Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set

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1. Summary. This document requests 39 additional characters to be added to the UCS and contains the proposal summary form.

1. Syllabics hyphen (U+1400). Many Aboriginal Canadian languages use the character U+1428 CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL SHORT HORIZONTAL STROKE, which looks like the Latin script hyphen. Algonquian languages like western dialects of Cree, Oji-Cree, western and northern dialects of Ojibway employ this character to represent /tʃ/, /c/, or /j/, as in Plains Cree ◁ᓄ" ̄ /anohc/ 'today'. In Athabaskan languages, like Chipewyan, the sound is /d/ or an alveolar onset, as in Sayisi Dene ̄ℭᔆ ̄ᗪ /t'at'ú/ 'how'. To avoid ambiguity between this character and a line-breaking hyphen, a SYLLABICS HYPHEN was developed which resembles an equals sign. Depending on the typeface, the width of the syllabics hyphen can range from a short ˭ to a much longer ＝ . This hyphen is line-breaking punctuation, and should not be confused with the Blackfoot syllable internal-w final proposed for U+167F. See Figures 1 and 2.

2. DHW- additions for Woods Cree (U+1677..U+167D). ᚷ ᚸ ᚹ ᚺ ᚻ ᚼ ᚽ /ðwē/ /ðwi/ /ðwī/ /ðwo/ /ðwō/ /ðwa/ /ðwā/. The basic syllable structure in Cree is (C)(w)V(C)(C). Like all syllabics characters in western dialects of Cree, where the /w/ occurs between the initial consonant and the vowel a mid-dot is placed after the syllabics character. Thus 'it is good' in Plains, Woods, and Western Swampy Cree: ᒥᔔᓯᐣ *miywāsin*, ᒥᔆᓯᐣ *miðwāsin*, ᒥᓄᓯᐣ *minwāsin*. Currently the UCAS Canadian Syllabics range has these syllable-internal /w/ syllabics for most consonant series, but not for Woods Cree's ð-series. Thus U+153C ᔼ WEST-CREE YWAA and U+14CE ᓎ WEST-CREE NWAA are encoded as single characters; but ᔆ is not yet encoded. See Figure 3.

3. NW- additions for General Cree and Ojibway (U+A9E0..U+A9E7). ᓂ ᓃ ᓄ ᓅ ᓆ ᓇ ᓈ ᓉ /nwi/ /nwi/ /nwī/ /nwī/ /nwo/ /nwo/ /nwō/ /nwō/. The UCAS range only has half of the syllable-internal /w/ syllabics for the n-series: U+14C9..U+14CE. The characters listed above are currently absent. See Figures 3 and 4.

4. RW- additions for General Cree and Ojibway (U+A9E8..U+A9ED). ᖰ ᖱ ᖲ ᖳ ᖴ ᖵ /rwē/ /rwi/ /rwī/ /rwo/ /rwō/ /rwa/. The UCAS range only has the character ᖵ /rwā/. The languages which place the mid-dot after the base syllabic character do not typically use this r-series; therefore the right-dotted characters (e.g. *ᖰ· *ᖱ· ...) have not been proposed here. See Figure 4.

5. Additional final for Woods Cree (U+167E). ˭ /ð/. This symbol is used to indicate the "th" sound /ð/ in Woods Cree when there is no vowel sound following. For example, ᒥ˭ is pronounced /mīð/. See Figures 5 and 6.

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6. Additional final for Blackfoot (U+167F). ᙿ syllable-internal /w/. This symbol is placed after a syllabic character where a /w/ sound occurs between the consonant and vowel, as in ᗉᐧ·ᐧᔦᒻᐧ *itˢayinakʷa*. See Figures 7 and 8.

