

PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM

A. Administrative**1. Title:**

Proposal to encode additional Greek editorial and punctuation characters in the UCS

2. Requester's name:

Thesaurus Linguae Graecae Project at the University of California, Irvine

3. Requester type:

Expert contribution

4. Submission date:

2002-11-07

5. Requester's reference**6. Completion**

This is a complete proposal.

B. Technical - General**1b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:****Name of the existing block:**

Possibly Greek extended ??

2. Number of characters in proposal:

17

3. Proposed category

Categories C

4. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3):

Level 1 and 3

5a. Character names provided?

Yes.

5b. Character names in accordance with guidelines

Yes.

5c. Character shapes reviewable?

Yes

6a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font for publishing the standard?

TLG Project

6b. Fonts currently available.

None.

7a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

Yes

7b. Are published examples of use of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

8. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing?

No.

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?

No.

2. Has contact been made to members of the user community

Yes. The TLG has been in contact with a great number of experts. We have received comments by Professor Earlier version of this proposal have been posted online and received comments by members of the profession.

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters

Scholarly community.

4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)

Use varies. Some characters are very common in extant Greek texts. Some appear less often.

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?

Yes. Characters are present in various editions of Greek texts and used extensively by scholars of Greek. General references provided in attached bibliography.

6. After giving due considerations to the principles in *Principles and Procedures document*, must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

Yes, preferably.

If YES, is a rationale provided?

Accordance with the Roadmap. Characters should be part of the Greek Extended set.

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?

Characters should preferably be kept together.

8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?

No.

9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?

No.

10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?

No.

11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?

Yes, characters 8, 13, and 14.

12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

No.

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

No.

Proposal

Ancient Greek scribes generally wrote in continuous uppercase letters without separating letters into words. On occasion the scribe added in punctuation to indicate the end of a sentence, change of speaker or, that two words which could be read as one word, were in fact separate words. Editorial and punctuation characters appear abundantly in surviving papyri (and modern editions) but it has not always been possible to render them satisfactorily with modern typesetting.

When punctuation is present, it falls into one of two kinds: (1) marginal or semi-marginal characters which mark the end of a section of text (e.g. Coronis, Paragraphos); (2) characters mixed in with the text to mark pauses, end of sense, or separation between words (e.g. Stigme, Hypodiatole).

A number of editorial characters are attributed to and named after Aristarchos of Samothrace (c. 216-144 BCE),¹ fifth head of the Library at Alexandria. Aristarchos is known to have provided a major edition of the works of Homer, which forms the basis of our modern editions. For a complete list of the extant papyri containing these characters, see McNamee (1992) 28-9.


















Bibliography

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¹ Lockwood, J.F., Browning, R. Wilson, N.G. “Aristarchus” in *OCD*³ (1996) 159

Ancient Greek Editorial Characters and Punctuation: Table of Characters Proposed

For Full Documentation, please see http://www.tlg.uci.edu/Uni_prop.html

Number	Character	Name	Comments
Section and Pause Markers, Word Separators			
1		Greek Editorial Coronis	Many glyph variants. Three basic forms:  ,  and  .
2		Greek Paragraphos ²	
3		Greek Forked Paragraphos	Glyph variant: 
4		Greek Reversed Forked Paragraphos	Glyph variant: 
5	⋮	Tricolon	Similar to 22EE, but with different properties.
6	⋮⋮	Greek Pentonkion	
7	⋮	Greek Papyrological Hypodiatole	
Word Joiner			
8		Greek Papyrological Hyphen	Double diacritic
Text Highlighters and Markers			
9	⊖	Greek Antisigma	
10	⋈	Greek Dotted Obelos	Many glyph variants, including  ,  ,  . See McNamee 37 for a complete list.
11	↙	Greek Downward Ancora	
12	↘	Greek Upward Ancora	
Amended Accents			
13		Greek Combining Dotted Acute	Similar, but not identical to 1FEE
14		Greek Combining Dotted Grave	Similar, but not identical to 1FED
Aristarchean Editorial Notation			
15	⋈	Greek Diple Periestigmene	Glyph variants:  and 
16	⊖	Greek Sigma Periestigmenon	
17	⊖	Greek Antisigma Periestigmenon	

² The Greek paragraphos is placed at the beginning of the line but it may refer to a break in the text at any point in the line. Therefore, it should not be treated as a combining character--such as an underscore--and placed under the first character in the line. The Paragraphos should rather be a horizontal line generally stretching under the first one and a half letters of the line it refers to, and possibly extending into the margin. It should be given a no-space line of its own.

TABLE xx01-1F: GREEK EXTENDED - B


















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TABLE xx01-1F: GREEK EXTENDED - B

hex	Name
xx00	GREEK EDITORIAL CORONIS
xx01	GREEK PARAGRAPHOS
xx02	GREEK FORKED PARAGRAPHOS
xx03	GREEK REVERSED FORKED PARAGRAPHOS
xx04	TRICOLON
xx05	GREEK PENTONKION
xx06	GREEK PAPHYROLOGICAL HYPODIASTOLE
xx07	GREEK PAPHYROLOGICAL HYPHEN
xx08	GREEK ANTISIGMA
xx09	GREEK DOTTED OBELOS
xx0A	GREEK DOWNWARD ANCORA
xx0B	GREEK UPWARD ANCORA
xx0C	GREEK COMBINING DOTTED ACUTE
xx0D	GREEK COMBINING DOTTED GRAVE
xx0E	GREEK DIPLE PERIESTIGMENE
xx0F	GREEK SIGMA PERIESTIGMENON
xx10	GREEK ANTISIGMA PERIESTIGMENON