

Title: Representation of Greek mute iota  
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In Greek, the vowels  $\alpha$   $\eta$   $\omega$  can be followed by a mute iota. In that case, the iota is written in smaller size, under the letter:  $\alpha$   $\eta$   $\omega$ . In capitalized and all-caps words, one can find a wide range of graphic presentations of the mute iota:

À Á Â Ã Ä Å

There are at least two possibilities to represent the mute iota in capitalized and all-caps words.

A. Mute iota is always represented by U+0345 COMBINING GREEK YPOGEGRAMMENI, and the rendering of that character can take any of the above forms.

B. The first two forms are represented using U+0345 COMBINING GREEK YPOGEGRAMMENI, the third form is represented by U+03B9 ι GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA, and the last three forms are represented by U+0399 Ι GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA (may be styled in small caps).

Reading carefully the text of standard does not help answering the question: what are the representations (i.e. sequences of code points) for the six forms above? This document is a request to the UTC that the Unicode standard be clarified as much as possible.

The UTC may want to take into account that the rendering of the sequence  $\langle A, U+03B9 \iota \text{ GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA} \rangle$  is very likely to produce  $\text{A}\iota$ , and therefore that choosing a representation other than this sequence is going to produce visually confusable sequences. Similarly, the sequence  $\langle A, U+0399 \text{ I GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA} \rangle$  is very likely to produce  $\text{A}\text{I}$ .

Sources:

— Yannis Haralambous, *From Unicode to Typography, a Case Study: the Greek Script*, <http://omega.enstb.org/yannis/pdf/boston99.pdf>

— Nick Nicholas, *Titlecase and Adscripts*, [http://ptolemy.tlg.uci.edu/~opoudjis/unicode/unicode\\_adscript.html](http://ptolemy.tlg.uci.edu/~opoudjis/unicode/unicode_adscript.html).