7. Additional ring and dot finals (U+A9F8..U+A9F9). The raised small-ring final ˚ is used in Swampy Cree and Northern Ojibway to represent /y/ without an inherent vowel. This ring is higher and smaller than U+1424 CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RING: compare ◁ᦞᐱ˚ *anapiy* 'net' with ᑭ ᐛᐸᑌ˚ *gī-wāpamew* 'he saw him'. A raised dot final · is used in Plains Cree to represent /y/ without an inherent vowel. When the preceding contains a mid-dot, the raised dot final may or may not kern overtop the mid-dot, as in ᑭᑲᐧ ~ ᑭᑲ·ᐧ *kīkway*. The kerned ᑭᑲᐧ should not be encoded as a separate character, as the kerning is stylistic. In Carrier, the raised dot final represents a glottal stop /ʔ/. See Figures 9, 10, and 16 for CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL SMALL RING and Figures 11, 12, 13, 19, and 20 for CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RAISED DOT.

8. Additional finals for Ojibway (U+A9EE..U+A9F7). ᐱ ᐴ ᑉ ᒉ ᒡ ᖑ ᐟ ᐠ △ ᐝ /p/ /t/ /k/ /c/ /m/ /n/ /s/ /š/ /w/ /w/. Certain dialects (e.g. Northern Ojibway) use superscript i-finals instead of the a-finals used in eastern Cree and Inuktitut. Only one of these is currently encoded in the UCS, ᐝ /y/. For orthographies which place mid-dots before base letters, the w-final is U+A9F6 ᐝ CANADIAN SYLLABICS EASTERN W; for orthographies which position mid-dots after base letters, the w-final is U+A9F7 ᐝ CANADIAN SYLLABICS WESTERN W. See Figures 2, 14, 15, and 16.

9. Additional finals for Beaver Dene (U+A9FA..U+A9FB). �ˡ /l/ is not to be confused with the Beaver /g/ final ' (U+144A), which is shorter. ᐝ /r/ is used mostly in loan words, but also in some naturalized loans like �L ᐝᕑ *marsi* 'thank-you'. See Figures 17 and 18.

10. Additional final for Carrier (U+A9FC). ᔆ /s̲/. Carrier differentiates between ᔆ /s̲/ (dental) and ˢ (U+1506) /s/ (alveolar). The dental glyph is a stretched sans-serif <s>, while the alveolar glyph is a serif <s>. See Figures 19 and 20.

11. Annotations for the Names list. The following annotations for Blackfoot should be added to the Names List.

1427	CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL MIDDLE DOT
	• Moose Cree (W), Athapascan (Y), Sayisi (YU), Blackfoot (S)
1449	CANADIAN SYLLABICS P
	• Blackfoot (Y)
146B	CANADIAN SYLLABICS KE
	• Inuktitut (KAI), Blackfoot (PA)
146D	CANADIAN SYLLABICS KI
	• Blackfoot (PE)
146F	CANADIAN SYLLABICS KO
	• Inuktitut (KU), Sayisi (KU), Blackfoot (PI)
1472	CANADIAN SYLLABICS KA
	• Blackfoot (PO)
146B	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CE
	• Inuktitut (GAI), Athapascan (DHE), Sayisi (THE), Blackfoot (MA)
146D	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CI
	• Inuktitut (GI), Athapascan (DHI), Sayisi (THI), Blackfoot (ME)
146F	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CO
	• Inuktitut (GU), Athapascan (DHO), Sayisi (THO), Blackfoot (MI)
1472	CANADIAN SYLLABICS CA
	• Inuktitut (GA), Athapascan (DHA), Sayisi (THA), Blackfoot (MO)
14A3	CANADIAN SYLLABICS ME
	• Inuktitut (MAI), Blackfoot (TA)

