A. Administrative

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1. Title:  Additional Double Diacritics

2. Requester's name: US National Body
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Member Body
4. Submission date:                                         2002-05-10
5. Requester's reference (if applicable): _____
6. (Choose one of the following:)
  This is a complete proposal:                             YES
  or, More information will be provided later:             _____
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B. Technical - General

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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: YES
   Name of the existing block: Combining Half Marks
2. Number of characters in proposal:                         3
3. Proposed category (see section II, Character Categories):   Combining
4. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3)
              (see clause 14, ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000):   3
  Is a rationale provided for the choice?                 _____
   If Yes, reference: _____
5. Is a repertoire including character names provided?       YES
  a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the
    'character naming guidelines in Annex L of ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000? YES
  b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?
                                                             YES
6. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference:
  True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?
  The Unicode Consortium
  If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address,
  e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:
  Asmus Freytag
  _____
  _____
7. References:
  a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive
    texts etc.) provided?                                  YES
  b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers,
    magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? YES
8. Special encoding issues:
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Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing
  (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing,
  transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?
    The character behave just like the existing double diacriticals.

9. Additional Information:
Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties
of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct
understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed
character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information,
Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such
as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour,
Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up
contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related
information. See the Unicode standard at http://www.unicode.org for such
information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database
http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UnicodeCharacterDatabase.html and
associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration
by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

C. Technical - 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? *NATIONAL BODY*
     If YES, available relevant documents: *SEE ATTACHMENTS*
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters
   (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or
   publishing use) is included?   *YES*
    Reference:
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use;
   common or rare)   *INFREQUENT*
    Reference:
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? *YES*
   If YES, where? Reference: *ENGLISH DICTIONARIES, EDUCATIONAL USE*
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in *Principles and
   Procedures document* (a WG 2 standing document) must the proposed
   characters be entirely in the BMP?   *YES*
   If YES, is a rationale provided?   *YES*
    If YES, reference: *THERE ARE A SMALL NUMBER OF THESE CHARACTERS AND THEY*

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range
   (rather than being scattered)?   *YES*
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 an existing character?   *YES*
    If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?   *YES*
     If YES, reference: *APPEARANCE IS SIMILAR TO BREVE, ETC, BUT THE BEHAVIOR*

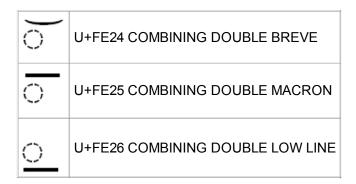11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of

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composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14
 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?                              YES
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?            YES
 If YES, reference: _____
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images
(graphic symbols) provided?                             YES
 If YES, reference: SEE ATTACHMENT BELOW
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as
 control function or similar semantics?          _____
 If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary) _____
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)? NO
 If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s)
 identified?                                     _____
 If YES, reference: _____
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L2 and the Unicode Technical Committee considered the issue of double diacritics at some length. There are three encoded double diacritics:

U+0360 (͠) COMBINING DOUBLE TILDE
U+0361 (͡) COMBINING DOUBLE INVERTED BREVE
U+0362 (͢) {COMBINING DOUBLE RIGHTWARDS ARROW BELOW

But this does not include several double diacritics in common use in dictionaries and educational material. One proposal was to overload the COMBINING GRAPHEME JOINER to be able to represent these characters in a generative fashion using the current combining characters. Upon reflection, however, it was felt that since the set of double diacritics is rather small, and not likely to require many further additions, it would be better to complete the set with the known attested forms, which consist of the following.

⌒	U+FE24 COMBINING DOUBLE BREVE
‾	U+FE25 COMBINING DOUBLE MACRON
_	U+FE26 COMBINING DOUBLE LOW LINE

See the attachments for examples of usage, in Webster's Collegiate Dictionary and in the American Heritage Dictionary.

Pronunciation Key

The system of indicating pronunciations in the Dictionary is explained in the section headed "Pronunciation" in the "Guide to the Dictionary." The column below headed HD represents the pronunciation key used in the Dictionary. The symbols marked with an asterisk are discussed in the guide. Important insights into the theoretical basis of representing pronunciations as well as information on dialect variations may be obtained from the article "English Dialects" by Henry Lee Smith, Jr. The symbols in the right-hand column, labeled T-S, are from the system of phonemes described by Professor Smith and George L. Trager and are widely used by linguists. (The Trager-Smith symbols, however, are for phonemes of English only.) The symbols are explained in Professor Smith's article. The center column, labeled IPA, contains symbols from the International Phonetic Alphabet, also widely used by scholars. The three systems do not precisely correspond, because they were conceived for somewhat different purposes.

