

[^0]

## D. Proposed Characters

A code chart and list of character names are shown on a new page.

## D.1. Proposed Characters

|  | 1DC | 024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |
| 2 |  | B |
| 3 |  | $\vartheta$ |
| 4 | \% | $\Lambda$ |
| 5 | \% | $E$ |
| 6 |  | $\ell^{\bullet}$ |
| 7 | 0 | $\boldsymbol{J}$ |
| 8 | $0$ | j |
| 9 | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | $Q$ |
| A |  | q |
| B |  | R |
| C |  | $\mathbf{f}$ |
| D |  | $\Psi$ |
| E |  | Y |
| F |  | V |

## D.1. Character Names

1DC4 COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE
1DC5 COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON
1DC6 COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE
1DC7 COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON
1DC8 COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE
1DC9 COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE
1DCA COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW
0242 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE

- lowercase is 0180 万

0243 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR

- lowercase is 0289 u

0244 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V

- lowercase is $028 \mathrm{C} \wedge$

0245 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE
0246 LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH STROKE
0247 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE
0248 LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE
0249 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL
024A LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL
024B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH STROKE
024C LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE
024D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH STROKE
024E LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE
024F LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL

## D.3. Unicode Character Properties

1DC4..1DC9 should have a general category of Mn, and a canonical combining class of 230. Other properties should match those of similar characters, such as U+0300 COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT.

1DCA should have a general category of Mn , and a canonical combining class of 220. Other properties should match those of similar characters, such as U+0300 COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT.
0242..0245, 0247, 0249, 024A, 024B, and 024D should have a general category of Lu. Other properties for these characters should match those of similar characters, such as U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A.

Other characters should have a general category of LI . Other properties for these remaining characters should match those of similar characters, such as U+0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A.

## E. Other Information

## E. 1 Combining Diacritical Marks

The characters COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE, COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON, COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE, COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON are phonetic symbols which represent contour tone.

COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON are attested in the IPA Handbook. The other four contour-tone diacritics are not cited in the IPA handbook, but are widely used by linguists.

It is also possible to combine these symbols so that, for example, [ê] represents a high one followed by a low tone on the vowel [e], i.e. a falling tone. Similarly [ě] represents a sing tone, and and [e] represent high-rising and low-rising tones.
There are two symbols for showing that subsequent tones may be a step lower or igher. The introduction of a downstep is phonologically contrastive in the Igbo example elow, but the Hausa upstep indicates only a predictable allophone.
Figure 1. COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON (IPA, 1999, p. 23).


Figure 2. COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE (Gilley, 1992, p. 51).

## abbreviations

| V | vowel | $\sigma$ | syllable |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| V | verb | 0 | node |
| v.i | intransitive verb | - | low tone |
| v.r | reflexive verb |  | mid tone |
| v.tr | transitive verb |  | high tone |
| VOC | vocative |  | low-mid tone |
| VRT | verb root |  | low-high tone |
| VSX | verb suffix | mid-high tone |  |
| 1 | first person | $i$ | high-mid tone |
| 2 | second person | $\#$ | $[\mathrm{I}]$ |
| 3 | third person | $[\mathrm{U}]$ |  |

Figure 3. COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON, COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE and COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON (Kutsch Lojenga, 1993, p. xii).

```
Inzá àmbò nâpfo tuna mà.
inzá àmbò ní -apfo 位 -na mà
NEG dove RSM-open:NAR voice-3SG.LOG.POS even
Dove didn't even make a sound.
Tdítdふ) idr\varepsilon adyifò-sisì kúbhingánga tó `o, ka nângò:
tdátd\vartheta idr\varepsilon adyifò-sisì kúbhingá-nga tó '\grave{ ka ní -angò}
again ten sun -shadow at.night -NOM POS in 3SG RSM-crow:NAR
Again, at four o'clock in the morning, Cock crowed:
```