14A5   CANADIAN SYLLABICS MI
            • Blackfoot (TE)
14A7   CANADIAN SYLLABICS MO
            • Inuktitut (MU), Sayisi (MU), Blackfoot (TI)
14AA   CANADIAN SYLLABICS MA
            • Blackfoot (TO)
14ED   CANADIAN SYLLABICS SE
            • Inuktitut (SAI), Blackfoot (SA)
14EF   CANADIAN SYLLABICS SI
            • Blackfoot (SE)
14F1   CANADIAN SYLLABICS SO
            • Inuktitut (SU), Sayisi (SU), Blackfoot (SI)
14F4   CANADIAN SYLLABICS SA
            • Blackfoot (SO)
1526   CANADIAN SYLLABICS YE
            • Inuktitut (YAI), Blackfoot (YA)
1528   CANADIAN SYLLABICS YI
            • Blackfoot (YE)
152A   CANADIAN SYLLABICS YO
            • Inuktitut (YU), Blackfoot (YI)
152D   CANADIAN SYLLABICS YA
            • Blackfoot (YO)

A9F9   CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RAISED DOT
            • Carrier (GLOTTAL STOP)

7. Unicode Character Properties.

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1400;CANADIAN SYLLABICS HYPHEN;Pd;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;

1677;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE THWEE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1678;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE THWI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1679;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE THWII;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
167A;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE THWO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
167B;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE THWOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
167C;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE THWA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
167D;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE THWAA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
167E;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE TH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
167F;CANADIAN SYLLABICS BLACKFOOT W;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

