alternates for the same characters; however, phonetic transcription systems, such as IPA and Pinyin, often make systematic distinctions between these forms. There are also typographical variations in various Latin-based orthographies. These are shown in example 2 in Figure 7-1.

We would also recommend the addition of a similar chart in the Cyrillic section of the standard.

Suggested text would follow what is currently in “7.1 Latin”:

**Alternative Glyphs.** Some characters have alternative representations, although they have a common semantic. In such cases, a preferred glyph is chosen to represent the character in the code charts, even though it may not be the form used under all circumstances. Some Cyrillic examples to illustrate this point are provided in Figure 7-x.

| Т | т | Т | т |
Suggested Annotations

0126 ḡ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE
  • an alternate glyph with a vertical stroke through the bar is used in Judeo-Tat

014A Ḥ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG
  • two alternate glyphs exist based on the appearance of large form of the small letter, one glyph has the hook descending below the baseline, one glyph has the hook level with the baseline

0181 ᐌ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH HOOK
  • an alternate glyph with the appearance of 0182 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH TOPBAR is used in some Liberian orthographies

0186 Ɓ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OPEN O
  • glyph may also have serif at the top

019D Ɲ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK
  • glyph may also have appearance of large form of the small letter

01A5 β LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH HOOK
  • an alternate glyph with a right hook is used in Serer-Sine

01B2 ᑆ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH HOOK
  • an alternate glyph with the appearance of a V with ascending curved right stem is used in Toma

0254 ƈ LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O
  • glyph may also have serif at the top

028B v LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH HOOK
  • an alternate glyph with the appearance of a v with ascending curved right stem is used in Toma

040B њ CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE
  • an alternate glyph with the stroke through the ascender is used for some dialects of Juhuri and Tati
Evidence of Usage

The examples below provide evidence of usage of these variant glyphs.

For 0126 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE, the only language we are aware of that uses this variant is Judeo-Tat and so we’ve included that name in the descriptive text. See figure 1.

For 014A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG there is an existing annotation which says “glyph may also have appearance of large form of the small letter.” As there are at least three forms of this character we would like the annotation to change to reflect all forms. See figures 2-4.

For 0186/0254 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OPEN O we are aware of many languages which place the serif at the top rather than bottom. See figure 4.

For 0181 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH HOOK we are aware of two languages in Liberia that use this glyph variant: Toma and Dan/Gio. Thus, we have generalized the comment to “some Liberian orthographies”. See figures 5-6.

For 019D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK we are aware of seven languages in Guinea (ISO 639-3: emk, fuf, gkp, kqs, sus, yal and tod) and one language in Central African Republic (ISO 639-3: gya) that are either currently using or have used this glyph variant. The examples provided are in current use. See figures 7-9.

For 01A5 LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH HOOK we are aware of one language in Senegal (Serer-Sine) which uses this variant. We are suggesting the specific “is used in Serer-Sine” because that is the only language we are aware of. See figures 10-11.

For 01B2/028B LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER V WITH HOOK we have an example from the Toma language of Guinea. In Toma, this glyph variant represents exactly the same sound as 028B/01B2, which is why we believe it is a glyph variant and not new character(s). See figure 12. In fact, a related language in Liberia (Loma) has an orthography using 01B2/028B with the standard glyph (in figure 5).

For 040B CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE we are aware of a glyph variant for Juhuri and Tati. See figure 13.
Figure 1. Variant of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE (Agarunov, 1997, pg 83).

14É£è Jisè wò wòlo(di va wò bè Kalalii kagbòè nì Ngàlà Woi Nyinàà wò de kewú jàdè, wò fùín gbàvàídè dè kagbò dò di fànda jèì gbìn nù. 15Wò bèdi wò dè wòlì sele siya Jusìí Ngàlà sóà ài bòi nì ñwòò wò gbìn wò sadí wòi kaaje tègbèlè gbàà.

Figure 2. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG (LBT, 1988, pg 176).
Figure 3. Variant of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG (BFBS, 1965, pg 350).

Figure 4. Variants of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG and LATIN LETTER OPEN O (IBS, 1984, pg 374).

Figure 5. Variant of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH HOOK and standard glyph for LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH HOOK (British and Foreign Bible Society, 1971/2002, pg 255).

Figure 6. Variant of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH HOOK (Trinitarian Bible Society, 1989, p.380).
Figure 7. Variant of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK (PBT, 1999, p.5).

Figure 8. Variant of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK (PBT, 2004, p.22).

Figure 9. Variant of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK (PBT, 1995, p.1).
LEÇON 1

Présentation générale de l’alphabet sérère

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Figure 10. Variant of LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH HOOK (Toumieux, 2001).

Exercice 7

Lisez le texte suivant et répondez aux questions :

O tuuduuf sutooxu a duufik. Ye ta sulaa, a seek a leng no ax ke a sama kam a fat ale. A seek a lakas a yena maa mayeerna mbuuy. A looyà. Yaa njeez nua a sunna, a leepa yaam jegee a pay. A seek a lakas a sama maa jegna kic. A seek a palakaand ale a sama no lanq paax ke.

1) Na naxax alene, a seek ax a podnum njegu ?
2) Xar taxu a seek a tikandeer ale a leep ?
3) Xar a naxax alene tektu ?

Figure 11. Variant of LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH HOOK (Toumieux, 2001).
Dans cette même région, il y avait des bergers qui passaient la nuit dans les champs pour garder leur troupeau. Un ange du Seigneur leur apparut et la gloire du Seigneur les entoura de lumière. Ils eurent alors très peur. Mais l’ange leur dit: “N’ayez pas peur, car je vous apporte une bonne nouvelle qui réjouira beaucoup tout le peuple: cette nuit, dans la ville de David, est né, pour vous, un Sauveur; c'est le Christ, le Seigneur. Et voici le signe qui vous le fera reconnaître: vous trouverez un petit enfant enveloppé de langes et couché dans une crèche.” Tout à coup, il y eut avec l’ange une telle nombreuse des anges du ciel, qui louaient Dieu en disant: “Gloire à Dieu dans les cieux très hauts, et paix sur la terre pour ceux qu’il aime!”

Luc 2:8-15


Luke 2:8-14

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<td>NOËL</td>
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Figure 12. Variant of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH HOOK and LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH HOOK (PBT, 2007, December).

Шурина гое «Ө-Бэ»
Заур, эс ки мэшиним?

Figure 13. Variant of CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE (Gurshumov, 2004, p 32).
References