Figure 4. COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON and COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON (Kutsch Lojenga, 1993, p. 408).

```
(103) HHL̂H átûdơ 'duck'
    HHLL átê:gò 'goat'
    HHMM álwe:dj 'crab'
    HLL ácù\eta\grave{ \̀ 'black mound termite'}
    HHML ágăk:i i 'ravens'
    ML ādǜl 'circular things'
    LMH àbā:ró 'fencing grass'
    LHLL àbûrö̀ 'reedbuck'
    LlL àdùdò 'large sieve'
    LH nibó:w 'white calves' (R)
    LLH didü:k 'dark grey bulls'
```

Figure 5. COMBINING ACUTE-MACRON (Gilley, 1992, p. 53).

In addition to being used phonetically, COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON and COMBINING MACRONGRAVE are also used orthographically in the Bette language of Nigeria.
${ }^{16}$ Ujeso a kung ityang anyin bun de le: "Usu 'ingbebb ken a ma yi lè ùtiá angwu biwom bi mbu-e há kangg. ${ }^{17} \mathrm{U}$ fel gim ugim le: 'Mì yi lè 'ipi ashi mì ndor azi agi ye. Mi hă ba ndor āngi kung a? ${ }^{18}$ Ashi mì be shi 'ì yi le mi tya abel agi anyin wa he itang, mî tye abel asuso angi a dyam kangg. Há nâ mî be ndor azi agi puu. ${ }^{19} \mathrm{Mi}$ hà kung de 'uhwo-gi le, eng-heng, mi angwu liti li ngbebb, mi fel lè biwom gbamm abi mì be zī he aze gbamm angi à be lè he 'ushu. Ki fel ashi mì sho 'unyong, zī bizizi, ngwo bingwungwo, gor igor.'

Figure 6. COMBINING GRAVE-MACRON and COMBINING MACRON-GRAVE (IBS, 1982, p. 198).
COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE and COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE are phonetic symbols which represent contour tone.

Figure 7. COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE and COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE (Burquest, 1998, p. 234).
(5) (a) bàlóngó bǎkáé $\rightarrow$ bàlóngảkáé "his book"
(b) by̌m̌̌ bòmtámbá $\rightarrow$ bǒmэิtámbá "another tree"

Figure 8. COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-GRAVE and COMBINING ACUTE-GRAVE-ACUTE (Goldsmith,1995, p. 446) COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW is used orthographically in four languages in Indonesia, namely Mongondow, Sangir, Siau and Talaud.

Buké i Matius muluhabaré si kité, Habaré'u R@̣yusé, humonéu i Yesus Kristus ko Datung Salamaté ko nipudiandingu Mawu Ruata. Bou i Yesus éé Mawu Ruata nungganapé apang ko nipudiandi-Né su ralungu Pudariandi Tebé su manga umaté-É. Maningu i Yesus nipuhana bou taumatangu Yahudi, kaiso Habaré'u Raluasé éé mang balinébé ketang gunangu tau Yahudi, kaiso mang lai gunangu kaselahé'u dunia.
Figure 9. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2002, p. 1).

Hatệ sě̀mbaư kawěhakenge nẹ̌naungang i Matius u Mawu Yesus kai Mananěntiro kasěllahenge, kụ mạněntiro u Mawu Ruata e kai měpẹ̆parenta kere sěngkatau Ratu. Mawu Yesus malaing piạ kawasan'E waug'u mělahẹ u mangalen Torat'u Mawu Ruata. Kaḷawokange wọu manga těntiron Mawu Yesus ene nipahiạ tuhụ timonane. Kụ piạ e limang kamonaěng: (1) Těntiro su wullyde kụ mạanung kakanoạ, tatuhụ, manga pěnanaghuang, dingangu timonan pẹ̆bawiah'u manga raḷohong jamạat'u Mawu (pasalẹ̆ 5-7); (2) manga tatěntiro si sire mapuḷo dua murit'u Mawu Yesus baụgu pẹ̌kakoạ munara (pasalẹ̌ 10); (3) manga papinintu mạanung kakakoạu tempon pẹ̆paparentan Duata kere sěngkatau Ratu (pasalẹ̆ 13); (4) těntiro mạanun mangalegn makoạ murit'u Mawu Yesus (pasalẹ̆ 18); ringangu (5) těntiro mạanun pěngěnsueěngu dunia ringangu mạanun darěntang Ahus'u Taumata (pasalẹ̌ 24-25).
Figure 10. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2003, p. 1).