A9E0;CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9E1;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY NWI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9E2;CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWII;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9E3;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY NWII;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9E4;CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9E5;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY NWO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9E6;CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9E7;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY NWOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9E8;CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWEE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9E9;CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9EA;CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWII;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9EB;CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9EC;CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9ED;CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9EE;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY P;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9EF;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY T;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F0;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F1;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY C;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F2;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY M;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F3;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY N;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F4;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY S;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F5;CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY SH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F6;CANADIAN SYLLABICS EASTERN W;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F7;CANADIAN SYLLABICS WESTERN W;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F8;CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL SMALL RING;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9F9;CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RAISED DOT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9FA;CANADIAN SYLLABICS BEAVER DENE L;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9FB;CANADIAN SYLLABICS BEAVER DENE R;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
A9FC;CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER DENTAL S;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
```

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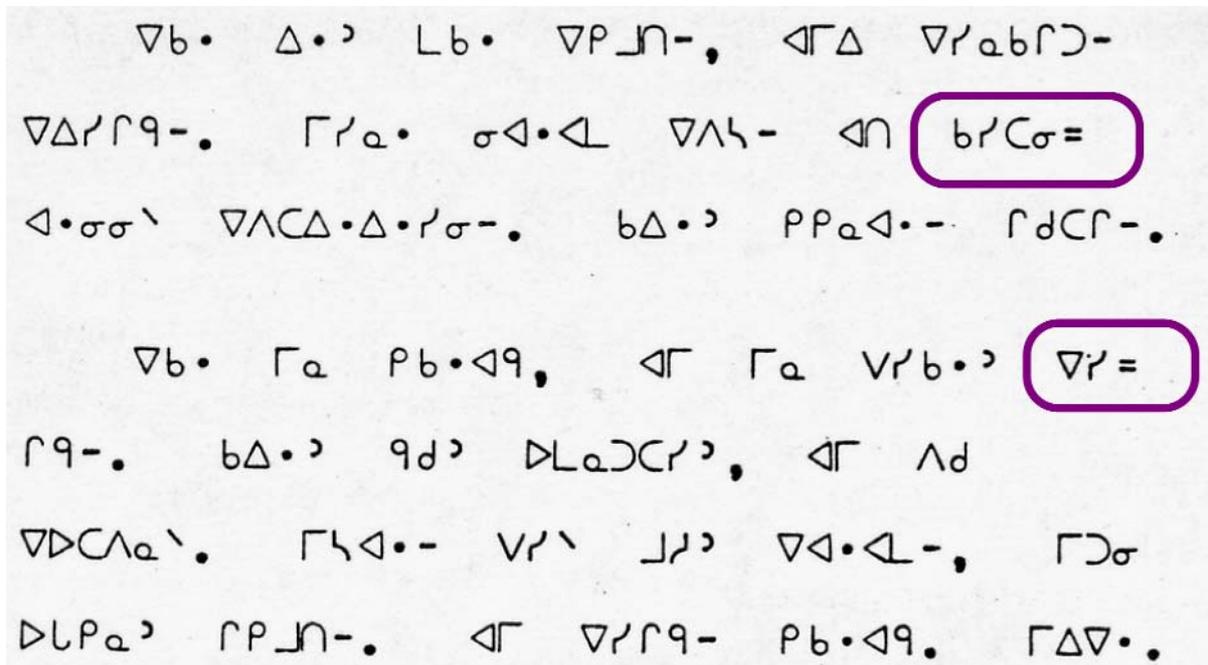
Figures.

Figure 1. Sample in Oji-Cree from Fiero 1976:104 showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS HYPHEN in
ᑲᓯᑕᓂ=ᐊ�acᓂᐠ *kasitani-waninik* and ᐁᓯ=ᒋ�᠆ *esi-čikeč*.
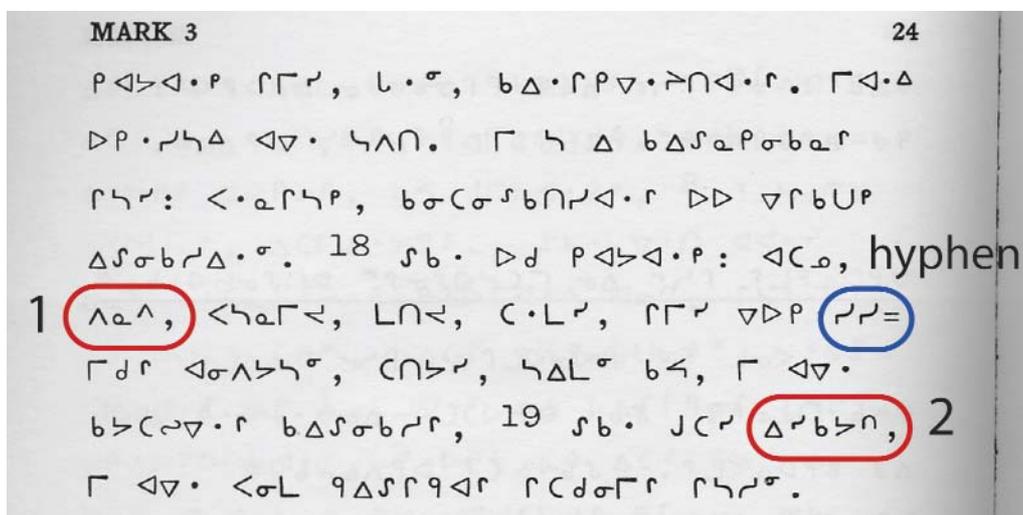
Figure 2. Sample in Northern Ojibway from Canadian Bible Society 1974:24 showing CANADIAN
SYLLABICS HYPHEN and CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY S in ᓯᓯ=ᒥᑯᒐ *sisi-mikoč*; CANADIAN SYLLABICS
OJIBWAY P in ᐱᓇᑉ *pinap* 'Philip'; and CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY S and CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY T
in ᐃᐢᑲᔭᐟ *iskayat* 'Iscariot'.

ᒐᑋᑭᐯᑋᐃᑲᓇ / *cahkipēhikana*
Western Cree and Saulteaux Syllabics Inventory

Vowels	ē	i	ī	o	ō	a	ā	Finals
w	wē	wi	wī	wo	wō	wa	wā	
Syllabics	▽ ē	▲ i	▲̇ ī	▷ o	▷̇ ō	◁ a	◁̇ ā	
	▽• wē	▲• wi	▲̇• wī	▷• wo	▷̇• wō	◁• wa	◁̇• wā	° w
p	∨ pē	∧ pi	∧̇ pī	> po	>̇ pō	< pa	<̇ pā	' p
pw	∨• pwē	∧• pwi	∧̇• pwī	>• pwo	>̇• pwō	<• pwa	<̇• pwā	
t	∪ tē	∩ ti	∩̇ tī	⊃ to	⊃̇ tō	C ta	Ċ tā	´ t
tw	∪• twē	∩• twi	∩̇• twī	⊃• two	⊃̇• twō	C• twa	Ċ• twā	