spellings	HD	IPA	T-S
pat	ă	æ	æ
pay	ā	e	ey
care	*âr	ɛr, er	ehr, eyr, er
father	ä	ɑː, ɑ	ah
bib	b	b	b
church	ch	tʃ	č
deed, milled	d	d	d
pet	ĕ	ɛ	e
bee	ē	i	iy
fife, phase, rough	f	f	f
gag	g	g	g
hat	h	h	h
which	hw	hw (also ʍ)	hw
pit	*ĭ	ɪ	i
pie, by	ī	aɪ	ay
pier	*îr	ɪr, ir	ihr, iyr, ir
judge	j	dʒ	j
kick, cat, pique	k	k	k
lid, needle	*l (nēd'l)	l, l̩ ['nidl̩]	l (not syllabic)
mum	m	m	m
no, sudden	*n (sŭd'n)	n, n̩ ['sʌdn̩]	n (not syllabic)
thing	ng	ŋ	ŋ
pot, *horrid	ŏ	ɑ	a, o
toe, *hoarse	ō	o	ow
caught, paw, *for	ô	ɔ	oh, oh, ɔ
noise	oi	ɔɪ	oy
took	ŏŏ	ʊ	u
boot	ōō	u	uw
out	ou	aʊ	aw, æw
pop	p	p	p
roar	*r	r	r
sauce	s	s	s

spellings	HD	IPA	T-S
ship, dish	sh	ʃ	š
tight, stopped	t	t	t
thin	th	θ	θ
this	th	ð	ð
cut	ŭ	ʌ	ə
urge, term, firm, word, heard	*ûr	ɜ, ɜr	ər, əhr
valve	v	v	v
with	w	w	w
yes	y	j	y
zebra, xylem	z	z	z
vision, pleasure, garage	zh	ʒ	ž
about, item, edible, gallop, circus	*ə	ə	ə, ɨ
butter	ər	ɚ	ər

FOREIGN

	HD	IPA
French ami	à	a
French feu, *German* schön	œ	œ
French tu, *German* über	ü	y
German ich, *Scottish* loch	KH	x
French bon	N	ɔ̃, æ̃, ã, œ̃
French compiègne	y' (kôN-pyĕn'y')	ɲ

STRESS

Primary stress	'	bi·ol'ə·gy (bī-ŏl'ə-jē)
Secondary stress	'	bi'ə·log'i·cal (bī'ə-lŏj'ĭ-kəl)

Note on Illustrations: Each illustration has been positioned as close as possible to the entry it illustrates. In those instances where close juxtaposition proved impossible, the illustration nevertheless always appears on the same page as the entry, or on the page opposite.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS

See "Guide to Pronunciation", "Explanatory Notes", 2

ə.....banana, collect, abut

'ə, ˌə humdrum, abut

ᵃ.....immediately preceding \l\, \n\, \m\, \ŋ\, as in battle, mitten, eaten, and sometimes cap and bells \-ᵐ-\, lock and key \-ᵃŋ-\; immediately following \l\, \m\, \r\, as often in French table, prisme, titre

ər....operation, further, urger

'ər-ˌ } as in two different pronunciations
'ə-r\ } of hurry \'hər-ē, 'hə-rē\

a.....mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch

ā.....day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape

ä.....bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart

à.....father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with bother

aú...now, loud, out

b.....baby, rib

ch...chin, nature \'nā-chər\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \sh\)

d.....did, adder

e.....bet, bed, peck

'ē, ˌē beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy

ē....easy, mealy

f.....fifty, cuff

g....go, big, gift

h....hat, ahead

hw..whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both *whale* and *wail*

i.....tip, banish, active

ī....site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is \ä\ + \i\, or \à\ + \i\)

j....job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh\)

k.....kin, cook, ache

ḵ....German ich, Buch

l.....lily, pool

m....murmur, dim, nymph

n.....no, own

n ....indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French un bon vin blanc \œⁿ-bōⁿ-vaⁿ-bläⁿ\

ŋ....sing \'siŋ\, singer \'siŋ-ər\, finger \'fiŋ-gər\, ink \'iŋk\, thing \'thiŋ\

ō....bone, know, beau

ȯ....saw, all, gnaw

œ....French bœuf, German Hölle

œ̄...French feu, German Höhle

ȯi....coin, destroy, sawing

p ....pepper, lip

r.....rarity

s.....source, less

sh ...with nothing between, as in shy, mission, machine, special (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds, as in death's-head \'deths-ˌhed\

t.....tie, attack

th....with nothing between, as in thin, ether (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in knighthood \'nīt-ˌhud\

t̲h̲ ...then, either, this (actually, this is a single sound, not two)

ü....rule, youth, union \'yün-yən\, few \'fyü\

ú....pull, wood, book, curable \'kyúr-ə-bəl\

ue ...German füllen, hübsch

ūe...French rue, German fühlen

v....vivid, give

w....we, away; in some words having final \(ˌ)ō\ a variant \ə-w\ occurs before vowels, as in \'fäl-ə-wiŋ\, covered by the variant \ə(-w)\ at the entry word

y....yard, young, cue \'kyü\, union \'yün-yən\

y....indicates that during the articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the front of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of *yard*, as in French digne \dēnʸ\

yü...youth, union, cue, few, mute

yú...curable, fury

z....zone, raise

zh...with nothing between, as in vision, azure \'azh-ər\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in gazehound \'gāz-ˌhaúnd\