## WISARA TA(L)AANE

Wuken Pandariaddi indi mabbatti'u pandariaddi uliliin pati'uppa, panattarrẹannu walahannu taumata, punnu paddarosa wuṛ̣u asasusa su runia, see ereapa Ruata naaukka ringannu taumata. Wuken Pandariaddi indi wotongnge tahianna sulalymmu ruang kawageanganna, eteudde:

Figure 11. COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R BELOW (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2003b, p. 1).

## E. 2 Latin Extended

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE is an orthographic character used for at least two languages of Vietnam (Jorai and Katu). Lower case is represented in Unicode as U+0180 LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH STROKE.

22 Mưi tangai dyơq, book manuih đu dyơq tơơt hót tóór atông gamak đah tôôh, đu kah ơi chaang atông, pi đó kiêng chik chêk lâi Yêsu. Pi đó lâi mabeq buông dyơq tadâng. Pi đó nal Yêsu kah vôôiq diq buông, lơq manưih đu ting huiq lóóm đó; pi đó nal manưih đu ting huiq lóóm Yêsu, vôôiq mưi pi đó, hadyơq pi đó kah nal leq Yêsu. 23 Lơq manua, nôôq buông bral tââq danuôr Têbêri, đan diq sââng ngaan manuih oi cha beng mi lơq kadóóng, bêêl Yêsu ma-ơ mangai Dyaang Pleng. 24(B)ok nôôq manưih đu ooi chêk Yêsu, lâi kah ve dyơq đó, lơq nôôq đu ting huiq lóóm đó, hadyơq pi đó dyók

Figure 12. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE (Katu, 1978, p. 119).


Figure 13. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH STROKE (SIL, 1976, p. 1).
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR is used orthographically for a number of languages around the world. These include the Mesem and Melpa (see Figures 15 and 16) languages of Papua New Guinea, Sayula Popoluca of Mexico, the Badwe'e language of Cameroon (see Figure 17), the Budu language of Democratic Republic of Congo (see Figure 14), Comanche (see Figure 18) and Arhuaco of Colombia (see Figure 23). Lower case is represented in Unicode as U+0289 LATIN SMALL LETTER U BAR.
${ }^{19}$ Kija malaika wa:mutisio bo: «Eme ma Gabhilieli. $\varepsilon \mathrm{m} \varepsilon \mathrm{kt}$
 ido ngia. 20 Uha, moni ngika kuseme ka=kyiania akt wati wongo. Ndt wtubhaya komu moni ngika kuseme, wa=bio tut ku ijangi; wambukubio tii bata kuyaka kubuya bisi ongo tukt isiya moni ngikunani ka=kyiania-э๐.»

Figure 14. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (WBT, 2000, p. 2).

> kupa indimp nump mana ur," nitim.

## IK PENG KHE

Rump

1. Jisas Kraist nga anda kouwumin mbu
2. Al ant oła ui orunga wu tama kat
3. Wamp nu tindi wu Jon Got nga ik puł nimba ngurum
4. Jisas Seitan ndi oła tapa kundrum
5. Komnga tila oła mba wamp ik mbo inditim
6. Wamp kurupa mbu tup rupindumin

7 Tinnn Al ...nemmentnan lramn tuly numui nimhs ily mhn indition
Figure 15. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (BSPNG, 1995, p. 1).