k	٩ kē	₽ ki	₽̇ kī	d ko	ḋ kō	b ka	ḃ kā	` k
kw	٩• kwē	₽• kwi	₽̇• kwī	d• kwo	ḋ• kwō	b• kwa	ḃ• kwā	
c	٦ cē	Γ ci	Γ̇ cī	J co	J̇ cō	L ca	L̇ cā	¯ c
cw	٦• cwē	Γ• cwi	Γ̇• cwī	J• cwo	J̇• cwō	L• cwa	L̇• cwā	
m	⅂ mē	Γ mi	Γ̇ mī	⌐ mo	⌐̇ mō	L ma	L̇ mā	ᶜ m
mw	⅂• mwē	Γ• mwi	Γ̇• mwī	⌐• mwo	⌐̇• mwō	L• mwa	L̇• mwā	
n	ᓄ nē	σ ni	σ̇ nī	ᓄ no	ᓄ̇ nō	ᓇ na	ᓇ̇ nā	ᐤ n
nw	ᓄ• nwē	σ• nwi	σ̇• nwī	ᓄ• nwo	ᓄ̇• nwō	ᓇ• nwa	ᓇ̇• nwā	
s	٦ sē	↗ si	↗̇ sī	↗ so	↗̇ sō	ᓴ sa	ᓴ̇ sā	^ s
sw	٦• swē	↗• swi	↗̇• swī	↗• swo	↗̇• swō	ᓴ• swa	ᓴ̇• swā	
š	Ƨ šē	S ši	Ṡ šī	ᓓ šo	ᓓ̇ šō	ᔑ ša	ᔑ̇ šā	˘ š
šw	Ƨ• šwē	S• šwi	Ṡ• šwī	ᓓ• šwo	ᓓ̇• šwō	ᔑ• šwa	ᔑ̇• šwā	
y	⊰ yē	↗ yi	↗̇ yī	⊰ yo	⊰̇ yō	↳ ya	↳̇ yā	+ y
yw	⊰• ywē	↗• ywi	↗̇• ywī	⊰• ywo	⊰̇• ywō	↳• ywa	↳̇• ywā	
th	⊰ thē	⊱ thi	⊱̇ thī	⊰ tho	⊰̇ thō	↳ tha	↳̇ thā	ǂ th
thw	⊰• thwē	⊱• thwi	⊱̇• thwī	⊰• thwo	⊰̇• thwō	↳• thwa	↳̇• thwā	

ᐸ l	ϡ r	" h	× hk	→ nk

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Figure 3. Syllabics chart showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWI, CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWII, CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWO, and CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWOO, as well as CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE THWEE, CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE THWI, CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE THWII, CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE THWO, CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE THWOO, CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE THWA, and CANADIAN SYLLABICS WEST-CREE THWAA.

The words have been put in syllabic order, *not* Roman alphabetical order. The order, from left to right, is:

Figure 4. Syllabics chart for East Cree from the Cree School Board 1987:xiii showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWI, CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWII, CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWO, and CANADIAN SYLLABICS NWOO, as well as CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWEE, CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWI, CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWII, CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWO, CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWOO, and CANADIAN SYLLABICS RWA.

18

MORE SYLLABLE WORDS WITH ENDINGS

kīwīw	9▽•°	nīmāw	ᴽᒷ°
pōnam	ᐳ•ᴄ	kitāw	ρċ°
mātow	ᒥ⊃°	kāsim	ᑫᒉᶜ
wāpos	ᐊ•ᐳᴧ	mīth	ᒉᶥ
asām	ᐊᶥᶜ	asam	ᐊᶥᶜ
nīpin	ᴻᐱᵓ	pipon	ᐱᐳᵓ
pikīs	ᐱ9ᴧ	sōkāw	ᒐᑲ°
nipiy	ᓂᐱᵗ	pimiy	ᐱᒉᵗ
thōtin	ᒉᑌᵓ	ocīk	ᐅᒉᶰ
piyak	ᐱᔭᶰ	otōt	ᐅ⊃ᶦ
thīkaw	ᒉᑲ°	wāpan	ᐊ•ᐊᵓ

Figure 5. Sample in Woods Cree from Charles [s.d.],
showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE TH in Γ ᶥ *mīth*.

becoming common in the west are modifications of the **y** syllabic symbols,
alternation of Woods Cree [ð] with Plains Cree [y]:

ᒉ = yē ; ᒉ = thī ; ᵗ = final y ; ᶥ = final th

These examples illustrate not only the **th** syllabic symbols, but also another r

Figure 6. Sample in Woods Cree from Wolvengrey 2001:xxiii,
showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS WOODS-CREE TH.
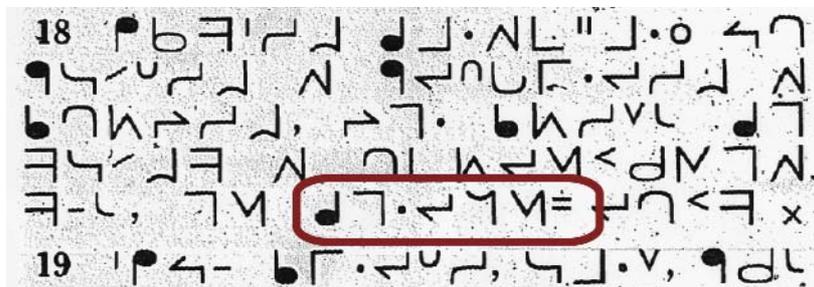
Figure 7. Sample in Blackfoot from Stocken [1888]:10 showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS BLACKFOOT W in
ᒉ ᒉᔭᒊᒷ ᶥ *itˢayinakʷa*.

Figure 8. Sample in Blackfoot from Stocken [1888]:3 showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS BLACKFOOT W.

Figure 9. Sample in Swampy Cree from Ministry of Education 2002:20, showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL SMALL RING in ⊲ᐞᐱ˚ *anapiy*.

Figure 10. Sample in Swampy Cree from Ministry of Education 2002:21, showing U+1424 CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RING in ᑭᐧᐋᐸᒣᐤ *gī-wāpamew*.

Figure 11. Sample in Plains Cree from McDougall [1890]:6 showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RAISED DOT in ᓂᐢᑯᑕᑫ˙ *niskotākay* 'my coat'.

Figure 12. Sample in Plains Cree from SICC 1976,