## WU JONA KUN AMP RUT RA£ NGA TIMAN

Figure 16. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (WHBL, 1988, Cover).


Figure 17. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (WBT, 2003, Back of front cover).

## U

ubia (interj) oh! oh my!
(exclamation of surprise used by women only). Hbia, kimaru maru. Oh my! They're coming. See ha?ii, yaa.
uhpuitu (v), pl uhkooitu sleep. Ohnaa tsal uhpuikatu. The baby is asleep. Kahnikuhpatu tsa? sumu uhkoihkatu. Everyone in the house is asleep.

Hku tomopu ( n ) New Year's Day. \#kubitsí (adj) young. Ukubitsí ma? ore nai?bi. That girl is young.
Hhui yuba mua (n) August (lit new fall month).
ukunaa (adv order) first. Hkunaa ma iiku. Let him in first.
ukunanakatu (adj) young, youthful. Tuinuhpu? tsa? uru ukunanakatu. The boy is just young.
tku numunue, uku numu roopu-

Figure 18. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR (Robinson, 1990, p.142).
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V is used orthographically in the Nankina language of Papua New Guinea (see Figure 19) and North Tepehuan of Mexico (see Figure 20). Lower case is represented in Unicode as U+028C LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V.

```
            Je Ye Yepmakgak Prawie Sini
    33 Njak kurpm^yak taw^ gan m^nji yere
"Nin kawu \etaande jere prawie sini tpmbak?" ya\eta
ya\etaak wam se wot ^rpmbwo dar^k^t. Nusi ^\etaak
Kapaneam m^k \etaan okumin wit de gan wojak
Jesure yenukat "Ji tawa \etaan jende wam se wot
de Ar^\eta?" 34 Yaŋ yenuwon mind^\eta kwok de
nani ma snukwit. 35 Avo p^mbu sikŋak yenuwon
awuwo yenukst " }\Lambda\mathrm{ minde prawie sini dakgusi kag
nuye ^min k^wure waman asak" 36 Yaŋ yenu\etaak
m^nji okusek de ^mbra\eta be^n yipmbwon
akŋawon kitnire ^mbupi^k\etaak yenukst 37 "Nuye,
^min dere m^nji anu\eta de gar^\eta ^muwak ka\eta
nuye butni nasi namusak. N^si k^n ma. Nanna
nanuwon pk^m nu gwinji" ya\eta yenuk^t.
```

Figure 19. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V (Bible League, 1990, p. 45).
${ }^{6}$ (1) $\mathrm{p} \wedge$ ^mo ibıstaragai tasır^ judidíu quiuupaigad^rı vaa ^Suusi dai gnaagacai mamaatstuldi soodami Diuusi ñiooquid^. Tai ami vaa $\wedge$ mo casli ismaacıd^ gaquisapicatadai novid^ sınlisia padırı. ${ }^{7}$ Vaid $\Lambda$ ィmamaatıtuldiadami Diuusi sıslicamigad^ ^^madu ^fariseo soobidacatadai $\Lambda$ Suusi sabai duaaidana ibıstaragai tasır^ dai poduucai viaacagi istuc^d^ g^pi^r^ vuaajagi ^gai ^Suusi. ${ }^{8}$ Dımos $\wedge$ Suusi maatıcatadai ismaasi gantıtıgitoitadai $\wedge$ gai daid^ itıt^dai acısli ismaac $\wedge$ d $\Lambda$ gaquisapicatadai novid^:

Figure 20. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED V (Liga Biblica, 1979, p. 30).
The characters LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE are used orthographically in the Southeastern Tepehuan language of Mexico.
-Gatuuk dir bha jim gui' nax io'm jir §e'kam, cham tu' pui' na jax aañ, na ni jì'x kuñ cham jir jupaabkamu'n nañ dumaartii tu' suuska'n jup ba kookoxdha' git. Ba' aañ xib suudai' ki'n pix ka jam bopkon, gu' ba' gui' na pai' dhuuk ya aaya', pui' ji buusnia' ip na jam bopkona', na gu' ba jam

Figure 21. LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH STROKE (SIL, 2000, p. 5)
Although there are currently no publications using LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE, it should be encoded as it is an orthographic character. A dictionary is currently in the process of being published which uses LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE.

## (E)

${ }^{1}$ ee interj. 1. Indica que ya está consciente de lo que otra persona le está recordando. -Moop mi' ba daasa' tiiyax gu mataima'n ja'xñii jurnik -jup kai'ch gu Mariana. - Eee-jup kai'ch gu tiiyax. -Debes de poner a hervir el nixtamal al rato en la tarde -dijo Mariana a la muchachita.
-Sí, sí, sí -respondió la muchachita.
2. Respuesta que se usa cuando alguien le avisa que va a salir un ratito. -Aañ muni ka jii tianda.
Xib jañ ba jim - jup kai'ch gu Juan. (EB)

- jup kai'ch gu Peegro. - Voy a la tienda.

Ahorita regreso -dijo Juan. -Ándale
-respondió Pedro.
${ }^{2}{ }^{2} c e$ [pres. de: ${ }^{3}$ aaya'] se enferma
${ }^{1}$ ereda' [cont. de: ${ }^{1}$ aaya'] estará llegando
Variante: aajidha'
${ }^{2}$ ereda' [cont. de: ${ }^{\text {zaaya'] }] \text { se estará enfermando }}$
eek [punt. de: ${ }^{1}$ aaya'] llegando
cep interj. !oye! EEep! ¿Paa pich ba mii
Saantus? ¡Oye! ¿A dónde vas tan aprisa, Santos?
Figure 22. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH STROKE (Ramírez Solís, (in press), p. 53)
The characters LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE are used orthographically in the Arhuaco (Ethnologue code: ARH) language of Colombia. It is being used for a voiced alveopalatal affricate like the $j$ of "just" in English. It has been used for perhaps the last 10 years, but little literature has been produced to date. The letter "j" also occurs in Arhuaco for borrowed words from Spanish.

## KUNEJU KEYW FVM(AUNBUNNA.

Por Freddy Izquierdo


I'munu nungwari i'gwi kuneju keywu kwuya nunnari, yow zamu itikuma uye'ri yanke' akwtyáy(fumu zun keywu zoyana.

Ey awi kutukunundi tigri keynaku keywu kinkumaye'ri, tigriri wimu ka'bé zunna. Uye' nungwari ingu(juma'za uye'ri, duminguba'ri unkinaykwa gun nukaweri, supatu nungow awkwa ni key fumu icho'na.

## 6

Figure 23. LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE (Fundación para el Desarrollo..., 2004, p. 6).

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK were introduced by early Lutheran missionaries for the Numanggang language of Papua New Guinea (1930s or 1940s). After a number of decades of use, in 2002 the community decided to discontinue using LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK, but they are found in existing publications such song books and liturgy materials. They are needed for electronic publishing of archived documents. They are also found in Kâte language (distantly related to Numanggang) literature. As shown in Figure 24 and 26 " $q$ " also appears in the literature and could not be considered an alternate form.

Eme yondey-jenicko yokac moc juwec eki soc rohuc 25 juhame jara 12 ewec. I Eme dokta bocjahazi erao gie bâi- 26 piehapie $3^{\text {âic }}$ wemo afecne manahuc juwec. $\hat{A}$ irec furi money mafa-ticne jarekume hesackewec. Eme sifu hucticne mi afeckehuc mâc (qârâykecnewec. । Eme nokac eki 27 hâcne Jesure bỉe manarâ ŋic yokac gâcne jajere jondeyko juhuc râpefuynao rarâ yo (q)-ticne bâuawec. I I jiyuc 28 muhuc ewec: «\aqi-ticne sawa bâuarâ biaŋnuocmu." । Bâuame izia socticne zickeme sahac-ticne bâgunuckeme 29