showing a kerned CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RAISED DOT in ᑭᑲᐧ *kīkway* 'what'.

Figure 13. Sample in Plains Cree from SICC 1976,
showing an unkerned CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RAISED DOT in ᖬᒪᑭᑲᐧ *namakīkway* 'nothing'.

Figure 14. Sample in Northern Ojibway from from the Canadian Bible Society 1974:4 showing
CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY K in ᐁᐊᑲᐧᓯᐨ *eākwazič* 'as he is sick'; CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY N in
ᐅᑭᐊᐧᐸᑕᐣ *ogī-wābandan* 'he saw it'; CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY S in ᓂᑭᐧᓯᐢ *nigwizis* 'my son'; CANADIAN
SYLLABICS OJIBWAY N in ᔑᒪᐠ *šemag* 'immediately'; CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY SH in ᐃᑕᐡ *idaš* 'so'; and
CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY M in ᑭᑲᑭᑭᓄᐊᒧᓂᓂᒼ *giga-gikinōhamoninim* 'I will teach you something'.

Figure 15. Sample in Northern Ojibway from the Canadian Bible Society 1974:7 showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS WESTERN W in ᖴᐸᕐ *gī-daw* 'he said'.

Figure 16. Chart for Northern Ojibway from Fiero 1976:98 showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS EASTERN W, CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY P, CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY T, CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY K, CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY C, CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY M, CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY N, CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY S, CANADIAN SYLLABICS OJIBWAY SH, and CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL SMALL RING.

Figure 17. Sample in Beaver Dene from Garrioch 1886a:3,
showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS BEAVER DENE R in ⌐⌐ *marsi*.

Figure 18. Sample in Beaver Dene from Garrioch 1886b:3,
showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS BEAVER DENE L in ꞌꞆꞑ·ꞑꞑ·ꞇ *ghatyestyetl*.

Figure 19. Sample in Carrier from Morice 1894:43, showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER DENTAL S in ꞆꞆꞆꞆꞆ *yak'uṣda*. Also shown CANADIAN SYLLABICS ATHAPASCAN S and CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER Z in ∇ᵛꞆꞆꞆꞆꞆ *ōk'weusguz*; CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RAISED DOT in ˙◁ᵀ *ʔad* and in ꞆꞆꞆꞆꞆꞆꞆ *tenainilhʔaʔ*.

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(12) Chart of the Normative Carrier Syllabics

C\V	a	ʌ	e	i	o	u	isolated
b	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	⊥
t	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
d	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	⊤
t'	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
k	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	`
g	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	´
k'	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	ˇ
č	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
j	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
č'	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
ts/t̲s̲	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
dz/d̲z̲	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
ts'/t̲s̲'	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
n	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	'
m	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	‹
ŋ							˘
l	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	I
ł	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	L
tl	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
dl	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
tl'	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
s	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	s
s̲							s
z	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	z
z̲							z
š	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	s
x	◁	▷	▷	▷	Λ	∀	