Figure 24. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL (BFBS, 1965, p. 105)

## Wofuy Jesu Kristo

 Ere Miti ©forri $3 i$Figure 25. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (BFBS, 1965, Title page).
OL SAMTING I STAP LONG DISPELA BUK
Sampela Leta Yu No Save
Lesen 5 ワワ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 37
Lesen 6 Qq. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 42
Lesen 7 qq........................ 46
Lesen 8 Wok Bilong Traim Qq/qq. . . . . . . 50

Figure 26. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (Hynum, 1989, p. 3).


Figure 27. LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SMALL Q WITH HOOK TAIL (Hynum, 1989, p. 46).

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH STROKE are used in the Kanuri orthography of Niger.


#### Abstract

defyiro ngaye napkeno. Amda ci berembenr-o...., .... . awo kada tayiro wulyey.解 kagangowo, mana fanowo. Kam laa algama jejerduro kiluwo. 'Jojerji jejerji adagai duwon, kasuni laa jawalnin flyada. Daji ngudoso isane cadore sel gewo. Kasuni laa ye na kau kaua katti ngəwy bawoalan fiyada. Katti ngewu bawodero, nagatro algamade fiyeno. 'Rlyenniya, kausu jauje, ferdunju duno bawo nangaro fimje kiaut ngamgeno. 'Kasunl laade na ngiwian fiyada. Ngiwide wuraje algamadəa kimicciye kela cakkenni. 'Amma kasuni laado na katti ngelaan fiyada. Algamade wuraje nema tal daje kekko. Laa tadanju fiakku, laa firakku, laa mia mia,s yeno. Daji Isa temojiye: «Kam semonjuamade samonju kagakco fanjo!» yeno.


Figure 28. LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH STROKE (SIL, 1998, p. 7).

The characters LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH STROKE are used orthographically in the Lubuagan Kalinga language of the Philippines. The Lubuagan people are strong in their determination to keep this symbol. No examples of the LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH STROKE are available: the $y$-stroke is never word-initial in Kalinga text, and so the capital would not occur in most body text. Like any Latin characters used orthographically, however, it can occur in document elements set in full caps, and so must also be encoded.


Ha Alilliwan Chi Asu

> Langchas chi osa'n asu si tung-ey. Tilangela ot umoyon. Ha ayola un umoyon, ked mangoy si anchu un illatoy. Ustu'n langgilawa un malidtidchayan, lailala osa'n asu si chayom chi chelum un tatangyyla bo tung-ey. Laapos chi hachi'n asu un awed si illatoy. Piola un eyan chi tung-ey un tatangyola. Olipun iluy uyala hachi'n asu un ilischungala si chayom chi chelum. Latayak chi tatangyola un tung-ey. Laamusan siya ot kalala, "Lu achiyak makamumusan, achipulak otyan Ian-uy-uy ta achi latayak uwak un tung-ey."

Figure 29. LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE (SIL, 1998, p. 1).

## Ileygew un lumung-ud si amacha si

 uummaan. Ked mitun-ud cha kan ilacha un umoy man-iswila. Mateylan cha Mario, Lina kan Blackie ud uwacha.Figure 30. LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE (Pateuweg, 1998, p. 17).

## E. 3 Phonetic Extensions

LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL is a phonetic symbol used to indicate a labiodental flap. It is not approved IPA usage, yet it has been widely used, and is in current use, particular among Africanist linguists.
vb Voiced labiodental flap, made by moving the lower lip inwards behind the upper teeth and then flapping it against the upper teeth outwards (phonetic symbol (v) ${ }^{1}$ This sound seems to occur in ideophones only, e.g. bávbú (describing sud-

Figure 31. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Hoffman, 1963, p. 25).


#### Abstract

In Niger-Kordofanian almost all known examples are from Adamawa-Eastern Once more Tucker and Bryan describe it as most common in the Ndogo-Sere group, examples being given from Sere, Mundu, Ndogo and Bai and once more in common words. Particularly interesting is its occurrence in Naogo, Sere and Bai in the word of 'child'()i an obvious cognate of the widespread Niger-Congo root $b i$. Richardson gives an example from an Adamawa language Kapere, a southern dialect of Mbum in which it occurs in the second person plural pronoun(2). He also notes its occurrence in Ngbaka Mabo, a form of Mbaka Limba, and in the Yangere dialect of Banda, both of these once more languages of the Eastern division of Adamawa-Eastern. ${ }^{18}$


Figure 32. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Greenberg, 1983, p. 11).

## Sounds (DGBAKA MABỌ)

There are five phonemes $\mathbf{j}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{\jmath}, \mathbf{y}$ with subsidiary members in unstressed syllables, also $\tilde{\mathbf{I}}$, $\tilde{\text { on }}$. Amongst the consonants the following are noteworthy: $\mathbf{k \boldsymbol { \beta }}$, g6, $\mathbf{r}$ (flapped $\mathbf{r}$ ), ef (flapped $\mathbf{v}$ ), and $\mathbf{v}$ with syllabic value, e.g. kfazeé 'sleep', nzoggGẹlẹ 'knee', uruse 'woman', Vfiná 'nine', ̀vvẹ́ 'five'.

Tone. Both nominals and verbals may be categorized according to tone, which often distinguishes between lexical entities, e.g. kßàná 'branch', kpáná 'leaf'.

Word shape. No closed syllables occur. Simple words are generally of the shape CV or CVCV. In the latter case, when the second consonant is 1 or r the two vowels are the same. VCV is very rare, e.g. ýwà 'fire'. Compound words are very common, e.g. kpà-ná 'branch' ('hand'+ 'tree').

Figure 33. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH CURL (Richardson, 1957, p. 91).

321. 5. The characteristic consonant sounds kp and $\mathrm{gb}^{3}$ are found everywhere; ' $\mathbf{b}$ and 'd are found everywhere except in Zande. In addition a flapped 1 -sound is heard throughout (usually as a variant of 1 or $r$ ), ${ }^{4}$ while Ndogo and Kreish pronounce a flapped $v$-sound.

|  | MORU | BONGO | NDOGO | zande |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kp | ekpr (to cough) | ekpí (to help) | kpì (sour) | tikpo (salt) |
| gb | tómgbó (canoe) | 'dugba (to catch) | gbi (to strike) | gbia (chief) |
| 'b | 'ba (home) | 'be (home) | 'bá (home) |  |
| 'd | la'di (to cook) | ídí (to cook) | 'd $\varepsilon$ (to speak) |  |
| (6) | kíriti (charcoal) | tingedò (rhinoceros) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{r}_{1}^{1} \mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{t}^{5}} \text { (sweet) } \\ & \text { gevé (arrow) } \\ & \text { geve } \end{aligned}$ | ringara ${ }^{6}$ (country) <br> (Kreish) |

${ }^{1}$ See vocabulary in Fr. Ribero's Elementi di Lingua Ndogo.
${ }^{2}$ Unless, of course, drum signalling has been borrowed from a di-tonal people and adapted to Zande. Note that the Banda drum signalling analysed by the author in the Western District is tri-tonal.
${ }^{3}$ Relatively rare in Moru-Madi, however.
${ }^{3}$ Relatively rare in Moru-Madi,
${ }_{5} \mathbf{r}$ is the normal sound in Zande, alternating with $\mathbf{r}$ and $\mathbf{1}$. It is spelt $\boldsymbol{r}$.
${ }_{5}$ In Sere, where $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ is mostly to be found.
${ }^{6}$ Pronounced rijgara.
Figure 34. LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH ${ }^{\text {C }}$ CURL (Tucker, 1940, p. 65).

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