γ	◁	▷	▷	▷	Δ	∇	‖
h	◁	▷	▷	▷	Λ	∨	h
w	◁	▷	▷	▷	Λ	∀	
xʷ	◁	▷	▷	▷	Λ	∀	
y	◖	◗	◙	◙	◠	◡	
none	◁	▷	▷	▷	Δ	∇	
ʔ							·

Figure 20. Chart of Carrier syllabics, from Poser 2003:14, showing CANADIAN SYLLABICS CARRIER DENTAL S and CANADIAN SYLLABICS FINAL RAISED DOT.

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A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal to encode 39 Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics in the UCS

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2008-05-11

5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal

Yes.

6b. More information will be provided later

No.

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:

1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)

No.

1b. Proposed name of script

1c. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block

Yes and No.

1d. Name of the existing block

Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics and Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics Extended-A

2. Number of characters in proposal

39.

3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; B.1-Specialized (small collection); B.2-Specialized (large collection); C-Major extinct; D-Attested extinct; E-Minor extinct; F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic; G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols)

Category A.

4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

Yes.

4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?

Yes.

4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

Yes.

5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

Michael Everson.

5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

Michael Everson, Fontographer.

6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

Yes.

6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

7. 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)?

Yes.

8. 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.

See above.

C. Technical – Justification

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

No.

2a. 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.

2b. If YES, with whom?

Chris Harvey has worked in partnership with the First Nations' University, one of the northern Saskatchewan Cree Education boards, and a Plains Cree community in Alberta. He also consulted and received guidance from the Dene language centre in the North West Territories.

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?
People in Canada.
4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)
Common.
4b. Reference
5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?
Yes.
5b. If YES, where?
In Canada.
6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?
Yes.
6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?
Yes.
6c. If YES, reference
Contemporary use, accordance with the Roadmap, and to keep these with the other Syllabics characters which are in the BMP.
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?
No.
8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?
No, since they conform to the unification model for Canadian Syllabics.
8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
8c. If YES, reference
9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?
No.
9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
9c. If YES, reference
10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?
No.
10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
10c. If YES, reference
11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?
No.
11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?
11c. If YES, reference
11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?
No.
11e. If YES, reference
12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?
No.
12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)
13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?
No.
13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?